

of the union and it was the discharge of 200 of them which brought on the strike.

WILKES-BARRE IN LINE.

Local Unions Voting On Question Of State Strike. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 17.—Delegates of the Central Union representing a number of labor organizations throughout this section met here tonight and discussed the proposed state wide strike in sympathy with the striking street car men of Philadelphia.

It was finally decided to have the various unions connected with the Central Labor Union vote on the strike proposition and the result of this vote will be kept secret and will be sent to President Greenwalt of the State Federation of Labor.

WILKES-BARRE IN LINE.

Blaustein Says He Walked and -Walked, But Remembers Nothing. Gustave Blaustein, of 119 Forerth street, purchased an ice cream saloon on Rivington street last week. On Tuesday he started out with \$1,200 in his pocket. Six hundred dollars was paid to him for the transaction. It was the last seen of him until yesterday, when he returned to his terrified wife and children, unable to explain where he had been. He said that he was struck on the head and then forgot what had happened except that he had walked and walked, finally arriving home. Police records fail to throw any light upon Blaustein's strange story.

EAST SIDER DIES.

Jacob A. Newstead, Republican leader in the Fourth Assembly District, died yesterday at his home, 346 Grand street. Newstead had been ill only a few days when pneumonia developed. Newstead served as state tax appraiser and as a deputy collector of the port. He was a commissioner of appraisal on the Catskill water supply system, from which he was recently removed by order of Mayor Gaynor.

GOVERNMENT SCORES.

TRENTON, N. J., March 17.—Chief Justice Gummere filed an opinion in the Supreme Court today directing the modification or setting aside a verdict for \$3,800 obtained by a firm of New York agents, against the New York Filling Company. The judgment was for legal fees in connection with a claim of the company against the Government for filling done at Governors Island.

KILLED BOARDING TRAIN.

While trying to board a moving electric train of the Long Island Railroad at Jamaica, L. I., yesterday Robert E. Church, a traveling salesman for a New Haven fertilizer company, slipped under the wheels and was instantly killed.

TWO HUGS COST HIM \$10.

Charles Kelly, a hay salesman, of 408 Sixth avenue, paid a \$10 fine in the Yorkville Court yesterday for hugging two women whom he met on the street. Kelly said he was drunk and made a mistake.

UNION SHOES AT L. CARR 38 Ave. B.

A complete line of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Children's Shoes. THE ROYAL SHOE FOR MEN. \$2.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 a Specialty.

L. Boressoff's STUDIO

Will give my personal attention and a special souvenir to every dozen photographs to Comrades.

L. KRAUSS, Manufacturer of Badges

ALL WORK UNION MADE. 178 Orchard Street, Tel. Harlem 2971.

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Stationery, Envelopes and Photo Supplies. 3014 Third Avenue, Tel. 401 Melrose.

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32 Avenue B, cor. 4th Street. A COMPLETE LINE OF Spring and Summer Styles.

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7% DISCOUNT WILL BE ALLOWED TO ANY CUSTOMER SHOWING THE CALL. GENT'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS

Union Label Goods

SIG. KLEIN and Assistants. 10 AND 12 10th Ave., N. E. 10th St. N. Y. TEL. 604 STUYVESANT. Ladies' Shirtwaists with Union Label.

SPOKANE FIGHT IS WON, SAYS ST. JOHN

General Secretary of I. W. W. Declares City Authorities Have Backed Down Completely.

(Special to The Call.)

CHICAGO, March 17.—"The authorities at Spokane have backed down completely and there is no longer any necessity for the sending of funds to continue our fight for free speech. We thank the New York Call for its efforts in our behalf."

This statement from Vincent St. John, general secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, closes an incident, one of the many, that is now transpiring throughout the entire country. Early in the month of November last the authorities of Spokane, Wash., undertook to prevent the members and officials of the I. W. W. from going before the public that city and disclosing to them a situation of affairs that demanded immediate redress.

The local authorities took up the cudgels for the employment agencies and the various camp managers who acted in collusion together and broke up the meetings, but they put over 500 persons under arrest, and over 200 were sentenced to the "rock pile" for terms ranging from thirty days to six months. The halls of the I. W. W. were broken into and their property destroyed. Their paper, the Industrial Worker, was confiscated without warrant, and the editors jailed and fined.

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50,000 SOLDIERS MASSED AT BERLIN

BERLIN, March 17.—Fifty thousand troops today are within striking distance of Berlin, and many other thousands of reinforcements have been brought into the city, at precaution against the threatened general strike here tomorrow on the anniversary of the working class revolution of 1848.

A franchise demonstration, far more serious than any that has occurred, is feared.

Five thousand revolvers have been distributed among the police.

Heavy police guards also were watching the Krupp district at Kiel. Many clashes between the authorities and the workmen have occurred, and wholesale rioting is feared as the result of the lockout of the men till Saturday in retaliation for their demonstrative strike of one day in behalf of franchise reform.

In a last desperate effort to defeat the Prussian suffrage bill, the Socialist press today attacked the measure, which passed the chamber of deputies in the diet yesterday, with redoubled energy.

The bill must yet pass the diet's house of lords before it becomes a law, but as the Conservatives are in absolute control there, the opposition of the Socialists will probably be utterly unavailing.

The Conservative press today praises the government "for its refusal to be intimidated by the Socialist clamor." The final passage of the bill is sure to be accompanied by hostile demonstrations by the Socialists and Radicals, who declare they will keep up the agitation until the desired franchise reforms are effected.

SCHOOL WITH ONE PUPIL

Is Child of Teacher, Who Receives \$9 a Week for Her Services.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 17.—At Mormon Hollow in the town of Masonville, Delaware county, there is one of the most unique schools in the state. It is composed of only one pupil, who is the child of the teacher, Mrs. Baxter.

The teacher receives \$9 a week for her services, and the school is as regularly maintained as though there were dozens of pupils to be instructed. There were a number of pupils connected with the school once, but they have either died, grown to man or womanhood or moved away.

The old schoolhouse, which did duty as the seat of learning for many years, is now such a dilapidated structure as to be unfit for school purposes, and the school is held in a private dwelling, which is also the abode of teacher and scholar.

MAURETANIA'S NEW RECORD.

Giant Cunard Liner Covers the "Long Course" in 4 Days, 15 Hours, 26 Minutes.

The Cunard Line steamer Mauretania, Captain Thomas, from Liverpool and Queenstown, arrived at Quarantine at 9:45 tonight after a record passage over the southerly or long route. Her time of passage was 4 days, 15 hours and 26 minutes, covering a total distance of 25,891 knots at an average speed of 25.81 knots per hour, beating her former best western record of 4 days, 15 hours and 55 minutes by 26 minutes.

Moderate weather was experienced during the voyage. The days runs were 56, 66, 62, 65, 63 and 22 1/2. Ambrose Channel light vessel.

McCANN'S HATS. If your HAT is AS GOOD AS McCANN'S IT COSTS MORE. McCann's Hats 210 BOWERY OPP. RIVINGTON STREET.

COP ADMITS SHOOTING

Jersey Railroad Policeman Confesses to Killing John Fryer in Row Over Coal.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 17.—Bernard J. Smith, aged 31, of 321 Pacific avenue, Jersey today, confessed that it was he that shot and killed John Fryer last Saturday while the latter was stealing coal from a Central Railroad car in this city.

Smith is a special policeman for the railroad company and claims that his revolver exploded while he was wrestling with Fryer.

Just before he died Fryer identified George Van Winckle, of Elizabeth also a special policeman as the man who shot him.

Chief Joshua Gray of the railroad police today said Smith shot Fryer and fled to Philadelphia where Gray found him and brought him here.

Van Winckle was today released on bail and Smith is held for manslaughter.

MISS PAUL IN PHILADELPHIA.

American Suffragist Will Address Big Meeting There.

Miss Alice Paul, the American suffragist, who recently served a term in an English prison for her activities in the cause "Votes for Women" over there, and who underwent the unpleasant experience of being fed by force when she joined the hunger strike, has been announced to speak at a meeting of the Twelfth Ward (Philadelphia) Equal Suffrage League.

The meeting is scheduled for Monday evening next. Miss Paul's subject will be "The Suffrage Movement in England" and she will tell the citizens of Quakertown how the women of England are forcing their rights to the attention of English legislators and how the American suffragists may learn much from their militant sisters across the sea.

BLASTER TO SING SING.

Eugene Clementi, an excavating contractor, who was convicted on Tuesday of manslaughter in the second degree because he set off a blast that killed a boy some distance away, was sentenced by Justice Goff yesterday to not less than three years nor more than five years.

FELL IN FRONT OF AUTO 'BUS.

While crossing Fifth avenue at 52d street yesterday afternoon Carl Wagner, fifty-five years old, of 412 West 48th street, fell in front of a Fifth avenue auto 'bus and was run over. He was taken to Flower Hospital, where he died at 7 o'clock. The driver of the 'bus was not held.

BIG BLAZE IN HAVERHILL.

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 17.—The business section of Haverhill was threatened with destruction today by an early morning fire which caused a loss of \$75,000 before it could be extinguished.

PACKER'S MEMORY FAILS ON STAND

Robe Proves to Be an Unsatisfactory Witness Before Committee on High Cost of Living.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Charles Robe, of New York, president of the American Meat Packers' Association, displayed a remarkable lack of knowledge as to the objects and operations of that organization when he went on the witness stand today before the senate committee that is investigating the high cost of living.

He proved such an unsatisfactory witness during the first hour he was questioned that the members of the committee went after him in hammer and tongs fashion, indicating a belief that at last they had struck a real lead.

Robe said at the outset that the association was like organizations in other lines of business and trade, and that it was formed "for the general benefit of the trade." He was unable, however, to specify any of the benefits the members expected to derive from it until Senator Crawford took up a copy of an address delivered by Gen. Michael Ryan, of Cincinnati, at the first meeting of the association, outlining the purposes of the organization, and quoted General Ryan as urging unanimity, concentration, co-operation, a fair price for all members of the association, effective dealing with employees who had labor unions and greater profits for the packers and less profits for the stock yards as objects to be accomplished.

"What means were you to take to bring about this fair price to all members of your organization," asked Senator Lodge.

"That has never been impressed on my mind," was the witness' reply, and he reiterated his declaration that so far as he knew the association had never taken up any questions pertaining to prices or wages.

"I don't remember," was the only answer members of the committee could get from him in response to their most searching questions.

That the association was organized in 1904 and has about 250 members, including such firms as the Armour, Swifts, Cudahy and Nelson Morris, and that its membership controls about 90 per cent of the packing business, comprised Robe's affirmative testimony.

Robe resumed the stand at the afternoon session of the committee. He was followed by George L. McCarthy, also of New York, the secretary of the association.

ATTORNEY UNDER EXAMINATION

Packers' Lawyer Before Federal Jury Tells How He Received Big Loan.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The story of the loan of \$15,000,000, which made possible the National Packing Company, was told to the Federal grand jury today by Louis C. Krauthoff, personal attorney for J. Orden Armour, Krauthoff was questioned by United States District Attorney Edwin W. Sims and his assistant, James H. Wilkerson, for nearly three hours. After hearing his testimony, the grand jury adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Krauthoff was formerly general counsel for the National Packing Company. He negotiated the big loan through the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb and Company of New York, and directed the organization of the Chicago Packing Company. He has represented the Armour interests in New York since resigning as general counsel for the National Packing Company.

CHILDREN KILLED BY AUTOS.

National Highways Protective Society Reports to Educational Am'n.

The National Highways Protective Society reported yesterday to the school playgrounds committee of the Public Educational Association that the number of children of sixteen years of age and under killed and injured in the streets of New York city since February were as follows:

Killed by automobiles, 4; injured by automobiles, 22; killed by wagon, 1; killed by trolley car, 1.

Of the drivers of the automobiles which caused the accidents, nineteen were professional chauffeurs and seven were owners, who were operating their own cars. Two of the accidents were due to the recklessness of boys who jumped on the machines.

BREAKS HEAD IN CELL.

Imprisoned for Intoxication, Smith Dashes Skull Against Bars.

After he and his wife, Rose, had been locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct and intoxication, Charles Smith, ship carpenter, dashed his head against the bars of his cell in the City Prison, Hoboken, yesterday, sustaining concussion of the brain and a bad fracture of the skull, from which he will probably die. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, strapped fast to a cot and raving wildly.

It is believed that excessive drinking unsettled his mind. Smith and his wife lived at 391 Bloomfield street, Hoboken.

TROUSERS FOR WOMEN NOW.

Mary Walker's Bill Permits Them to Wear Masculine Attire.

ALBANY, March 17.—Women may go as far as they like in the matter of wearing male attire if a bill introduced into the legislature by Assemblyman Sweet today becomes a law. Dr. Mary Walker, famous for having worn pants, hats, frock coats and other items of masculine garb, is the author of the proposed measure.

The bill provides that any peace officer who shall arrest a woman not guilty of a crime by reason of fantastic dress or the style of her clothes, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

CHAUFFEUR KILLED BY TRUCK.

A taxicab driven by Joseph Dooley, thirty years old, of 40 West 50th street, collided with a heavy truck in Washington Park yesterday afternoon. Dooley was thrown out, fell under the wheels of the truck and was crushed to death. The driver of the truck made his escape in the excitement.

EVERY MAN Would come to us if he knew the value we give. OUR EASTER SPECIALS In a Blue Serge and in different effects. Color warranted. Our name behind it. Coat and Trousers \$15.00 TO ORDER. I. HAAS & CO., 103-107 NASSAU ST., One Door North of Ann St., N. Y. City. 76-78 CHAMBERS ST., One Door West of Broadway, N. Y. City. 385 FULTON ST., Opposite Boro Hall, Brooklyn. 1211 PENN. AVE., N.W., Washington, D. C.

FIGHT "WHITE PLAGUE"

Conference Plans to Start Widespread Campaign for Prevention of Tuberculosis.

ALBANY, March 17.—Delegates to the conference of the local committees on the prevention of tuberculosis of the State Charities Aid Association, which opened this afternoon, were greeted at every turn with the motto, "No uncurable tuberculosis in 1915." From the opening remarks of Homer Folks to the last bit of the day's discussion on the enforcement of the tuberculosis laws requiring registration, to say nothing of the big placard hung in the front of the hall, and the programs, in every speech, and at every corner, the determination to provide for every tuberculosis case in the next five years was manifest.

It is expected that tomorrow there will be 4,000 delegates and visitors in attendance at the meeting, which President Taft and Governor Hughes will address. This evening there was given a dinner to the delegates at which the subject of "Tuberculosis as a School Problem" was discussed. Professor George F. Canfield, chairman of the state committee on the prevention of tuberculosis, presided, and addresses were made by Dr. Oscar H. Rogers, of Yonkers, on "Teaching the Essential Facts to Children;" by Dr. George W. Goler on "Medical Inspection of School Children with Respect to the Prevention of Tuberculosis;" and by Leonard P. Ayres, of the department of child hygiene of the Russell Sage Foundation, on "Open Air Schools for Children Predisposed to Tuberculosis."

More than 1,500 people a day, for the last five weeks, have visited the anti-tuberculosis exhibits in the new Fifth avenue building, at 9 West 23d street. A new feature from today on will be lectures at the exhibit at 10:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. each day, by men prominent in the fight against tuberculosis in this city.

SWINGS TWO TO SAFETY AT FIRE

Ladder Wouldn't Support Three, So Mooney Thinks, and Acts Quickly.

When fire broke out on 131st street yesterday, Andrew Mitchell and his wife, who live on the top floor, rushed to a window and prepared to jump. Fireman in the street called to them to wait until a ladder was raised.

John Mooney of the hook and ladder company mounted the ladder to the Mitchells. As the three started down the ladder it began to sag. Mooney then seized Mrs. Mitchell and swung her over to two firemen standing on the escape of an adjoining house. He did the same with Mitchell. The trio reached the street in safety.

There was considerable smoke but little damage. The origin of the fire is not known.

DESERTED, SHE SEEKS DEATH.

Husband Gone and Baby Dead, Mrs. Emerson Tired of Life.

While Patrolman Conway was standing near the corner of Third avenue and 14th street yesterday afternoon, he saw a woman raise a bottle to her lips. Her excited manner aroused Conway's curiosity and he rushed to her side in time to prevent her from swallowing the contents of the bottle. It contained carbolic acid.

Conway arrested her and took her to the 5th street station. She said she was Mrs. Beatrice Emerson, of 149 East 19th street. She grew hysterical as she explained her act.

"I have nothing to live for," she said. "My husband deserted me and my baby is dead. I grew desperate." Her case will be investigated.

FINE READY MADE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN

Liberal and easy terms of credit are the inducements to have your valued custom.

THE STATE CLOTHIERS

465 STATE STREET, Near Third Ave., Brooklyn.

You are at home when dealing with

FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

N. E. Cor. 6th St. & Ave. A, E. E. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made goods.

Big Shoe

The Confidence of our Customers

is one of the strongest features of this great Shoe business. Nothing is left undone to merit that confidence—and it has grown in ever-widening circles throughout our more than forty years of successful shoe making and retailing. Our stores are the shoe centers for all the neighborhoods in which they are located.

Spring Styles Are Ready.

Shoes and Oxfords—"For All the Family."

NINE BEST STORES—SHOES IN EVERY GRADE.

EAST SIDE: 34 Ave. & 123d St. WEST SIDE: 34 Ave. & 123d St. SOUTH SIDE: 34 Ave. & 123d St. NORTH SIDE: 34 Ave. & 123d St.

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The Unsworn is a combination clock and watch, timepiece that can be used either way with equal accuracy and one of the most practical and portable articles ever made.

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Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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THE FRUITS OF SOLIDARITY.

According to newspaper rumors there are many influences working toward bringing about a settlement between the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and the carmen. These influences are said to be political as well as financial. And in view of the meeting that had already taken place between the strike leaders and the company officials, these rumors seem to be not entirely devoid of credibility.

But in the meantime it is important to note that every additional day of the general strike adds enormously to the moral as well as the material power of labor. Such an exhibition of working class solidarity has never before been witnessed in the United States. The moral effect of this cannot but be immense. At the same time the organization of the workers in many industries and factories is being initiated, extended, and perfected. Philadelphia used to be known as a non-union town. Henceforth it will be known as a great union city.

These achievements alone would justify every effort and every sacrifice made by the working people of Philadelphia in aid of the striking carmen. By helping their brothers in distress they are also helping themselves. The capitalists of Philadelphia are being taught a wholesome and much needed lesson, which they are not likely soon to forget. When the carmen's strike is won—and there are now excellent reasons for hope and confidence—the position of the workers of every trade throughout the city will be found to have vastly improved. The bosses will not be quite so eager to provoke conflicts for some time to come. They will be more inclined to lend an ear to the complaints of their employes. They will exact less and grant more.

THE DEMAND FOR DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY.

By a vote of 238 to 168 the Prussian House of Delegates passed the government's suffrage bill. The bill is also sure to be passed by the House of Lords. It will, therefore, soon become the law of the land. But there remains the question, For how long?

The government's bill is nothing but a cruel mockery of the wishes of the great bulk of the population, a huge insult flung in their faces. The masses loudly demand the abolition of the three-class electoral system—a hideous and undisguised form of plutocratic rule, which makes the votes of a few wealthy men outweigh the votes of thousands of poor citizens. The voters of the second class are partially disfranchised, while the voters of the third class, comprising five-sixths of the entire population, are totally disfranchised.

Besides insisting on universal and equal suffrage, the masses also demand a direct and secret ballot. The government's concession is limited to a direct ballot, which will remain open and insultingly unequal. For, of course, the addition of a few thousand government officials and university graduates to the second class of voters cannot be regarded as even the shadow of a concession. It merely increases the number of the privileged.

The recent great demonstrations in all the larger cities of Prussia, in spite of police prohibition and police brutality, have evinced to the whole world the firm resolve of the working people never to rest until plutocratic rule is overthrown. The vote in the Reichstag, a few days ago, calling upon the government to introduce a law establishing the responsibility of the imperial chancellor to the representatives of the people, shows that the demand for the extension of popular control over the government is not to be resisted much longer. For while the Socialists are the primary movers in this direction, and the only force that really counts either with the people or with the government, yet even the bourgeois parties—Radicals, Liberals, and even part of the Catholic Center—are unable to resist the popular pressure and are compelled to follow the Socialist lead in the direction of democracy.

The only parties that offer unyielding opposition to the demands of the democracy are the outspoken organs of the landed aristocracy and the plutocracy—Conservatives and the conservative elements of the Center party. It is upon the most reactionary elements of the population, as well as upon the most hated members of the industrial oligarchy, that the Prussian government relies in its efforts to stem the tide of democracy and progress. And if the history of the past can teach us one thing, it is this—that in modern society the remnants of mediæval feudalism cannot in the long run maintain themselves before the forces of the new era.

How the Prussian reaction is to be overthrown, is the great problem with which German Social Democracy is now confronted. But if it is to be overthrown by a violent revolution, which, indeed, seems impossible at this moment, then we may be sure that the victorious German workers will not be content merely with equal suffrage and ministerial responsibility. A victorious revolution in Germany must be not only political, but also social. It can, indeed, be nothing less than a social revolution. This has been seen to be the case even in industrially backward Russia. It is much more so in Germany, which stands now in the van of capitalistic development.

It is for this reason that the fight for political democracy in Prussia and in the rest of the German empire has such profound interest for Socialists the world over.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.



THE ONLY CHAIN LABOR SHOULD WELD.

A DASH OF COMEDY.

By C. W. ERVIN.

The antics of the middle class in the Philadelphia strike has injected a dash of the comic into an otherwise serious problem play. When the strike was young and confined to the Rapid Transit Company employees, the members of this class, with memories of crowded cars night and morning, in which they were mauled and shoved about like so much cattle, talked about the "iniquitous corporation" and patronized the striking motormen and conductors in that offensive manner, which only the imitation man of affairs is capable of.

But the strike lasted a little longer than they had anticipated. They began to be inconvenienced. They had to walk to and from their places of business, where they collect the few crumbs of profit, which their plutocratic overlords still allow them. And even these few crumbs began to dwindle by reason of the strike. Then they began to think about being crushed between the contending forces. Then they began to speak back to the cars and help the Transit Company break the strike in this way. But the scabs took their money and did not pass it along to the legalized robbers at the top. And

the strike still continued and broadened out into the general strike. Then this class which dissipates its energies in uttering shrill squeals against plutocratic pressure, resolved to try heroic measures. Summoning a convention which claimed represented 30,000 "business" men—tax payers and eminently respectable citizens—it solemnly adopted a resolution to appeal to the dominant financial interests, which it claimed could compel both the Transit Company and the strikers to come to an agreement within twenty-four hours. All this "bulwark of society" could do was to appeal to the lords of the money bags to compel a settlement. And they grow red with rage and strut about like a turkey gobble when any one refers to "the deceiving middle class."

The general strike has been condemned. In fact resolved out of existence by that august body of citizens, the Board of Trade of Philadelphia. It resolved "the sympathy strike is revolutionary." It isn't often these smug boundary lines and gradations display such charity of thought. We haven't the least doubt that King George resolved that the declaration

of apoleon was revolutionary. It further resolved, "It was uncalled for." We have not the least doubt that the burglars, pickpockets, and confidence men have the same opinion of the precautions taken by their possible victims to protect themselves against their activities. These philanthropic persons, who are only in business to give employment to the workers, further resolved, "We feel it will be for the welfare of the workingman for them to return to work at once." How touching is such unselfish care for the workers' good! Then, follows a nice certificate of moral health for Rebyurn, the mayor in action, and Clay, the mayor in reality. We believe this to be a sincere expression of their regard for the rapid transit twins. The Board of Trade consists entirely of those who live upon the fruits of workers' toil. Then why in the name of sanity should they be expected to do anything else but condemn the tactics of the workers in their struggle against the robber class? And yet the capitalist press gravely announces with startling headlines, "Trade Board hits at general strike."

A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

A considerable discussion has arisen as to whether or not a national convention should be held this year.

At the last presidential convention it was decided to hold a conference of delegates from all parts of the country, once every two years.

That decision was made because a presidential convention finds it impossible to be a deliberative body.

The presidential campaign looms big before it.

The choice of its national representatives must be made and all things sacrificed to this important practical question.

Our national conventions, then, differ little from the conventions of the capitalist parties.

Our work is hurriedly and imperfectly done, our programs are drafted with all speed, the resolutions submitted are hurriedly taken up or adopted by the convention.

As a result we do not have the opportunity as a national party to consider those questions of organization, of program and of tactics which are essential to our progress and well-being.

In nearly every other country the Socialists hold annual conventions. In the smaller countries that is easy and costs little money, but in Germany and the larger states it is difficult and costs much money.

And yet, the larger the state the more important it is that Socialists

from all parts of the country should occasionally assemble to discuss the good and welfare of the movement.

And we need occasional conventions that have time to consider seriously and calmly questions of organization, of program and of tactics.

We need an occasional opportunity to discuss problems upon which there are conflicting views and to keep in harmony our principles and tactics.

Our movement is growing and with growth we must consider new problems and new possibilities, and we must do it from a national standpoint and in a congress where all elements and all sections can be heard.

Just at the moment we have before us tremendous possibilities.

The entire country is witnessing an industrial unrest which has rarely been exceeded.

The labor movement is agitated as it has rarely been before.

It faces certain political perils that it has never before had to face.

In every state there are strikes, lock-outs, meat boycotts and other signs of a restive proletariat.

In all parts of the country there is arising a revolt that may mean everything or nothing to the advance of Socialism in this country.

The problems facing the Socialist movement are of the gravest possible nature and too numerous to mention, but they need all the light and wisdom that the party can bring to bear upon them.

We need our common counsel and our collective wisdom.

We need to discuss the work that lies before us and the manner of carrying it through to success.

This unrest throughout the industrial world needs consideration.

The press of the party, the organization of the foreign-speaking branches, our relations to industrial organizations, all these things need consideration.

And they need very serious consideration, not by a small executive committee, nor by a referendum!

They need serious consideration from the best representatives of the party who can be got together to discuss these vital questions.

The American movement needs, perhaps, more than any other movement in the world, frequent conferences of a national character.

We are so far separated from one another, the east from the west, the north from the south, that we seldom have a chance to meet and discuss our diverse and common problems.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

The difference between the so-called successful man and the so-called unsuccessful man is often a moral rather than an intellectual difference. Our present economic prices appeal to the wolf in man. And if a man is willing to give his wolf traits plenty of rope he is very likely to land substantially somewhere. And that is what we call success. I blame no man for this fact. But I deplore the conditions that give rise to it. Conditions, moreover, that inspire and compel it. If you are willing to make the sacrifice you can make money. If you are willing to give up comradery and love you can make money. Some money. Maybe not a fortune. But you can go ahead. Any man who will pay the price can obtain the bauble. It is not worth while. But some people live and die believing that it is worth while. They snout into the trough and shove everybody else away and feed until they grow fat. Most men are square. And most things in all men are square. But competition has driven us into a malign snarl. We have got to untangle the mess. Not because the men on top are cruel or indecent. No. Rather because the men at the bottom want to be fair. Because we are beginning to see that our fool gains are paid for by insane and suicidal sacrifices. That curiously in this system the more we gain the more we lose. We today in America are confronted by a few fortunes of almost miraculous ramifications. It doesn't require a book to tell us about this. Nor to tell us that such private agglomerations of wealth can only occur by exploitation. Myers' book derives its significance wholly from its other virtues. It goes back to roots. It cites statistics. Gives you years and amounts—gives you names and uncles and cousins. It leaves little to be guessed. You know the thing was done. You even know on the whole how it was done. But here you have the infinite fine almost elusive threads of the story. Here is where you, through Myers, make good. Through his wonderful patience, industry and ingenuity, make good. He has shown that there are facts back of your suspicions. That you are not gesturing in the air. That you know what you are about though you could not if called upon circumstantially verify your accusation. So Myers is your authority. He is cyclopedic. He has massed his material together in formidable unattack-

able battalions. It is an avowed triumph. The record is even better than our extreme criticism dared to depict it. Nothing but an exhibit of the kind could show that three of a barbaric social order Myers does not make too much of a shadowy record. Does not try to do anything to the normal state of your guilt. He co-ordinates a fund of information. He presents it without disguise. Without ornament or sophistication. He lets it alone. There the mountain stands up before you. Stares you in the face. Is an immeasurable question mark to startled eyes. What are you to do about it? You let your own Vanderbilts, your Carnegies come once. Once you aided abetted them. Once you got an order that they might get on you do it again. Will you be that to continue which has been so foully begun? That which was possible by you. You are not to tear your hair and call your tatters by robber names. For you are your creatures. The people are always the creators. You are calmly about the business of creation. You are not going to them for taking. You are going to hate yourself for giving. You mean you, Tom or Dick or Harry, mean myself. The crowd. The ignorant ignored crowd. For we can't do it. It's up to us to shift the center of men and the press of services to confer upon man what we have given to dollars. To provide for every man according to his individual needs but according to the communal law. Myers has given our attention to a thoroughly matter of fact, evened down on the ground conference. That which we have divined he publishes the figures for. Myers, too, dreamed. And now he sees to it his dreams come true. Gives us an earth sanction. A sort of assent. So that we are from this on competent to take care of ourselves both ways. If you want riddles we have rhapsodies for you. If you want the multiplication table here is the multiplication table for you.—Horace Traubel, in The Observer.

DIAZ HONORED IN EUROPE.

A lecture was delivered on Sunday, March 6th, in Chandos Hall, by Guy Bowman, a Socialist and a well known journalist, upon the tyranny in Mexico. The orator kept the audience of a full house profoundly interested. Many Socialists who attended the meeting were entirely ignorant of the existence of a Mexican war. Diaz has spent millions of dollars to pay eulogists in foreign countries. Here, as well as in America, there are some writers who honestly praise the Dictator of Mexico. But it seems that the clear sky that Diaz's person had formed in Europe is getting darker every time. G. H. B. Ward, secretary of the Sheffield Trades and Labor Council, began to honor the Mexican "president" a year ago by publishing a series of articles entitled "Manacled Mexico" in the Labor Leader, the organ of the Independent Labor Party. Justice, the organ of the Social Democratic party, has appeared several articles on the same subject, and Concord has joined in the denunciation of the atrocities committed by Porfirio Diaz. But best of all, there is a splendid book written by two Englishmen, Messrs. Arnold and Frost, who went to Mexico to study ancient architecture and came back to write about slavery. The book costs four dollars and is very well illustrated. In several publications of Paris there appear very often articles upon "the unspeakable condition of Mexico." La Societe Nouvelle has taken particular interest in the affair. The author of the articles in this review

is M. Aristide Fratelle. Mr. Guy Bowman, the lecturer in Chandos Hall, spoke for two hours. "In Mexico," said he, "wherever you may look, in city or country, in mine, the working people live in fear, semi-starvation and misery. There have been several attempts to free the Mexican people from Diaz, but the united forces of tyrant and those of Uncle Sam have defeated the heroic rebellions of unfortunate people. Several thousands of note who were expelled from their country by Porfirio Diaz, have taken refuge in the United States. They have published a paper favoring liberal reform, and they tried to win sympathy for that cause. These they have never denied, but they nothing in them to violate the laws of the United States, nothing in which should not have the sympathy of the American people, whose it is that their country is a 'land of liberty,' a refuge for the oppressed." "Well, these honest and brave men have been persecuted by the American government as if they were beasts. Wherever they went the government trailed them by private detective who hunted them, and then, brought false charges against them in the courts. Why is this terrible persecution? Because the Socialists of the United States are deeply interested in keeping up the sympathy in Mexico for their own benefit. It is time, my friends, to let voices be heard in protest against such iniquities!" The lecture aroused so much interest that an illustrated lecture was promised.—Ana-Cata, London, England, March 9, 1910.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABO.

I understand that the Czar of Russia is getting ready to congratulate Mayor Rebyurn.

Workers of the World! Look at Philadelphia. Are you satisfied that this is a republic?

Why do all these millionaires go on a committee to greet Roosevelt? Is it because he is a friend of the poor?

Did you ever see a rich person that would not promptly repudiate an obligation involving money? If said person could legally do so?

TEDDY'S RETURN.

By Anna Rapport.

Ding-ding-dong! Ding-ding-dong! Ling-lang, ling-lang, ling-lang-long! Now, my people, come and hear me! All together come and cheer me! Ding-ding-dong! Ding-ding-dong! Ling-lang, ling-lang, ling-lang-long!

Hi-hi-ho! Hi-hi-ho! All the world on wheels does go. Kings and princes bow before me; Men and women—all adore me. Hi-hi-ho! Hi-hi-ho! All the world on wheels does go.

Pif, pif, paf! Pif, pif, paf! With the help of my skilled staff I can shoot and I can kill, too. Pif, pif, paf! Pif, pif, paf! With the help of my skilled staff

Tatararah! Tatararah! All together now—hurrah! Watch me, people, every trust now. With one finger I will lust now. Tatararah! Tatararah! All together now—hurrah!

The New York Board of Education is opposed to free spectacles for school children. They might learn something in the text-books.

In his amusing cartoons in the New York Evening Journal Mr. Gill features the adventures of John Wiggins soap maker, who always worries family by his want of good manners. Wonder if John Wiggins is related to Joseph Fels of Philadelphia?

Jacob H. Schiff, having with other conspirators, undertaken to finance China to borrow money of them, is seeing his Shylock business threatened. Turns Jingo and would prefer to war-r-r-r! And this gentleman also figures in "Who's Who?" "philanthropist"—foundation not announced.

Joseph Fels, the Philadelphia Honore soap maker, is of the opinion that, generally speaking, millionaires are robbers. How inopportune discordant note. Just at a time when robbery is to be placed upon a benevolent foundation, and the "peepul" pared for a favorable decision of the United States Supreme Court. Archbishop Ireland calls Fels a traitor. He is worse than hat—hat-traitor.

And so they hooted and mobbed Patten in Manchester? This is not too bad; in a presumably Christian country—to say nothing of the countries of nations and the solidarity of business interests—there should have some regard for the feelings of a distinguished citizen who achieves success only by perseverance—perseverance, sir, such as should be imitated by every boy in the land. Manchester no regard for our economic system? Is it becoming classic?