

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

The Call

The Weather. FAIR AND COLDER.

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1911.

Price, Two Cents.

ALLOW DIAZ 60 DAYS

Must End Rebellion by Then or Submit to Intervention.

PEACE DICKERINGS

Trying to Induce Rebels to Give Diaz Another Lease on Life.

(By National Socialist Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Unless the new Diaz Cabinet succeeds in crushing the Mexican revolution within sixty days, the Taft administration will force a war upon the American people.

Despite all the assurances of peace which recently have been emanating from the White House, it is a known fact among the employes of the War and Navy departments that the government is preparing for war both on land and sea.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has endorsed Taft's order for the mobilization of the troops along the Mexican border. It is expected that this committee will present to Congress a resolution bearing on the Mexican situation, which will frankly state that over a billion dollars' worth of American investments is the cause of the war move.

Taft No Sentimentalist.

Unlike his predecessors, Taft does not mince words as to his interest in the affairs of the country south of us. He arrogantly says that American property in Mexico must be protected by the proprietors of this country. He gives no sentimental or patriotic reasons, like President McKinley asserted during the Spanish War.

It is said on good authority that it was not so much to force the Canadian reciprocity treaty as a desire to have Congress in session to meet any developments in the Mexican situation that caused President Taft to summon the extra session.

Corroborative of this view is the fact that the protectionist Republicans had assented to the calling of the extra session ostensibly for the purpose of tinkering with the tariff.

The prospect of war has brought to the National Capital scores of representatives of manufacturers of army clothing and supplies, including coffins and cremating outfits. It is to be noted that some of these manufacturers are now turning out a surplus stock for speculative purposes.

Everybody Must Fight.

According to the rumors in the War Department, the recruiting officers throughout the land are not meeting with much success despite their extensive advertising campaign. Should the capitalist interests find a war to be desirable, it would seem that they would have to resort to the Dick Law in order to get sufficient human food for cannon.

The Dick Law provides:

"That the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States and Territories and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than 18 and less than 45 years of age."

Thus the horrors of war menace the workers of this country unless Diaz succeeds in his efforts to protect the loot of American capitalists.

"Sixty more days of peace" by the grace of capital!

EL PASO, Tex., March 30.—All available insurgents in the field in Northern Mexico are being concentrated west of Chihuahua, according to news received here. It is believed by insurgent sympathizers that the purpose is to allow those who have fought for the insurrecto cause to have some part in the consideration of peace terms.

That there has been no recent fighting around Chihuahua is regarded as indicating that the men in the field believe the selection of the new cabinet an evidence of good faith upon the part of the government, preparatory to peace negotiations.

However, the concentration of Madero's forces at Chihuahua would make possible an immediate movement against that city should negotiations fall. Many of the insurgents are small farmers; they have been in the field for months and have suffered many hardships. As the time for planting their crops is now at hand, it is thought here they will be willing to return to their farms and await the development of reforms if assured by the cabinet that the reforms already outlined will be enacted.

They will demand, however, that they retain their arms, that all prisoners taken since the outbreak of the

SENATOR MAY BE BORN TOMORROW

ALBANY, March 30.—For a time today it seemed certain that a Democratic United States Senator would be elected tomorrow to succeed Chauncey M. Depew, and then late this afternoon it looked as if a well laid plan might go awry.

The announcement that a Senator would be elected tomorrow was made by Majority Leader Wagner, of the Senate, in the most positive manner during the joint session which met at noon. In fact, Mr. Wagner wanted the session adjourned until tonight so that a Senator could be elected then.

The Republicans, however, and some of the Democrats protested at this, and finally it was decided to hold the joint session at the usual hour tomorrow. The move of Senator Wagner came as a great surprise, because only an hour before the Democrats in caucus had adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

TO HOLD MEMORIAL MEETING IN PHILA.

Ladies Waist Makers' Union to Take Action on Triangle Fire.

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN.

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—The office of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union of Philadelphia, which is located at 24 Pine street, is wrapped in black and red. A sign bearing the inscription, "We mourn the Triangle victims, who lost their lives because of the demnable conditions existing in that scab shop," can be seen from far away. Inside the office people are busy.

The organizer has arranged a memorial meeting for Friday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets. The place has a capacity of more than 2,000 persons and it is thought that the hall will be entirely too small to hold all those who expect to be there. Arrangements have been made with a union orchestra, whose director, Mr. Kanze, has volunteered to give the music free of charge. The platform will be decorated with the banner of the union, wrapped in black.

Every waist maker will be seen with a black badge, bearing the inscription, "We mourn our loss." The waist makers are expected to wear these badges until May 1, thereby expressing their grief and in the same time to protest against the horrible wholesale murder.

Resolutions Adopted.

A number of resolutions were adopted at its executive meeting last evening:

1. That money should be collected in every shop and brought to the union, from where it will be sent to New York.

2. That we send a delegation to pay tribute to those who fell upon the altar of greed, profit, and exploitation. The delegates are to be Samuel Awerback, president of the union, and Miss Pauline M. Newman, organizer of the union.

3. To call upon all waist makers to report at the office of the union whether their shops have enough fire escapes, etc.

A handbill, explaining the need of a strong organization, among the ladies' waist makers in Philadelphia, has been printed, and is ready for distribution. The handbill points out how a strong organization can, nine times out of ten, prevent such disasters.

It is expected to hold another meeting for the general public, where it is expected to make money for the families of the victims.

The Jewish Daily Forward of Philadelphia has opened a relief fund and much money is expected in a few days. They have a mass meeting next week at the Grand Opera House.

The Workmen's Circle has called a special conference for this coming Sunday for the purpose of devising ways and means to raise money.

NO CHRISTIAN NAMES FOR RUSSIAN JEWS

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—

The Holy Synod today issued an edict prohibiting Jews from bearing Christian first names.

The Holy Synod is the highest ecclesiastical authority in the Russian Church. Its chief procurator represents the Emperor, who is the head of the church.

Because of close relation of government and church, the Holy Synod has an influence amounting frequently to practical authority.

FINED FOR VIOLATING CONTRACT LABOR LAW

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A \$45,000 fine, the largest yet under the Contract Labor Law, was today imposed on the Grant Construction Company by the Arizona Supreme Court, according to information received by Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel today.

The company was found guilty of violations of the immigration act in importing contract laborers from Mexico.

BUCCAFORI TAKES STAND IN DEFENSE

Jury Impressed by Story of Worker Tried for Murder.

By GRACE POTTER.

The trial of the shoe worker, Vincent Salvatore Buccafiori, for murder proceeded yesterday under Judge Kelly in Special Sessions in Brooklyn.

Buccafiori shot and fatally wounded a foreman who attacked him because envious at Buccafiori for belonging to a labor union.

There were several people well known in labor circles attending the trial, among them Joseph J. Ettor, of the Executive Committee of the Industrial Workers of the World, who has represented the I. W. W. on the Buccafiori Defense Committee; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Arturo Giovannitti, editor of *Il Proletario*, the organ of the Italian Socialist Federation, and others.

John W. Martin, of the District Attorney's office, called as the last witness for the State, Dr. Alexander J. Rooney, of the Coroner's office, who identified the dying declaration of Nittell, the foreman.

The man on his deathbed had admitted that he had had no trouble with Buccafiori till directly before the shooting. After discharging him for poor work, as he alleged, Buccafiori, in anger, shot him.

Here the case for the State rested. Judge John H. Palmieri, counsel for the defense, outlined his defense as follows:

Defense Opened.

Buccafiori, a peaceful shoe worker, incurred the enmity of Roberto Nittell, the foreman under whom he worked, when it was discovered he belonged to the union. After being discharged, and twice reinstated by the superintendent, Parker Treat, who testified that Buccafiori was a good worker, that the accused had been attacked by Nittell and shot him in self-defense.

Buccafiori had had a revolver with him because he wished to protect his savings of \$138, which he carried with him.

Witnesses among the shoe workers who were in the shop at the time of the tragedy were called in Buccafiori's behalf. During the testimony of Pino Amadeo, who worked at the next bench to Buccafiori in the shoe shop, a last was offered in evidence similar to the one which the witness said the foreman had used in attacking Buccafiori.

That of hard metal, reinforced with iron, it was to be shown by the defense, was what justified the shooting.

But John W. Martin in delightfully child-like simplicity objected to its admission as evidence. The weapon, declared by Nittell, he said, was "immaterial, incompetent and irrelevant."

Full of Objections.

Martin, it should be said, objected to almost everything offered by the defense on the same ground! It is indeed hard to recall anything either of exhibits or testimony, except the fatal wound received by Nittell at the prisoner's hand, which the pugnacious attorney did not enter objection to. "Immaterial, incompetent and irrelevant," Judge Kelly, however, gave impartial rulings. He admitted as evidence the formidable looking last.

On cross-examination of Pino Amadeo, Martin, holding up the last, asked in his fiercest, most sarcastic tones: "What kind of shoes are made at the Dodd shop?"

"Ladies' shoes," the witness answered.

"Do you call that the last for a lady's shoe?" thundered Mr. Martin.

"Ladies' shoes are made in sizes up to 8 1/2," said the witness. There were smiles among the jurymen.

"That's all," snapped Martin.

Witnessed Attack.

Francisco Valenti, also a worker in the Dodd shop, testified to having rushed up when the foreman struck Buccafiori and begged the angry man to let the worker alone.

Antonio D'Angelo also saw all the tragedy and, together with the two former witnesses, testified that the shots were fired in quick succession after the former had hit Buccafiori and was advancing upon him again.

Then the prisoner took the stand in his own behalf. He was perfectly calm and collected and told his story in a frank, straightforward way that had the jurors' attention from beginning to end.

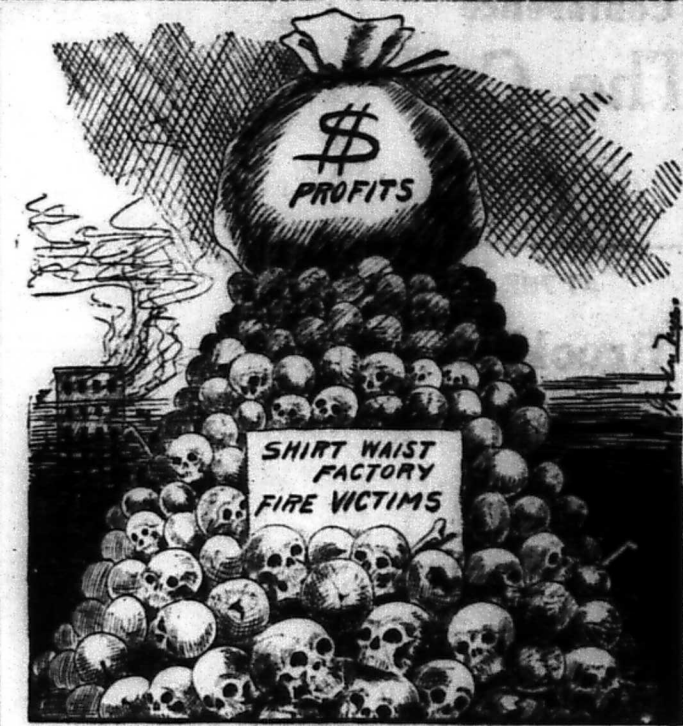
The Prisoner's Story.

"I am 28 years old," said Buccafiori, who spoke through an interpreter, part of the time and part of the time directly in English.

"I was born in Reggio, Southern Italy, and came to America six years ago to better my fortune, if possible. Six days after landing in New York I got employment at Long Island City. From there I came to Brooklyn and have since worked in several places. I went to the Dodd shop in July, 1910.

"I was a piece worker and went sometimes as early as half-past six from home and did not return till seven.

"After work I went often to evening school. I was married three years ago and tried harder than ever



SOME COMMERCIAL REFUSE

WHAT WILL YOU DO? LABOR IS ASKED

Socialist Party Asks Workers to Protest at Cooper Union Meeting.

The Executive Committee of the Socialist party of New York has sent the following address to the labor and progressive organizations of the city of New York:

Brothers—Within the last few weeks several events have occurred in our city, State and nation, events that call for the expression of opinion by the public in unmistakable terms, that the powers that be may understand, stop, listen and act.

On March 7, a few days after Congress adjourned, the President of the United States sent half of the federal troops and part of the navy to the Mexican border, ostensibly for practice, but actually to protect property owned by the American capitalist in Mexico and against the Mexican revolutionists fighting for freedom.

The President is ready if necessary to sacrifice the lives of American soldiers to protect property, thereby placing property above human lives.

For years the workmen of this State, and particularly the organized workers, asked, petitioned and lobbied for a law that would insure compensation to a workman if he is injured while performing his work and orphans if he is killed while performing his duties. A long and bitter fight it was, resulting in the passage of the Workmen's Law. This law was not the best, but it was an improvement on the old, and this act secured after years of toil was, on March 24, with a stroke of a pen by the seven wise men in Albany, constituting the Court of Appeals (Repeals) declared unconstitutional. Because it touched the sanctity of property, what of the lives and limbs of the workers? Property the court declares is sacred, workmen's lives are cheap.

150 Workers Murdered.

Only one day later, March 25, 150 lives of working men and women were wiped out at the fire in the Triangle Waist factory (a notorious union hating firm). One hundred and fifty lives were lost, but little property, says the report. What of the lives that were lost as long as property was not? These working men and women lost their lives through greed for property.

The Socialist party, mindful of the interests of the workers, has called a meeting for Monday, April 3, 8 p.m., at Cooper Union, to discuss the question of "Property versus Human Life," and to demand:

That those responsible for the loss of life at the fire of the Triangle Waist factory be punished; and that immediate steps be taken to prevent a similar occurrence; and that the Legislature pass an adequate Workmen's Compensation Act; and

That the courts be curbed from declaring labor laws unconstitutional; and

The withdrawal of the troops from the Mexican border.

Your organization is asked to take part in this demonstration.

Inclosed you will find tickets for platform seats for your officers or committee.

Assured of your co-operation in this movement to place human life above property, which is of vital importance to the labor movement in particular and to the community in general, we are yours as ever, for the cause of labor.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party, New York.

ALBANIAN REBELS CAPTURE SCUTARI

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 30.—It is rumored that Albanian insurgents have occupied Scutari, capital of the vilayet of Dalmatia, forty-five miles southeast of Dalman.

There has been earlier reports of disaffection in Scutari.

CALL BENEFIT IN BROOKLYN TONIGHT

All Out for the Labor Lyceum, Where Affair Takes Place.

Socialists, trade unionists and sympathizers of The Call will gather tonight at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum to enjoy the classic comedies, musical poem and concert presented by Alma Webster-Powell, assisted by the following artists: Signor Eugenio Di Pirani, Francis Motley, Mrs. Flora Benelisha, Elmo Villepique, Mrs. Marion Villepique, Henry G. Bunnell, Oscar Ulloa, Miss Lynette Gottlieb and Victor Benelisha.

The following is the program: A Tempest in a Teapot.....Comedy The Orphan's Vision...Musical Poem Concert.

From Reading Sherlock Holmes, Comedy Women Who Weep.....Comedy

The Brooklyn Call Conference has been working hard to make the affair a success, and judging from the interest being displayed the Labor Lyceum will be packed by the enthusiastic friends of The Call.

The performance begins at 8 p.m. Tickets at 25 cents each are for sale at the following places: Party headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum; at all Assembly District headquarters, Queens County Labor Lyceum, 457 Green street, Glendale.

New York—The Call office, 408 Pearl street; Volkszeitung office, 15 Spruce street; Forward office, 175 East Broadway; party headquarters, 228 East 54th street.

Owing to the great demand for reserved seats at previous operas, it has been decided to reserve a few seats for persons desiring them. Reserved seats, 50 cents; for sale at the box office tonight. Admission tickets may be exchanged for reserved seats at box office by paying an additional 25 cents.

The Labor Lyceum is at 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, and New Yorkers wishing to attend the affair should take Ridgewood "L" train at Brooklyn Bridge and get off at Evergreen station, which is one short block from Willoughby avenue.

N. J. PASSES 10-HOUR DAY BILL FOR WOMEN

TRENTON, N. J., March 30.—One of the bills passed by the Senate today prohibits the employment of women for more than ten hours a day.

Following a warning given last night, Speaker Kenny today issued warrants for the arrest of sixteen Assemblymen who failed to put in an appearance at today's session of the House. The warrants were given to the sergeant at arms with directions to have them served upon any of the members who without "permission absent themselves from a subsequent session.

DECLARE JOE CANNON DEAD ISSUE IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, March 30.—It looks now as if Representative James R. Mann of Illinois will receive the vote of the minority in the House for the Speakership and thereby become the leader of the Republicans for the next six years.

Joe Cannon will not permit his friends to make a fight for him in the caucus. Even those Republican insurgents who, now that the speakership power has been taken from Cannon, are inclined to look upon Cannon as a very dead issue, would not vote for him for minority leader.

OFFICIAL MOVE TO KILL DEMONSTRATION

City Withholds Bodies From Union and Drummond Says a Demonstration Would Be Violation of Peace.

WORKERS DECIDE ON WEDNESDAY

Statement by Union Warns Authorities That Situation is Dangerous and Disorder Will Result Only From Stupid Tyranny.

Labor has been flouted again, even in the hour of its greatest sorrow.

The statements of The Call that the city authorities were purposely delaying the surrender of the bodies of the unidentified victims of the Triangle fire so as to cool by delay the anger of the masses of workers who are eager to demonstrate as a last tribute to their burned brothers and sisters were again justified by official events yesterday.

The full determination of the city authorities to cause all the delay possible was manifested when Coroner Holtzhauser said yesterday that he will keep the unidentified dead for at least another week to see if they can't be identified.

The first one to oppose such a demonstration was Commissioner of Charles Drummond who stated that he would not surrender the bodies for a public funeral and that a public demonstration of any sort would be a breach of the peace.

It seems that the city "fathers" have been hard at work trying to find some technicality by which they could stop the planned demonstration to express sorrow, as not until yesterday did they give out a statement that there was a law requiring the burial of unclaimed bodies at the city's expense.

Slippery Methods. If the law they dug up from some old code covered the burial of the Triangle victims, why did not Commissioner Drummond and the other city officials mention it before the representatives of the union called to inquire as to when the bodies would be given out? Is the question being asked on all sides.

What a committee from the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union called on Coroner Holtzhauser on Monday he told them that he had decided to hold the bodies for ten days so as to give the relatives of the missing workers an opportunity to identify them.

The latest discovery, it was claimed by the mass of workers who were eager to demonstrate, is merely a pretense to crush the demonstration of protest. But all attempts to smother the indignation against the conditions brought about the loss of 147 lives will not prevent a big demonstration, it was declared yesterday.

For a while it looked as if the demonstration would be held on Monday, whether the bodies were turned over to the union or not, but the developments later in the afternoon changed the arrangements of the Funeral Committee.

Protest on Wednesday. A call to all workers to abstain from work on next Wednesday, whether the bodies are given out on that day or not, was issued by the labor conference, consisting of representatives of the United Hebrew Trades, Women's Trade Union League, Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union and sixty-five other labor unions, at a meeting at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, last night.

The conference decided to work in conjunction with the Waist Makers' Union in arranging the funeral procession and a committee was appointed to draw up the line of march. The delegates were unanimous in the holding of the scheduled demonstration which the city authorities have been trying to quash, and it was determined to make the parade the most impressive and effective expression of sorrow in the history of the labor movement.

A consultation with the four Coroners about fixing the last day when they would give out the bodies was held yesterday morning and the Coroners told the union that they could not fix the time until after they had consulted the Commissioner of Charities.

When the announcement was made that Drummond had expressed his opposition to turning the bodies over to the union and that the city would bury them was made public the union office was invaded by workers urging the officials to hold a demonstration with or without the bodies.

The committee in charge of arranging the funeral procession held a meeting yesterday in conjunction with the representatives of the United Hebrew Trades and resolved to hold a procession despite the opposition of the authorities.

While the city "fathers" were busy looking for technicalities by which they could prevent a demonstration of protest against the conditions that prevail in factoring which endangers the lives of the workers, many labor organizations were making preparations for a public procession.

In every part of the city funeral demonstration was the talk of the hour all day yesterday. Even the most conservative workers said the delay in surrendering the unclaimed bodies on the part of the officials was due to their fear that hundreds of thousands of workers would join in a demonstration to be held the world over.

When the demonstration will be held must remain uncertain until after the meeting of the labor conference at the Women's Trade Union League headquarters, 43 East 22d street, this afternoon.

This meeting is supposed to be the final conference on arrangements for the funeral, including the funeral march.

Consult Gaynor. A committee of the union consisting of J. Weintraub, of the men's Circle; William Mallin, manager, and Morris Rothman, attorney for the Ladies' Waist Union, interviewed Mayor Gaynor regarding the planned demonstration and the burial of the bodies.

Gaynor told the committee he would consider the matter, but would consult Police Commissioner and Commissioner of Charles Drummond and give his decision on Monday.

Gaynor stated that there was a law requiring the city to bury unidentified bodies at its own expense in Evergreen Cemetery, and that would be done in the case of the Triangle fire victims.

The Mayor promised, however, his office and the Commissioner would co-operate with the union in the funeral of the unclaimed bodies.

Protest Imperative. Regarding the Triangle fire demonstration, officials of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 15, issued the following statement: "The people who are opposing the holding of the proposed funeral demonstration have no conception of the feeling that exists among the working people upon this disaster. If they did have such conception, they would not oppose the demonstration, but favor it."

"The demand for the demonstration has not originated with the officials of the union. It has come directly from the workers themselves who consider a demonstration the only means open to them to express their indignation against the conditions that caused the disaster and their desire for the swift removal of these conditions.

"Since the union officials are directly loath to the workers we are in a position to state that if we had given the word, not only the waist makers, but all of the other workers directly affected by the conditions which caused this particular disaster, would have quit work until those conditions are remedied in all factories.

Authorities Are Warned. "We can say without exaggeration that the workers have only remained at work because we have advised them to do so and because they believe they would have an early opportunity to express their feelings in a most profitable demonstration.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT! Dramatic Evening and Ball

Arranged by The Brooklyn Call Conference For the Benefit of The Call

TO BE HELD ON
**FRIDAY,
MARCH
31, 1911**



AT THE
**Brooklyn
Labor
Lyceum**

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
ON SALE AT THE BOX OFFICE.

After the Entertainment, BALL.

be entered into with the firm until after the executive board meets.

One more was added to the number of dead yesterday when Sara Cooper, 747 5th street, one of the injured workers at the fire of last Saturday, died at St. Vincent's Hospital. The union provided for the funeral.

Another name was added to the list of missing workers when Morris Bashinsky, 36 Jackson street, reported to the police that his sister Bessie, who was employed at the Triangle Waist Company, has been missing since last Saturday.

Morris told the police that he did not report the missing of his sister until yesterday because his mother was very ill and he feared that word of it might reach her and that in the meantime he had been searching for Bessie at the hospitals and the Morgue.

This brings the list of dead up to 147. Fourteen corpses were still lying at the Morgue yesterday afternoon. There were no more identifications yesterday.

Many memorial meetings were held in labor and other progressive organizations last night. The Furriers' Union held a mass meeting to honor the victims of the fire. Resolutions to abstain from work on the day of the funeral and resolutions condemning the officials for allowing conditions that lead to such disasters were adopted.

Another meeting was held by the Suit Case Makers' Union at 94 Clinton street. The Brooklyn branches of the Workmen's Circle and the Ladies' Waist Makers' local held a memorial meeting at Tertulia Hall, Harrison avenue and Beutlet street, Brooklyn, last night.

OTHER BUILDINGS WORSE THAN ASCH

Yesterday a half hour's investigation showed that within a short distance of City Hall there are some high office and factory buildings which are incomparably greater fire traps than was the Asch building.

Not many blocks up from City Hall, in Broadway, stands an office building more than twelve stories in height, marked on the official report as "fireproof." Floors, doors, sills and window-casing are of wood.

There are no fire escapes on front or rear; and only two stairways. One of these is so poorly lighted that even after the hand-rail and feeling your way slowly, step by step.

From some of the offices and lofts this stairway is separated by a narrow hall,

but in other cases the stairs give directly on the lofts. The doors open inward into the lofts—when they are open. One door was found locked.

Descent to the floor below and ascent by the back stairs to the room with the locked door revealed the following conditions: Fourteen women were at work in a large front loft, folding papers on wooden tables. Stacks of papers were strewn over the floor and heaped around the walls. There was nothing else in the room. It was filled with women, paper and wooden tables.

The elevators opened directly into the room. Next to them was the door to the stairs, locked. The only other means of exit was through a room in the rear to the other staircase.

In case of fire, all would rush, undoubtedly, to the front stairway. Finding the door locked, they would turn to the elevators. But, if the building were on fire, the elevators would be filled on the top floor and would make no stops on the way down.

No the fugitives would turn to the last means of escape—the back stairs. But the rear room is filled with newspapers, too, which might be expected to flare up like tinder and set fire to the wooden floor.

Incubator of Death.

Meanwhile, the building's other tenants, who could not enter the elevators, would be pouring into the ill-lighted stairway from the dozen or more doors which were not locked. It is impossible for any one, even in midday and under normal conditions, to descend those stairs, even at a snail's pace, without tripping.

In the panic of a fire, the stairway would be as dangerous as the flames themselves. In the first rush, half of the fugitives would surely trip or slip and fall; those coming after them would trip over them and fall on top of them, and in a few moments the place would be as effectively blocked as by the iron gate in the Washington place structure that burned last week.

Another building in the same vicinity is almost as high and is also recorded as fireproof. But the hallways on almost every floor are littered with bundles and bales and wooden boxes, and the lofts and offices are filled with highly inflammable material of all sorts—dress goods, shawls, steamer rugs, linen and paper.

The few fire buckets scattered around are satires on efficiency. If a fire started on one of the lower floors, the way would be actually blocked from the upper floors. On the whole building there is not a single fire escape.

In another loft building, directly across the street, more than ten stories high, and not classified as fireproof, hundreds of workers have not the protection of a single fire escape. The lofts are occupied by dealers in gloves, shirts, undergarments, embroideries, leather goods, lace and neckwear.

With the exception of the single elevator, which certainly would be available to any one on the middle floors of the building, the only means of egress is a narrow winding stairway. The doors to this open inward into the lofts, and in some cases jammed against the wall.

Next door, in a building devoted to

similar trades, the stairway is still narrower, and no fewer than four of the doors were locked.

Not a stone's throw from the City Hall is a very tall building containing some of the city's offices. This may fairly be taken as an example of the dangers that threaten not only tenements and factories, but office structures themselves. In the building is only one stairway, and, with the exception of the elevators, not a single other means of escape.

PROFIT PARTITION KILLED 55 GIRLS

Blanc & Harris Held Directly Responsible by Marshal Beers.

Direct evidence tending to show that Harris & Blanc, owners of the Triangle Waist Company, are largely responsible for the great loss of life among their employes last Saturday was introduced when the investigation before Fire Marshal Beers was resumed yesterday.

Marshal Beers reported that he had made a discovery of the utmost importance, which satisfied him that the owners of the waist factory had arranged the exits in violation of the law and that the violations had been ignored by inspectors of the Building Department.

The Fire Marshal made his discovery late Wednesday afternoon. Yesterday he was carrying out certain investigations to verify its importance. The clew was furnished to Mr. Beers by the testimony of Battalion Chief Worth on Monday.

Chief Worth said that on the ninth floor, nearly in front of the elevators, he found bodies piled five deep, terribly burned. He said he thought there must have been a partition or a railing there which had burned away.

Mr. Beers yesterday afternoon went with several experts to find out what was the obstruction that caused the congestion of bodies at the point indicated by Chief Worth.

FROM THE NAILS IN THE FLOOR AND HE FOUND THAT THERE HAD REALLY BEEN A PARTITION INCLUDING THE ELEVATOR ON THE GREENE STREET SIDE AND FORMING A NARROW HALL AT THE BACK OF THE ROOM, WITH A NARROW ENTRANCE FROM THE MAIN FLOOR ABOUT FIFTY FEET FROM THE ELEVATORS.

THIS PARTITION CONSTITUTED A CLEAR VIOLATION, MR BEERS SAID TODAY, OF THE BUILDING LAW AND SHOULD HAVE BEEN ORDERED OUT BY BUILDING INSPECTORS LONG AGO. THE OBJECT OF IT WAS APPARENTLY TO PREVENT WORKERS FROM GOING TO THE ELEVATORS WITHOUT PASSING INSPECTION BY WATCHMEN.

The effect of it in the tragedy of Saturday was that girls who were running for the elevators were compelled to go to the narrow openings in the partition. The little hall outside became clogged and they piled up in the openings and were wedged there. Others coming upon them from behind found all chance of get-

SPRING OPENING SALE OF Suits and Dresses

Showing some values in quality of goods and style at a price that will not be repeated. Buy now.

\$15 Dresses, \$9.75
Handsome model, made of hairline striped muslin. In Navy, Black, Brown and Copenhagen.

\$10 Marquette and Embroidered Lingerie Dresses Trimmed with Chilly Lace, \$5.98
\$20.00 Spring Sample Suits, \$12.75.

2 distinct models: sailor collar effect and plain tailor made; handsomely trimmed with wide Herminette head; lined with soft satin dresses.

Alterations Free. Open Evenings.

WELLER'S
144-146 E. 125th St.

ting out cut off by the jam and ran to the windows and jumped.

The intensity of the rush on the narrow partition openings was indicated by the fact that one or two girls had apparently been forced over the top and had dropped into the little hall outside stunned, to be burned there when the flames came.

Just fifty-five charred bodies were taken from the spot where the partition opened. Cut off by rows of machines from fleeing to the elevator in the other corner of the building, the jam forced the girls on the Greene street side to jump.

The proportion of the loss of life among the ninth floor workers to the whole is thus explained. The girls on the floor about all escaped. Those in the other corner of the ninth floor nearly all escaped.

JERSEY WORKERS JOIN IN PROTEST

District Lodge No. 407, International Association of Machinists, representing the Machinists of Newark, Paterson, Passaic, Rutherford, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Bayonne, Carkstadt and New Brunswick, all New Jersey cities and towns, at a regular meeting held on Sunday, March 26, adopted resolutions on the disastrous Triangle Waist shop fire of last Saturday. Resolutions on the same subject were also adopted by Lodge 340 on Tuesday. The resolutions of Lodge 407 were as follows:

"Whereas the lives of more than one hundred working men and women were wantonly and needlessly sacrificed at the factory fire of the Triangle Waist Company, of New York, Saturday evening, March 25; and

"Whereas we believe that the municipal administration of the City of New York by allowing conditions to prevail which make possible a catastrophe of this kind, and which are directly responsible for the murder of our fellow working men and women; and

"Whereas the High street factory fire of Newark and the latest holocaust of the Triangle Waist Company, of New York, stand as monuments of horror, calling attention to the selfish greed and utter disregard for the lives and safety of their employes, the open shop employers of America; therefore, be it

"Resolved by Lodge 340, International Association of Machinists, representing machinists, tool makers, die makers and specialists of Newark, N. J., That we extend to the bereaved parents and loved ones of those who were sacrificed in Saturday's terrible disaster our deepest sympathy and condolence; and be it further

"Resolved, That we urge upon our affiliated unions of New York and vicinity the immediate prosecution of those responsible for the conditions above mentioned, pledging to our affiliated unions our moral and financial support in bringing to justice those responsible for this latest outrage; and be it also

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the local press, the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, No. 25, of New York, and also spread upon the minutes of our lodge.

"C. J. WRIGHT, Secretary."

COMMITTEE OF FIFTY PLAN MASS MEETING

Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock a mass meeting will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House under the auspices of the committee of fifty named by the Women's Trade Union League to demand new laws to safeguard the lives of factory workers.

Jacob H. Schiff will preside at this meeting. Among those announced to speak are Governor Dix, John Mitchell, Rabbi Wise, Rose Schneiderman, Bishop Greer, E. H. A. Seligman, Father White and others.

TO DISCUSS PORTO RICO.

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 30.—Governor Colton sailed yesterday on the steamship Cosmo for New York. From the latter place he will go to Washington to consult with President Taft concerning the internal affairs of Porto Rico.

RELIEF FUND REPORTS RECEIPTS

The Triangle Fire Relief Fund Committee of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 25, 151 Clinton street, acknowledges the following receipts:

Intercollegiate Students of Russia	\$25.00
Employees of Royal Dress Company	27.25
Henry Goldstein & Co., 150 Wooster street	14.00
Employers of Henry Goldstein & Co., 150 Wooster street	26.00
Ladies' Tailors' Union, Local 38	100.00
Harlem Grocers' Association	25.00
C. S. Cosgrove	5.00
Women's Trade Union League	31.00
Employees of S. Kraus & Co.	20.00
P. Bertuck	10.00
J. Tushak and E. Lentner	2.00
Henry Newman	3.00
M. J. Konikow, Boston	2.00
Herbert L. Stein	5.00
A. W. Chase	10.00
International Association of Machinists, Local 374	3.00
B. Herstein	1.00
Anna Witt	5.00
Annie D. Davis	5.00
Employees of Shenker & Van	9.50
Employees of Webster Herron	27.50
Employees of L. Cohen	30.00
L. Cohen	10.00
Previously acknowledged	1,920.80
Total	\$3,326.85

Labor and other progressive organizations are requested to send their contributions for the Triangle Waist Company victims to the Relief Fund Committee of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, 151 Clinton street, New York.

THIEVES LOOT CITY FOR WHOLE DECADE

Butte, Mont., Treasury Open to Politicians of Four Administrations.

BUTTE, Mont., March 30.—The expert accountants who have been investigating the affairs of the city of Butte for several months at the instance of a committee of citizens, have made a voluminous report showing shortages in four administrations during the past ten years.

The books of the Street Department under two administrations have been destroyed and others have been mutilated so that the accounts cannot be checked. The experts find that four former Treasurers are indebted to the sum of \$45,000, the highest sum being due from Phil C. Goodwin, amounting to \$29,320.

J. H. Kennedy, a former city clerk and now State Humane Officer, is accused of being short \$820. The city has outstanding in excess of three hundred thousand dollars' worth of worthless warrants, issued in excess of the legal limit of indebtedness. The biggest discrepancies are found in the Street Department, where it is claimed hundreds of thousands of dollars have been dissipated and their records destroyed.

Mayor Nevin, whose chief of police, John J. Quinn, is a candidate for Mayor at the election next Monday, promised the committee of citizens to call a special meeting of the council tonight to receive the report and make it public, but he has been called out of town on business and the committee will probably make the report public itself before election, but at present the details are withheld from the papers.

LIE PASSED IN SENATE, 'STATESMEN' WILL FIGHT

DENVER, Colo., March 30.—After passing the lie on the floor of the Senate today and trying to get at each other, State Senators Hecker and Blakey have through seconds arranged to settle their troubles with fists in the big auditorium. If the Mayor will allow them to use the building they will charge admission and donate the proceeds to the State Home for the Feeble Minded.

Hecker weighs 217, but is only five feet two inches tall, while Blakey stands six feet three inches, but weighs only 123 pounds. Legislators have already begun selling pools on the result and the pool rooms will soon get into the game. Just after the session opened this morning Senator Hecker opposed a resolution offered by Blakey.

JERSEY WORKER IS KILLED UNDER TRAIN

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 30.—John Apgar, a Lackawanna Railroad brakeman, fell between two cars of a moving freight train at West End, Jersey City, last evening. His legs were cut off and he died a few minutes after.

His body was sent to Volks' Morgue in Hoboken. Apgar was 45 years old and lived at 744 Orange street, Roselle, N. J.

UNION MADE SHOES.

100 S. & H. Green Stamps FREE
This COUPON and a purchase of THREE DOLLARS or over entitles the holder to 100 extra S. & H. Green Trading Stamps absolutely FREE. CALL.

Generous S. & H. Green Stamp Offering With the Best Shoes You Can Buy

EVERY DOLLAR YOU INVEST IN MEADE SHOES buys satisfying service, comfort and style. These generous STAMP OFFERINGS are simply an inducement to have you come here to get your money's worth in shoes. We know that if we sell YOU one pair, we shall sell shoes to the entire family. Your recommendation will be prompted by the courteous attention and exacting care in fitting by thoroughly experienced shoemen, and by the more than full value that will prove itself through service. There's a reputation of almost a half a century behind each purchase.

Special Inducements

- 25 Stamps Free with 25c combination Shoe Brush and Bottle of Polish.
- 15 Stamps Free with 15c bottle of Conroy's Corn Cure. "A bottle with a brush."
- 25 Stamps Free with every pair "Soft Spot" Heel Cushions 25 cents.
- 50 Stamps Free with every pair Men's or Women's Flexible Rubber Heels, attached 50 cents.

THE MEADE \$3.00 SHOE FOR MEN AND WOMEN MEANS \$1.00 SAVED.

MEADE SHOE CO.
Myrtle Avenue and Bridge Street "L" Station.

CARNEGIE'S DONATION FOR THE VICTIMS

Alexander Berkman Denounces Its Acceptance by Union Relief Committee.

Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, has sent the following letter to the chairman of the relief fund of the Garment Workers' Union:

My Dear Sir—I understand that you have received and accepted a donation from Mr. Andrew Carnegie. I protest against this, your action, as one utterly dishonorable and humiliating to the sufferers of the recent calamity and the whole working class of which they are an integral part.

Andrew Carnegie is a worse murderer than those who are responsible for the Triangle disaster. Your memory serves you but poorly if you have forgotten the bloody days of Homestead, the chief inspiration of which was this same Carnegie, from whose hands, stained with blood, you now accept "gifts." Andrew Carnegie, Bloody Andy, as they call him in Western Pennsylvania, the original American labor baiter, the destroyer of the Steel Workers' Union, the importer of a Pinkerton army to force labor's submission, who has slain slaughter— from this "friend of the people" you accept "donations," him you give an opportunity to play the generous "Lord of Skibo."

It is disgusting. What becomes of your beloved "class consciousness?" Or is it the donation size of the gift which caused you to close your eyes? Oh, Andy is no fool, and he knows human nature.

I do not know whether your Relief Committee or the National Red Cross accepted the donation. I am addressing this letter to you, who are directly interested in the relief work, to voice my protest against the victims of capitalist greed being "relieved" by capitalist "generosity."

Do not outrage the survivors of the disaster. Do not desecrate the memory of the murdered workmen.

ALEXANDER BERKMAN,
216 East 13th street, New York.

TWO UNEMPLOYED END THEIR LIVES

NEWARK, N. J., March 30.—Two middle aged men, both out of employment, committed suicide under similar circumstances in their home at Newark yesterday. They were Thomas R. Jennings, 61 years old, of 21 East street, and John W. Brennan, 53 years old, of 81 Prospect street.

Jennings left home with his wife to go to the barber shop and she was on a shopping tour. On her return she found him dead in bed. County Physician McKenzie discovered he had killed himself by taking carbolic acid. Some of the poison was in a glass of the dresser. Jennings had been out of work for over a year. He was formerly employed as a bookkeeper but produce concern.

Brennan ended his life by inhaling illuminating gas. He attached a rubber tube to a gas jet in his room and placed the other end in his mouth and laid down in bed to await death. His wife found him dead when she returned from a visit. Brennan was out of work during the last three years.

B. OF M. VOTE TO JOIN DEMONSTRATION

At the meeting of the District Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Machinists, 125 Park row, it was decided to advise all members of the organization to abstain from work and take part in the funeral parade and demonstration in memory of the fire victims when it takes place.

KNUCKBOCKER FURNITURE CO.
Furniture, Oilcloth and Bedding.
609 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn.
Mattresses Made to Order.

WILLIAM LEEBAW.
Shoes of Style and Quality
Reliable Repairing by Electric Machinery.
297 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

MAYER'S
RIDGEWOOD BUBY DRY GOODS STORE
219 Grand Ave., Cor. Ralph St.
We give and redeem Surety Stamps.

HAAS SONS Coal, wood, gas, oil, kerosene, etc.
Tel. 2198 Bushwick
Cypress av., near Cooper av., Brooklyn.

ARONSON BROS. & FIEBER
DRY AND DRESS GOODS.
We Advertise No Special Bargains
Offer No Bait, but Guarantee Satisfaction.
61-63 BELMONT AVENUE.

M. MARCUS HATTS
289 E. Houston, cor. Suffolk St., N. Y.
1736 Pitkin Ave., opp. Postoffice, Fifth St.
Solemnly to Each Customer.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Home of Satisfaction.
Wear the TRIEBITZ SHOES
1784 Pitkin Ave. Opp. Postoffice.

C. O. LOEBEL
UP-TO-DATE
Union Matter and Men's Furnishings
1808 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

J. BLOOM
Strictly Union Made SHOES
W. L. DOUGLAS
5105 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn.

BERGER'S LUCKY SHOES
2823 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

HARRY, THE HATTER
The Leading Union Hatter in Brooklyn
1683 PITKIN AVENUE
Near Rockaway Ave.

RICKARDS 430 Sixth Ave., N. E. Cor. 26th St.
Clothiers and Tailors

Special Spring Offer for Saturday
Suits, \$12.50 & \$15
RING OVERCOATS, \$10 & \$12.50

UNION MADE

W. SUIT WORKERS REFUSED TO SCAB

Taken to Boston to Prevent Strike—Rescued by Union.

By HENRY BERCOVITZ.
(Special Correspondence.)
BOSTON, March 28.—Eight cloak and suit workers were imported to Boston from New York by the foreman of the firm of Samuel Shep, 3 Bedford street. These poor men had been tied to. They were told that they were to work under the best conditions and that the work was steady the year round.
The workers soon discovered that they were being duped, but when they protested to the foreman he bamboozled them and coaxed them to sleep over night in the factory.
They got very little food to eat and the sanitary conditions were very bad.
This morning the policeman on the beat noticed a slip of paper with some scribble on it. The note read: "Please help us out of here."
The pickets of Cloak and Suit Makers' Union No. 56 were notified and with the help of the police the workers who refused to become scabs were sent back to New York, sadder and wiser. The union paid the expenses.
The ninety men and women strikers are determined to win. They are peacefully picketing the place and no trouble is expected.
A notice has been sent broadcast to garment workers to keep away from Boston while the strike is on.

POLICE DEPT. O. K., SAYS CROPSEY

Resulting from Magistrate Corrigan's attack upon Mayor Gaynor's administration of police affairs, Commissioner Cropsey went before the Grand Jury yesterday to tell what he knows about the inside facts of the department.
The meat of Cropsey's narrative was simply to the effect that the Police Department and Mayor Gaynor were all right. District Attorney Whitman made it known that the investigation will have no grilling effect upon those who testify.
No member of the Grand Jury asked questions while Cropsey was on the stand. It is understood that today the Jurors will interrogate Cropsey.
First Deputy Commissioner Driscoll will be a witness early next week. The Grand Jury will seek enlightenment on the alleged fund raised to "put Driscoll out of the way" of the Harlem gamblers.
Since Judge O'Sullivan charged the Grand Jury with relation to the charges made in the public prints by Magistrate Corrigan many letters from citizens have been received by Judge O'Sullivan and the District Attorney. These letters contain what purports to be information of violations of the law, and instances of laxity of the police. Some are signed and some are anonymous.

FORMER PA. GANGSTER HELD AS SWINDLER

Ira A. Milleron, a lawyer and former member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, who was arrested on Wednesday in Chicago by Postoffice Inspectors Ashe and Crowell, of this city, was arraigned yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Shields on the charge of fraudulent use of the mails. He was held in \$2,000 bail in default, of which he was locked up in the Tombs by Marshal Henkel.
According to Inspector Ashe, Milleron was engaged in a swindling scheme under the name of the New York Novelty Publishing Company at 341 Fifth avenue. His victims were mostly school teachers and the superintendents of seminaries and academies. It is said that those who were duped number at least 500.

ARE YOU GOING TO WORK?

Following is a copy of the resolution adopted by many unions and which it is suggested that other labor organizations adopt:
Whereas the lives of nearly 150 workers were sacrificed on March 25 by a fire in the factory of the Triangle Waist Company in New York City as a result of the violation of the factory and building laws; therefore, be it
Resolved, That the members of this local union abstain from working on the day of the funeral of the unidentified victims and march in the parade.

FRANK'S Department Store

E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A. N. Y.
Always Something New.
We handle all union-made merchandise.
The RIGHT Place for Commodities to Buy
Silks and Dress Goods
AT
HAIMOWITZ BROTHERS
376 5th Avenue, New York
ALSO AT THEIR NEW STORE
72 Hester Street, N. Y.

PATENTS

EDWARD COHEN, 76 William Street
PATENT ATTORNEY

Pimples

Blackheads and oily skin may be quickly overcome by the frequent use of
Gleim's
Sulphur Soap

DO YOU WORK IN A FIRE TRAP?

Cut this out, write in answer. Send or bring it to the Women's Trade Union League, 43 East 22d Street. Your name will not be used:
Are the doors locked during working hours?
Are the windows barred or nailed down?
Are the freight elevators closed during the day?
Are there fire escapes on all floors?
Is the way to the fire escapes free?
Is there any scrap left near motor or engine?
Are staircases wood or iron?

If Your HAT is As Good As McCANN'S It Costs More.

McCANN'S HATS
210 BOW
OPP. RIVINGTON STREET.

BUCCAFORI TAKES STAND IN DEFENSE

(Continued From Page 1.)

then to save my money. My father and mother in Italy are poor and I used to help them regularly."
Evidence was later offered to show that \$25 in Italian money ready for sending to his native land was taken from Buccafiori when he was arrested.
Lost All in Bank.
"About three years ago I had saved up a little money and put it in Pat's bank in Manhattan. I lost it all and it made me afraid of banks."
Pat's is the Italian bank whose failure a few years ago was a tragedy to hundreds of East Side residents.
"Always after that I carried my savings with me."
"Five years ago a man who was out of work and hungry asked me to buy his revolver. I paid him \$2 for it, though I had no use for it, and kept it always in my valise. Two months before the trouble at the factory I began to carry the revolver, as I thought it was unsafe to go about unprotected with all my savings."
Then followed the story of Buccafiori's joining the union and of his foreman finding it out through a fellow workman handing him 20 cents in dues. Buccafiori was asked to take this to a meeting the other could not attend.
Persecution Begins.
Nittell heard this and began at once to persecute Buccafiori, swearing in the presence of several witnesses that he would have Buccafiori out of the shop in a week. Following several days of trouble came the morning of December 2, when the shooting occurred.
Photographs were offered in evidence showing the position of the two men at the time of the tragedy. Buccafiori testified that a quarrel arose when Nittell told him he must go and never come back.
Strikes Worker.
Buccafiori prepared to go. But the foreman becoming angry at Buccafiori's demand that he be given some excuse for dismissal, grabbed the worker and hit him a blow which caused him to bleed at the mouth. Workers rushed up and separated the two.
"Comrades," called the injured man, as he took his hat and coat. "I ask you to bear witness to this ill-treatment. I am going down to the office to tell them how a worker is treated by this Nittell."
Then Nittell, infuriated, sprang at him with uplifted arm, brandishing the revolver, to defend himself, wall thinking to frighten Nittell.
It was testified previously by Mr. Parker Treat, the superintendent, that he had taken a bullet out of the wall himself. The first shot did not stop Nittell, and immediately Buccafiori shot three times again in succession, wounding the foreman in the foot, thigh, and abdomen.
Bought a Policeman.
Then he ran out of the shop on to the street calling for a policeman. After a fight through several streets and a barber shop, pursued by those whom he thought might seek vengeance for the shooting of Nittell, Buccafiori met a policeman whom he asked to take him to the station house. He had washed the blood from his face at the barber shop and given his revolver to an Italian friend of his there to keep for him.
Cross-examination of the prisoner was postponed till today, and court adjourned.
Buccafiori, pale with the blight of four months' prison life, seemed almost cheerful after he had taken the stand. He has never been melancholy, but the long confinement had, of course, affected him.
Unions Must Act.
Buccafiori is a wage slave with a free spirit. If union men want to encourage liberty loving workers standing up for their right to organize," said Joseph E. Ettor, "they will send us some contributions to help defray the expenses of this trial. The long strike of the shoe workers, now ended, has cost us much that we had to pay the necessary funds to pay our lawyer."
"Workers might be glad to help this man, who has risked his life for their organization."
Send all contributions to Charles Lintani, treasurer Buccafiori Defense Committee, 10 Troy avenue, Brooklyn.

INDICTED BOSS COX HAS 'EM BUFFALOED

CINCINNATI, March 30.—George B. Cox, Republican boss of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, won more delay today in another skirmish preliminary to his coming big battle in the courts. He also dodged a supposedly unfriendly judge.
By a majority opinion the judge of the Fourth Ohio Circuit Court decided late today that Presiding Judge Charles J. Hunt of the Common Pleas Court must act on the writ of mandamus filed by Boss Cox, indicted for perjury, to compel action against Common Pleas Judge Frank M. Gorman, Democrat.

NAVAL AVIATION SCHOOL PLANNED

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A naval school of aviation will probably be established soon for the instruction of several officers in airplane work. It is likely that the school will be located at Annapolis, near the Naval Academy grounds. The sites are under consideration, one at Annapolis and the other at Charleston, S. C. The chances are, however, that the Annapolis site will be selected. The Navy Department has received many applications from younger officers who are eager to take up aviation.

ALLOW DIAZ 60 DAYS TO END REBELLION

(Continued From Page 1.)

insurrection be released and that the families of those who have fallen in the insurrecto ranks be given the same compensations awarded to families of the federal dead.
MEXICO CITY, Mexico, March 29.—Because of incriminating evidence in the form of letters from Madero's agents in the possession of officers of an artillery regiment stationed at Tacubaya several of their number have been arrested and confined in the penitentiary.
It was rumored today that all of them were shot, but this is denied by representatives of the government. But it is expected that the extreme sentence will be meted out to them after they have been tried by court-martial.
If the plot had been carried out the officers were to rise with their men, seize the national armory and attack the penitentiary with the purpose of releasing all the prisoners confined there.
The government is continuing its investigation of the alleged plot and it is expected that more arrests will be made as a consequence of the information gained. Success who are now under arrest when a small outbreak occurred at Tacubaya, was but a few days ago, and it was marked that the responsible officers showed but small interest in subduing the trouble when they were called out.
Maderos Talk Peace.
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 29.—While the Maderos, father and son, denied generally today that they had any intention of going into Mexico to prosecute terms of peace between the insurrectos and Diaz government, and specifically the report that they would meet emissaries of the federals in the City of Chihuahua, they said that the next two or three days would see the beginning of definite action looking toward the restoration of tranquility in Mexico.
That such action had already begun was indicated today when the members of the Madero family of the Southern branch, which makes its home in the City of Mexico, registered at a local hotel under assumed names and went immediately into conference with Francisco Madero, the head of the rebellious Maderos and father of the Provisional President.
Gustavo Madero, who acts as spokesman of the traveling Maderos here at home, as he did in New York, admitted that the two relations had come with authorization from the Mexican Federal Government to conduct the preliminaries of peace here in San Antonio.
Don Gustavo did not care to reveal their names or to indicate what were their powers or what their mission other than that of advance heralds of peace.
Gustavo Madero today issued a statement containing the following paragraph:
"Neither the fear of intervention by other powers, nor the promises and arguments of commissioners to us from Mexico have ever caused the revolutionists to falter in their determination to have for their country a complete political regeneration before they will agree to peace. Our party would have little love for Mexico did they not desire peace. Our desire for peace is equal only to our determination to have it on the terms we have outlined."
EL PASO, Tex., March 29.—The reason the insurrectos lost the battle of Casas Grandes was that they were being drilled in army tactics, and this mode of fighting was new to them. The mistake has been seen, and now they are allowed to fight as nature taught them, after their own style."
This is the assertion of L. Gutierrez De Lara, Socialist and captain in the Madero army, who arrived today from inferior Chihuahua, en route to Los Angeles, to visit his family. He says he will return in a few days to the scene of action, but he thinks the fighting has ceased in Chihuahua until the peace negotiations have been settled definitely one way or the other.
De Lara says that several of Madero's staff officers are now en route to El Paso. This indicates either that Madero is coming here for the conference or that no fighting is expected for some time. De Lara declares that he did not desert the insurrectos in the Casas Grandes fight, as has been reported.
"I was sleeping on the ground after the battle when Madero awoke me and shaking my hand, told me that I had done well and that he had observed the strong fire of my company. I told him I was ashamed that I had to retreat and he explained that the whole command had retreated in very bad order," said De Lara.
De Lara was once a district judge at Guerrero, Mexico, but he fled the country for opposing the men in power.

THOUSAND SLAIN IN MEXICO BATTLE

NOGALES, Ariz., March 29.—One thousand rebels and federals have been killed in a battle which was waged in the vicinity of Ures since last Monday, according to a report of a federal officer in Nogales, Sonora. It is said to have whispered to a fellow officer upon receiving a dispatch from Hermosillo.
San Rafael near Ures, was completely destroyed by fire, which started when a big flour mill was dynamited, and many women and children are said to have been numbered among the victims of an engagement which was fought while the town was burning. Insurrectos have 1,500 men at Ures and these are being joined by many recruits from the surrounding country.
The original federal force is said to have numbered 800 men, including 200 Yaquis under Chief Bule.
Since the opening of the battle and following government reports that the rebels were dispersed with heavy loss, the Mexican Government, it is said, has impressed 3,000 men at Hermosillo and sent them to the front in addition to impressing all backs in the city to carry ammunition.
The federals have been reinforced by two regiments carrying ten wagons of supplies.

CAPITAL WALLS ARE NOT SECURE

ALBANY, March 30.—While federals were still pouring tons of water into the ruins of the western end of the State capitol today, employees in departments to the east end, which were not touched by the fire, were working with their overcoats and rubber boots on. The capitol building is so thoroughly soaked with water that it will take a week's hard work by about 200 men to dry it up and make the unburned part of the structure comfortably habitable.
A dozen important State departments are scattered in private apartments around Washington avenue and State street, while others that bore the brunt of the fire, like the State Library, have not been able to resume business. Bills were introduced in the Legislature today for an appropriation of \$100,000 to make immediate repairs to the building and for the tearing down of walls believed to be in danger of falling.
John Fulton, the Inspector of Public Buildings for Albany, has cleared the houses directly opposite the capitol on State street of their occupants, for fear one or more of the blackened and heat-loosened walls might topple over on these dwellings. As a result a dozen or more families have been discommoded.

PHILA. CARPENTERS HOLD OPEN MEETING

Vice President of Metal
Polishers Union Describes
Their Strike.

By J. A. FISCHER.
(Special to The Call.)
PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—One of the largest open meetings of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was held last night at their hall, corner Ridge and Girard avenues.
The meeting was opened by President Charles DeKyne, who stated that the object of the meeting was to increase the membership of the union and benefit the various unions of Philadelphia as well.
The first speaker was Thomas J. Fadigan, international vice president of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America. At present he is one of the leaders of the chandelier workers, who have been on strike for over twenty-four weeks.
In the course of his address he spoke of their strike, saying: "On October 14 we drew up an agreement which demanded shorter hours and more pay, and God knows we were entitled to it! When the agreement was presented to the bosses they at once telephoned to each other and said, 'What are you going to do about it?' and they said, 'We are not going to do anything.' The representatives of our union then held a conference with the manufacturers and at the conference we were told that the men were satisfied and contented.
"That was final. We took the stand that all free men would take and the next day all the mills were held up. They occurred over the entire country for men, but could not get them, and the fight will continue until the last man is gone," shouted Fadigan.
"It has been said at times that the strike had been called off. We are not going back to work until the bosses come to terms. They have hounded us down like dogs and arrested us for nothing."
He further stated that one firm had lost over \$150,000 and all their trade in the West as a result of the strike and still they cared not as "long as they could show labor who they are."
Concluding, he said that there is only one union in America, which is composed of members of the union, who are selling their product to keep the strike going.
Peter Driscoll, president of the Car Men's Union, also spoke in the course of his address he spoke of their recent strike, saying "The cause of the car men's strike a year ago was the desire of the officials of the transit company to crush organized labor. It was the desire of those who employ us to prevent us from organizing in order to benefit our condition. It cost them millions to wage the fight and yet they did not succeed in crushing the union."
Driscoll further stated that "there is no good reason why the working class should not organize. It is up to you to get as much for your labor as you possibly can." Continuing, he said: "The time is coming, and it is not far distant, when the boss will be ashamed to say that he is not employing union men. It was not so long ago that the Philadelphia rapid transit company refused to meet our committee. They changed their minds—it's very peculiar how those men can change their minds so quick."
Driscoll in the course of his address endorsed The Call and advised every union man to read it every day.
Other speakers included William Hiesmer, of No. 122 C. and J. Charles Marks, who spoke for The Call, and Vice President Ayers, of No. 1331, Carpenters and joiners, which was recently organized.
The meeting was a very successful one, each member pledging himself to get at least one new member before the end of the year.

SPORTS

CROSS KNOCKS OUT BEDELL

Fighting Tooth Doctor Easily Out-classed Brooklynite in Short Mill.
Leach Cross, the local fighting dentist, knocked out Joe Bedell, of Brooklyn, after less than two rounds of fighting last night at the Whirlwind Athletic Club at the Clermont Rink in Brooklyn. Breathing space was nigh impossible, over 5,000 members witnessing the short bout and cramming every spot available. It was a sort of a grudge fight, Bedell having been knocked out a fortnight ago by Cross in the last round after he had by far the best of the scrap.
Hardly had hostilities begun when it became noticeable that Bedell seemed uneasy. The plucking of victory from within his grasp in his earlier fight seemed to have instilled in him a great amount of fear of the other's prowess. He seemed reluctant or unable to follow the fast pace that Cross was setting.
Cross had no difficulty whatever in pecking successfully with right straight jabs to Bedell's face and head. He cut open Bedell's left eye very early, and had the blood coursing down his face in streams. Bedell did practically nothing, the gore seeming to blind him. The round ended in Cross' favor.
As the bell rang for the second session both started to mix it up warmly, but Cross started to make a mark of Bedell through his accurate delivery of swings to the face. As Bedell advanced toward him, Cross let out two rights to the jaw followed by a left to the same point. Then suddenly he shifted out a crushing swing a bit above the jaw and Bedell went down. Instead of taking a count, which would undoubtedly have preserved him a while longer, Bedell got up quickly. As he did Leach crossed another right straight to the point of the jaw and Bedell toppled and the fight was over.

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The Book Department of The New York Call was greatly enlarged lately. Like many other Call departments, it has undergone a great change. The old stock was given away as premiums. A new and more up-to-date stock of books on Socialism was put in. It is aimed to make the Book Department of The Call the clearing house for all party members and Socialist organizations in the East.
Special Discount to all Socialist Party Locals and Branches, so as to enable Socialist organizations to derive extra revenue from the sale of books. Very low prices to individual Comrades and Sympathizers.
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PHILA. CARPENTERS HOLD OPEN MEETING

Vice President of Metal
Polishers Union Describes
Their Strike.

By J. A. FISCHER.
(Special to The Call.)
PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—One of the largest open meetings of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was held last night at their hall, corner Ridge and Girard avenues.
The meeting was opened by President Charles DeKyne, who stated that the object of the meeting was to increase the membership of the union and benefit the various unions of Philadelphia as well.
The first speaker was Thomas J. Fadigan, international vice president of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America. At present he is one of the leaders of the chandelier workers, who have been on strike for over twenty-four weeks.
In the course of his address he spoke of their strike, saying: "On October 14 we drew up an agreement which demanded shorter hours and more pay, and God knows we were entitled to it! When the agreement was presented to the bosses they at once telephoned to each other and said, 'What are you going to do about it?' and they said, 'We are not going to do anything.' The representatives of our union then held a conference with the manufacturers and at the conference we were told that the men were satisfied and contented.
"That was final. We took the stand that all free men would take and the next day all the mills were held up. They occurred over the entire country for men, but could not get them, and the fight will continue until the last man is gone," shouted Fadigan.
"It has been said at times that the strike had been called off. We are not going back to work until the bosses come to terms. They have hounded us down like dogs and arrested us for nothing."
He further stated that one firm had lost over \$150,000 and all their trade in the West as a result of the strike and still they cared not as "long as they could show labor who they are."
Concluding, he said that there is only one union in America, which is composed of members of the union, who are selling their product to keep the strike going.
Peter Driscoll, president of the Car Men's Union, also spoke in the course of his address he spoke of their recent strike, saying "The cause of the car men's strike a year ago was the desire of the officials of the transit company to crush organized labor. It was the desire of those who employ us to prevent us from organizing in order to benefit our condition. It cost them millions to wage the fight and yet they did not succeed in crushing the union."
Driscoll further stated that "there is no good reason why the working class should not organize. It is up to you to get as much for your labor as you possibly can." Continuing, he said: "The time is coming, and it is not far distant, when the boss will be ashamed to say that he is not employing union men. It was not so long ago that the Philadelphia rapid transit company refused to meet our committee. They changed their minds—it's very peculiar how those men can change their minds so quick."
Driscoll in the course of his address endorsed The Call and advised every union man to read it every day.
Other speakers included William Hiesmer, of No. 122 C. and J. Charles Marks, who spoke for The Call, and Vice President Ayers, of No. 1331, Carpenters and joiners, which was recently organized.
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GERMANY PREFERS TO FIGHT---CHANCELLOR

Socialists Hiss Statement of Kaiser Rejecting Arbitration Proposals.

BERLIN, March 30.—Germany is not yet ready to agree to any international movement for arbitration and disarmament. In a speech in the Reichstag this afternoon Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, replying to resolutions introduced by both the Socialists and Progressists, looking to Germany's participation in such a movement, said that the "arbitration movement was ideal, but impracticable."

"Germany does not oppose arbitration on principle," he declared, "but she recognizes that it cannot now be made a part of her national policy. Germany will certainly never submit matters concerning her national honor to any tribunal."

Germany Prefers Fighting. "We will maintain our armament to uphold our position as a great world power. Any country that neglects its armaments inevitably sinks to an inferior position. Not until all the powers that maintain great armies and navies have shown a willingness to co-operate in this movement can Germany even entertain the idea."

"We must, however, always reserve the right to settle questions that affect our honor in our own way." This last statement was interpreted by the Socialists and Progressists as meaning that Germany will not enter into any international arbitration movement. The Chancellor is understood to have reflected the Kaiser's views in today's speech.

The Chancellor declared that any agreement regarding limitation would lead to suspicions on the part of those involved and an attempt on the part of the signatories to supervise the acts of each of the other powers.

"The fact is, that any attempt by one country to ascertain whether another country was really limiting its armaments would lead to endless discussions and give rise to countless quarrels," he said. "Compulsory arbitration and limitation of armaments must be rejected because impracticable."

Socialists Hiss Speech. A majority of the Reichstag cheered the Chancellor's speech, but the Socialists hissed him repeatedly.

"No practical proposals have yet been submitted as to how to attain the ideal disarmament," the Chancellor said, "and I don't see how any can be elaborated. The first essential would be to determine what proportion of power each country could claim and how big each army, and navy could be."

"England declares her own naval supremacy is absolutely essential. Would other powers meekly accept England's supremacy? It is obvious that the mere discussion of such a dangerous question will produce disputes and tend to bring about war rather than peace."

THE CIVIC FEDERATION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE LABOR MOVEMENT

By HUGO L. KING.

Even more vital to the labor movement than the closed shop is the "sympathetic strike."

It is recognized as one of the strongest weapons the working class has. Experience has proven that there is not a better method of forcing a strike to a successful conclusion than by paralyzing the industry in question through a sympathetic strike of all workers allied with the strikers.

As one of the strongest weapons of the working class the sympathetic strike is naturally hated by the employers.

The hatred of it is not passive but active. After the Teamsters' strike in Chicago in 1905 the big wholesale concerns affected by the Teamsters' strike sought to prove the sympathetic strike a "conspiracy."

The leaders of the strike were put on trial and organized labor spent thousands of dollars, not in the defense of the leaders, but in the defense of the principle of the sympathetic strike. In the end the powers that be failed to have the sympathy strike declared illegal.

The labor movement for once triumphed in the courts of the land.

What attitude does the National Civic Federation take on the sympathetic strike?

Does it side with the employers against the sympathetic strike or with the workers for the sympathetic strike?

The attitude of the Civic Federation on the sympathetic strike is clear cut. It is against it.

And what is more, by its dining and winning labor leaders it has succeeded in converting them to a "belief" against it.

And not only has the Civic Federation converted the labor leaders that come under its protecting wing to disbelievers in the sympathetic strike, but it has actually turned these leaders into active agitators against sympathy.

Thus two of the labor leaders who stood over the cradle of the Civic Federation—John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, and Daniel J. Keefe, president of the International Longshoremen's Association—not only are opposed in principle to the sympathetic strike, but under the influence of the Civic Federation they came out in public statements in addresses and publications opposing the sympathetic strikes.

And these utterances of the labor leaders discouraging sympathetic strikes were of course given the greatest publicity by the capitalist press.

Thus in July, 1904, Daniel J. Keefe, who has since been appointed to a fat government job as Commissioner of Immigration, made a report which was given prominence in the Civic Federation Review, in which he declared himself for strict adherence to trade agreements.

In that report, as reproduced in the Civic Federation Review, Keefe said: "The so-called sympathetic strikes cannot be countenanced by our organization. When deserving we can lend our aid and moral support. Yet we must not forget that our honor and manhood is involved in the obligations of our contracts and agreements. The influence and respect we today command as an international union is due to the ability and faithful performance of each and every agreement entered into."

"But the great secret of the success of our organization has been due to our ability to meet with our employers and have them see where our labor has merited and is entitled to in-

creased wages and better conditions. "Public sentiment today exacts that the contracts or agreements of labor be free, as contracts for commodities, under fair and just agreement for services rendered, to the end that the wage worker shall not be obliged to make contracts or terms not acceptable to him. And public sentiment will hold the party who violates an agreement or declines to resort to conciliatory methods of arbitration morally responsible for all the ill effects growing out of contest of strike."

The public sentiment for which Keefe was clamoring and which landed later the fat government job in Washington, evidently approved of these utterances.

In that same year, 1904, we find in the Civic Federation Review the annual address of the president of the International Longshoremen, Daniel J. Keefe, under the following headline which runs across the entire page of the Review:

"Against Sympathetic Strikes and for Adherence to Trade Agreements." In that address Keefe talks of "Acts of Peace and Universal Reason, Divine Providence and Emancipation of Nations," all of which are phrases that labor leaders begin to use the minute they are elevated to the "high plane of the Civic Federation."

And then Brother Keefe drops down from his ethereal heights and in plain English, with no frills and attempts at learning and poetry, has this to say about the sympathetic strike: "While the strike is labor's only weapon to resist the unjust oppression of greedy capital, it should be employed only when all other means of settlement have been exhausted and failed to avert it. Under these conditions a strike may be justified, yet the so-called sympathetic strike should not be thought of."

"Sympathetic strikes should never be countenanced or sanctioned by this organization. We may give our moral support, or we may lend financial assistance, where the same be merited and the cause found worthy."

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MAKE ATTACKS ON CHILD LABOR BILLS

Penn. Measure Would Reduce Profits of Telegraph Company.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 30.—Vigorous attacks were made on two child labor bills before the Manufacturers' Committee of the House last night concerning their effect upon the service of the telegraph companies in this State. The big glass manufacturers of the State also joined in the opposition to the measures.

The bill affecting messenger boys would compel the telegraph companies to employ men instead of boys at night work.

The employment of men, of course, would cost the companies more money, and this is believed to be the main reason for their opposition, although at the hearing their representatives based the objections on other grounds.

The passage of the bills was recently urged by many prominent women of Philadelphia and other parts of the State. They contended that the youth of Pennsylvania should not be stunted in growth and denied opportunities for mental development by engagement on night shifts.

The two bills drafted for the protection of boys and others engaged by telegraph companies under 21 years of age between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. were prepared by Representative T. Henry Walnut, of Philadelphia, and Representative Leh. H. Lehigh. These measures would force the companies doing business in Philadelphia and elsewhere in Pennsylvania to engage men to take the places of all in their employ under 21 years of age between the hours specified.

Leading officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company declared that it is impracticable to employ men to take the places of messenger boys. They added that in Baltimore several men had been engaged as a test and that they had asked to be relieved of the positions within several days because the public to whom they delivered telegrams "inspired" at

The Harlem Liberal Alliance MEETS EVERY FRIDAY, 8:30 P. M. TONIGHT DR. S. BERLIN WILL SPEAK ON "Woman and Society: Past, Present and Future."

Entertainment and Ball GIVEN BY BRANCH 6, SOCIALIST PARTY AT THE LABOR TEMPLE, 243 E. 84th St. Saturday Evening, April 1, 1911 Tickets, Including Wardrobe, 25 Cents To be had at the Club Rooms, 1461 Third Avenue.

How Can a Capitalist Pay His Laborers MORE Than the Value of Their Labor-Power, Sell the Product for LESS Than Its Value, and Still Make a Profit? Maybe you think he can't. But he can. If you don't see how, you should study. A Study Course in Socialism and the Economics of Karl Marx, by Mary E. Marcy, is now running in the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY. These lessons give a clearer understanding of the subject for the same amount of labor than anything of the kind yet published.

Fill out the blank below: NAME ADDRESS CITY STATE

What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing

CARPENTERS' UNION NO. 476.

At the special meeting of Local Union No. 476, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, held on Tuesday, March 28, the question of the boundary line in Brooklyn for "unfair trim" was decided. The local decided not to pay the increased per capita tax to the Labor Secretariat, and also to discontinue the advertisement in the New York Volkszeitung. The question of the outing for the coming summer was left to the advisory board. Members of the sick list are as follows: H. S. Reed, Jac. Ruch, Thomas Meeks, H. Borchert, James Pidgeon, Willard H. Green, A. Seaberg, Richard Vincent, Louis Sargose, F. Seeger and Thomas Hapat.

CARPENTERS' LOCAL NO. 381.

Morris Hiltzig will speak on "Old Age Pension, Compensation and Liability Laws" at the regular quarterly meeting of Carpenters' Local No. 381, Brooklyn, to be held on Monday, April 3. Members of the craft are invited to attend. A special invitation to attend is extended to the neighboring locals, 147, 126, 258 and 1008.

CARRIAGE WORKERS.

The Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union of Brooklyn held a mass meeting for the purpose of increasing their membership on Sunday, March 26, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby avenue. Twenty-four new members were admitted. R. M. Leckey, of the Brotherhood of Mechanics; B. Wagner, of the S. L. P., and Mr. Muhleck, of the Bakers' Union, Brooklyn, were the speakers. Another mass meeting will be held in about a month.

SEXUAL FIEND RAPES, THEN SLAYS DAUGHTER

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 30.—Charged with having unnatural relations with his pretty fifteen-year-old daughter Theresa, cutting her throat and then placing the body on the railroad tracks in an endeavor to hide the heinous crime, John Hertzog, aged 30, of Durys, is now a prisoner in the county jail.

The mutilated remains of the girl were found today by a Lehigh Valley Railroad crew on the mountain cutoff, about two blocks from her home.

Following the finding of the body, a neighbor entered the Hertzog home and found the father asleep on the kitchen floor. His face was splattered with blood and his flesh was scratched in several places. A bloody trail led from the kitchen into the cellar, where there was a large pool of blood.

COMPENSATION BILL FAVORED IN WISCONSIN

MADISON, Wis., March 30.—With the State Senate on record today with the passage of a sweeping workmen's compensation bill despite strenuous lobby opposition by manufacturers, supporters of the measure here predict its speedy support by the lower House and enactment into law.

SMELL OF PITTSBURG MOUNTS TO HEAVEN

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 30.—District Attorney William A. Blakeley, who earned a national reputation through the councilmanic graft crusade two years ago, today declared he would launch an official investigation, if proof were brought him, of the startling charges made against Mayor William Magee and the city administration by A. Leo Weil, president of the Voters' League, at Harrisburg, Tuesday.

The indictment, which was sweeping in character and included serious allegations against the Mayor's private life and assertions that an organized gang of political officials were reaping \$1,000,000 annually from the proceeds of disorderly houses, has aroused a tempest in municipal affairs.

6,000 PLAGUE VICTIMS.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—More than 6,000 persons have died of the plague at Harbin, Manchuria, according to a communication received at the State Department from the New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 30.—

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 30.—

MADISON, Wis., March 30.—

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 30.—

WASHINGTON, March 30.—

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AN EMINENT JUDGE SAVES "BUCKETING"

Stock Gamblers Saved by Sacred 'Right to Contract,' Granted All.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—"Bucketshopping" in the District of Columbia is a lawful occupation, according to a decision today by Justice Wright in the District Supreme Court.

As a result, the widespread crusade by the Department of Justice to end the practice in nearly a half score of cities threatens to come to naught.

Justice Wright holds that the amendment to the code defining "bucketing" is unconstitutional, because it deprives citizens of the liberty to contract guaranteed them by the Constitution.

His decision sustains the demurrer of Edward A. Steiner, Jersey City, and Louis A. and Angelo Cella, St. Louis, who operated a so-called bucketshop under the title of the Standard Stock and Grain Company.

With twenty-six others they were indicted, and six pleaded guilty and were fined sums aggregating \$8,100, the others decided to fight the matter.

On April 2, 1910, raids on "bucketshops" in seven cities were made simultaneously, wires were cut and customers thrown into panic.

Since then, according to Attorney General Wickham, "bucketshopping" has become a thing of the past east of Denver.

The government will appeal from Justice Wright's decision. The Attorney General says he will carry the question to the Supreme Court.

SAY MORGAN GOBBLED EQUITABLE TRUST CO.

The J. P. Morgan, Standard Oil, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. hierarchy, which last week gobbled up the control of the big National Bank of Commerce, is reported to have annexed the Equitable Trust Company. While it is admitted that the Equitable Life Assurance Society has disposed of its holdings, which spelled control, to a "syndicate" every effort is being made for the present to keep secret the names of the purchasers.

Wall Street, however, heard that the purchasers were the same interests which now absolutely dominate the financial situation in this city.

WHY "PHYSICALLY UNFIT"

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Because they have been found physically unfit, nineteen members of the graduating class and four members of the second class at the Naval Academy will resign in May, according to an announcement from the Navy Department today.

DEATH NOTICE

HERBST—On Tuesday, at 10 a.m., WILLIAM, beloved son of Nicholas and Helena Herbst, aged 14 years and 8 months.

Funeral from his late residence, 670 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Friday at 2 p.m., to Fresh Pond Crematory. Please omit flowers.

CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY. MACFADDEN'S Physical Culture Restaurants. MANHATTAN CLOTHIERS AND GENTS' FURNISHERS. BROOKLYN FURNITURE, ETC. MASSACHUSETTS ATTORNEYS, COUNSELORS AT LAW.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Classified Advertisements

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

Rate Under This Heading: 1 insertion, 10 per line. 2 insertions, 15 per line. Seven words to a line. No display.

TO THE LADIES!

The great parade of Easter Gowns comes on April 15 this year. Between now and then every lady will be getting ready for The Day. Buying Corsets is the first step in getting ready, and buying at

J. GOLDBERG, No. 9 Avenue A

is the best place. Our specialties are High Grade Corsets to Order. We also carry a Very Large Variety of Styles in

THE BON TON CORSETS

Catalogues on Request.

PLAN SUBWAY ON "DEATH AVENUE"

Scheme Provides for Creation of Nine Unit Freight Terminals.

Yesterday a new scheme for the elimination of "Death Avenue" was presented to the Board of Estimate.

Briefly, the plan provides that the New York Central tracks on Eleventh avenue, from 60th to 20th street, are to be taken up and a subway substituted.

From 30th street there are to be no tracks at all. All freight is to be carried by water from that point, and both subway and waterway are to be used by all railroads.

This would mean a division of the rights to exclusive use of Eleventh avenue, which the New York Central claims.

Along the waterway are to be "unit terminals." Such a terminal will consist of a new type of double-decked pier containing two float bridges, and a terminal building on the easterly side of the water front street; the pier and building to be connected at the second story level by a bridge or trestle across the water front street.

Upon the pier will be hauling tracks, a "switch back" and a ramp to elevate the cars to the second story, in order that they may not cross the intervening street at grade; also sidings for direct truck delivery at street and second story levels, and storage tracks for cars on the second floor.

The terminal building will provide on the first story for truck delivery, on the second for car delivery, and upon the upper stories for storage—all connected by elevators, and the first and second stories by gravity chutes.

The report of the committee is not unanimous. The Board of Estimate appointed a committee of engineers consisting of E. P. Goodrich, Harry P. Nichol and E. C. Moore. Mr. Moore dissents from the subway and waterway scheme and favors an elevated line on Eleventh avenue. Dock Commissioner Tomkins also dissents for the same reasons as Mr. Moore. The plan submitted interferes with his west side freight line scheme.

TRUSSMAKER.

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

Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories. All stock guaranteed. Comrades are allowed 10 per cent on all purchases.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. NEW YORK.

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and, if glasses are necessary, have them made at

Dr. B. L. Becker's

OFFICIAL PLACE. 263 East Broadway. Tel. 525 Orchard. Branch, 102 Lenox Ave. bet. 118th and 119th Sts.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. BROOKLYN.

I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician. 1688 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1. & up. Open Even.

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 285 E. 84th St. Tel. 297-Lenox.

Surgeon Dentist. 330 Brook Ave. Cor. 149th St., Bronx.

DR. PL. LEWIN

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Brooklyn

LARGEST DENTAL OFFICES IN THE WORLD. HIGHEST CLASS DENTAL SERVICES AT LOWEST PRICE. Crown and Bridgework Guaranteed the Best... \$3.00

Paris Dental Parlors Co. 223 6th Avenue, near 1816 Madison Avenue, 18th Street

New York City. 718 Broadway, near Flushing Avenue "L" Station, Brooklyn

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

Public School 27, 42d street, east of Third avenue: "Homes, Habits and History of the French People." Prof. Henry E. Northrop.

De Witt Clinton High School, 59th street and Tenth avenue: "Welsh Music." Mrs. Mary E. X. Cheney.

Wardleigh High School, 115th street and Seventh avenue: "Hawthorne and the Study of the Soul." Dr. Charles F. Horne.

Public School 14, 225 East 37th street: "Tomorrow Land, or Morocco Up to Date." Dr. Lawrence Harris.

Public School 17, 47th street, west of Eighth avenue: "India." Dr. Rossie E. Merton.

Public School 38, Dominick and Clark streets: "Robert Schumann." Miss Parline Jennings.

Public School 40, 320 East 20th street: "Electricity Measurements." Charles L. Harrington.

Public School 68, 85th street, east of First avenue: "The Department of Commerce and Labor." John C. Welsh.

Public School 90, 147th street, west of Seventh avenue: "Songs From the Norse Land." Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Dunham.

Public School 98, Avenue A and East 2d street: "South Africa and the Boer War." George W. B. Whitten.

Public School 125, 123d street and Wadsworth avenue: "Arizona." Mrs. Emma P. Talford.

Public School 157, St. Nicholas avenue and 127th street: "Federal Control of Business and Commerce." Dr. William MacDonald.

Public School 169, Suffolk and Livingston streets: "Life and Opportunity in the Southern States." Richard F. Loos.

Y. M. C. A. Hall, 311 East Broadway: "Russia, the Revolution." John Ellis.

BRONX P. W. S. TO HOLD FESTIVAL ON APRIL 8

The sixteenth annual spring festival of the Progressive Workingmen's Societies of Bronx Borough will take place Saturday, April 8, at Elting's Casino, 165th street and St. Ann's avenue.

The entertainments and dances of the Progressive Workingmen's Societies have always been a big success, and this year owing to the greatly increased membership in the Bronx and the interest taken by the delegates, the attendance should exceed that of any previous year.

The entire proceeds will be turned over to the Bronx Borough Agitation Committee for Socialist agitation in the Bronx, which is practically all that that body receives, and with little effort on the part of all progressive workmen and Socialists financial success is to provide an ample sum of money for the Bronx Borough Agitation Committee to carry on a better campaign than ever before. All are urged to help along and make this the largest and greatest affair ever held in the Bronx.

TOM LEWIS WILL GO BACK TO MINES

BRIDGEPORT, Ohio, March 30.—President Tom L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, who will retire tomorrow, says he will take a position as digger in the Wheeling Creek mines, where he was employed before he became an official of the union.

He has refused several offers to become editorial head of newspapers, saying he preferred to live and work among the miners. He began work in the mines here when he was only 12 years old.

ADDRESSES WANTED

The following members of the Workingmen's Cooperative Publishing Association are requested to send their present addresses to the secretary of the association, J. Gerber, 239 East 84th street, Manhattan, as mail addressed to them was returned. Failing to do so within thirty days, their names will be taken off the mailing list and no further mail will be sent them: N. A. Barber, Leo Becker, Samuel Bernstein, Max Biefeld, William Bingham, Emil Brandman, Mrs. Bertha Barua, Albert C. Cull, David Cummings, Elizabeth Dutcher, E. J. Dutton, A. English, Harriet Forbes, B. Friedman, Jack Britt Gentry, George L. Gelfer, L. Gould, Armin Green, Joseph Greenberg, Jacob Hillburger, A. O. Jennings, John Jonke, James G. Kanehl, H. Kroman, B. Lasoff, Ed Lewenthal, Conrad Locke, Richard E. K. McIlroy, John R. Mox, N. Nickelsberg, M. Paul, George Pigott, M. Princer, N. Reichenthal, J. Rieder, L. Rothman, L. Schwartz, Mrs. Mary Schultz, John Shamban, J. Stein, Max Tanner, R. Tezner, H. Turner, M. Wagoner, Miss Charlotte S. Weiss, B. Westall, R. Weinscke, I. F. Zeick.

Young Socialist League.

The Young Socialist League will hold its regular literary meeting this evening at 81 Columbia street. The program will be as follows: Poem by Kaufman; "Patriotism and Militarism," by Serover. Question and discussion will follow the lecture. Young boys and girls are especially invited.

May Day Conference.

A meeting of the May Day Conference will be held this evening at the Labor Temple, 329 East 84th street.

Branch 7 Entertainment.

Branch 7 will hold its annual concert and ball tomorrow at 8:30 o'clock at the Lenox Casino, 116th street and Lenox avenue. The following will furnish the entertainment: Madame Bertha Russo, Russian and Italian singer; Miss Milda Brinnee, Ameri-

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Branch 2.

A special and general meeting of Branch 2, Socialist party, will be held this evening at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. The main question will be how to make the funeral demonstration the most powerful protest against the murdering system. Every Comrade must be present at this meeting.

H. SILVER, Organizer.

Branch 5 Special Meeting.

The Committee on Propaganda of Branch 5 has arranged for a symposium of addresses to be delivered by four of our well known speakers at the Harlem Forum, 249 West 125th street, Room 8, on Saturday, April 8, 8:30 p.m. The main topic of the evening will be "How to Reach the Voters." Further details will be published tomorrow. All the Comrades of Branch 5, especially the young members, are urged to be present; those of Branch 10 and of the German Branch, Manhattanville, and all sympathizers living north of 82d street and west of Fifth avenue are invited to attend.

During the month of March thirty-one district agents and assistants distributed 8,833 leaflets, 1,644 newspapers, 523 booklets and 781 lecture cards, a total of 11,781. This result will be fully appreciated only if it is remembered that the reports are still far from complete and that the branch lost some of its most active distributors in consequence of the formation of Branch 10. According to the written reports received, 31,359 pieces of literature were distributed during the first quarter of the year.

On account of the recent disaster for the purpose of advertising the Cooper Union meetings as much as possible, it will be necessary to have a special distribution on Saturday from 3 till 6 p.m., and on Sunday from 9 till 1 p.m. Special leaflets will be issued by Local New York. All the distributors on our lists, especially those who failed to appear the last time, should put in two hours of work either on Saturday or on Sunday.

KARL HEIDEMANN, Literature Agent.

Branch 8.

A special meeting of Branch 8 will take place tonight at the Bronx Labor Lyceum, 705-707 Courtlandt avenue, to transact important business and vote on the four sets of ballots that were distributed at the last meeting. The delegates to the Progressive Workingmen's Societies, the May Day Conference and the Bronx Borough Agitation Committee will make reports that require careful consideration and action. The organizer will have the election district maps and enrolled records of the 32d A. D. ready for the election of district captains and the leaflet bearing on the Mexican situation ready for distribution. Members should not fail to attend.

Branch 9. Attention!

Leaflets on the "Mexican Situation" and "Triangle Fire" will be given out for distribution this and tomorrow evenings at the headquarters, 1353 Fulton avenue, Bronx.

This excellent opportunity for agitation should not be allowed to pass without making the most of it. All captains of the election districts should call at the headquarters and supply themselves with literature.

FRED TURKENITCH, Organizer.

Bronx Protest Meeting.

A protest meeting against the recent fire disaster has been arranged for this afternoon at the corner of 149th street and Third avenue. The demonstration begins precisely at 3 o'clock and will continue all afternoon and evening. The following well known speakers have signified their intention of participating: Bertha M. Fraser, Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon, Louis A. Baum, Robert Landowne, Bert Kirkman, Herbert Robinson, Emanuel Litman and Patrick Quinlan.

A stirring set of resolutions have been prepared and will be read several times during the day. All those who are in a position to do so are requested to be present at an early hour and assist in making this the greatest protest meeting ever held in the Bronx. Party speakers are particularly invited to volunteer their services.

Minutes Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of Kings County Socialist party met at the Labor Lyceum, Wednesday, March 29. Those present were Comrades Gronbach, Lindgren, Fineberg, Pauly, Shapiro, Uswald, and Spender. Fineberg was elected chairman. A letter was read, written by Comrade Hammond of the 18th A. D., and received the endorsement of the Executive Committee.

A letter from the national secretary regarding the status of foreign speaking organizations; the organizer was instructed to make note of points brought out during discussion and submit a recommendation to the Central Committee. A motion was carried to print 5,000 copies of "Socialism is Coming" in Italian.

A letter was read from the Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 168, I. W. W. A recommendation was carried to ask the Central Committee to donate \$10 to the "Bureau of Defense Fund" also that the organizer be instructed to make an appeal to the branches.

The organizer reported that he had arranged for a mass meeting at the Williamsburg Bridge plaza on Saturday afternoon, April 1, at 1 o'clock, to protest against the fire catastrophe. Comrades Lindgren and Uswald were appointed a committee to draw up a resolution on the case.

A motion was carried that the organizer be instructed to make arrangements to have Local Kings representatives at the funeral demonstration of the fire victims, and that the Executive Committee demands that all party members and sympathizers stop work and attend the funeral procession.

A recommendation was made to the Central Committee that we select a delegate to The Call Board of Management in place of Comrade Gerber, whose duties will not permit him to represent the Kings County Committee.

The attorney on the Grand Opera House suit asked that the claim

SCHOOLS.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL

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

be made in the name of an individual. On a motion the claim was assigned to Comrade Lindgren. On motion the meeting adjourned.

Young Socialists. Notice!

Young Socialist organizations meeting tonight are requested to elect a delegation of two to the conference of the Socialist Federation, which is to be held on Sunday evening, April 2, at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street.

BROOKLYN.

The Call Benefit Tonight.

Don't forget that tonight is the night of The Call benefit, arranged by the Brooklyn Call Conference. The affair will be held at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn. A good time awaits all who attend.

The Webster-Powell Dramatic Ensemble will present in English, translated from the French, three comedies, a musical scene and concert. The program is given elsewhere.

The performance begins at 8 p.m. Tickets at 25 cents each are for sale at the following places: Party headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum; all Assembly district headquarters; Queens County Labor Lyceum, 457 Green street, Glendale.

New York: The Call office, 409 Pearl street; Volkzeitung office, 15 Spruce street; Forward office, 175 East Broadway; party headquarters, 238 East 84th street.

Owing to the great demand for reserved seats at previous operas, it has been decided to reserve a few seats for persons desiring them. Reserved seats, 50 cents; for sale at the box office tonight. Admission tickets may be exchanged for reserved seats at box office by paying an additional 25 cents.

New Yorkers wishing to attend the opera should take Ridgewood "L" train at Brooklyn Bridge and get off at Evergreen station, which is one short block from Willoughby avenue.

23d A. D. Memorial Meeting.

Branch 2 of the 23d A. D. will hold a memorial meeting for the victims of Saturday's fire this evening at Metropolitan Senger Hall, 1770 Pitkin avenue, corner of Watkins. Many organizations will be represented. The speakers will be Jacob Panken, Henry Frank, B. Wolf, and others. Admission is free.

People's Forum Lecture.

Nicholas Kelly will speak under the auspices of the East New York Branch of the People's Forum, W. Allen and Sutter avenues, this evening at 8 o'clock, his subject being "Work and Government." Questioning, discussion and free admission.

Williamsburg Young Socialists.

Mrs. B. M. Fraser will lecture before the Young Socialist League of Williamsburg, at Havemeyer and Grand streets, tonight.

Brooklyn Call Fair Conference.

The conference will not meet tonight because of the presentation of the opera by Alma Webster-Powell and artists at the Lyceum for the benefit of The Call. The fair conference will meet each Friday hereafter, at Comrade Charles W. Allen's residence, 100th street, until the last to turn in donations, as it is desirable to know at the earliest date our resources. Progressive bodies should elect and instruct delegates to attend.

Open Air Protest Meeting.

The Socialist party of Kings County will hold an open air protest meeting at the demonstration tomorrow at 1 o'clock, at the Williamsburg Bridge plaza, Brooklyn, for the purpose of protesting against the recent murder of working girls by the profit hunting owners of factories, and for the purpose of demanding the immediate administration, city, State and judicial, take immediate action to prevent the recurrence of such disasters.

The following speakers have been asked to voice their protest: Charles W. Allen, Fort Lee, N. J.; W. Allen, Bernet Wolf, Mrs. B. M. Fraser, W. W. Passage, and B. J. Riley. Party members and sympathizers, organized as well as unorganized workers, are asked to be present and join in the demand for the protection of our class.

Minutes Executive Committee.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dr. Edward Howard Griggs will address the People's Institute on "The Use of the Margin" in the great hall of Cooper Union this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Collegiate Equal Suffrage League will hold a meeting of protest in regard to the Triangle Waist shop fire of Saturday in Cooper Union this evening at 8 o'clock. Among the speakers will be Dr. Anne Howard Shaw, Morris H. Meyer, London, and Mrs. Charles Beard.

Mexican Resolutions.

At a special meeting held on March 24 at Wohlrab's Hall by the 22d A. D. resolutions were adopted demanding the action of the government in sending troops to the Mexican frontier. A copy of the resolutions was sent to President Taft.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Leaflets Ready.

All Socialist party branches of Queens County are hereby informed that the local has ordered and received 25,000 leaflets of various kinds. They can be had at the Queens County Labor Lyceum, 457 Green street, now 1847 Hancock street (new address). Are you out of leaflets? You shouldn't be. Call and get some.

FERDINAND STEHLE, Literature Agent.

May Day Conference.

All labor organizations located in Queens County desiring to take part in the May Day demonstration are urged to send delegates to the Queens County May Day Conference, which will meet on Sunday, April 2, at 10 a.m. at the Queens County Labor Lyceum, 1847 Hancock street (formerly 457 Green street), Evergreen. This being of unusual importance, no labor organization should put off electing delegates.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston.

At the meeting of the City Central Committee of the Boston City Club on March 14, the Auditing Committee reported that the books of Comrade Louis Marcus were correct and in good order on February 1, 1911, showing twenty-seven Appeal to Reason subscription cards, and forty-four dust stamps, which were delivered to J. D. Williams, financial secretary and organizer, February 7, 1911, by Louis Marcus, ex-secretary.

The record books of the new financial secretary and organizer, J. D. Williams, were found in good order and correct.

Comrade Dosenberg moved that there be a May Day parade on Monday evening, May 1.

Comrade Dosenberg moved that there be a May Day parade. The following committee was elected to arrange the parade: Comrades Raush, Williams, Dosenberg, Zorn, Falch.

Comrade Laas, secretary of the South Boston Club, brought up a question of losing new members through lack of proper methods of receiving them, and interesting them in party work. It was moved that a committee of three be formed to consider the matter, and Comrades Laas, Hutchins, and Hennison were elected.

Noted, that a committee of three be elected to draw up resolutions in regard to placing United States troops on the Mexican frontier. The following committee was elected: Comrades Sleinman, Jolles, and Krusel.

Noted, that the secretary send a brief report of this City Central Committee meeting to The New York Call.

SARAH S. PERKINS, Corresponding Secretary.

MICHIGAN.

South Frankfort.

At the recent village election in South Frankfort the Socialists carried the day. The South Frankfort Alert gives the following account of the election:

"In what was probably the hardest fought election contest ever waged in the village of South Frankfort, the socialist ticket defeated the candidates on the Citizens ticket to a man (with the exception of one tie) at the village election Monday.

"The election wound up a week of arduous and systematic campaigning, the like of which is seldom witnessed in a city, let alone a place the size of South Frankfort. Eugene Moore, a Socialist lecturer of wide reputation, gave public lectures for the Socialists, the other party working personally. As a result the largest vote, by more than twenty-five, ever polled in the village was registered. One hundred and fifty-two ballots were turned in, 119 being the highest vote previously cast.

"That the Socialists had strength was undisputed, but the real power of their number was not demonstrated until the lectures of Mr. Moore. Then seemingly by bounds and leaps the party grew in numbers, and by election day it was conceded that they had a majority of the votes.

"The voters of every respect for the new party. They had a majority of five on straight tickets, and increased the lead on splits. There were sixty-nine straight Socialist ballots and sixty-two straight Citizens. Fifteen tickets were scratched, while two were thrown out as spoiled."

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

140th St. Ave. 136, near 174th St.—3 large, light rooms; all improvements; \$22.

147th St. Ave. 200, 153d St.—2, 4 rooms; new bathroom; hot water supply; \$12-\$14.

147th St. Ave. 200, 153d St.—2, 4 rooms; new bathroom; hot water supply; \$12-\$14.

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The Call
Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.
Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl Street, New York.

GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION

By PERIN.
I notice in a recent issue of The Call a letter from Comrade G. H. Strobell, of Newark, relative to the commission form of government, in which he states he has definite ideas on the subject.

From the tenor of Comrade Strobell's letter I judge that he is in favor of the commission form of municipal government, and that he is about to undertake an active campaign in support of the bill now in the New Jersey Legislature.

Will the commission be empowered to abolish wage slavery in Newark, and if not, how can "our ideas" attain realization?
Why would a commission "have a larger outlook," and exactly what does Comrade Strobell mean by that?

Who is to acquire the "more expert knowledge," and who will have the benefit of it?
Whose is to be the "greater ability and experience," and to what does this ability and experience relate?

To self-government and true democracy, or the ability and experience of the few to rule the many, just as is done today?
If the Socialists could elect the commission it would surely be a fine thing, but they cannot do so in Newark today, and they stand a far better show of getting representation and a voice in the present city government than they would were the government focused in three, five or seven men elected at large.

It is fair to draw a parallel between a city government, and the government of the nation! Today we have inserted a small wedge in the capitalist's armor, and that wedge is named Victor Berger; and it is not impossible to imagine that we shall soon have a few more wedges where they belong, all doing their best to show up the weak places, and supported by the entire party making the tiny gaps wider and wider until the

working class of the country must see them. But suppose that the Federal Government were composed of a commission of three, five, seven, or seventy men, elected at large, if Comrade Strobell has not forgotten his arithmetic he knows that we could not have elected the little finger of one of them, and then we would have had no Berger to call "shame" in a loud voice whenever a particularly dirty trick was pulled off by our masters.

There is another reason why the working class should fight shy of the commission form of government, and that is its source. Wherever it has been advocated or adopted, it is invariably found to be backed by the "business men," and Comrade Strobell probably remembers the old Latin line which reads: "Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes," which, freely interpreted means: "Look out for the crook when he is more than usually pleasant to you." The "business men" object to the present form of municipal government on account of its expense; they object to a grafting government for the same reason. But what difference does it make to the worker whether he is ruled extensively or cheaply? He is robbed of all but enough to live on in either case, and the saving in government expenses is not handed back to the worker with an encouraging smile; no, it goes back into the pocket of the "business man."

In Buffalo just now they are fighting strenuously for a commission. Who? The "business men," the employers and exploiters of labor. There is a similar movement on foot in Newark, and whom do we find backing it? The "business men," the employers and exploiters of labor.

No, we need no chance in form of government, municipal or other; what we need is to capture the government now held by the capitalist class. It makes no difference under what form of government we are exploited. The only essential task before the working class is the capture of the powers of government as a preparatory step to ending all exploitation on the industrial field, and we only need the powers of government first because if we attempt to end the exploitation while those powers remain in the capitalist's hands we shall only succeed in having them used to effect our annihilation.

Don't worry about commission or other form of government, Comrade Strobell; only worry as to the ownership of that government, no matter what its form is. Stick to the main task before us of capturing the government, and don't get excited because the bourgeoisie is recommending this, that or the other universal remedy for our troubles. The class struggle is still on, and does not seem likely to be mitigated, made more pleasant or ladylike, or otherwise affected by a change in the form of the club in the hands of the capitalist's policemen. First, get the club, and then pin what ribbons on it most please your fancy.

THE TRIANGLE

By J. W. S.
There's a Triangle born of the stars and the light;
"Truth, Goodness and Beauty" shine forth from its sides;
Till the Earth, Sun and Planets are blotted from sight.
Each one in its splendor, immortal abides!

There's another more foul than the purities of Hell!
"Pride, Avarice, Profit," are burnt on its bars!
Tears, agony, murder—the deeds that their infamous scars!
Death, Poverty, Famine—their infamous scars!

Oh, who in his choice can one instant delay?
As he watches those victims, in holocaust, fall!
Up! Brothers, for Freedom! and strike while ye may!
Humanity's dying! O hark to Her Call!

Down! Down with the demons who gloat o'er that fire!
Arm! Arm! O ye heroes of work-shop and mine!
Your votes are your strength—ye shall have your desire!
Tear down that base emblem! Nail high that divine!

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numerically weak, and local conditions make it hard for them to get together and organize.
Hampton's contains also "The City of Dreadful Debt," by Roy L. McCordell. Some of the facts given are interesting. "Commercial agency experts estimate that in New York 3,000,000 people have the getting into debt habit, either chronically or acutely. And that, they say, is one big reason why it costs more to live in New York than anywhere else. "During 1910 32,000 separate judgments in cases of debts sued for were filed in the New York County Courthouse. Of these some 5,500 were paid, while the rest remain unsatisfied, being finally added to the sum total of the unpaid debts of other years, now piling up a frightfully long list of figures. Moreover, many debts are never sued for, simply because the creditor knows there is no use in doing so. No doubt some of these unpaid debts are those of workmen who cannot pay what they owe, being out of work, or else getting too low wages to meet their necessary expenses. These people are forced into debt. Not so many of those who are sued. Some have money, but will not pay out of obstinacy, but others again contract debt simply because "high living and shallow thinking demand champagne expenditures on a beer income, taxicab rides on carfare means."

McClure's offers several industrial articles, one being the "New York Clock Makers' Strike," by Edith Wratt, and another, "The Newark Factory Fire," by Mary Alden Hopkins. This is a plea for the better safeguarding of factories against fire. In Pearson's Joseph writes an article "How to Get Rich Without Working." In the same magazine Ben Mellon tells "How Coal Owners Sacrifice Coal Workers." An editorial note at the head of this article says that the practice of economy in mining has been carried to the point of making human life the cheapest thing in mining sections. "Surely the mine owners do not understand this state of affairs. Some of them donate great sums for the benefit of humanity. They cannot realize that they are despoiling humanity to get the wealth which allows their philanthropy. Yet this is precisely what is happening. It is hoped that the following article will awaken some of these men to the ruthlessness of their attitude after money, or that it will arouse a public indignation that will require the government to take a hand in mining conditions. That is why this article is published. It shows the extent and causes and needlessness of accidents in coal mines." Further on the writer says: "In the mines the spirit is: 'Get out the coal, never mind how many you kill, but get out the coal. . . . To kill miners entails no financial loss!' The use of electricity in mines is said to increase greatly the danger of explosions. It appears that almost all the men killed in mines today are foreigners who are willing to work cheaply, and under conditions that are dangerous to life. Many of them do not understand the terrible risks they are taking, and do not know English enough to read the warnings and directions which may be posted about the mine. The companies are often eager to get "green" men, because only such are willing to do the risky work they want done. An outspoken labor boss in the Pocahontas district was once asked: "What's your objection to organized labor?" "Organized labor," he replied, "is intelligent labor." In general, strong unions are the best protection the miners have. In Pennsylvania, however, the unions have thus far accomplished little in safeguarding the mines. The article is commended to the attention of Call readers.

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mentous tasks of administering executive functions are so progressively important and require such superior acumen and infinite wisdom that only a small coterie among the fifty thousand members can possibly have the qualifications. How can that go down with you, Comrades? Are there not several hundred of us who might be as efficient as the present incumbents? And how do we know but that you are better than they when there has been no opportunity for comparison? We are not a few school boys "executing a dispatch" as the present incumbents do. The whole fabric of contention against the measure is based on an exaggerated and abnormal importance given to administration of public affairs. This is being demonstrated day by day to those who have their vision impaired by the stupidity and wisdom of the Lees and Simons. The incidents of demonstration are too frequent and numerous for even slight recital here.

Nearly every function assumed by our national executive bodies that of real moment are anticipated and performed with better effect by the lesser, but more important, organs of the party, usually before the national bodies wake up, and we are sending half our sinews of war to expensive and inert executive heads who keep up mere child's play that has no place in a political party.

Of all the methods used to oppose a measure, that of the alarmist is the most contemptible. It was employed to the limit against the Tyler referendum. Instead of a rational discussion of its provisions, it was decided to "referendum to abolish the Socialist party." And Comrade Killingsbeck was so frightened that he is still a victim of a tremor. Several letters of protest against this course were sent to the press by advocates of the referendum, but never reached publication, while from three to six letters and an editorial against it were published in one issue of the daily under Simons' charge. So the advocates had to give it up. As the Hallettsville motion is a fraction of the Tyler motion, Comrade Killingsbeck repeats the alarm. "We recovered from the disgusting effects of the famous referendum 'D' and that from Tyler, which attempted to abolish the Socialist party."

Comrade Killingsbeck will please note that Iowa and Texas have not yet "recovered from the disgusting effects" of provincial voting, particularly that Texas is organizing every detail of "that man Tyler, Tex., which attempted to abolish the Socialist party," but the Texas party wouldn't "abolish" a cent. In fact, it has grown more and more active, until there are no more States ahead of it in the movement, all of which States had large and effective organizations when we were hardly on the map.

Don't worry, Comrade K., you can "abolish" the party, no matter how you try, but you can harass mightily with its multiplicity of executive committees and functions that start no place and get nowhere, but consume the funds needed for propaganda and organization, while you are having these very "efficiency committees" chosen by from one to four men in a State, who know as little about their capacities as the rest of us.

Because a custom is prevalent and satisfactory in "older movements," where a trip to party headquarters by the remotest Comrade is equivalent to a trip across New Jersey, at "government ownership" fares, and where bureaucratic environment and intimidation accustoms the Comrades to "accepting" the formalities and red tape of highly centralized party administration, is the very reason it should not be the order where you must cross a hemisphere at trust rates in a highly autonomous country.

Rescue a few ballots for the Hallettsville motion. W. J. BELLS. Tyler, Tex., March 24, 1911.

DON'T BLAME IT ON THE WOMAN.

Editor of The Call:
The case of James Johnson, who has been a Socialist for thirty-three years, but cannot be active in the movement because his wife "hates Socialism or is afraid of it," is an isolated one. There are many who develop and progress while their wives remain reactionaries, because man has opportunity for self-development, while woman's life is cramped and dwarfed by the isolation and pettiness of domestic life.

Comrade Johnson has been frank in his confession, that he does not feel offended by a frank and open question: What has he ever done to win his wife over to his convictions? Has he ever brought her good, progressive literature, especially addressed to women? Has he taken her to meetings and lectures? Has he ever given her an opportunity to meet Socialist women, who have won her confidence and secured her opinions?

It is so easy to blame it on the woman. They all have done it since old Father Adam, who, after he had enough backbone to refuse an apple, and then cried out, "This is an old idea!" If you mean, the creation, are as wise, why don't you help your mates to see the light?

META L. STREIBER. New York, March 29, 1911.

FIRES BRING PROGRESS.

Editor of The Call:
Don't you know that the insurance companies fight very steadily every attempt to make buildings safe against fire? Don't you know that the insurance companies draw upon the pockets of hundreds of thousands of dollars every year? Don't you know how it is done? Building not properly insured? This learned only after the fact. The company gladly pays the premium.

Then it sees the city what it wants from citizens, labor and judges. I am an auditor in the companies—I know. This is only one of the forms of socialism that the New York Herald and the

THEY CAN BE CALM.

In dealing with the fire that resulted in the death of nearly one hundred and fifty workers, the capitalist papers of New York are insisting more and more that we should not be "hysterical," and that we wait until investigation shows who is to blame. There has come, after the first outburst of human feeling, an acute understanding of what this tragedy really means. It is an indictment of capitalism and of capitalist methods. So any punishment that might come would necessarily fall on capitalists and their servants in office. It is this that the spokesmen of capitalism seek to avoid.

But their attitude on another question is entirely different. When an explosion wrecked the office of the Los Angeles Times, the capitalist press, and notably the New York Times and Sun, which are now the leaders in the cries for calmness and reservation of judgment, instantly accused the Typographical Union of having been the cause of the explosion. Without a spark of evidence to back their charges they have repeated them over and over again, trying their best to arouse hatred of the union and stir up the spirit of lynch law against it.

The Manufacturers' Association, which, in conjunction with other bodies of organized capitalists, helped in blocking adequate building laws and insisted on making existing laws a dead letter, has campaigned steadily against the Typographical Union and attempted by every means in its power to make the public believe it was guilty of the Los Angeles explosion.

There was no calmness here, no requests for reservation of judgment. On the contrary, there has been a systematic attempt to poison the public mind against organized labor. It seldom happens that the attempt is so raw and criminal as in this instance, or that the attempt to get immunity for men who are plainly and manifestly criminals is so evident.

But the action of these papers reveals a great fundamental truth—they defend capitalism all the time; they score labor all the time. It is an evidence of the fact that there is no community of interest between capitalists and workers. It is an instance where a case is tried in the newspapers and the capitalists found innocent where they were guilty and where the workers are adjudged guilty where they were plainly innocent. Should either case get into the courts the result would probably be the same, for the capitalist papers are as skilled in warping public opinion as the courts are in defeating justice where capitalist and worker meet.

Consequently, the cry for calmness and the charges of hysteria that are going up from the capitalist press are well defined moves in the widespread plan for protecting those responsible for the murder of all these workers, and for keeping in the present condition all the means whereby the workers were murdered. It is not calmness they seek; it is escape. It is not reservation of judgment they demand; it is the privilege of going ahead and maintaining their fire traps and the other sources of death to the workers.

A MONUMENT TO GRAFT.

It is agreed that the burned State Capitol at Albany was the costliest public building in the country. This was not because it was worth it, but because it was in reality a "monument to graft." Every politician and contractor allied with politicians who could dip his hand into the public purse during the construction did so.

Now that the building is a ruin, legislators and contractors can sit back and figure how to make the repairs, or the new edifice, another monument to graft. The conditions under which the old Capitol was erected have not changed materially. It is still considered perfectly ethical for a public official to rob the State and to assist a contractor in robbing the State. Consequently, the burning of the Capitol is not looked upon as a calamity, as a destruction of property, but simply as an opportunity for further graft.

But the crimes committed in the erection of the Capitol are as nothing compared with the crimes committed in the course of legislation. The men sent there to make laws who were supposed to look out for the interests of the State have performed but one task: they have given to the capitalists everything asked and have prevented the working class from getting anything asked. The building itself may have been a monument to graft, but the business transacted in it is a monument to class crime.

PROTECTING THE TAXPAYERS.

There were tears in the eyes and voice of Abraham Stern when, as chairman of the Board of Education, he arose to announce that a special committee of which he was a member had recommended the reduction of salaries of men teachers so as to raise the salaries of women teachers. He understood the fact that the cost of living has increased, and, as women teachers need more money to live on, he comes forward with the generous plan of giving the men teachers less money.

Only a bourgeois economist could evolve such a scheme as this. In the demand for equal pay the cheese-paring representatives on the Board of Education have seen nothing but an opportunity to take something away from the men teachers. The real point in the case has been carefully obscured, and that is, for equal work by men and women equal pay should be given, and that there should be an upward revision of the whole salary list. The complaint made by Chairman Stern that the men teachers entering the school system are not of the high grade desired, if it is a statement of fact, instead of being an argument for the reduction of pay, is really an argument and a strong one for better pay. But those who have control of the schools and who are doing their very best to throttle all individuality and all originality see in the move for equal pay an opportunity to get a firmer grip.

What they really seek is a chance to slash the appropriations for the schools. They are perfectly content that the city should be drained through dealings with business concerns, that business itself should be on such a basis that a small class takes to itself the major portion of all fruits, but they look with envy and anger on anything that might be expected in any way to return to the workers some portion of the wealth of which they are robbed. They desire to "save the taxpayer" from contributing toward the educational system. In fact, these men are enemies of the public schools, and they seek to render them less efficient by giving less money to those who do the teaching.

Prices of luxuries at the Coronation will advance to an enormous extent and necessities will be held at two and three times their ordinary value. But it is estimated that at least 150,000 Americans will attend the ceremony. This, if looked at closely, is another good indication of the reason why wages cannot be increased to anywhere near the point the cost of living has reached.

It cost the State \$25,000,000 to build the Capitol. The destruction of it means a loss of \$4,000,000, actual value, to the State. So we should be consoled. Somebody got away with \$21,000,000 before there was any danger of fire getting at it.

It is encouraging and consoling to the people of New York to know that no matter what wolves may be prowling about, Charles F. Murphy is on the job guarding the sheepfold.

TENDENCIES IN GERMAN TRADE UNIONISM

Review of K. Legien's Book by Karl Kautsky. Translated From Neue Zeit by K. V. R. and L. H. W.

All those who desire a bird's-eye view of the German trade union movement will find in Legien's little volume the very thing for which they are looking. This work is hardly of a polemical character, being rather a report. Of course, the author has to mention the various points of disagreement over the position of the trade unions; he, however, touches on those questions on which there are but trifling disagreements.

For instance, he champions the neutrality of the trade unions, but he defines his position in such a way that even the adversaries of neutrality can find little to object to in his statements. German Socialists generally acknowledge that the trade unions under present German conditions, which are so different from the Anglo-Saxon, do not necessarily form a part of the Socialist party, and that they must be accessible to every worker, without distinction as regards his opinions and his party affiliations.

Yet, on the other hand, Legien lets the neutrality of the trade unions appear in a peculiar light when he says: "The organization must secure for the realization of its purposes a political representation, a representation through a party that has influence in the legislative bodies, the tendencies of which they more or less try to adopt." Thus, in the three groups of trades union organizations (those of Hirsch-Duncker, the Christian and the Free ones) will prevail the tendencies which predominate in the political parties representing them.

The trade unions proceed from the conviction that there is an abyss between capital and labor that it is impossible to bridge over. . . . Between those who wish to maintain these conditions and the workers not owning property, there exists a barrier which can only be done away with by removing the system of working for wages. Here, therefore, are the views prevailing in the trade unions, the same as those of the Socialist party."

If we call that neutrality of the trade unions, then the quarrel for neutrality will become a mere dispute over words, for the adversaries of trade union neutrality do not want to ask more than that participation by the trade unions which Legien here sets forth.

and propagate the above mentioned tendencies, and assert this to be the duty of the Socialist party and its organization. Their differences with the local organizations also depend upon the fact that they refuse to recognize this propaganda as an essential part of their duty."

We could deduce from this quotation that Legien would have no Socialist propaganda in the trade unions, but, in fact, we may also interpret it as only objecting to putting the propaganda "first of all." Legien himself, for instance, speaks on page 25 of fifty-nine trade union publications with their circulation of more than two million copies. For what other purpose do these publications exist if not for the purpose of enlightening the members, consequently for propaganda? The propaganda of the trade union press has indeed become an essential part of trade union activity. When the German trade unions will have overtaken the English ones in every respect, not merely as regards the number of members, they will owe it in great part to this very press of theirs which the English unions have not got.

Therefore, even on this point there is hardly any essential difference between the adversaries of and the believers in the neutrality of the trade unions, for, at best, it is but one of degree, as this one or that one wishes to see that the Socialist ideas are championed in the trade union press. Lastly, Legien speaks of the trade unions as humanitarian institutions promoting the progress of culture, and is surprised that the German Government is opposed to such useful institutions. But that is merely natural! The governments are the clerks of the ruling classes, and the trade unions serve humanity and culture through continual struggles against capitalistic robbery. The more successful they are the more vigorous will be the resistance of the governments, not only in Prussia and Russia, but also in America, England and France. The Liberal Government of England, of which Mr. John Burns is a member, has just announced that it will not consider for a moment the proposal to remove the tying up of the political activity of the trade union movement that the Osborne decision entails. And at the present moment the Radical Government of Mr. Aristide Briand is preparing an attack on the right of coalition.

These cases show what the trade unions have to expect even from a Liberal Government. As soon as they become troublesome to the capitalists they cannot rely upon anybody but themselves and the Socialist party which is but the political expression of the same class that protects its professional interests in the trade union. These cases also show what the trade unions have to expect from Revisionism wherever its heart's desire is realized and it gains power; that is, receives public office. The John Burns and the Aristide Briand are certainly admirable examples of its model disciples and showpieces of its

THE NEW YORK FIRE

By ALLEN COOK, Canton, Ohio.

The frightful loss of life in the burning of a shirtwaist factory in New York last Saturday should teach the world a lesson. No fire escapes were on the outside of this building. It required a few dollars to put them there. The landlord would not expend the few dollars. The New York City authorities were lax in enforcing the law. The authorities needed the aid of the landlords in their politics. The owners of the sweatshops left their rooms full of filth and dirt and inflammable materials, which, when set on fire, could not be put out. It required "dollars" to keep the rooms in safe and decent conditions. The 150 working girls who were burned to death and leaped to death ten stories below on the streets were a human sacrifice to Mammon. The corrupt scoundrels who hold public office and fail to perform their duty in making safe working conditions for the laboring class of men and women, and the inhuman beasts who love their dollars more than they do the human race, are making this world a living hell. More than 200 working girls have been consumed by fire on the altar of Mammon in New York City since January 1. These poor working girls were not organized and could not say to their employers what the safety of their working conditions should be. The gaunt wolf of hunger and poverty stared them and their families in the face, and they were compelled to go where they could earn a few cents per day in order that they might live instead of starving to death.

Socialism would forever wipe out the causes that make such conditions necessary in this country. "Sweatshop conditions" would be unknown under Socialism. Girls would not be compelled to sell their labor for a few cents per day or enter the red light district in order to live. The Socialists are working night and day to change these awful, horrible, inhuman conditions. And yet, strange as it may seem, thousands of "ministers and priests who claim to be doing God's will, are harassing, denouncing and defaming Socialists who are endeavoring to relieve the world of the conditions just described. The minister, the priest, the churchman, the capitalist, and all who are opposed to the Socialist ideals of life and industry are the enemies of the human race. These poor girls are a sacrifice to Mammon, and those who are opposed to the Socialist ideals that would prevent such disasters are worshippers of Mammon and not of God. These inhuman sweatshop brutes kept the doors locked to keep the shirtwaist slaves from coming in late, and the doors unsalinated locked and practically all means of escape was cut off. This again proves that "dollars," the greed for gain, the worship of Mammon was the cause of this disaster. Will the people never wake up? More than 800,000 people in the United States are mangled, injured and killed by our industrial system every year. There are 525,600 minutes in a year. That means one man, woman or child injured or killed in our industrial system every minute of the year, with 75,000 extra thrown in for good measure. Killing, mangle, mangle, grinding human lives into gold. Oh, is there no place where this ceaseless grind of human souls will end? And yet some men and women, who claim to be followers of Christ, and others who claim to be his vicars and disciples condemn and denounce the Socialists who are trying to bring about the end of this murderous system. Twenty-five years from now the people will look back upon the conditions that exist today and wonder if they were not insane. The good people of this country should hasten the end of such a system.

NOTES FROM THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

In Hampton's Rheta Childe Dorr has an article on the workings of woman suffrage in Colorado called "The Women Did It in Colorado." It is an account of the growth of the power of organization among the women of that State as expressed in their vote, the women's clubs being largely the means through which they work. They are now something of a political force in Colorado. She says that only in Colorado and Washington is the woman vote nearly equal in size to the man vote; in Utah the vote is Mormon Church-controlled, and there is some independent voting; in Iowa the women are extremely prejudiced and the

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ROTATION IN OFFICE.
Editor of The Call:
The Hallettsville referendum has not had full representation in your columns. One letter only has appeared in its favor, and that from a member of the local initiating, as against the force of those from Comrades Lee, Simons, Hunter and Killingsbeck. The referendum has fared better in the columns of the Chicago daily.

In a number of recent party referendums there has been strong appearance of "concerted action" at "opportune moment" through the columns of our principal papers to influence the vote of the membership and kill the referendum.

Now, open discussion is the proper thing, and we should have more of it, conducted in a fair manner. But when a member of a body affected by a proposed referendum, together with "past masters," await the moment of arrival of ballots in the hands of members, then attack the measure when their influence will reach farthest and the volume of ballots be voted before the initiators of the measure may respond, it is not quite fair.

Comrades Simons and Hunter had to go a long way back into the mysticism of what they label as "bourgeois" to pick up musty threads with which to weave a strained apologeth for the purpose of discrediting a measure so logical as to be self-evident in its merits—so self-evident that its promoters would willingly have submitted it to referendum without discussion. The fabric of their sophistry is so strained that it has started in several places. "It is bourgeois," they say. So it is, perhaps, but what of it? We hold conventions and congresses that are of bourgeois inception, and conduct them by parliamentary methods and terms of bourgeois origin and authority. We have, in fact, a very bourgeois form of organization throughout. The contention loses force unless you propose to eliminate everything bourgeois.