

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

The Call

The Weather.

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600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 5006 BEEKMAN.

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Price, Two Cents.

MAYOR GAYNOR AGAIN DENOUNCES STRIKERS

Men in Mood to Resent All Efforts to Betray Them.

DECISION TONIGHT

Meeting May Result in Call to All Teamsters to Support Union Cause.

Mayor Gaynor wrote a letter of approval to W. H. Ashton, organizer of the Teamsters, yesterday, commending his actions in the present express strike.

He went on to declare the District Attorney should take action against the strikers.

The Mayor began by saying that if all the leaders of labor organizations had Ashton's judgment there would be no foolish or wicked strikes, but strikes for "good and sufficient reasons" which would succeed through the pressure of public sentiment. The letter went on to say that "as you saw from the start the present strike is only for the most frivolous reasons and unjustified."

After discussing the grievances of the men contemptuously the Mayor said:

The last grievance is expressed as follows: "No club or organization detrimental to our organization be formed among the employees."

The committee told me that this meant that the company should prevent its employees from forming any such club or organization. This is the most extraordinary thing I ever heard of in a free country. If the express companies assumed to dictate to their employees what clubs or associations they might or might not join, the workmen would have just cause for complaint; and yet here is a committee which professes to represent the workmen, asking that the companies prevent the men from joining clubs or associations to suit themselves.

This is the whole list of grievances submitted to me. In my judgment the District Attorney ought to take charge of the matter. It may well be a criminal offense to conspire to coerce anybody in any such way as this. Possibly the express strike is not over yet.

The long talked of general tieup of the vehicle traffic may yet be called in spite of the orders given by the head of the Teamsters' Union not to call any general strikes, according to a statement made last night by Howard P. Biggs, secretary-treasurer of Local 427, which comprises all the drivers of the express companies.

The fight of the expressmen for the right to maintain an organization has not been given up as yet, as was expected on Saturday after the sweeping order given by Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The Wells-Fargo Express Company drivers did not return to work yesterday, although they were plainly told that they would have to return. The men were out in full force picketing the various stables of the company and the traffic of the Adams Express Company and the Wells-Fargo was as paralyzed yesterday as ten days ago when the men walked out.

The sentiment of the Jersey District Council last night at a meeting in Smith's Hall, 7th and Grove streets, Jersey City, was in favor of a general strike of all expressmen. It was declared that 2,200 men in Jersey City will quit work this morning.

The men are anxiously awaiting the result of the meeting of the District Council of the Teamsters' Unions of Greater New York to be held at 161 Eighth avenue at 8 o'clock tonight.

Some Leaders' Heads.

The strikers are still expecting that the other unions will take up their hats, and go out in a sympathetic strike in order to compel the express companies to come to terms. If no action is taken by the District Council the express strikers will probably take the matter into their own hands.

A meeting of the express strikers is scheduled for 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at Curry's Hall, 229 East 47th street, at which the question of extending the strike will be discussed. It was stated yesterday that the drivers employed by the United States

TRIAL OF NEW CASTLE SOCIALISTS PUT OFF UNTIL APRIL 3

Capitalist Press Openly Threatens 'Anarchists' With Vengeance.

MEN NOT SCARED

Workers Are Rallying to Editors' Support, Ready for the Fight.

By JACK BRITT GEARTY.

(Special to The Call.)
NEW CASTLE, Pa., March 20.—The hearing in the contempt of court charges against S. L. Planagan, F. M. Hartman, and Charles McKeever, the committee in charge of publication of the Free Press, has been adjourned until April 3.

Bluff and bluster seem to be the main weapons in the enemy's warfare against the Socialists.

The fight is on to a finish and the Socialists are of one mind; they will not ask for quarter, neither will they grant any to the enemy. The Free Press got into this fight by upholding the workers engaged in fighting the Steel Trust. Every Socialist with whom I have talked today is determined to fight and win.

The columns of the Free Press have been filled for weeks with matter which has angered the masters and their lackeys until they are frothing at the mouth and threatening violence. The capitalist press editorially is boiling with rage and hurling slander at the Socialist party.

One of Billy Sunday's religious converts was overheard in the Young Men's Christian Association to say that a vigilance committee of 500 should be organized to deal with the Free Press crowd.

The New Castle News editorially declares:

There is in New Castle an anarchistic band of men who are shamefully abusing their privileges as citizens. On many occasions the News has been asked to resent some of the false attacks, the seditious utterances of this band of anarchists. But there is no occasion to do so, for just as certainly as they are wrong they certainly will be removed from their sphere of offense, and just in proportion to their offense they speedily will be eliminated.

Bolder and bolder they become and steadily the public patience is being forced to the breaking point. When the last strand has been overtaxed, then the work of justice will be accomplished.

Public interest, working class public interest at least, is keenly interested in this fight of the Socialists against the tyranny of the courts. The sales of the Free Press prove this; they are increasing every week. Thousands of copies are sold on the streets by boys.

So keen is the interest that many persons, some in high places, too, await the appearance of the paper with bated breath.

The Socialist party will make great gains this year. Some optimists even think the city may be captured. One thing is certain, if not at this election, at the next, New Castle will fall into Socialist hands.

ARMY OF 11,874 PERSONS SUPPORTED BY 'CHARITY'

ALBANY, March 20.—The State Board of Charities reports that the total number of persons supported by the State during 1910 in the State charitable and reformatory institutions reporting to the board, was 11,874; of this number 2,001 were discharged and 495 died, leaving to be maintained 8,378 persons, including 3,300 men, 3,494 women, 1,283 boys and 1,058 girls. The board reports total receipts during the year of \$2,755,788; total expenditures, \$2,507,430; balance, \$248,353.

INDIAN APPEAL LAPSED, SAYS SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, March 20.—On the ground that their right to appeal had lapsed, the Supreme Court of the United States today refused the Eastern Cherokee Indians a writ of mandamus to compel distribution of about \$1,900,000 on the basis of relationship to those members who moved to Oklahoma in 1838.

When the Supreme Court ordered distribution of the money, the Court of Claims construed its opinion as meaning payment on a per capita basis of all the present members of the tribe.

DRIVERS DENOUNCE MAYOR GAYNOR

Mayor Gaynor was bitterly denounced for assisting the wholesale grocers and the express companies in breaking strikes at a meeting of the striking wholesale grocery drivers at 161 Eighth avenue yesterday afternoon. A resolution condemning Gaynor was adopted.

The resolution declares that while the city is wide open to burglars, Mayor Gaynor is using the police force for excessive scab duty. Louis Simpson, business agent of the union, said to a Call reporter that the members of the union would remember Gaynor and his party, Tammany, at the next election because of his open declaration in favor of the bosses. At the meeting it was reported that several strikers were approached by men believed to be agents of the bosses and promised fortunes if they returned to work. The men voted to stay out until their demands were granted.

EMBROIDERERS WIN STRIKE AND RETURN

After putting up a fight against the Swiss Embroiderers' Union for three weeks, Eisner, Spear & Rauner, embroiderers, 197 Grand street, granted all the demands of the strikers and they returned to work yesterday. The company granted an increase in wages from \$3 to \$3.50 per day to the men, and an increase of \$1 per week to seventy girls. The strikers also got full recognition of their union, including a fifty-two-hour week, instead of fifty-three, as previously was the case. The company first refused to re-employ two strikers for their activity in the strike, but the others refused to return without their fellow workers. The firm re-employed them. The plant is now run under union conditions. During the strike a number of strikers were arrested and beaten by thugs.

EMINENT JURIST IS INDICTED FOR GRAFT

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 20.—Four new indictments were returned against Judge Michael Donnelly by the January Grand Jury in its fourth partial report made to Circuit Judge Brough, here, today.

The indictments charge Judge Donnelly with perjury, embezzlement, and with obtaining money by false pretenses. This makes six indictments now pending against the Napoleon jurist. All the charges are based upon Donnelly's connection as president with the defunct Ohio German Fire Insurance Company.

Embodied in one of the counts upon which Donnelly is indicted is the charge that he also embezzled and obtained by false pretenses "checks and drafts."

BANK CLERKS TO CONTINUE STRIKE

The striking bank clerks yesterday renewed their fight with enthusiasm, many addressing meetings of labor and progressive organizations in their own behalf. Many organizations pledged to withdraw their deposits from the banks.

Circulars explaining the fight and announcing the unfair situation were distributed. The strikers held successful open air meetings throughout the East Side. On several corners the bankers sent automobiles through the crowd in order to break up the meetings.

The strikers claim that banks lost heavily in business since the strike started. They expect a victory. The United Hebrew Trades took up the fight of the strikers at its meeting last night and decided to call upon its affiliated unions to withdraw their deposits from the unfair banks.

REPORT 200 NEGROES BARRED FROM CANADA

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 20.—Two hundred Oklahoma negroes are likely to find trouble awaiting them when they try to cross the Canadian border tomorrow en route to a negro colony near Emerson, Manitoba.

It is understood here today that the government proposes to use legal means to keep the negroes out. United States Consul General John N. Jones has been ordered to the border to see that the negroes receive fair treatment.

SEN. BAILEY ABSENT IN LORIMER VOTE PROBE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 20.—With Senator Joseph W. Bailey among the absent witnesses, the trial of State Senator John Broderick, of Chicago, charged with paying former Senator D. W. Holtzslaw \$2,500 to vote for William Lorimer for United States Senator, began here today.

Bailey's failure to supply the missing deposit slip which was demanded upon by the State to prove that Holtzslaw had the money the day after Broderick is alleged to have bribed him forced the prosecution to depend on a photographic copy of the slip.

SOPHIE HIRSCH HELD 'INCOMMUNADO' IN ELLIS ISLAND PEN

Not Allowed Even to Receive Letter From Her Brother.

OFFICIALS KEEP MUM

Refuse All Visitors Who Try to See Unfortunate Young Woman.

By CARRIE W. ALLEN.

Is this Russia, or is it Mexico? Over on Ellis Island a girl is being held "in communado."

Immigration officials at Ellis Island continue to hold Sophie Hirsch in strict seclusion, and yesterday denied a messenger sent from her brother, the right to see her.

A letter was received at the office of The Call from Mr. Harry Hirsch, of Donaldsonville, Ga., enclosing a letter from himself to his sister, with the request that the letter be delivered to his sister in person by a member of The Call staff.

Commissioner Williams refused to see The Call reporter, who went to Ellis Island for the purpose of delivering the letter to Sophie Hirsch. When the request to see the girl was made to the Assistant Commissioner, he refused, as he said he had been instructed to do.

"Here is the letter which her brother asks me to deliver to her. Why do you refuse to let me see her?" The Call representative asked.

"Mighty Man Spoke."

"Commissioner Williams refused you, and you cannot see her." That was all.

Chief Clerk Schell was present, of course, and tried to bore his little close-together china-blue, gimlet eyes straight through the woman who dares to tell the truth about their black work at Ellis Island.

Strange to relate, the representative of The Call, the only paper in the town that has mentioned this case, still lives to tell the tale.

One of the young woman's brothers lives in Georgia. He was wounded in the Spanish-American War. He has applied to Congressman Roderberry, of Georgia, for aid, and the Congressman has wired that he is giving the case his personal attention, and will do all in his power to set Sophie Hirsch at liberty.

Jailed for Seven Weeks.

More than seven weeks ago Sophie Hirsch was seized by Immigration Inspectors Tedesco, taken to Ellis Island and locked up for deportation on an unproved charge of soliciting.

She was allowed to see no one, not even an attorney. After being taken before Tedesco and put through the third degree, the girl was in such a state of excitement that she was taken to the psychopathic ward and locked up.

A lawyer who had been retained by her brother was not allowed to see Miss Hirsch until he got out a writ. Weeks passed before one of her brothers who lives in New York was allowed to see her at all, and then only for a few minutes, and with an attendant present.

Day after day the girl has said to herself: "Why are they keeping me here? What have I done?" Night after night she lies awake trying to understand what persecuting power is behind her arrest. At last, she thinks she has the answer. It must be the work of the Black Hand. You will not wonder at her conclusion if you ever saw Tedesco.

When her brother saw her last week for a few minutes he found her with eyes hollow from lack of sleep and hours of weeping. Her beautiful black hair is rapidly turning gray.

"Every day they tell me I am crazy," she said.

Trying to Drive Her Mad?

Is it not sufficient that they have locked her up, and brutally kept all friends from seeing her? Must they try to drive her quite out of her mind by telling her every day that she is crazy? One need not know much of psychology to understand the result of such brutality as that.

OFFER COMPROMISE TO MEXICAN REBELS

LABOR REVOLT SHAKES ITALY

ROME, March 20.—Inability to cope with impending labor strikes throughout Italy is given today as the real reason for the resignation of the Luzzatti Cabinet.

Coming on the eve of the jubilee celebration of Italian unity, King Victor Emmanuel is urging the Premier not to retire, but it is understood that the latter considers the situation hopeless and will not be dissuaded.

The jubilee celebration begins a week from today and the workers are preparing to make sweeping demands for wage increases and improvements in conditions at this time.

If they carry out their threats the celebration will be seriously crippled and thousands of merchants ruined.

The government has just awakened to the enormity of the situation and is now making a futile effort to stem the tide.

THEY'RE STILL VOTING ON THE SENATORSHIP

ALBANY, March 20.—There were only eighteen of the 201 members of the Legislature present today to vote for Senator. All pairs remain in effect until the joint ballot at noon tomorrow. As it happened, however, two new candidates were injected into the field. Assemblyman Friedman, of New York, switched from Martin W. Littleton to Attorney General Thomas Carmody, and Assemblyman Fry, of Kings, switched to David A. Boody, former Mayor of Brooklyn. The vote was as follows: Littleton, 4; Sheehan, 3; Kernan, 3; Dewey, 2; O'Brien, 2; and Carlisle, Sulzer, Carmody and Boody each 1.

Governor Dix and his friends are hoping that a conference of Democratic legislators may be held the latter part of the week to talk over the situation, but whether it will result in another caucus they have no idea.

It is the belief of the Governor, following a conference which he had with Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, on Saturday afternoon, that Mr. Murphy stands ready at all times to favor another conference of members of the Legislature on the senatorship. Governor Dix used the term "conference" advisedly.

SHEEHAN TO RETIRE AFTER 'VINDICATION'

ALBANY, March 20.—Renewed interest in the senatorial deadlock was awakened at the Capitol today by the report that William F. Sheehan will retire from the contest after the organization Democrats hold another caucus and again make him their choice for the seat vacated by Chauncey M. Dewey on March 4.

It is also reported that after Sheehan's withdrawal a third caucus is to be held to select a candidate who will secure undivided Democratic support in the joint Assembly.

WEAVERS IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND

Of the 355 second-cabin passengers arriving here on the Laurentic from Liverpool, it is said a majority are weavers on their way to the woolen mills of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Canada.

The weavers come from Yorkshire, England.

RICH MAN JAILED FOR MEDDLING WITH JURY

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Found guilty of attempts to influence the Grand Jury in a perjury case, Justice Whight of the District Supreme Court, today sentenced William A. Pierce, a prominent lumber dealer, to three months' imprisonment, and fined William H. Harrison, a commission merchant, \$100.

RESIGNATIONS HANDED IN BY RUSSIAN CABINET

ST. PETERSBURG, March 20.—The Cabinet of Premier Stolypin resigned today. Emperor Nicholas accepted the resignation of Premier Stolypin.

It was announced from a trustworthy source this afternoon that the Emperor had signed the appointment of the Minister of finance, Kovotzev, to be the new Premier.

Interests to Oust Diaz and Will Hold an Election.

MADERISTS AT ODDS

If Plans Fall Through American Army May Invade Country Via Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Every indication now points to the conclusion that the mobilization of the American troops on the Mexican border has resulted, at least temporarily, in a victory for Washington in its diplomatic maneuver against Tokio.

Porfirio Diaz's reign as Czar of Mexico is all but over. He will be deposed as President of the country, or be shorn of all real power, within a fortnight, unless all signs are deceptive. Out of power with Diaz will go all persons who are responsible for the encouragement which Japan has received at Mexico City of late.

In addition to this assurance that Japan has been shorn of her friends at court Wall Street feels confident now that with Diaz out of the way the rebels will be placated by some minor concessions, and profitable business resumed south of the Rio Grande.

Troops Get the Tip.

There is reason to believe that definite assurance that a settlement along the lines indicated above will be made shortly have taken root in official Washington within the past twenty-four hours. On Sunday the commanders of troops at San Antonio were expecting orders to move on Mexico at any hour. All men were held in readiness, and hundreds of cars were standing on the tracks in anticipation of the order to advance.

Today the officers in charge at San Antonio received orders from Washington to "forget" the tips previously sent, and await fresh orders. Among these fresh orders came one for a full division of infantry, comprising about 3,000 men, to begin a practice march, which will engage their time for one week.

There was some talk in Washington today of a change of plans which contemplate the invasion of Mexico by way of Vera Cruz, and thence to the capital city, following the trail marked out by the command of General Scott in 1910. The general belief, however, is that a scheme is underway which will make unnecessary an active campaign against Mexico, unless it be to throw a few regiments into Chihuahua and Sonora to quell those elements among the revolutionists which may refuse to abide by the compromise when it is announced.

Of considerable interest is the result of a canvass made today by the United Press of the army and navy recruiting stations in the large cities throughout the country. This canvass shows that, despite the maneuver in Texas and the headlines and editorials in the yellow journals, there has been no disposition on the part of the male public to join the military forces of the nation.

Adjutant General Alenworth said today that his reports showed no great increase in the number of men seeking enlistment, and he denied that some of the limitations governing enlistments had been removed.

Discussion Among Maderists.

Gustavo Madero today announced in New York that "Big Business" had decided that Limantour, Mexican Minister of Finance, should be made Provisional President of the country pending an election to fill the chair now occupied by Diaz. Madero added that Limantour had the backing of the foreign investors "who have made Mexico what it is," and that the resignation of this man would be satisfactory to the revolutionists. Limantour, said Madero, carried with him as Madero a full outline of what the rebels are contending for, and that a peace pact would probably be made within a few days.

Vasquez Gomez, head of the revolutionary Junta at Washington, no longer heard of what Madero had said that he issued a fat denial. Gomez declared that he represented the revolutionists in this country and that in their council he would only be Vasquez Gomez, who is commanding the army in Chihuahua. Gomez said that

Gail Borden EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK For 54 Years, the Leading Food for Infants

The rebels would not even consider Limantour as a possibility for Provisional President.

Diaz Fable Shattered. In considering a successor to Diaz it is interesting to note how completely the public mind has been cleared of erstwhile illusions concerning the character of the actual President of Mexico.

It has been contended by men who knew perfectly how despotic has been the reign of Diaz and how miserable is the lot of his ignorant people that he possessed in full those questionable virtues usually found in men of iron.

But it is conceded on all sides, that instead of being strong, Diaz is in fact a weak ruler. Backed by the most powerful financiers at home and abroad and menaced only by an enslaved people who knew nothing of the value of combined effort, it has been an easy matter for him to send his ruffians against small bands of malcontents and shoot them to death.

Diaz, the mighty ruler, did not have an army to fight his battles. It is seen now that some 500 armed and determined men in Chihuahua, beginning late last summer, have been able to rout his soldiers, and inflame the entire land with the spirit of revolt.

Diaz, the benevolent despot, like Diaz the strong ruler, has been cast into the discard. Today every one knows that Diaz is and always has been a puppet.

The theory that an attack on Mexico may be made by way of Vera Cruz is strengthened by the arrival of 3,000 troops at Fort Crockett, Galveston. These men are armed with half a million rounds of ammunition. Recently many troops and marines have been gathered at Guantanamo, Cuba, whence they can be shipped to Vera Cruz as quickly as the troops at Galveston.

Less than 5,000 well armed American troops could probably land in Mexico and hold a large section of territory for a long time, and it is likely to happen if the present plans for peace fall through.

There will be a conference here tomorrow between President Taft and his Cabinet, at which the entire Mexican situation will be gone over. It is probable that a report on the success met with by Limantour at Mexico City will be received in time for the Cabinet to decide whether or not to send the army into Mexico.

SURE DEATH TO ROACHES STERNS' INSECT SALT ROACH SALT

UNION LABEL. The above is a true facsimile of the Secretary Workers' Label. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor; therefore, always look for the Label.

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

MEETING HALLS. Astoria Schuetzen Park Broadway and Broadway, Astoria, O. R. Largest and most beautiful hall in Oregon.

Labor Lyceum 148 W. 148th St., New York. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organization. Organized and controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 5341 Williamsburg.

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CLINTON HALL 151-153 Clinton Street. We have open for rental from May 1st several large and small meeting rooms FOR WEEK-DAYS, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS. Main Hall and smaller halls for balls, mass meetings, and weddings.

WHO WILL GET THE ROCKEFELLER VOTE?

That's the Question That's Agitating the Village of North Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 20.—That John D. Rockefeller and his family rules the village of North Tarrytown, and not its "free and independent American citizens," is shown by the talk around here tonight. There is a village election in that semi-feudal town tomorrow, and whichever way the Rockefeller vote goes so will go the election.

Both sides are claiming they will get the vote of the Rockefeller employees (or serfs, as some of the irreligious call them). There are a number of hundred men working on the big estate of the Oil King, and whichever way they intimate they shall vote, that they straightway do, as befits humble slaves of their master.

The old trick, headed by John Wirth for Village President, has always had the Rockefeller vote, with the exception of the first year. In the face of the Rockefeller opposition Wirth won out that year, and he has been doing the same ever since. This is doubtless because Rockefeller found out that Wirth and his friends weren't dangerous after all. They didn't propose to make him pay the taxes that he should, or do anything revolutionary or disturbing like that.

Wirth Board "In Bad". But last year the Wirth Board of Trustees did something that some people think may have gotten them "in bad" with the Lord of the Manor, King Rockefeller.

The Bedford road, one of the oldest public highways in this part of the country and which runs from North Tarrytown through Pleasantville and other villages to Bedford, passes within a few hundred yards of the Rockefeller castle and through the heart of J. D.'s domain. Many automobiles pass along this road, and as they go up the grade past the Rockefeller mansion, they make a great noise with their exhausts. This, combined with the noise from their sirens and the suffocating dust they raise, proved very annoying to the delicate sensibilities of J. D. and his friends.

So Rockefeller wanted the village board to close the Bedford road. For any private individual to even make such a request was an outrage, and proves how powerful Rockefeller is in this territory. Even the board, friendly as they were toward Rockefeller, didn't have the nerve to grant his request.

Compromised With J. D. As a compromise they allowed Rockefeller to place signs at the junction of Bedford road and Webber avenue pointing out Webber avenue and a road leading from it as way to Pocantico Hills, which is beyond the Rockefeller house. In this way traffic was diverted from the Bedford road, and Rockefeller's nerves were saved.

Some presumptuous citizens have criticized the board for yielding even this much to Rockefeller. They ask why should they divert traffic from a public highway merely to please any individual, even though he be enormously wealthy?

So it is possible Rockefeller may order his poorly paid and in many cases ignorant workers to vote against the Wirth crowd and for the opposition. One of the trustees on the opposition ticket has a brother holding a responsible position on the Rockefeller estate and no doubt he will have some influence. So both sides are claiming the Rockefeller vote tonight and probably no one really knows how it will be cast except the Oil King himself and his superintendent.

"Pocantico Hills is entirely surrounded by the Rockefeller estate and most of its inhabitants are Rockefeller employees. When the night of the election came, J. D.'s foremen gathered together all the Italian workers on the estate and marched them to the schoolhouse in a body. The houses were scattered among them and when the time to vote came, they directed the Italians just how to vote. Naturally the ants were overwhelmingly defeated. Many of the Italians were not citizens, had absolutely no right to vote, and didn't even know what they were voting for. But that didn't make any difference. They carried the day for Rocky and that was all he wanted. He owned the whole village and it wouldn't have done much good for the ants to protest, so they subsided and haven't dared to raise their heads yet."

DIAMOND MINES IN CANADA. VANCOUVER, B. C., March 20.—Diamonds have been discovered in British Columbia by the Geological Survey, according to the announcement of the Director of the Survey today. The specimens were obtained on Olivine Mountain near the Telleen River and are the first found in Canada.

NO IMMUNITY FOR WITNESSES: WHITMAN Grand Jury Only Touches Crust in Carnegie Trust Scandal.

W. L. Brower, vice president of the Northern Bank, went before the Grand Jury yesterday afternoon.

The testimony expected from him has no relation to the charges in the perjury indictment now standing against him, and thus his appearance is not an immunity bath. He is supposed to have facts about the Carnegie Trust Company to tell.

District Attorney Whitman was asked if City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde had made advances to him indicating his willingness to appear before the Grand Jury and testify. "I don't know how to answer that," said Whitman. "He never made any such suggestion to me."

Whitman made it plain that not all witnesses who may testify before the Grand Jury will be immune from charges which may be preferred against them. The impression seemed to be general that by volunteering to tell what they may know in regard to alleged crooked financial transactions certain bank officers would avoid any criminal prosecution which may be contemplated.

Robin Continues to "Tell." J. G. Robin was in conference with Whitman this morning and later continued his confession in the presence of his sister, Dr. Louise Robinovitch, and Mrs. Dorian, Robin's stenographer, in the office of the District Attorney's private secretary.

When asked if a letter purported to have been written by the late Charles C. Dickinson, former president of the Carnegie Trust Company, shortly before he died, had been turned over to him, District Attorney Whitman said he could not discuss the subject. The letter, in question is alleged to have been penned by Dickinson in defense of his position. It is reported that he stated in the epistle that while confined at home after a fall from his horse in Central Park certain transactions took place in the Carnegie Trust Company of which he had no knowledge, but of which he was accused later. There are said to be four copies of this letter extant. One is rumored to have been filed with the State Banking Department and a second is said to have been given to District Attorney Whitman.

Just Probing the Crust. According to reliable information the Grand Jury's probe had not penetrated further than the crust of the crooked deals growing out of its investigation before sufficient evidence had been secured to warrant the indictments of three persons. It is understood, however, that the supposedly most innocent, as far as the spirit of the law is concerned, among the trio is the guiltiest as far as the violation of the word of the law is involved. There is reason to believe that District Attorney Whitman is of the opinion that Robin, for he is not yet 40 years old, has been used as a tool by his cleverer and older associates. It is intimated that the prosecutor desires to delay filing an indictment against this person as long as possible in the hope that he may volunteer to appear before the Grand Jury in the capacity of a witness and tell many interesting facts which would facilitate the Grand Jury's work and extend its field of exploration.

AN IDLE HATTER ATTEMPTS LIFE R. R. MAIL CLERKS DEFY OFFICIALS. A telephone message to the Brooklyn Police Headquarters from Jersey City yesterday morning said that a letter received by the sender of the message intimated that Charles Morgan, a hatter, 55 years old, had probably committed suicide at 376 Pearl street, where he had a furnished room.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 20.—"The Postoffice Department can have all the fight it wants, and they can have it in twenty-four hours if they want it that quick," said John L. Thornton, on behalf of the railway mail clerks, today, in reply to a departmental threat to remove clerks for joining the American Federation of Labor.

PITTSBURG PAINTERS STRIKE IN A BODY. PITTSBURG, Pa., March 20.—As a result of the strike vote taken yesterday, 1,500 members of the Painters and Decorators' Union went out here today.

THEA. TOM JOHNSON RALLIES. CLEVELAND, March 20.—Former Mayor Tom L. Johnson rallied a bit today from his recent collapse and was stronger than at any time since he received the attack of illness last week.

TEA. The men demand an increase from \$1.60 to \$4.40 for an eight-hour day.

White Rose CEYLON TEA Found, Half Pound and 10c. Packages.

If Your HAT is As Good As McCANN'S It Costs More. McCANN'S HATS 210 BOWERY OPP. RIVINGTON STREET.

GENERAL EXPRESS STRIKE MAY COME DESPITE LEADERS

Express Company were sent to work yesterday, but that they were willing to come out again when called upon by the Adams' strikers. He also stated that the drivers employed by Westcott and the National Express companies have signified their willingness to strike in sympathy with the Adams men at the first call given them by the union.

"If no settlement is made with the strikers," said Biggs, "we will immediately take action, and, if necessary, we will yet call a general strike of all express drivers. None but those who scabbed on us in the last strike are now employed by the Adams and the Wells-Fargo Express companies, and all statements printed to the effect that the strikers are returning to work are false," Biggs continued.

"A few men who were at work at the Adams' stable at 124th street and St. Nicholas avenue quit work yesterday, and not a single union man is now at work at either of the two companies."

Angry at Gaynor. The men were very bitter against Mayor Gaynor for acting as strikebreaker for the express companies by giving their cops to help break the strike, and many did not hesitate to say that they would never again vote for Gaynor's party, Tammany.

A policeman detailed on strike duty at the Adams stable, at 48th street and Madison avenue, when asked whether any of the union men were returning to work and whether the strike had collapsed, said yesterday that he did not see any union men coming back except those who were brought under heavy guard from other cities. He further said that the strike is on in full swing and that he expected it would be a long time before the strike is over. Very few wagons left the stable yesterday, he said, and those were guarded by policemen and specials.

William H. Ashton, general organizer of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for New York, when asked whether the United States and the Wells Fargo drivers were back at work, said that he did not know. When asked whether he gave them orders to return to work, he remarked: "I did not give them orders to come out and I did not send them back." He declined to make any other statements. The majority of the rank and file are most bitter against Ashton.

The capitalist papers were busy yesterday declaring that the expressmen would appeal to Andrew Carnegie, but the men merely laughed at such yarns. They want no more Civic Federation interference.

PAINTERS DEMAND WAGE INCREASE

The first gun in the campaign of the District Council of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers to enforce the \$4 a day scale in Brooklyn will be fired at a mass meeting to be held at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willsborough avenue, Brooklyn, Thursday night. The prevailing wages for painters in Brooklyn is \$3.50 per day and strikes will probably be ordered to enforce the \$4 a day scale.

George F. Hedrick, president of the Brotherhood of Painters, may attend the meeting. Beginning April 1 the painters employed on the water front on all marine work will get \$4 a day.

There are 3,000 painters in Brooklyn, and if strikes are ordered they may all be involved in the fight. Victor Ehrh, secretary of the District Council, declared that a fight to a finish would be waged to raise the wages from \$3.50 to \$4 per day, which prevails in New York.

BRITISH SHIPPERS FEAR SAILORS' STRIKE

ANTWERP, Belgium, March 20.—The impression deepens among continental ship owners that, while an attempt by the International Seamen's Union to bring about a world-wide strike would fail, a serious strike at British ports may be expected.

This is dreaded on the continent, where it is believed it would cause chaos in the shipping trade. It is admitted that there are not enough other sailors available to take the places of the union men if they should go out. Action of the British union is anxiously awaited.

600 LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS ON STRIKE

16 Shops Tied Up in Brownsville by Little Girls. As a result of the refusal of the children's and misses' dress manufacturers in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn to grant the demands made by their employees, 600 workers, most of whom are little girls, went on strike yesterday.

The demands of the workers were presented to the manufacturers some time ago, but the employers refused to grant them, and the workers voted to strike. Sixteen shops are involved in the trouble, and not a machine moved in any of them yesterday. The strikers demand a ten per cent increase in wages for piece workers, recognition of their union and a 55-hour week instead of 60 hours as they are compelled to work at present. The strikers are organized in local 50 of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

Sol Cutler, organizer of the union, said yesterday that the union would make a fight to a finish to have the demands granted. He said that he was confident that the strike would be of short duration, as this is the busiest season in the year, and the bosses are hard pressed to fill the orders.

STRIKE OF GIRL MILL WORKERS

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Following the refusal of the management of John and James Dobson's Bradford Mills, Germantown, to reinstate several girls who had been discharged, about one hundred girls employed as buriers and menders went on strike this morning.

The girls declare that they will not return to work until those that were discharged are taken back.

Through a committee representing the girls, their grievance was made known to Richard Boerner, the superintendent of the mill, shortly after work began this morning. The strikers say that Mrs. Rogerson, who was recently appointed in charge of the burling and mending departments, threatened to discharge all the girls and replace them with new employees. They declare that she started to carry out her threat last week in discharging four girls.

The refusal of the superintendent to comply with their demands was reported to the girls at work and, taking their hats and wraps, they marched out of the building.

A meeting of the strikers will be held in the vicinity of the mill tomorrow morning and plans for carrying on the strike will be made.

LABOR BILL IS KILLED IN BOSTON

BOSTON, March 20.—The peaceful picketing bill was killed in the Senate this afternoon by President Allen T. Treadway, who cast his own vote against the measure to tie the vote on the bill.

The vote was 17 to 16 in favor of ordering the bill to third reading. President Treadway directed the Senate Clerk to call his name. He voted "No." This made the vote a tie and killed the bill, as a majority was necessary to pass it.

This bill one of the most important organized labor measures, would have allowed peaceful persuasion with strike breakers by workmen who are on strike.

It was reported upon favorably this year for the third time by the Committee on Labor. It was filed in the Senate.

Now the bill is dead for this year unless reconsideration of today's vote prevails tomorrow. If reconsideration does not prevail tomorrow the matter will not go to the House, this session.

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HORRORS! SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN A FIX

Carefully Compiled Mis-statements Emanate From Milwaukee.

The following was sent out last night by a news agency serving capitalist papers:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 20.—The illegal appointment of Harry E. Briggs as Commissioner of Public Works has had a far-reaching effect. 1. Special taxes for 1910, aggregating \$48,872.74, have been invalidated. 2. Buyers of nearly all the delinquent taxes refused to accept the city certificates, amounting to almost \$160,000. 3. Every assessment of benefits and damages made by Mr. Briggs is invalid. 4. Half a hundred suits probably will be brought against the city, as a result of the failure of the Council legally to adopt Chapter 297, of the laws of 1907, providing a one-man Board of Public Works.

Steps were taken by the Council today to remedy the blunder committed by the Socialist Council on April 19, 1910, in attempting to change the law without referring it to a committee, as required by law, according to the decision of Judge Eschweiler, in the action brought to restrain the payment of the salary of Charles A. Mullen, a New York Socialist, appointed by Mr. Briggs as Superintendent of Street Construction and Repairs.

The appointment of the Socialist Commissioner Briggs is "illegal" only because declared so by the capitalist judge Eschweiler, of Milwaukee, who stretched the law till it groaned and snapped. "The real man struck at," says the Milwaukee Social Democratic Herald, "is Superintendent Mullen, who is taking the graft of private contractors away and is doing construction work himself."

The action was brought in Judge Eschweiler's court by a dentist, H. R. Johnson. Indications are that Johnson is a "dummy litigant," who is permitting the use of his name for the shielding of three different interests involved.

These three special interests are (1) Contractors, whose profits are likely to be cut by the present methods of the public works department; (2) Members of the old gang Board of Public Works; (3) Old party politicians who are after discrediting the present administration.

No word of announcement has come from Dentist Johnson as to why he started proceedings. He is said to be a close friend of the attorney. But it is noteworthy that the real interests in the case are skulking behind a dummy litigant. The real people back of the proceedings seem to be afraid to show their names and faces in the affair.

The Social Democrats will take care of the case. The above dispatch is a fair sample of what may be expected from capitalist news agencies henceforth.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS ON STRIKE

Thirty surgical instrument workers employed by the J. Sklar Manufacturing Company, 244 Floyd street, Brooklyn, went on strike yesterday for higher wages and recognition of their union. The strike was endorsed by District 15, International Association of Machinists, and the men will be assisted by that body.

The men voted to strike on Saturday and when the firm refused to grant their demands they did not go to work yesterday. The strikers claim that the highest wages paid in the shop is \$16 per week to first class men and that they are also compelled to work long hours. They demand an increase of \$1.50 per week, a nine-hour workday, and recognition of their union.

The strikers held a meeting yesterday and voted to fight until their demands are granted. They are all members of the Surgical Instrument Workers' Union, which is affiliated with the International Association of Machinists.

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What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing

BROTHERHOOD OF MACHINISTS. "The New Unionism" is the subject of a lecture by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn to be delivered tonight at Olympia Hall, Fifth avenue and 50th street, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Machinists. This is one of the series of lectures held under the auspices of the brotherhood. The public in general and those employed in the metal industry in particular are urged to attend.

BREWERS UNIONIZE PLANT. After lengthy negotiations with the Beer Bottlers' Union the agency for the Lemp Brewing Company of St. Louis has made peace with the union. All men employed there now are members of the union and the agency signed an agreement granting an increase in wages of \$2, and in some cases up to \$8, per week.

LAY OFF, OR HAVE WAGES REDUCED

UTICA, N. Y., March 20.—It was rumored today in the signal department of the New York Central Railroad that all men employed in the maintenance work on the Mohawk division will be given the option of laying off one week each month at a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

This step is in line with the policy of retrenchment inaugurated by the company. Because of a slump in the freight department twenty engineers have been set back to firing during the past week on the Mohawk division.

ARREST WHITE SLAVER UNDER "MANN LAW"

HELENA, Mon. March 20.—Fred Spearman has been placed under arrest here under the charge of violating the Mann, or white slavery, law. Spearman is colored, while the girl in question is white. He has been employed as a postal clerk, and his case is the first on record involving a colored man and a white woman. His alleged victim is 19 years old.

He is said to have brought her from Pocatello, Idaho. Recently she was camped, returning to Idaho, but is supposed to be at her home in Missoula, Ois.

GENERAL STRIKE ON Q. & C. THREATENED

CINCINNATI, March 20.—A strike of more than 200 firemen of the Queen and Crescent Railroad was on March 9, when the firemen left their engines, according to a statement this morning by H. L. Denson, general counsel for the Brotherhood of Firemen.

Dickson asserts that condoning engineers and trainmen may lead to striking firemen, unless the company's very with the railroad is speedily justified.

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ROOSEVELT NOT FOR RECALL OF JUDGES

But Thinks Arizona Has Right to Give Them the Hook.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 20.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in a speech delivered here today, said in part: "I regret that Arizona was not admitted to Statehood by the last Congress, and I trust the next Congress will admit it. The objections to admitting it I regard as without warrant of justice. Apparently these objections have been chiefly or entirely due to the fact that Arizona has adopted in its constitution the referendum, initiative, and recall."

"I do not agree with the form in which Arizona adopted the recall, especially as regards the judiciary; but while I regret that Arizona should have adopted the recall in this fashion, I do not merely admit, but insist, that this is a matter purely for Arizona's own decision, and that neither the opinion of myself nor any other outsider has the slightest bearing on Arizona's right to the privileges of Statehood. What the views of New York and Texas upon the question may be has nothing whatever to do with Arizona's right to its own views."

"While there are many provisions in your proposed constitution with which I most heartily agree, there are some with which I disagree—notably the provision of the recall, especially affecting the judiciary. I admit the melancholy fact that there are States where Judges have so acted to make it justifiable and necessary for the people to adopt measures for retiring all such Judges from office."

But speaking generally and as regards most committees under normal conditions, I feel that it is to the interest of decent citizens, who want nothing but justice in its broadest and truest sense, not to adopt any measure which would make Judges timid—which would make them fearful lest deciding rightly in some given case might arouse a storm of anger, temporary but fatal.

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A Study Course in Socialism and the Economics of Karl Marx, by Mary E. Marcy, is now running in the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW. These lessons give a clearer understanding of the subject for the same amount of labor than anything of the kind yet published.

The issues of the REVIEW containing the first three lessons are entirely sold out. We have reprinted these lessons in leaflet form, and will mail a set of them, together with the February and March REVIEW, containing lessons IV and V, on receipt of 20 cents. Or for \$1.00 we will mail ten sets of the lessons, and ten copies of the REVIEW for February and March.

If you have not seen a LATE number of the REVIEW you can have a set how attractive and valuable it now is. Every issue contains many new engravings from photographs showing the latest phases of the Class Struggle and of the Modern Machine that is revolutionizing society.

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1,125 GAVE UP LIVES FOR COAL

HARRISBURG, PA., March 20.—It cost the lives of 1,125 men to mine 231,966,070 tons of coal in Pennsylvania last year, according to the annual report of the Chief of the State Department of Mines, just issued. The report gives the following statistics:

Bituminous coal produced, 148,666,771 tons; persons employed, 187,711; killed, 527.

Anthracite coal produced, 83,299,294 tons; persons employed, 167,927; killed, 598.

The loss of life in the bituminous districts for every 1,000,000 tons produced was 3.54; in the anthracite districts 7.18. The number of lives lost in the bituminous region per 1,000,000 tons produced will compare favorably with the record of any other State or any continental country, the report says, but when the loss of life in the anthracite region is included it raises the number of lives lost to 4.85 per million tons.

TRUST BUSTING NOISE HEARD IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, March 20.—A new trust-busting suit, centering in Cleveland, will be started by the Federal Government before the end of summer. This fact developed with the coming of Attorney General Wickensham to Cleveland today to speak at the dedication of the new postoffice. Oris E. Harrison, special assistant to the Attorney General, has been quietly at work in Cleveland nearly six weeks.

The local government officials, outside the office of District Attorney Day, were unaware of his presence. The business combination under investigation is kept secret. The government's entire trust-busting program, according to Wickensham, hangs on the Supreme Court's decision in the Tobacco Trust and Standard Oil suits.

"Until that decision is given we are merely marking time. The Tobacco suit involves the same principles and all the principles to be found in other anti-trust suits," said Wickensham.

DOCK HANDS' STRIKE SPREADS

PARIS, March 19.—The strike of the French dock hands has spread to Brest, L'Orient, Toulon and Cherbourg. It is feared that the strike will be followed by a lockout.

BOOKER WASHINGTON UNABLE TO APPEAR

Trial of Opponent Postponed Because of Educator's Injuries.

Considerable mystery attaches to an alleged assault on Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee Institute and noted educator, by Albert Ulrich, a contracting carpenter of 11½ West 63d street.

Accordingly, Magistrate Cornell of a physician, Washington was unable, by reason of his injuries, to appear in the West Side Court yesterday to press charges against Ulrich. Accordingly Magistrate Cornell postponed the formal arraignment of Ulrich until this afternoon, holding him in the meantime in bail of \$1,500.

The victim of the attack remained in bed throughout the day at his rooms in the Hotel Manhattan. Through an attendant he declined to make a statement himself, but referred all inquirers to Seth Low, who issued a formal declaration on behalf of Dr. Washington.

Former Mayor Low said yesterday that he was convinced the assault was a serious mistake and that he was willing to vouch that the assault was deliberate on the part of Ulrich.

Wilford H. Smith, who appeared as counsel for the educator, said that his client was suffering from eleven wounds, and that his ear was badly lacerated.

Low's statement of the affair, in part, is as follows:

"As president of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, I was shocked to read this morning of the assault that had been made upon Dr. Washington last night. The facts are these: Dr. Washington reached New York on Saturday morning from Michigan. Yesterday morning he spoke at the Mount Olivet Church, and in the afternoon at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn. In the evening, about 9 o'clock, he started out to find Mr. Smith, a certified public accountant, who is the auditor of Tuskegee Institute, a white gentleman, whom he expected to find staying with friends at 11½ West 63d street.

"When Dr. Washington first reached the house he entered the vestibule, but could get no reply to the bell he rang. And so he moved up and down the street and around the neighborhood block where the New Theater stands, and returned to the house twice, each time entering the vestibule, but not the house. On his third visit he entered the vestibule and was leaning over to try to find the name he was looking for, when, suddenly, a man rushed in from the street and began to assault him."

Ulrich testified at the hearing that his wife was returning from a walk with a pet dog Sunday night when she was accosted by Washington in the vestibule. Ulrich denied striking Washington, but said if the latter sustained any injuries they resulted from numerous falls experienced during the chase that followed the alleged assault. William J. Gibson, who said he is an attorney, with offices in Nassau street, appeared at the hearing and was anxious to defend Ulrich "in the cause of justice." Gibson said that the negro's influence might hamper justice.

Ulrich says that Washington was drunk. On the other hand, the educator says that Ulrich was, and, moreover, struck him with a club. Ulrich says Washington was peeping into his apartment. Washington declares he was only looking for the name of his friend on the dooplate.

The man whom Washington said he called to see, Daniel C. Smith, is a public accountant with an office at 32 Broadway. He lives at 6 Washington avenue, Montclair, N. J., but when a reporter called there last night a caretaker, who was the only person in the house, said that Smith was in Tuskegee and had been there for a month. He said that Smith was a trustee of Tuskegee Institute. The caretaker knew of no relatives of Smith living in New York and had heard of no telegrams that may have passed between Smith and Washington.

TWO DEAD IN R. R. AND TROLLEY CLASH

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 20.—Two people are dead and one is dying and another lies seriously, if not fatally, injured, at the Emergency Hospital today, the result of a D. L. & W. fast passenger train from New York crashing into a trolley car at Reley avenue yesterday afternoon. The passenger train did not leave the rails. The trolley car was demolished.

The dead: Motorman Aghert M. Hoehn, 26; Mrs. John McCormick, 30. Injured: John Fay, 53; Motorman Fred Gettman, 36.

It is said Hoehn, who was a new motorman, became excited and ran his car through the lowered gates at the crossing, through a derailing switch and onto the tracks, directly into the path of the approaching train.

TAF'T'S NEXT MESSAGE ABOUT RECIPROCITY

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The first message of President Taft in the 62d Congress is not expected to be a lengthy document. The President will confine his discussion to two subjects, reciprocity with Canada and the tariff commission.

So far the President has not written any portion of the message. Tomorrow the Cabinet will meet for the first time since the President went away, and it will take up the subject of the message.

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMM. INVESTIGATED

Dix Wants Report of Department's Working in New York.

ALBANY, March 20.—Former Public Service Commissioner John W. Carlisle, of Watertown, who has begun for Governor Dix an investigation into the working of the New York City Public Service Commission, conferred with Governor Dix today regarding his work. Carlisle has an appointment to meet the Governor again tomorrow. Carlisle said that he had just begun his preliminary investigation and expected to hold public hearings in New York within a few weeks. He expects to consult with the Governor regarding the probable dates of adjournment of the Legislature for the purpose of learning if it will be possible to report his findings before the legislative session comes to an end.

In a statement made tonight, Carlisle said: "The investigation of the Public Service Commission, first district, is already under way and an itemized monthly statement of all expenditures made by the commission since its organization has been asked for, together with a list of all its employees, with a statement of their salaries and duties."

"It is intended to investigate carefully each bureau of the commission with the idea of finishing out the work undertaken, the work actually accomplished and the cost thereof, and to set in personal touch with the character of the work of each bureau and the men in charge thereof. Public hearings will be held at 22 West 39th street, New York, commencing April 4, at which time all parties who desire can appear and present any matters they may wish in connection with the work of the commission."

UNDERTAKER SWOONED WHEN COFFIN MOVED

BOSTON, March 20.—George Coffin today called on Undertaker Kirby, in East Boston and said: "I'm not ready to fill the bill called for in my name just yet, but you nearly had me."

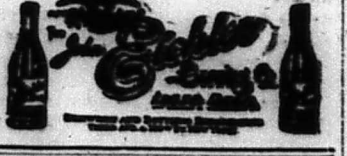
Kirby said he thought he was nearer death than Coffin when the latter "came to life" while Kirby was preparing him for burial. Coffin was sick at the Keough boarding house, several weeks ago, became unconscious and apparently dead. The family called in Kirby, who began to measure Coffin for a casket. Then it was that Coffin stirred and frightened Kirby. Coffin was up today for the first time.

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GIRL CONVICT'S MOTHER DYING

Young Cashier Asks Sentence Suspension Until After Parent's Death.

Susan Macomber, the cashier for the John Lane Publishing Company, who has confessed taking \$19,000 from her employers, yesterday asked Judge O'Sullivan to postpone sentence until after the death of her mother, who is expected to die in her home in East Orange.

The young woman received a salary of \$19 a week, and handled for her employers sums amounting to \$50,000 annually. One of the John Lane company is reported to have said that he considered \$19 a week an adequate salary, because there are so many people looking for work that a large supply of such persons is always on hand. The young cashier was the sole support of her parents.

Miss Macomber was indicted a few days ago, charged specifically with the forgery of a check for \$1,002. Working with the District Attorney she has managed to check up about \$8,000 of the stolen cash. The money was taken by the manipulation of checks.

She has already turned over to the Employer's Liability Company \$1,000 in securities, and \$500 each in two life insurance policies on her father and mother, and her lawyer said in court today, after he had handed up to the judge her note, that she was willing to sell the furniture in the East Orange home, in order to repay as far as possible to the liability company the loss it will have to stand as her bond.

She was remanded until next Thursday.

BIG CONFERENCE TO CHECK "DOPE" EVIL

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The American delegates to the International Opium Congress to be held at The Hague next July were announced by the State Department today. They are the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, chairman; Dr. Hamilton Wright, of Maine, and Henry J. Finger, of California. Frederick L. Hudekoper, of the District of Columbia is appointed secretary.

It is pointed out by the State Department that beginning in 1905 there began a movement for the suppression of opium and allied evils as they appeared in China and in the Far Eastern possessions of certain European powers and the United States. This was particularly so in regard to China and the Philippine Islands, and the indications were that the movement could be greatly advanced if the governments interested should join in a conference having as its object the control of the production and of traffic in opium and morphine throughout the world.

WILSON ASKS DEM. TO LEAVE CHAMBER

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—The breach which has existed for some time between Governor Wilson and Chairman James E. Nugent, of the Democratic State Committee, culminated this evening in an open break when the Governor invited Nugent to leave the executive chamber, declaring that he had been insulted. Nugent left, informing the Governor as he did so that it was he who had offered the insult, and that in doing so he had not acted as a gentleman.

The climax to a spirited conversation came quickly when Nugent charged the Governor, upon hearsay, with using the patronage at his disposal in obtaining votes for the German primary and election bill, which had been scheduled to come up on second reading in the House tonight. Governor Wilson, rising quickly from his chair, beckoned Nugent to the door, bidding him good afternoon several times in a manner that left no room for doubt that he intended to listen to nothing further from Nugent.

TWELVE WOMEN FOR SCHOOL BOARD

Borough President McAneny of Manhattan, in selecting twenty-eight new appointments to the local school boards of the borough, has chosen twelve women. There are twenty-two of these local school boards in the borough. It is the policy of McAneny to increase the representation of women on the boards, with a view to securing, gradually, at least two women on each board.

NO "BIG" DECISIONS FROM SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Supreme Court did not hand down its decision in either the Standard Oil or the American Tobacco Company case today. This did not occasion surprise, but there was some disappointment that a decision was not given in the Gompers case.

The court took a recess today, after announcing a few decisions, until April 2.

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DAYS OF THE IDLE RICH NEARLY OVER

They Face Evolution or Revolution, Says Frederick Townsend Martin—Day of Reckoning Has Been Long Overdue.

"The days of the idle rich are as a tale that is told. Tomorrow in this land there will be one of two things," says the "society leader," Frederick Townsend Martin, in a magazine article just out—"Evolution or Revolution."

"Either the class which I represent will be merged into the body of the nation or we shall stand face to face with the forces of anarchy, Socialism, trades unionism, and a hundred other cults that either do represent or claim to represent the spirit of this mighty people. I cannot see how the business world of America can long escape a reckoning that has, for years, been overdue."

"The first result of the growing consciousness on the part of the rich of the unrest throughout the country is a sudden increasing interest in charity and reform. In the last days of Rome the plutocrats stilled frenzied mobs by bringing shiploads of corn from Egypt and distributing it free. Then, while the mob ate, the plutocrats sought out the mob leaders and killed them."

"But the rich in America forget when they try this process here that the plebeians of America are not slaves, and their readers, of whom there are a host, are pretty nearly as well educated, are certainly as shrewd and are probably as strong legally as the rich."

"In Rome the masses were a race of parasites. In America, on the contrary, the masses are the producing elements of the nation and the rich are the parasites."

ROYALISTS THREATEN LIFE OF PORTUGAL

LISBON, Portugal, March 20.—The monarchists taking advantage of the divisions and antagonisms among the Republicans are distributing money lavishly to spread dissatisfaction in the capital and throughout the provinces.

The government's postponement of the elections for the fourth time, now until May 14, has made a disagreeable impression upon the public. The announced reason for this delay in submitting to the people the choice of a President and government is that the clergy have undue anti-government influence in various northern districts and there is need of more time to further the Republican campaign.

The British Foreign Office has informed the Portuguese Government that it will receive a representative of the republic quite unofficially, and will not recognize him in a diplomatic capacity. It is on these conditions that Teixeira Gomes, the new envoy, goes to London. It is understood that Washington will follow this course in the case of the Portuguese representative sent to the United States.

BELIEVES EAST WILL HAVE WOMAN SUFFRAGE

DENVER, March 20.—"That women will have the suffrage in the New England and Eastern States, is my belief. Bills providing for universal suffrage are now before the Legislature of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and I believe it is only a question of time before each of these States grants the suffrage asked for."

This was the statement made today by Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Juvenile Court, who has just returned to Denver after a trip East.

During that time Judge Lindsey visited all the large New England cities speaking on woman's suffrage.

THAT CAPITALIST LIE ABOUT MILWAUKEE

The statement was recently made in the New York World, the Brooklyn Eagle, and widely circulated by the other capitalist newspapers of the country, that the city employees of Milwaukee were "compelled" to work on Washington's Birthday.

The Brooklyn Eagle made a great fuss about it, carefully refraining from mentioning the fact that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which controls the Eagle, habitually compels its employees to work on all holidays.

What really occurred in Milwaukee, as The Call showed of the time, was that the International Harvester Company discharged its pattern makers for not reporting to work on Washington's Birthday, and because Mayor Seidel is a pattern maker by trade, the capitalist papers tried to make it appear that because he appeared at his desk as usual, he also forced the city employees to work. Some of the delegates to the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, swallowed the lie, and denounced the Socialist administration at Milwaukee for something it did not do.

The following letter from Mayor Seidel to Mrs. Alice B. Hanford is an official denial of the lie:

March 11, 1911.

Mrs. Alice B. Hanford, 857 East 34th Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Comrade—Your letter of March 6 is received. The statement that the pattern makers employed at the International Harvester Company were discharged is correct. The statement, however, that the employees of the City of Milwaukee were required to work is a falsehood. They were not required to work, and did not work. Some of the offices, such as the Health Department, Police Department, and Fire Department, were on the job, as they are all the year round.

Very few comrades can understand how bitter the struggle is waging at this time. We cannot possibly get one truthful report from any one of the papers. If any comrades ever the country could understand this, there would be less confusion. Not only do our enemies hamper us, but the numerous requests for explanations coming from all sides, asking us to explain falsehoods published about us, are unbearably trying. Without a daily paper, we are at an awful disadvantage. Comrades, I am understanding your attitude. The only advice I can give you when you are confronted with statements that your friends are being proclaimed false is to stand firm, and not let your friends be proclaimed false by you.

Waiting you around, I am, yours,
EMIL SHIMMEL.

SOPHIE HIRSCH HELD 'INCOMMUNADO' IN ELLIS ISLAND PEN

(Continued From Page 1.)

Washington. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor is hundreds of miles from the case—he has no familiarity with the case—he must take the recommendation of Tedesco.

Tedesco is very much interested in the deportation of this girl. He has a strong pull with Washington, it is said. Whatever Tedesco says goes.

When the order for the deportation of Sophie Hirsch comes from Washington, she will be taken from Ellis Island on a writ, and the case carried to the United States Circuit Court.

With the evidence now in the hands of Attorney Sufin, the case will unquestionably be won when fought out in the court.

The immigration officials at Ellis Island have much to answer for, and may be called upon to render an account at no distant date.

Let us not talk of Russia, while we have an Ellis Island! Let us not talk of Diaz, while we have a Williams, a Schell, and a Tedesco!

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DEATH'S BIG TOLL AMONG SHIPWRECKS

Fall and Winter Accidents Report 135 Men Went to Watery Graves.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20. "There's ne'er a mine blown skyward now, But we're buried alive for you, There's ne'er a wreck drifts shoreward now, But we are its ghastly crew."

A grim death list is that of the 135 persons who perished in accidents which befell Newfoundland, Canadian and Newfoundland vessels, or other craft which met with disaster in western upper North Atlantic waters during the fall and winter season now ending.

In all, 100 vessels were ashore, sunk, abandoned, burned or in collision during the last six months.

Of the number, seventy-five were schooners, seven steamers, seven barges, three barkentines, two barques, two brigantines, two tugs, one a \$25,000 auxiliary steam yacht and one a power boat.

Sixty-five of the 100 were total wrecks, the majority hailing from New England ports. The loss of life on stranded vessels was greatest on the Massachusetts and Newfoundland coasts.

The combined financial loss is estimated at approximately \$1,000,000.

The most tragic disaster occurred on Peaked Hill bars, Cape Cod, on January 10, when the Philadelphia barge Trevoort, Pine Forest and Corbin were lost, seventeen men perishing.

The crew of the Pine Forest sacrificed their lives needlessly in an attempt to row to the beach through the giant breakers. Had they remained on board they would have been safe, as the Pine Forest held together for several days.

On October 23 twenty-five persons were drowned when the steamer Regulus was ground to pieces by the rocks near St. Johns, N. F.

Northern Hudson Bay was the scene of the wreck of the schooner Jeanie, which carried a scientific expedition, headed by Prof. J. L. MacConn. The scientists, sixteen in number, and the crew escaped, but lost all their valuable property.

After they reached land and were supplied with food by Eskimos, a broken lifeboat was repaired and in this way they made their way to Fullerton. Captain Bartlett, of the Jeanie, is a brother of the commander of the Peary polar expedition.

The whaling schooner A. T. Gicord, in winter quarters at Fullerton, took them to Fort Churchill, whence, on December 5, the party started through deep snow on foot for Norway House.

They arrived home after a 1,100-mile tramp in a temperature which registered at times 60 degrees below zero.

The Jeanie was the vessel used by Harry Whitney, of New Haven, in his Arctic expedition.

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AMUSEMENTS.

W. T. U. League, 43 E. 22d St., 8 P. M., Mon.

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MILWAUKEE UNION MEN NOT BLUFFED

Capitalist Outcry Against Socialist Administration Doesn't Fool Them.

(Special Correspondence.)

MILWAUKEE, March 18.—At a meeting of the Federated Trades Council, the central labor body of this city, a resolution was passed creating a committee of fifteen to talk at the meetings of the various unions asking them to support the Socialists who are running for seats on the bench and on the school board.

The council also went on record in expressing its contempt for the local capitalist newspapers which are suddenly making a great outcry about the number of unemployed men in the city, for the purpose, of course, of trying to discredit the Socialist administration.

Resolutions were adopted unanimously, which said: "We must emphatically condemn the so-called blackhand methods used by disgruntled politicians and vested interests who are endeavoring to discredit the best administration Milwaukee has ever had, by subsidizing the press and the hired grafters in a systematized knocking of the administration. We call attention to the fact that every such 'knock' is a 'boost' and that the administration, clean, honest and economical, is leading Milwaukee out of its bankrupt state, in which it was left by its varied predecessors who are now hired in this knocking business against it, and that if permitted to continue in its administration of the city, will eventually solve forever the problem of the unemployed; that the fact of the unemployed rests upon the shoulders and conscience of the vested interests of this country.

Newspapers Censured. "Resolved further, That we censure every newspaper in the City of Milwaukee which has endeavored to keep the truth and the facts from the people, but for political preference has endeavored to drag Milwaukee into the mire.

"Resolved further, That we express our fullest confidence in the present administration and in its officials, and our message to the people of Milwaukee is to stand by the administration. Rome was not built in one day; it will take several years to unburden Milwaukee of its ignominious past, but Milwaukee shall yet be the bright spot without a darkened reminder of its past. Citizens of Milwaukee, unite! You have nothing to lose but the sad memories of the past; you have a greater and better Milwaukee to gain."

Municipal Benefit Dance. Arrangements for the first municipal benefit dance for the unemployed, to be given April 7 in the Auditorium, were practically completed at a meeting of the Auditorium Governing Board Wednesday noon. The dance itself will be given in the arena. The main hall and first floor halls of the annex will be used for serving refreshments, no intoxicating liquors to be sold, while the upper halls may be used for a vaudeville entertainment and moving pictures. The dance will close at midnight. Alderman Welch said 25,000 tickets, which are to be sold by the committee at 25 cents each, are being printed.

SECOND MEETING OF MAY DAY CONFERENCE

The second meeting of the May Day Conference was held Friday, March 16, at the Labor Temple. Over forty delegates were present, all participating in a lively discussion regarding the date of the parade. A motion was finally carried stating that a majority of those present were in favor of Monday evening, May 1. The vote on this question will be taken at the next conference on Friday, March 24.

Credentials were received for delegates from Beer Drivers' Union No. 1, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Junior Local No. 309, the Finnish Socialist party, uptown branch; Brewers' Union No. 1, Laborers' Union Protective Society, German Branch Socialist party, 9th and 11th A. D.; German branch, 33d, 34th and 35th A. D.; Mount Morris Socialist party, 29th and 30th A. D.; Branch 5, Socialist party, Local New York; making a total of thirty-five organizations represented.

The delegates to the United Hebrew Trades reported that the Hebrew Workers' organization had decided not to parade this year and suggested that Branch 2, Socialist party, call a conference of the Jewish workers and co-operate with Local New York. The delegates to the Central Committee of Local Kings County stated that they seemed to be in favor of co-operating with Local New York, but had referred the matter to the May Day Conference of Local Kings County.

DENTISTS—Brooklyn.

DRS. L. & I. HERMANN SURGEON DENTISTS. Have removed to 128 1/2 St. 12th Ave., Brooklyn. Phone 237 Bay Ridge.

INDUSTRIAL WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA

THE STORY OF THE WESTMORELAND STRIKE. By EDMOND McKENNA.

(Continued from yesterday.)

The whole world stood aghast over the Irish evictions. Christianity and heathendom were appalled at the heartlessness of the evictors and the suffering of the evicted. Even the Sultan of Turkey, successor of Abdul the Damned, sent a warship laden with wheat to help them. Although the area over which the evictions took place was greater and the number of persons evicted more numerous, the cruelties they endured were not one whit greater than those practiced under the striking miners and their families in Westmoreland County during the summer and early winter of last year.

"I was cooking dinner when the deputies came to our house," said one woman. "I had the table set, and I asked them if they would let me get the food and dishes out, but they threw the food and the dishes into the coal bucket and pitched it into the street. I had a pot of soup on the stove, and I asked them to let me carry it out—so the children would have something to eat, but they wouldn't let me. They threw it out in the gutter."

The miners tell the story of a woman at Rilliton who was very ill when the men came to evict the family. Her husband had made no preparation to move, thinking that human beings would not put a woman out in her condition. But the Deputy Sheriff started to throw the furniture into the street. The woman, ill and nervous, asked that they carry it out. At that the man things kicked her and threw her into the street. The next day she gave birth to a dead child.

She died the following day. "Company Store" Robbery. The miners were compelled to buy everything they needed in the company stores. The keeping of these company stores is in violation of the law, as they are held under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law to be in restraint of trade; yet one of these stores flourishes at every shaft and drift. Some of the mining communities have from 1,000 to 1,500 people, but not another store of any description is to be seen in any of them. Instant discharge is the punishment for buying anything outside of these establishments.

"Of course, we had to deal in the company stores," said one woman. "If we didn't, our men were discharged. One miner thought he could make a little money by opening a little fruit store and selling bananas and oranges. The mine owners heard of this, and sent word to the man that if he didn't close up immediately they would destroy his store, and throw him out of the mine. They would not even let him sell the goods he had bought. He had to give them away. And the company store charged about three times what other stores did. We could go down into town and buy hams for 11 and 12 cents a pound, for which we were charged 22 and 23 cents a pound here. Our shoes and clothes and all our food were just as high. Then if we tried to be saving and not buy as much, our men found notes in their envelopes telling them to buy more from the store, or they would be discharged."

These conditions, extending over a long period, had stored up a body of grievances, battered down by revolting cruelty, that needed only a fuse to touch it off. Strangely enough, the fuse was an explosive, introduced in February, of last year, under a ruling of the State Mine Inspector.

When the Revolt Occurred. The State Inspector selected ten or a dozen explosives as permissible, and after experiments, the companies made a selection of the substitute to be used in Westmoreland for black powder. As the miners were paid by piece work, and had to buy their own explosives, the change to a new one meant to them a drop of from 10 to 20 per cent in their already insufficient wages. The barons, foreseeing trouble, opened their mouths very wide. They gobbled up, under lease, every unoccupied house in the district, so that the miners could not rent them. They had for years the political machinery of the county as finely adjusted as the works of a watch. When it was wound up they knew exactly what it would do.

Eight separate and distinct bands of peace officers, recruited under legislative acts presented by both Democrats and Republicans, supplied them with weapons to beat down the strikers. There were Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs; Constables and Deputy Constables; State police; coal and iron police, and private detectives from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, all profitably employed at the same time. These mercenaries not only terrorized their victims, but performed valuable services to their masters as witnesses. In one case tried by Mr. Gregg, miners' attorney, before Judge Doty, in the Greensburg Courthouse, there were seven witnesses called against the accused miner. It was brought out at the trial that each of the witnesses belonged to a separate pack of these peace forces.

The trespass act (Pamphlet Law No. 124, of the year 1905), under which hundreds of men were arrested and thrown into jail, is innocence itself. It is even virtuous, and a great help toward the enlightenment of the community, since the fines recovered

under its provisions are paid into the school fund of the district in which the trespass is committed. It was railroaded through the House and Senate as being a good thing for farmers, but it proved one of the most terrible weapons in the arsenal of the mine owners, who own the property surrounding the mines. In some sections the moment one steps off the public road—and one doesn't always know when he is on the public road, for they own miles of private roads—he is arrested for trespassing. It is impossible to get within a mile of some of the mines without violating this law.

A Cuning Law. A number of postoffices are located on company property, and in several cases men going for mail have been beaten and arrested and fined in Squires' offices, also located on company property. The act provides that: "It shall be unlawful for any person willfully to enter upon any land where the owner has caused to be prominently posted upon said land printed notices that said land is private property and warning all persons from trespassing thereon."

The law imposes a penalty of \$10 and the costs of prosecution, and that in default of payment the violator shall be committed to the county jail for thirty days and that all the money so recovered shall be paid into the school fund.

Perhaps the most vicious legislative weapon employed against the miners is embodied in Pamphlet Law No. 175 of the year 1889. Under its provisions a horde of constables were recruited and given all the powers they needed to oppress the workers. The law makes no provision as to where the constables shall be recruited. A very happy "inadvertence" for the barons, as this "omission" enabled them to rather the thugs and jail birds of all the great Eastern cities to the number of 700 and dump them into Westmoreland County. They were brought in by the mine owners through the detective agencies; appointed at the Greensburg Courthouse by Judge Doty, a Democrat, reported one of the heaviest stockholders in the Latrobe, Connellsville Coal and Coke Company, and Judge McConnell, a Republican creation of the property lords; armed and turned loose to plunder and kill. The act is simple. It merely provides that upon petition of not less than twenty-five taxpayers representing that the safety of the citizens and the security of property make in their opinion necessary the appointment of one or more constables, such constables shall possess and exercise all the powers of policemen, etc., and the keepers of station houses are required to receive all persons arrested by such policemen.

The Mercenary Army. Twenty-five property owners can by signing a petition bring into the county an army of 700 thugs raked together over a thousand miles of territory to harass, arrest, beat and murder thousands of non-property owners. A sample of "equal justice" with the trimmings.

It is very handy, too, for it saves the trouble and expense of having the Governor appoint these constables, as in the case of the coal and iron police.

The disorderly conduct act (Pamphlet Law No. 100 of the year 1901) is another document worthy of honorable mention, which was made to do good service. It provides a penalty of \$10 fine and thirty days' imprisonment with costs of prosecution for making a noise "at or near a public highway." The records show that several hundred men and women "made a noise at or near a public highway." Silence is a virtue in Westmoreland County.

Most of these cases were tried in Squires' offices, the records of which it is impossible to get. Indeed one would be breaking the trespass law if he went after them, as many of these Temples of Justice are on company property, or perhaps are company property, in the better phrase, if one could only use it without breaking the libel law or being held to be in contempt of something or other.

307 Cases. Of the cases tried in the County Court the records show that thirty-three were tried in the May term. In the August term with the Grand Jury sitting for two weeks 167 were tried; five of these were for murder. In the November term seventy cases. In the February term thirty-seven cases. Making a total of 307 and the job not finished yet.

(Concluded tomorrow.)

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"HUMAN NATURE" CRY RAISED BY PREACHER

Thinks Men Create Conditions and Not Conditions Men.

BOSTON, March 20.—"Was Jesus a Socialist?" was the subject of Rev. Dr. George Luther Cady's sermon at the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Uphams Corner, last night. Dr. Cady said, in part:

"The difficulty with Socialism is that it does not sufficiently reckon with human nature. The main difficulty with our time is not the competitive system, but the human system.

"It might be possible to pass from our competitive world into the Socialistic world, but we should still be face to face with human nature. Before you have a Socialistic state, you must have a socializing people.

"The method of the Socialists is to reach the kingdom by forming a new state. Socialists would make better surroundings in order to make better men, while Jesus would make better men who would make better surroundings.

"If the Socialistic state should ever come it would be because Christianity had gone ahead transforming men into a regenerative power.

"I believe we are on the threshold of a new age. I believe we shall continue to municipalize our utilities. I believe we shall have an income tax and a larger inheritance tax. I believe that industry will be more socially controlled. I believe private property will be defined, not abolished. I believe wages will be more equalized, but with proportionate reward for proportionate service not done away with. I believe the golden rule is the only principle on which a right Socialistic life can ever be carried on.

"We do not need more Socialism, but more Christian fraternalism."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 20.—According to Rabbi Wolsey, of the Anshe Chesed congregation, the only way to avoid Socialism is to put the following remedies into operation:

"That our factories become educational institutions, and receive the labor of men without forcing them into the industrial lockstep.

"That the Y. M. C. A.'s libraries, hospitals, and settlement houses be built on the boulevards, so the slums may come to the avenues of the rich.

"That we give our charity to the strong and unfortunate, rather than to the poor and worthless citizens.

"That this charity be better working conditions and better living conditions.

"That we remove the bondage of cost under which the workingman lives.

"That the club and society people pay their grocer, doctor, and tailor, before taking up social duties.

"That the rich and poor alike remember the equality of Americans.

"That the poor see that by imitating the standard of living of the rich they simply burden themselves with unnecessary debts."

BOSS COX'S PLEA OF PREJUDICE RULED OUT

CINCINNATI, March 20.—George B. Cox's affidavit of "prejudice and bias" against Judge Frank Gorman, by which the indicted political leader sought to bring his case before another jurist of the Court of Common Pleas, was thrown out of court by Presiding Judge Charles Hunt today.

Judge Hunt's decision was that the statute providing for the filing of prejudice affidavits to swear judges off the bench is so framed that it applied to other counties of Ohio, but not to Hamilton County.

He therefore refused to act on the Cox affidavit.

Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von America WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 248 local branches with 24,100 male and 7,000 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 15 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 45 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 45 weeks; whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00, respectively, \$250 death benefit guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wife and unmarried daughters of members between 15 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$3.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.75 cents and 25 cents, respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 2-3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

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FREIGHT HANDLERS TO DEMAND INCREASE

BOSTON, March 20.—A joint district council of the organizations of freight handlers in Boston, K. of L. and A. F. of L., was formed yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the executive boards of the various organizations in Wells Memorial Building.

There was no secret as to the purpose of the organization. It is a federation of all the organizations of the men, no matter what national body they are affiliated with, to bring about by united effort a considerable betterment of wages and conditions for the freight handlers employed at the Boston terminal wharves and sheds of the N. Y., N. H. & H. B. & M. and N. Y. C. railroads.

HEART PIERCED WHILE WORKING IN FACTORY

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 20.—With a knife wound piercing one lung and his heart, William Steadler, of Ellenville, will probably recover. Steadler was employed at the Ellenville Knife Factory, and while at work a four-inch knife blade flew from an emery wheel and struck him in the chest. The blade punctured one lung and slightly pierced the heart.

He nearly bled to death before physicians reached him, but the bleeding finally stopped and the physicians now think that he will recover.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS GIVE AID TO WOMEN

BERLIN, March 20.—The Socialists organized mass meetings in every city in Germany in favor of woman suffrage. Those held in Berlin passed off without incident and no disorder.

This is the first occasion on which the Socialists of Germany have taken up officially the cause of women.

DANIEL DE LEON

Will Deliver the Last Lecture in "Marxian Economics" Course This Evening, at 8 o'clock Arlington Hall, 19-21 St Marks Place Subject: "MONEY" Under the Auspices Section New York, S. L. P. Admission Free. Questions Allowed.

JAMES H. MAURER

Rev. Dr. Dubois H. Loux Author of several books, will speak under the auspices of LOCAL HUDSON COUNTY, SOCIALIST PARTY ELKS HALL, York and Henderson Sts., Jersey City, N. J. Thursday, March 23 8.15 P. M. Admission 10c.

CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY

MACFADDEN'S Physical Culture Restaurants. 49-Brooklyn St. 120 & 677 Pearl St. 215 W. 46th St. 230 Fulton St. 615 10th Ave. 971 Seventh Ave. 125 E. 84th St. 31 Walker St. 27 Washington St. PHILADELPHIA, PA., New address, 650 Chestnut St. As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Bread. TRY NATURE'S DIET TODAY. MANHATTAN CLOTHIERS AND GENTS' FURNISHERS. JACOB LEVY, Successor to Levy Bros. 210 1/2 Ave. near 120th St. CLOTHIERS AND MERCHANT TAILORS. 137 West 42nd St. 45 Canal St. Clothing with Union Label Only. Richards 650 9th Ave., cor. 26th St. PRINTING INKS, COLORS AND VARNISHES. J. H. Haber. 100 West St. BROOKLYN FURNITURE, ETC. Smith & Bonner. Within cor. Broadway Ave. MASSACHUSETTS ATTORNEYS, COUNSELORS AT LAW—Boston. Wood & Brown. 50 Prince St. BARBERS' SUPPLIES, RAZORS, REPAIRING. G. F. George. 50 Portland St., Boston. BOOTS AND SHOES—Boston. Boston Shoe Co. 122 Washington St. CLEANING, DYEING, PRESSING, DRESS SUITS TO LET—Boston. S. Sweeney. 140 Chatham St. CUSTOM TAILORS—Boston. Oliver & Johnson. 1 School St. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHERS. E. H. Brown. 207 Washington St., 74 South St.

WARNING TO MOTHERS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL. It is against the law of good health to neglect your teeth. Bad teeth means poorly nourished body, reflecting thereby on the minds and development of your children. Now is the time to have your children's teeth taken care of and prevent extra cost, loss and decay. Decay means more trouble and pain. Attend to this at once. Teeth extracted free, also inserted at the lowest cost, at following offices of the PARIS DENTAL PARLORS 228 6th Ave., near 16th St. 99 Delancey, Corner Orchard St. 1815 Madison Ave., Corner 118th St. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 118 Broadway, near Flushing Ave. L. Station. Other offices will be established shortly.

SOCIALISTS ENTER
LISTS AT SALAMANCA

For First Time Have Ticket
in Field for Village
Election.

By JOHN W. WALQUIST.
(Correspondence to The Call.)
SALAMANCA, N. Y., March 16.—
This year's election Salamanca,
N. Y., will, for the first time in its
history, have a Socialist ticket in the
village. However, political events in this
village at the present time recall the
history of a year ago, which, besides
being immensely interesting just now,
also proves the contention of Socialists
that old party governments,
whether national, State, or municipal,
do nothing else than mere puppets
and tools of special interests.

For several years past the cry has
gone out, "No politics in village af-
fairs." So last year some of the lead-
ing figures, or those whose duty it is
to see to "it," sent out a call for a
"work-us" to be held for the pur-
pose of nominating a union "non-
partisan" ticket. The caucus was held
and the boys were all there. The can-
didates were all nominated by the
village Democratic caucus ever held in
Salamanca. The Republicans went
into one corner and endorsed the
ticket, and the Democrats did the
same thing in another corner. There
would be no misunderstanding and no
bad feeling to patch up after elec-
tion was over; no campaign fund, and
no election bets to pay.

A Regular Love Feast.
Whatever "snaps" there may be in
a village of about 7,000 inhabitants
could amply be handed out to the
deserving. It was a regular love
feast, and everybody was singing:
"Blessed Be the Ties That Bind,"
The Dove of Peace was securely
perched on the frail flag pole of our
magnificent city toothbrush. But the
writer and a few other strong com-
petitors, who voted against Bryan,
because his paramount issue was,
"Let the people rule," sadly shook
their heads and said, "God knows."
There was no interest in the election.

CLOTHES ON CREDIT
per week is sufficient to clothe
you and your family. **Gentle-
men's, Ladies' and Children's**
clothing at lowest prices.

Harlem Credit Company
2277 3d Ave., Near 124th St.
Open Evenings. One Flight Up.

H. Delventhal
GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET.
FLATBUSH AVE., COR. CORTLANDT ROAD.
Telephone 45 Flatbush.

TRUSSMAKER.
HENRY FRAHME
TRUSSMAKER
1499 3d Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic
sockings, Crutches, Suspensories. All
stock guaranteed. Comrades are al-
lowed 10 per cent on all purchases.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31

Dramatic Evening and Ball

Arranged by THE BROOKLYN CALL CONFERENCE
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CALL

AT THE
BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM
949-957 Willoughby Avenue

DOORS OPEN 7 P. M. CURTAIN RISES 8 P. M.

The Webster-Powell Dramatic Ensemble
will present in English. Translated from French, by Alma Webster-
Powell, three comedies and a musical scene:

- (1) A Tempest in a Teapot..... Comedy
- (2) The Orphan's Vision..... Musical Poem
- (3) From Reading Sherlock Holmes..... Comedy
- (4) Women Who Weep..... Comedy

Tickets, 25 Cents
Hat Check, 10 Cents

After the Entertainment, BALL

Tickets for sale at the following places: Party headquarters,
Brooklyn Labor Lyceum; at all assembly district headquarters,
Queens County Labor Lyceum, 487 Pearl street, Glendale,
New York; The Call office, 409 Pearl street; Volkszeitung office,
11 Spruce street; Forward office, 175 East Broadway; party head-
quarters, 129 East 84th street.

Owing to the great demand for reserved seats at previous
evenings, it has been decided to reserve a few seats for persons desiring
seats. RESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS; for sale at the box office
on the night of the affair. Admission tickets may be purchased for
reserved seats at box office by paying an additional 25 cents.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31

**ROYAL
FURNITURE CO**

Cut This Out. Worth \$5.00
on every \$50 worth of goods
purchased from us.

Home Furnished at \$49.98
Actual Value \$75.

- Containing the following articles:
LIVING ROOM. 1 Extension Table, 1 Canoe-Seated Chair, 1 Couch, Boston leather, 1 Rug, 2 Pictures.
- BEDROOM. 1 Bed, 1 Bedstead, 1 Mattress, 1 Pillow, 1 Chair, 10 Yds. Matting.
- KITCHEN. 1 Glass, 10 Yds. Oilcloth, 1 Table, 10 Wood Seat Chairs.

Credit Terms \$1 Weekly
\$3 Down on \$50
5 " " 75
7.50 " " 100

WRITE FOR CATA-
LOGUE.
OPEN EVENINGS.
A HANDSOME
PREMIUM
WITH EVERY
PURCHASE.

FREE
2188 3d Ave. Bet. 119
2190 Ave. 120 St.

only a few voting, and as it was, some
green politicians got on the board.

At one of the first sittings of
the new board a resolution was intro-
duced and passed to pay the common
laborers working for the municipal-
ity \$1.80 per day of eight hours. This,
of course, stirred up a hornet's nest
among certain manufacturers who
employed common laborers for less
wages, and they rushed like angry
bulls on the sponsor for the resolu-
tion, with the result that he tried to
have it withdrawn, but the Demo-
cratic President evidently thought
one blunder enough, so the resolu-
tion had to stay.

But the Street Commissioner, a po-
litical hanger-on, who evidently
doesn't believe that it would do him
good to work between meals, re-
ported that those working on the
streets were nothing but old men,
who couldn't do a full day's work.
Well, here was something serious, but
after an expert discussion of this
grave problem in the "sanctum san-
ctorum" of the City Club, it was found
that these old men could not be
ground up for fertilizer or dumped
into the river as sewage, but had to
live some way.

Better keep still, the people might
wake up! Of course, here was a prob-
lem far beyond their statesmanship,
a problem that remains for the So-
cialists to solve.

This year the badly battered Dove
of Peace had, of course, to be kicked
down from its uncomfortable resting
place, and returned with thanks to
the National Civic Federation, and in
order to get docile, faithful servants
on the board, who could be depended
on to obey and carry out orders, two
ex-politicians, one very much inter-
ested in low wages, and the other one
not interested in anything, were de-
legated, or delegated themselves rather,
to make up a ticket for the Republi-
cans. No matter whether the Republi-
can or the Democratic ticket
wins out, we can rest assured that
there will be no more foolish resolu-
tions introduced, and the working
class can look for scant considera-
tion. In the meantime, the "Reds"
look wise, and carry on an active
campaign: they will be heard from in
a few days.

**SOCIALIST NEWS
OF THE DAY**

All announcements and other
matter intended for publication in
this department must positively
be in this office by noon of the
day preceding that on which it is
to appear.

The publication of matter tele-
phoned in cannot be assured.
Comrades are advised to send in
their notices as far ahead of the
date for publication as possible.
All meetings begin at 8 p.m. un-
less otherwise stated.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
State Executive Committee.

A regular meeting of the State
Executive Committee will take place
this evening at 8 o'clock at the State
Headquarters, 239 East 84th street,
Manhattan. Business of importance
will be transacted, and every mem-
ber is urged to attend.

Branch 2.

The August Bebel Study Club of
Branch 2 meets tonight at the club
rooms, 272 East 10th street. This or-
ganization spends its evenings in read-
ing and discussing Bebel's master-
piece "Woman," and all questions
concerning the subject. Reader and
critic, August Claessens. Admission
free.

Branch 9.

The regular meeting of Branch 9
takes place this evening at the head-
quarters, 1362 Fulton avenue. To en-
able the branch to carry out the de-
cision taken at the last meeting to
hold discussions once a month, it is
absolutely necessary that all members
break the prevailing habit of coming
to meetings at 9 o'clock.

The following referendums come up
for vote at this meeting: Amend-
ments to the by-laws of Local New
York, amendments to the national
constitution favoring rotation in of-
fice, vote for the election of a National
Women's Committee and vote for the
election of four members of the National
Committee.

In addition to the above, the dele-
gates to the Central Committee have
several matters of great importance
to report, which require consideration
and action. The importance of this
meeting will not be overlooked by the
members of Branch 9, and every
member will make an earnest effort to
be present.

Yorkville English Class, Meets Tonight.

The Rand School Extension Class in
English Composition of Yorkville
meets at Socialist (Branch C) head-
quarters, 1461 Third avenue, tonight.
All the enrolled students are requested
to be present this evening, as some im-
portant matters relating to English
composition are to be discussed.
The course is drawing to a close
and it is indispensable for those who
have absent themselves during the
last few sessions to be present tonight
at 8 o'clock sharp. Bring composi-
tions. **WM. I. SACKHEIM,**
Instructor.

New York Chapter, I. S. S.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, author of
"Souls of Black Folk," will speak to-
morrow evening at 8:15 o'clock in the
rooms of the Woman's Municipal
League, 46 East 29th street. The
lecture is given by the New York
Chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist
Society. All members and their
friends are cordially invited to attend.

Branch 6.

At the regular meeting of Branch 6
on March 18, at 1461 Third avenue,
a motion was passed that the dele-
gates to the Central Committee be in-
structed to ask for a reconsideration
of the Matthews case, the motion
carrying with it the understanding that
the delegates were to reverse their
vote of the previous meeting of the
Central Committee.

The following motion was also
passed: "That while the circum-
stances in the case of the charges
against Robert Matthews, made by
Cigar Makers Union No. 36, would ad-
mit of some leniency, yet Branch 6
stands unqualifiedly (and so instructs
its delegates to the Central Commit-
tee) for voting against any propo-
sition which would permit a member
of the Socialist party of Local New York
to act as a strikebreaker under any
circumstances whatsoever."

BROOKLYN.

11th and 17th A. D.—At 495 Lex-
ington avenue. Chapters from "The
Communist Manifesto" will be read
and discussed. All members are re-
quested to attend. Admission free.

Benefit for the Zukunft.

An entertainment consisting of a
lecture, concert, and literary program
will be given for the benefit of the
Zukunft, the Jewish Socialist month-
ly, on Friday evening, March 24, in
Independence Hall, Pitkin avenue and
Osborn street. The affair is to be
given by Branch 2 of the 2d A. D.
The program in part will be as fol-
lows: Lecture on "Tolstoy, His Life
and Works," Henry Frank; violin solo,
F. Goldenberg, accompanied by Miss
Kaufman; recitation, Morris Rosen-
feld; vocal solo, Mrs. J. W. Gates,
accompanied by her daughters; "Word-
less Stories in Humor and Pathos,"
August Claessens, pantomimist; read-
ing, L. Corbin; selected stories, T. Hill-
Tollins; one act playlet, senior class of
the Socialist Sunday schools.

Tickets at 15 cents, and reserved
seats at 25 cents, may be had of Dr.

Horowitz, 1776 Pitkin avenue; at
Glolen's drug store, Pitkin avenue,
corner of Sackman street, and of L.
Goldberg, care of the Zukunft, 141
Division street, New York; telephone,
Orchard 2434.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.
Under the auspices of Local Hudson
County a big mass meeting will be
held on Thursday evening, March 23,
at Elks Hall, corner of Henderson
and York streets, Jersey City. James
H. Maurer, Socialist member of the
Pennsylvania State Legislature, and
Rev. Dr. Dubois H. Loux, Socialist,
and former minister of the Congrega-
tional Church, Meriden, Conn., will
be the speakers.

Greater New York Comrades desir-
ing tickets at 10 cents each should
apply to headquarters of Socialist
party, 236 Central avenue, near
Franklin street.

Newark.

On Friday, March 24, Joseph B.
Moore will address the members of
Branch 5. This branch, always con-
taining intrepid Socialists, shows the
gratifying symptoms of shaking off
the graveclothes of indifference and
re-establishing its title to a live work-
ing branch. Four members have
"come forth" again into activity, and
the branch secretary will soon be
working nights to handle branch mat-
ters. The same can be said of Ger-
man Branch No. 1, Branch 4, and
others.

A steady demand for application
cards should be made upon the
county secretary from all branches, as
this is one of the most gratifying
signs that Comrades are gathering in
the fruits of agitation.

E. L. KLUMP, Secretary.

Elizabeth.

The lecture held Sunday night at
headquarters when Piet Vlag, of the
American Wholesale Co-operative, ad-
dressed a crowd of enthusiastic men
and women on the benefits derived
from co-operation, was the fifth one
of this series. The speaker told how
the early Rochdale Co-operative so-
cieties in England started a move-
ment, which now stands as one of the
most powerful organizations of Eng-
land. He related how the Holland,
the Belgian, and the German Co-
operative societies are benefiting the
population; how, in the City of Ghent,
the society annually takes 500 chil-
dren abroad, one year to France, an-
other year to Italy, and another year
to some other country.

How they prevented the raising of
prices in various commodities, and
saved for the consumers of the Ger-
man Empire, members of the Co-
operative Society, 39,000,000 marks in
six months, was described. Another
feature which should recommend
this movement to Socialists is that
in Germany the dividends declared
were 10 per cent, which amounted to
nearly 4,000,000 marks, of which a
goodly sum reverted to the treasury
of the Socialist party. He has great
confidence in the tendency of the
American farmers toward co-opera-
tion. He went on to explain how to
organize such a movement in this
city, for which purpose another meet-
ing will be held in the near future.

The 3d, 5th and 7th Ward Agita-
tion leagues of the Socialist party
distributed 6,000 pieces of literature
Sunday morning, in spite of the rain.

GUSTAVE THEIMER.

Paterson.

Local Passaic County, in special
meeting assembled on March 15,
passed resolutions denouncing the ac-
tion of President Taft in sending
troops to the border of Mexico. In
part, the resolutions were as follows:
"Resolved, That we call upon all
radical and progressive organizations
to protest by the use of the most ef-
fective means at their disposal against
this action of the national adminis-
tration; and be it further
"Resolved, That copies of this resolu-
tion be sent to President Taft, our
Congressman, to the Socialist and la-
bor press and the local newspapers."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Shamokin.

The regular weekly meeting of the
Socialist Branch No. 1 was held at
Socialist headquarters with Comrade
Calvin Snyder in the chair. Minutes
of the previous meeting were read
and approved. Twenty-two new mem-
bers were taken in, showing that the
Janet Fenimore meeting on March 12
was a great success. The branch is
holding an ice cream festival on April
1, and tickets are selling pretty fast.
Comrade Caleb Harrison, of Wyo-

PRINTERS.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS
5 Spruce St. PRINTERS New York

GEO. J. SPEYER :: Printer
185 William St., Cor. Spruce, New York.
Commercial, Trades Union and Society Work.

PHARMACEUTS.

GEORGE OBERDORFER
2398 Eighth Ave., Near 129th St.
-PHARMACEUT-
Prescriptions a Specialty.
Key West Co-operative Cigars
Union Made by Comrades.

Be each. \$2.25 per box of 50
Better than sold at 10c in Non-
Union Trust Stores.

RESTAURANTS.

LITTLE HUNGARY
120 E. Houston St.
Tables 60 seats; every evening 100 seats; Sun-
day 120 seats.

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

missing, Pa. Berks County State Com-
mitteeman, will spend three days
with us. **CHARLES H. CRONE,**
Recording Secretary.

Pittsburg.

The Pittsburg Socialist Weekly has
been merged with Public Opinion.

VERMONT.

Bennington.
Bennington Local added eighteen
new members in February. The lo-
cal proposes to put candidates in the
field for town election.

MISSISSIPPI.

Vicksburg.
At the municipal election held in
Vicksburg on March 13, the Socialist
party for the first time was found on
the ground with a full ticket pitted
against the aggressive Citizens party
which has held control for many
years. In the past it was almost im-
possible to get an opposition ticket in
the field. Two hundred and eighty-
nine votes were polled at this election.
The Socialists cast on an average
about seventy-five votes, the head of
the ticket receiving 119 votes. At the
last November election the Socialists
in the village cast twenty-four votes,
a gain of 200 per cent in four months.

TEXAS.

Amarillo.

Five weeks ago the citizens of this
place held a protest meeting in the
county courthouse, urging that the
United States Federal Government de-
cline in aiding, or refuse to aid, the
Diaz Government in its further efforts
to enslave the common people of the
southern Republic, now struggling to
be free. The meeting was largely at-
tended, and the demonstration was of
that whole-hearted order that charac-
terizes those actuated by a desire to
see humanity bettered.

We hope to be in some small mea-
sure, at least, instrumental in stirring
up an interest throughout this nation
in behalf of the unfortunate ones.
Strong preambles and resolutions were
unanimously indorsed at the meeting.
Copies of the same being sent to John
H. Stephens, from the 12th Congres-
sional District of Texas, and to W. A.
Johnson and Hon. J. C. Hunt, Senator
and Representative, respectively, of
this district in the State Legislature,
to the Appeal to Reason, the Chicago
Daily Socialist and the Social Demo-
crat, asking publication and further
co-operation and support in the right-
eous undertaking.

This instrument was read and
opened for discussion in the State
Senate by Mr. Johnson, and there-
upon called "treasonable" by W. O.
Murray, of Floresville, Tex. Lieuten-
ant Governor Davidson as president
of the Senate declined to let the
matter be printed in the Journal of
the body, and it was dropped, but not
before it developed that the Mexican
rebels have a number of friends in
both branches of the State Legisla-
ture.

Responsive to the matter, J. H.
Stephens answered: "I do not think
Uncle Sam will in any way interfere—
at least he should not beyond pro-
tecting actual American interests."
LOCAL AMARILLO.
SOCIALIST PARTY.

**LIST OF PUBLIC
LECTURES TODAY**

Public School 27, 42d street, east of
Third avenue: "A World's Race for
a Continent," Dr. Edward Hagaman
Hall.

Wadleigh High School, 115th street,
near Seventh avenue: "The Social
Uses of the School," Charles Ferguson.
Public School 4, Rivington and
Ridge streets: "Three Poets of Home
Life," Mrs. Helen B. Schoonover.

Public School 12, Madison and Jack-
son streets: "Songs of the German
People," Mrs. Bertha Kirsch.

Public School 65, 4th street, east of
First avenue: "Fractures, but not
before it developed that the Mexican
rebels have a number of friends in
both branches of the State Legisla-
ture.

Public School 56, 85th street, east
of First avenue: "New York State,"
Herbert C. Shattuck.

Public School 169, Audubon avenue
and 149th street: "Nature in Our
City Parks," Miss Mina L. Marshall.
Museum of Natural History, 77th
street and Central Park West: "Cam-
ille Saint-Saens," Daniel Gregory
Mason.

Public Library, 103 West 135th
street: "Poethe," Dr. Rudolph Tom-
bo, Jr.

St. Cornelius Church, 423 West 46th
street: "Composers and Music of
France," Clarence De Vaux Royer.

**FREE TURNERSCHAFT MEET-
ING.**

The regular meeting of the Free
Turnerschaft of Union Hill, N. J.,
was held on March 19 at Becker's
Hall, 545 Lewis street. Ten new
members were admitted and the or-
ganizer's list was then declared
closed. The motion to make applica-
tion for admittance in the Arbeiter
Turnerbund of the Northeast States
was laid over until the next meeting.
It was decided to hold regular meet-
ings at Becker's Hall every third
Thursday of the month. On April 3,
afternoon and evening, the organiza-
tion will hold a family night at Beck-
er's Hall. All party members and
sympathizers are invited.
GEO. EWALD, Secretary.

RESTAURANTS.

LITTLE HUNGARY
120 E. Houston St.
Tables 60 seats; every evening 100 seats; Sun-
day 120 seats.

Classified Advertisements

Small Ads That Will
Bring Big Results.
Try an insertion in The Call, the
most closely read daily paper.

Rates Under This Heading Are:
1 Insertion, 7c per line.
5 Insertions, 12c per line.
Seven words to a line.
No Display.

**UNFURNISHED FLATS AND
APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.**

- AMSTERDAM AVE., 625—6 large, light
rooms, bath, hot water; near subway and La-
fayette; \$24.
- BRADFURD ST., 114 (148th st.)—Five beauti-
ful light rooms, overlooking Colonial Park; \$15
apartments.
- ST. NICHOLAS AVE., 348—Beautiful 5-room
apartments; improvements; \$19.
- LENOX AVE., 814—4 rooms, bath, steam
heat; \$18-22; half minute from subway sta-
tion.
- 117th ST., 33 W.—Handsome large 5-room
basement apartment; steam heat, hot water
supply; \$15.
- 25TH ST., 356 W.—3 large, light, airy rooms,
newly decorated; modern improvements; rent,
\$15.
- 50D ST., 421 W.—Four extra large, light,
newly renovated rooms; every improvement; \$12
rent.
- 60D ST., 106 W.—4 neat rooms; rent \$10;
very convenient location; See janitor.
- 114TH ST., 23 W.—6 light rooms, bath; pri-
vate hall; latest improvements; ground floor;
\$27.

**UNFURNISHED FLATS AND
APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.**

- 3TH AVE., 210, 131st st.—Lightest clean-
est, cheapest 5 rooms, bath, hot water supply;
\$15.
- 50TH ST., 212 E.—Floors, 5, 6 light rooms,
bath; hot water supply; \$22-25.
- 70TH ST., 202 E.—Single flat, 6 rooms, bath,
first-class order; \$25.
- 81ST ST., 238 E.—3 light, large rooms, bath,
private hall; quiet rooms; \$18.
- 83D ST., 610 E.—Three light rooms; all im-
provements; hot water supply; half month free;
rent \$10-11.
- 96TH ST., 506-208 E.—Flats, 5 rooms, with
improvements; rent \$17-18.
- 108TH ST., 62 E.—Single flat, 7 light rooms,
bath; owner; \$21.
- 121ST ST., 426-428 E.—Single, 6 rooms, bath;
\$18-19; half month.

**UNFURNISHED FLATS AND
APARTMENTS TO LET—Brook.**

- 18TH ST., 313 E.—4 rooms, bath, dining
room; hot water supply; \$12.50.
- JACKSON AVE., 800 (near 121st st.)—4 large
rooms; \$12; bath, hot water supply.
- 10E AVE., 1512 (near 173d st.)—3, 4 rooms;
steam improvements; \$15-19.
- BROOKS AVE., 1275 (near 170th st.)—3 rooms
and bath; hot water; \$14-15; one month free.
- 147TH ST., 453 E.—4, 5 large rooms, \$17-21;
all modern improvements; this month free.
- 159TH ST., 533 E.—3 large, light rooms;
bath; one flight; newly decorated; 2 blocks to I.
and subway; \$18. Inquire N. Kleist.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE.

BOOKKEEPER: stenographer; typewriter;
competent office man; 30; desires position at
moderate salary. Macc, care Call.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED

COUPLE desires large room, or two small
ones, furnished or unfurnished, with light
housekeeping; not great distance from Times
Square, Frey, 120 W. 45th st.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man, presidee by occupa-
tion, but compelled to leave his
present job on account of health, is
desirous to secure some outdoor work,
capable and trustworthy and bears
excellent references. Address H. M.
care of The Call, 409 Pearl Street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dr. T. Iyemaga will address the Peo-
ple's Institute on "Japan and Great
Britain" in the great hall of Cooper
Union this evening at 8 o'clock.

The labor suffrage mass meeting
will be held at Carnegie Hall, 57th
street and Seventh avenue, tomorrow
at 8 p.m. The speakers, it is an-
nounced, will be Peter J. Brady, chair-
man; Albert Abraham, Hugh Frayne,
Merger London, Clara Lemlich, Durbin
Van Vleck and Leonard O'Reilly.
Boxes are \$10 in the lower tier and
\$5 in the upper tier. Single box seats,
\$1. Seats are free for labor delega-
tions on application at 43 East 22d
street. The honorary vice chairmen
are: Samuel Gompers, Daniel Harris,
Edward Bates, Charles Reed, Ernest
Bohm, Maurice DeYoung, Otto Nich-
ols, B. Weinstein, Mary Dreier, Helen
Marot, James Toie, Morris Braun,
John Wolf, A. Toby, William Malloy,
Joseph Beer, John Mitchell, Thomas
Rock.

The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.
 Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Katz, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beekman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Sunday Issue Only	Week-Day Issue Only	Sun. and Week-Day Issue
For One Year	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$7.00
For Six Months	1.50	2.50	4.00
For Three Months	.75	1.25	2.00
For One Month	.25	.40	.65

In addition to the above rates, mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.
 Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. I. TUESDAY, MARCH 21. NO. 80.

TURMOIL IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The second express strike has come to an end even more inglorious than the first. This end was inevitable. The men are, without the slightest doubt, justly angry at the oppressive and discriminatory practices of the companies against faithful and more or less conspicuous union men. But justice has never yet brought victory to any cause. Just causes have again and again been trampled down under the hoofs of injustice and brute force. Justice triumphs over wrong only when it is mightier than wrong, and God, as is well known, has usually been on the side of the more numerous battalions.

But mere numbers are also not decisive. The express workers are certainly more numerous than the stock and bond holders of the express companies, and yet they have been beaten, ingloriously beaten, twice in succession. Numerous battalions are worthless unless they are equipped with the necessary weapons and are efficiently organized and ably led. Now, the most powerful weapon, namely, the city administration, including Mayor Gaynor and the police force, is at the free disposal of the express companies. The organizations of the express workers are obviously not in the most fit condition. And as to their leadership—the less said of it the better. A more incompetent leadership is not easily conceivable. A leadership that is cowardly at heart and fond of peaceful ease, a leadership that shrinks from battle in abject fear, flaunts its cowardice before the enemy, and runs to the enemy's faithful ally and servant for succor and consolation—a leadership such as this simply invites ignominious defeat. It deserves nothing better.

These two express strikes have again demonstrated a fact that has been repeatedly observed in course of the last two years. Every one of the numerous, extensive, prolonged, and hard-fought strikes of the past few years exhibited the truly heroic qualities of the rank and file of the workers, organized as well as unorganized. The rank and file have shown themselves eager to do battle with their oppressors. They have shown themselves possessed of courage, hardihood, endurance, determination. But the leadership broke down, whenever it came to an actual trial of strength. The most heroic efforts of the rank and file have again and again been rewarded with defeat, and where victory was gained, it was snatched from the jaws of defeat in spite of the bungling leadership.

But the timidity and incompetence of the leaders have been made manifest not only in the numerous strikes. Look at the long series of staggering blows administered to labor by the courts. Have the leaders been stirred to action by these? Think of the open declaration of war against the Steel Trust made at the convention of the American Federation of Labor more than a year ago. The campaign was opened with blaring drums and sounding trumpets. But the age of miracles is past, and the walls of the Steel Trust stand as firm and defiant as ever. Its 200,000 laborers are still unorganized and exposed, helpless and unprotected, to its grinding oppressions.

This glaring contrast between the militant rank and file of labor and the incompetent timidity of their leaders can be accounted for in but one way. The leaders have become Civic-Federationalized, while the rank and file have remained unaffected by the poison. The leaders have become the stupid tools of the magnates of capital, while the rank and file have become increasingly conscious of the irrepressible conflict between exploiters and exploited. A development so diametrically opposed necessarily finds its expression in a succession of conflicts between the rank and file and their leaders, conflicts that take the form of spontaneous strikes disavowed or suppressed by the leaders.

It is obvious that a situation of this sort cannot be prolonged indefinitely. Either the rank and file must sink back into utter indifference, docility and timidity, or a new leadership must be chosen responsive to the new spirit of the rank and file and eager to carry out their mandates. Otherwise the economic organizations of labor, built up at so great a cost, will be disrupted. The next few years, as it now appears, may prove a turning point in the history of labor in America. And the nature of the final decision will depend, in no small degree, upon the work of enlightenment carried on by the Socialists of the land.

SEEING RED.

This is the heyday of the self-chosen prophets of "manifest destiny," expansionists at all costs, jingoists and imperialists. The sensational concentration of an army corps on the frontiers of a distracted and comparatively weak neighbor is calculated to gladden the heart of every true patriot. True enough, this army has been dispatched at the command of the kings of Wall Street, a fact which our patriots are loth to admit. Very well, then let us pretend that the country is in terrible danger, menaced by those terrible little fellows in far-off Asia, the conquerors of the hardly less terrible Russians.

Let it also be admitted that the Japanese are many thousands of miles away. But what of that? Are we not engaged in constructing a canal on land stolen from Colombia and abstracted from Panama, and are not the Japanese trying to obtain a naval station in the proximity of the canal so that they may destroy it whenever they deem it necessary for their nefarious purposes? Thus it is made clear that the Mexicans, or at least some of them, are in secret league with the Japanese and planning our destruction.

But there are also dangers nearer home. This, by the way, is one of the curious results of imperialism, that the farther we are away from home the nearer we get to danger. There are the Philippines. All the naval and military authorities at home and abroad are agreed that the Philippines lie at the mercy of Japan. Is not this sufficient cause for alarm? To be sure, the Philippines have been lying at the mercy of Japan these thirteen years past, yet Japan has never attempted to take possession of them. This is a rather puzzling fact, puzzling, that is, to the jingo who imagines that international relations are determined exclusively by the size of armies and navies. But the islands can be taken by Japan, and this ought to be a sufficient reason for the concentration of an army on the borders of Mexico.

Then there are the Hawaiian Islands. These, according to most naval and military experts, are by no means held subject to Japan's good-will. On the contrary, with Pearl Harbor fortified, these islands might serve as a base of attack, if not upon Japan herself, at least upon the Philippines—supposing these latter to have fallen into the hands of the Japanese. But our jingo keeps on seeing nothing but red. The Philippines in danger, Hawaii in danger, therefore let us concentrate an army upon the borders of Mexico and menace the Japanese from the S. S. W. flank.

It is funny how a man can put a fact and a falsehood into one sentence. Here is Bird S. Coler turned humorist in his political dogate, saying in his pamphlet, "Socialism in the Schools." "The school question in the United States has become troublesome, I think." That the school question has become troublesome, is true. What Bird S. Coler thinks, isn't. One of the things that bothers the schools, furthermore, is he.

Mayor Gaynor and the Socialist Movement

By Rev. Roland D. Sawyer.

Mayor Gaynor's famous message to the aldermen, and one or two recent letters that he has written, and utterances he has made, have brought him into the light of Socialist discussion. It is interesting to Socialists to consider just where the Mayor stands.

Of course with such meager information to go by, there is danger of not understanding Gaynor, and after his fair treatment of us in his definition of Socialism and its flag, any Socialist would be very sorry to misrepresent him. But I am going to brave any such danger, and am going to here set forth, where it appears to me, Mayor Gaynor stands:

First, Mayor Gaynor is honest and intelligent in regard to Socialism. As a man living in the intellectual life of this day, he has felt compelled to take recognition of a movement that has millions of followers, and which has already more deeply impressed human thought and life than any movement since the rise of Christianity. Also as Mayor of the City of New York, he recognizes that there are thousands in the city who believe very earnestly in Socialism, and who have certain rights that the city government ought to respect. Thus the Mayor has read into our literature, he is intelligent as to our aims and purposes, and he is honest and fearless enough to take the position that we are reasonable men and women who ought to have the rights of free discussion and assemblage, and who are not to be treated as the Puritan rulers treated Quakers and witches. So far as I know, he is the only Mayor of any great city, save Brand Whitlock, who has taken such a position.

Second, Mayor Gaynor knows what Socialism is, at least so far as it can be known intellectually. He understands our economic and political program, he knows what we are driving at, his definition of Socialism and the meaning of our flag shows this. But the Mayor's position has certain weak places, which a Socialist can point out. There are certain failures in his reasoning that the truth demands should be pointed out, and these I sum up herewith:

1. The Mayor has read, found what we want, and there arise in his mind certain objections to our program. And he disagrees with Socialism because of these objections that arise in his mind. Before doing this he should continue to read and find out what arguments we have to offer against these objections of his. The Mayor does not give evidence that he has read our discussions of these very points. Above all he has not read into our philosophy of history, which is intellectually our tap-root. He does not see, as we see, that ethical, intellectual, esthetic advances can only come to the race upon the uplifting of material conditions, that great economic changes are necessary before any advance can be made.

2. The Mayor understands that the biggest opposition to Socialism by the people of his own social class is largely the result of failure to understand us. And he chafes at us, blames us, for not making our philosophy understood. He points at his own definition, shows that Socialism can be understood, and then grows impatient with those Socialists who have been pecking away so long, and yet do not make themselves understood. Here

the Mayor fails to consider that the organs of public information of his social class are at fault, rather than we.

Every speech we make is either not reported at all, or is buried, or ridiculed. The columns of the papers and magazines that circulate among the upper strata of society are generally closed to us, and this same class will not listen to us at first hand. We stand ready to debate our positions with any reputable champions of the ruling capitalist class. We will do this through their magazines, in their halls of learning, in their public forums, anywhere that they will meet us. If the ruling class misunderstands Socialism and commits stupid blunders, the fault is its, not ours.

3. Mayor Gaynor grows impatient with the bitterness that is manifested by many of our speakers, and in our papers. He says: "I don't like that kind of argument." This very statement shows Gaynor's failure here. Socialism is to him only an intellectual thing. It is easy for him to be tolerant in discussing these social questions—but with us these matters are matters of fire. We have felt the load of bricks, factories, streets, a whole civilization upon our backs. We have been tied up to the great machines and driven to feel them day after day, through nerves racked and muscles ached. We can show the scars in our flesh and soul made by the present order; we have seen those dear to us tied down and lashed by the capitalist whip, and their screams of agony have lashed us into fury; we can show the nail-prints in our hands and feet, and the wound in our side, where we have been crucified by capitalism—and my God, how can we be tolerant of the system of life that has meant this for us? How can we be expected not to be bitter? We who have sat together into the morning hours, rehearsing the things of misery and poverty and degradation we have seen, while the tears coursed unheeded down our cheeks till the sobs choked the utterance and we could only clasp hands and with tightened grip declare the fight must go on—this is what Socialism means to us. This is what it means when Debs says of his comrades: "If they hang those men they have got to hang me, too." The social class of Mayor Gaynor sees in such utterances only the excited snapping of an unreasoning mind, harping at law and order, but we know it is the deep earnest expression of a passion for humanity; the passion that was in the breast of Jesus, of Buddha, of St. Francis, Garrison and hosts of others, the passion that leads without falter even to the crucifixion. This is what Socialism is to us, rather than a mere intellectual thing. It is the fierce cry of the oppressed against injustice. Socialism to us is not a thing merely of the head, but back of it is the more valid force, the feeling of the human soul. We thank Mayor Gaynor for his honest heart, for his frank recognition of us, for his effort to understand us—but still he never can do this, till he come with us, live with us, see what we see, see it as we see it—and should he ever do this, there could be but one result—he would join hands with us and say to us: "Come, comrades, the fight must go on."

Woman's Suffrage and Labor

One of the beautiful thoughts of comfortable anti-suffragists is that "working women don't need the ballot—the men will take care of them." If it is true that working women don't need the ballot, are we to suppose that working men would be equally well off without it?

Working men some generations ago found that they had to choose between being crushed out of existence by economic conditions or compelling some modification of them. How did they do it? They fought for ten years—fought and died for the right of making or modifying the laws that regulated their lives. They won political power—the right of expressing their opinion in a way which must be heeded—and secured at least an acknowledgment on the part of the ruling classes that labor had to be reckoned with.

With every increase of class consciousness on the part of labor has come a corresponding increase of political power—that is, the power to make or modify laws which affect all labor. The great reason that labor has secured so little is that we have not enough sense of class solidarity. We have no "labor vote"—as yet!

At present industrial conditions are as heavy for our women as ever they were for men. And women have not the weapon which men found indispensable under the same circumstances. Is it strange that they are demanding it—and that men of their class are demanding it for them? It is true that many of the women in the strongest unions do not yet see the need of political power, but in time they will see, as men have, that a strong union is no more than a tool to work with.

The time is undoubtedly close at hand when women will vote in this country. Now is the time for working men and women to get together. Talk it over, see what it means, and how best they can co-operate, both in the united demand for this powerful weapon of self-defense for our 6,000,000 working women, and in the best use of it for future generations.

Recognizing this fact, there will be a labor-suffrage meeting held next week in Carnegie Hall.

The hall will be filled with regularly appointed delegates from locals of Greater New York. Many of the unions have taken boxes and will decorate them with their banners.

Among the unions so represented are the carpenters, metal polishers, bookkeepers, stenographers and accountants. Boxes have also been taken by the Central Federated Union and Women's Trade Union League.

The demand for tickets has been remarkable. One union asked for 350 for its members. It is significant of the broad interest being taken in this step toward democracy.

Letters to the Editor

STRIKEBREAKERS IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Editor of The Call:
 I also want to enter my protest against the decision of the Central Committee of the Socialist party permitting the harboring of scabs in the party.

The claim set up by Mr. Matthews that the Cigar Makers' International Union discriminated against colored members is absolutely without foundation, and I, as one of its members, challenge any one to point out any such instance of discrimination because of color.

On the contrary, colored members were always considered more than others, because either in discussions or otherwise the members were very careful not to pass any remarks which could be construed to cast any reflection upon the colored race. Besides, Mr. Matthews having been a member of the organization a number of times, he knows very well that he has acted not only on committees while employed in the Regensburg cigar factory, but also as shop president in Batt's factory. That surely doesn't show that there is any discrimination because of the color line, for in each of these shops the whites were in overwhelming majorities.

Mr. Matthews simply uses his color as a subterfuge to cover up his dirty work in behalf of the Tampa employers, and his claim that the leaders urge the members to scab is on election day has nothing to do with the case and does not absolve him from scabbing it for months against his own class.

Mr. Matthews claims to be a Socialist and through his affiliation with the party he is supposed to understand that the party as such stands against a division of the forces of labor, no matter what the strike had been called for, whether it was sympathetic or otherwise, that it was his duty as a Socialist to set a good example and show to the men and women who refused to come out what solidarity of labor really means, but instead of that he was one of the ring-leaders and did the bidding of the employers to crush the men who courageously fought for six long months for better conditions, recognition of the union and maintenance of the present scale of wages.

This is the first time to my recollection that the party or any part thereof has rendered such fatal decision as this, and it's up to the members of the party to take issue with the Central Committee and force them to expel Mr. Matthews from the party, and thereby go on record and show others who possibly want to become traitors to the working class that there is no room for them in the Socialist party.

Suppose it had been found out that Mr. Matthews had scabbed it on election day against the Socialist party, he would have been expelled without a shadow of a doubt, and by turning traitor to the working class on the industrial field he is guilty of a still greater crime and should have been punished in a like manner.

The party always appeals to the trade unions to assist it financially, morally, and every other way, and who will be brazen enough after this action of the Central Committee to ap-

RELIGION AND PROPAGANDA.

Editor of The Call:
 May a recent convert to Socialism express his opinions and offer a few suggestions which he thinks will help the cause? My reading of the articles in The Call, other papers and some books has convinced me that Socialism and the Co-operative Commonwealth are the only remedies which will eradicate the evils of our present systems of government and capitalism.

I eagerly scan the columns of your paper for information in regard to the political and economic aspects of Socialism and its progress in this country and abroad. I find your editorial articles and most of the letters to the editor very interesting reading, but recently some letters of an anti-Christian nature have appeared in your columns. I am neither an "expert" on religion or Socialism, but the question arises in my mind, is the Socialist press a proper medium through which non-believers in Christianity may air their views in opposition to those doctrines, in view of the fact that our literature declares that Socialism is not opposed to religion?

All fair-minded persons will admit that many so-called Christians do not "live up" to the humanitarian teachings of the lowly Nazarene, and that they are hypocrites. I agree with some of the statements made by Comrades Howe and Walquist, particularly those which refer to the capitalists and bigots. We know that they have secured a strangle-hold on many of our churches and are using them in various ways to further their own selfish ends. I therefore believe it is our duty to shove the workingmen, who compose the majority of the members of these churches who they are being exploited. This we cannot accomplish by attacking their religious beliefs. We need these working people in our party. How can we get them? By proving to them that Socialism will not interfere with their religious beliefs and pointing out how they will be benefited by the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Get them to read and think. Once you get them thinking, our literature will do the rest.

I am proselyting among religious and non-religious people, who say Socialists are opposed to religion. If they were to read some of the letters which have recently appeared in these columns, would they not say their opinion is confirmed?

In answer to Comrade Crimmins' query, "Shall the Catholic Socialist remain in the church?" I would say, yes, they should, as also should all Protestant Socialists, provided they sincerely believe in the teachings of Jesus Christ. They can accomplish a vast amount of good for our party among their fellow church members. Permit me to quote from the Milwaukee edition of the Appeal to Reason of March 4. In an article entitled "Attitude of the Churches," the writer says in part:

"In Milwaukee there are something like three hundred churches. Estimating the average membership at five hundred each, including the Catholics, there must be 150,000 people connected with churches. Here is a moral force for us which, if directed toward Socialist ideals, cannot help being valuable. Estranged from the movement, it would be an obstacle hard to overcome. The Socialists of Milwaukee have cultivated the friendship of the churches, just as they have so successfully cultivated the friendship of the unions. They have not tried to get unions to declare for Socialism and neither have they tried to get church congregations and preachers to do the same. But they have cultivated the friendship of the ministry and the individual members of churches with the result that they have been able to place their speakers in many churches for Sunday evening services, and have had the cordial friendship and assistance of many who comprise the ministerial body."

"On Sunday morning, as is our custom, we went to church, and the Congregational being that of our preference, we attended Plymouth. . . . I had a first a strange, out-of-place feeling until the minister began his prayer. Imagine my surprise when among his first words was an appeal to the Divine Power to 'Teach us the full meaning of the brotherhood of man that we may be willing to see that brotherhood is impossible until we have devised a better system of production and distribution, to the end that the greatest possible comfort and enjoyment may come to all men. That the church might see that it was not its work so much to engage in philanthropy and reform, but its mission was to inspire mankind with a higher sense of justice and brotherhood, so that in other words of life these things might be brought to pass.' Sounds rather Socialistic, doesn't it? Well, is it not what you would expect from a disciple of the Nazarene Carpenter? You see, Milwaukee is changing its economic viewpoint, and the view of the church will change with it. Just remember, however, my dear Socialist friend, that the minister will not need to change the gospel to suit conditions. The New Testament is a revolutionary document. Its highest concept has been the brotherhood of man. Brotherhood, without some degree of economic equality, is impossible. When you fail to make use of your opportunity to do propaganda work in the church you are leaving out one of your available resources."

Then we have the Rev. Carl D. Thompson, City Clerk, and Rev. W. R. Gaylord, State Senator, who each do not only attend the church, both in the city and state. In my mingling with the church people I find great respect for the Socialist administration and an appreciation, at least, for the honesty and integrity of Socialist officials. . . . I was unable to find any outspoken support of the Socialist movement from the Catholic clergy. . . . However, I am informed that some of the priests are secretly in sympathy with the movement, but are restrained from saying anything through fear of the disapproval of the archbishop."

In view of the above statements, would it not be well to suppress letters attacking religion? They serve no good purpose to the Socialist movement, and are liable to cause ill feeling, and certainly do not tend to make many converts to our cause among those religiously inclined.

May I offer a few suggestions as to propaganda work in the churches in Brooklyn and in fact all the places of the kind?

Consequently, being in the habit of reading only capitalist papers, I knew practically nothing about the movement. One morning, in conversation with a stranger, I voiced my disgust at the rank order rendered by the R. R. T. system and the condition of the two old political parties. He told me he was a Socialist and gave me a brief outline of Socialism. I became interested and began to study. I sent, one more vote for the Socialist ticket at the last election and a worker for the cause. How many comrades are studying themselves of similar opportunities? They present themselves every day in Brooklyn, Manhattan and elsewhere.

Besides talking to my fellow workers about Socialism, I clip short articles from other papers and put them in a conspicuous place in the shop. They are read by some. Sometimes they are destroyed by the unthinking, but I try to get others to take their place. . . . Brooklyn, N. Y., March 15, 1911.

A SUGGESTION TO LETTER WRITERS.
 Editor of The Call:
 In the various letters by correspondents, printed in The Daily Call, I read arguments pro and con about religion, medicine, fasting, etc., and advice to yourself in regards to the conduct of the paper. Now this matter may be interesting reading to some, but would not the space be utilized to better advantage, and the letters appreciated more by the majority of readers, if discussions of Socialistic questions of immediate importance were printed instead?

Would not correspondents do good for the cause if they confined their arguments to this kind of question?

Are there not many people, both Socialists and non-Socialists, who would like to know the answers to the questions which they put in their minds, and would they not appreciate a liberal discussion pro and con of these questions?

Is not The Call, with other Socialistic propaganda, promulgated for the best interests of the cause?

Wouldn't it be better if all comrades would bear this in mind? My association with Socialists, who, to be honest, is short, the following conception of the composition of the party membership has impressed itself on my mind.

Quantitative analysis of Socialism in America: the membership may be said to be composed of persons who may be designated as follows:

Extremists, Radicals, Unionists, Just plain Socialists, Opportunists, Conservatives, Idealists.

It is plainly seen that in the above arrangement, Extremists, Radicals and Unionists can be grouped as having similar tendencies, while the same may be done with Opportunists, Conservatives and Idealists. The intermediate, or just plain Socialists, would be composed of those who have no definite ideas along these lines or take the attitude of one on one question and of the other on another.

The significance of this group of the ingredients of this compound organization is that the group pressing new measures or ideas for benefit of all will meet with success when the majority of the Just plain Socialists are favorable to such action. Thus the very composition of this organization ranging from the extremists to Idealists prevents it under ordinary circumstances from doing great harm to itself and also serve to enlighten and broaden the minds of all in the fields of labor.

My wish is that all comrades broaden their ideas of Socialism, help to enlighten those of narrow conception. . . . S. P. HOLMES, South Norwalk, Conn., Mar. 15, 1911.

FOR FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION.
 Editor of The Call:
 Accept an expression of appreciation of The Call's attitude in opening the fullest expression of opinion on various topics that interest the people who think and do not desire to be censored. The "Letters to the Editor" is one of the most edifying and entertaining features of The Call. Those good comrades who "know" are, in my opinion, in error, in posing, instead of a liberal and censorious one be followed, and such matter as is in the narrow view of the editor "are right" be admitted. The result would certainly be satisfactory that it is now. But limiting only straight economic and claims be treated, would strengthen the discussion and mass of contributions be satisfied? Some years ago the enthusiastic workers in this Connecticut valley established a paper, the Proletarian, and Socialism straight was discussed. "Letters to the Editor," and behold, certain wise ones were wrong, and a fine "knocking" was had, and sometimes in harsh and tending to cause heart-aches; especially the poor editor desired to please all, and was "knocked" for pay. The Proletarian was short lived, and as I read The Call the objection raised by comrades to its liberal policy and free discussion, I am reminded of this no better satisfactory remedy under a restricted policy.

So, for one, do hope the party way will be maintained, being the best, and that I am engaged in extracting the truth and rejecting error, for the one is only revealed as it is placed alongside the other.

As Socialists, first of all, sometimes, we should realize that Italian invades all institutions of affairs of men, whether it be in school, or church, and, therefore, we are to understand our own nation and make outsiders understand we are bound in our discussions, we are none, but let the "where they may, and it is a poor Socialist who squeals when the institution he happens to be connected with gets hit. To be should endeavor to cultivate a refined manner and not indulge in expressions and hot words, but to anger instead of edit, and end I appreciate such an attitude. Crimmins says.

Yours for an open editor."

EDWARD A. BROWN, Holyoke, Mass., March 15, 1911.