

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather. FAIR AND COOLER.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3300 BEEKMAN.

Price, Two Cents.

LET TERRIBLE END IN TOMB-LIKE MINE

Think 75 Perished in Fire at Throop, Penn.

SOME OF THEM BOYS

Thousands Gather and Weep at Mouth of Blazing Mine Near Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 7.—It is thought that at least seventy-five men, among whom are several who lost their lives today in the mine, also called China vein, of the Hancock colliery at Throop.

It was announced at the mine at 10 o'clock tonight that the rescue party in the mines had found between sixty and seventy bodies far down in the vein, about 2,000 feet from the shaft where they had evidently retreated for safety. None were rescued.

Among the dead were Joseph Evans, foreman of the government mine rescue force, who in his zeal had gone far in advance of his men, and another victim was John B. Perry, headman of the 1st Ward of this city.

At a late hour tonight the bodies of the dead are being collected and piled at the foot of the shaft.

Three bodies have been carried to the surface, two men and a boy, and it is scarcely a chance that any other men will be found alive.

Of the men in the mine are several mine officials, however, among the victims.

Those known to be in the affected area are: Walter Knight, mine foreman; George Lave, fire boss; George Bailor, aged 30, miner; Adam Kaaco, aged 35, miner; Stephen Orole, aged 16, driver boy.

Howels of the Earth.

The Dunmore vein of the mine is 100 feet below the surface, which makes the work of the rescue party making fire fighting difficult.

The colliery is owned by the Scranton Coal Company, affiliated with the New York, Ontario and Western Company.

The fire which caused the mine disaster broke out from some unknown and mysterious cause in the engine house at the foot of the shaft at about 10 o'clock this morning.

At the time there were 300 men in the mine in the various veins and in the shaft. The flames of the mine were accompanied by a wall of smoke separated from safety by the men who were in distant chambers of the Dunmore vein.

As soon as it was seen that the fire was spreading rapidly, the rescue party was called for. The rescue party was sent for the government rescue party at Kingston, fifteen miles from here, and this responded, bringing men equipped with apparatus, including helmets resembling those of the fire department.

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INQUIRY OF ASCH FIRE IS STARTED

Under the guidance of two Assistant District Attorneys, Roerick and Rubin, the Grand Jury began yesterday afternoon its investigation of the Asch Building fire, which resulted in the loss of 145 workers' lives. It was announced that witnesses would include inspectors from the various departments supposed to be more or less responsible for fire escapes on factory structures.

"THE ROSES" BUILT BY FAKE IS FIRED

Rosenheimer's Mansion Destroyed—Swindled Public Provided Its Luxury.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., April 7.—It is understood that Edward T. Rosenheimer intends to spend thousands of dollars to try and find out whether an incendiary set fire to his mansion, known as "The Roses" at Pelham early this morning and which was burned to its foundation.

Including valuable paintings and bric-a-brac which are destroyed, the loss is estimated to be about \$100,000. It is reported that the house and its contents were insured for \$75,000. Rosenheimer is the son of Julius T. Rosenheimer, who was murdered while walking in the rose garden surrounding the house four years ago.

He made a record run in a taxicab to Pelham when he was notified at 2:30 o'clock this morning that his residence was in flames. He arrived in time to see the main chimney collapse.

Julius T. Rosenheimer built "The Roses" for a fortune that was founded upon a scheme to swindle the public of many thousands of dollars by selling needles worth a few pennies at \$1. The dollars rolled into the coffers of the promoter until the postal authorities got after him.

His scheme was to advertise "100 useful articles for \$1." Gullible folk sent many dollars for a cent's worth of needles until the postal authorities stopped the game. The needle business was discontinued.

His eldest son, Bennie, was killed by a car under mysterious circumstances.

Next son, Edward T., was spending along Pelham roadway August 18, 1910, when his machine struck a buggy containing Miss Grace Hough, Anna McCabe, and George Vedder. Miss Hough was killed and the other two were injured.

Under the method now in use in some countries for the settlement of labor disputes.

MAYOR DEFENDS STRAUS CHARITY

The Straus Laboratory should be exempted from the payment of water taxes under Chapter 135 of the Laws of 1907, according to Mayor Gaynor, who has written a letter to A. R. Watson, Corporation Counsel. Says Gaynor:

"It has been brought to my attention that your department has ruled that the Straus Laboratory, in East 32d street, Manhattan, is not entitled to the exemption provided in Chapter 135 of the Laws of 1907, providing that hospitals, dispensaries, day nurseries and corporations or societies for the care and instruction of poor babies and small children, etc., should be exempt from the payment of water charges.

"Of course, you know that this is in the institution where milk is sterilized and bottled and supplied to many children whose parents are not able to afford the luxury of pure milk at the present high prices, and where, also, sick babies are treated gratuitously by an attending physician.

"I am sure that you are not kind enough to take this matter up personally and examine into it thoroughly and see if this children previously rendered in the world? As I understand it, the work done by this excellent charity should entitle it to come within the exemption from water charges preferred by the law."

It is understood that the exemption will be granted.

STALLING THE CRISIS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 7.—Officers in this city of the Park Wood Mills at Rossville, Ga., are to resume operations at once, employing several hundred hands. The mills have been closed down for a year.

BERGER'S OFFICE IN STATE OF SIEGE

Socialist Congressman Flooded With Complaints From the Aggrieved.

(By National Socialist Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The busiest room in the big marble House Office Building is Room No. 240. That is where Congressman Berger, Secretary Ghent, and a stenographer toil from morn till night conversing with talkative visitors, answering volumes of mail, and filling large wastebaskets with alleged poetry and freak letters.

Every person in the country who has any real or imagined grievance against the government, against an organization, or against anybody, is now writing Berger all about it. The real ones are considered, and the imagined ones are being saved by Ghent in a big drawer marked "Fakes and freaks."

Then there are the usual requests for free seeds, documents, and Berger's opinion on this or that alleged national issue.

Also, whether the Socialist Congressman would spare a few moments to coach a high school boy in Kokomo, Ind., who has to take the negative side in a debate upon the question, "Resolved, That Eternity is endless."

Luckily, Congress has taken a recess for a few days. It is expected that the Socialist trio will get away with most of the accumulated mail by Monday, and if afterward the mail will only contain legitimate business matters Office No. 240 may announce that it is running normally.

A Socialist Congressman has no snap. Especially if he is the only one. He, according to some, ought to revolutionize the country single-handed. At least he ought to turn Congress upside down the first week.

But, of course, that's the opinion of a few. Many, on the other hand, have written the Socialist Congressman that they appreciate the fact that he has a most difficult task, and know he will do the best he can.

The slow-but-sure Milwaukee method is now in vogue in Room No. 240. We know that this method has brought results. What will it accomplish here? Well, Congressman Berger does not do much prophesying. He says time and patience are the first requisites just now.

BILL BRYAN FLOPS INTO PEACE PEW

Would Pattern After "Impartial Board" in Canada's Labor Disputes.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A plan for the furtherance of world peace was suggested to President Taft today by William Jennings Bryan, White House guest over an hour at the White House discussing his project. The plan contemplates an application to the field of international relations of the method now in use in some countries for the settlement of labor disputes.

It is a step toward arbitration and is designed, according to Bryan's views, for nations that are not yet willing to take the full step for the arbitration of all international disputes.

Bryan proposes that nations that will not enter into arbitration treaties agree to submit international controversies to a complete investigation by an impartial board before war is declared. The moral effect of an impartial finding of this character would, he believes, prevent the widening of a breach between the nations into actual warfare.

The plan is drawn from the labor statutes of Canada. There it is required by law, in cases of labor disputes, that before a strike is declared both sides shall submit to an investigation of the controversy by an "impartial board." This board renders a report, giving its opinion as to the causes and merits of the controversy and offering suggestions for its settlement.

It is not binding upon either side, they say. The Canadian Government depends upon public opinion entirely to give effect to this report and it has been found that in a large percentage of cases this method is sufficient to prevent an open rupture.

TOM JOHNSON IS READY FOR DEATH

CLEVELAND, April 7.—Former Mayor Johnson is ready for death. "I wish that sleep would come," he murmured today.

Mrs. Johnson and the children were admitted to the bed chamber early in the day. When Mrs. Johnson left, she was crying bitterly.

Johnson has been lying practically unconscious since Thursday evening. The throat that held the soul to the body had grown very slight. Several times he opened his eyes and spoke a word or two to his attendants, expressing a wish that the end might come.

CAMPAIGN ON TO VINDICATE DIAZ

"E. S. Smith" Says "Barbarous Mexico" Started Revolt Against Despot.

Powerful beneficiaries of the reign of Diaz in Mexico are hard at work trying to turn back the tide of public sentiment in the United States which is now running so strong against the rule of Wall Street at home and abroad.

The country is being carefully circulated with a fervent defense of Diaz, which is signed by "E. S. Smith." This statement in defense of Mexican slavery is being mailed to commercial firms and organizations and to prominent citizens of the land.

This sickening eulogy of Diaz and defamation of the Mexican people is perhaps well received in some quarters. Mr. "E. S. Smith" got at least one hot shot, however, from a man to whom he had mailed his subtitled circular. It is necessary to withhold the name of the writer of the following reply to "Smith":

"Mr. E. S. Smith, Tippecanoe City, Ohio:

"Dear Sir—Receipt of your printed letter under date of March 12, 1911, is hereby acknowledged.

"I have perused the same carefully, and unhesitatingly brand it as a tissue of falsehoods.

"The information which you seek to disseminate is mostly unreliable and dishonest.

"I do not know who is furnishing you with the money to send out broadcast this dishonest statement, but you will not succeed in deceiving any intelligent man in regard to this monster 'Diaz' or the condition of peonage and serfdom that he has brought about in Mexico.

"We shall not be interested to receive any more misinformation of the character you are disseminating. Yours very truly,

Here are some of the statements contained in the circular whitewashed Diaz:

"The American people, the present revolution in Mexico had its inception and baptism almost two years ago, when an instrument, too low in its order to be called a man, much less an American, was discovered to be a public enemy of the vilest slanders of the age, under the caption of 'Barbarous Mexico,' in which all the calumnies expressible in our tongue were hurled at the manhood and womanhood of Mexico; its government was described as a weakling and rotten with graft; its great President was held up as nothing short of a monster—all of this at the instance, at the expense, and in the interest of a lot of vultures who sought to destroy the standing of Mexico, her people, and the administrators of its laws before the American reading, traveling, shipping, and investing public, that her credits would get to a low stage, her industries become unprofitable, her army and innocent people be thrown out of employment, become discouraged, and make their minds fertile soil upon which Mr. Madero could sow the seeds of revolution, and bloodshed, which has culminated in the present insurrection.

"Shame! What explanation have you to offer why Mr. Madero's revolutionists should be mustered on American territory? Why should they use America's territory and drugs? Will you make them be carried on the backs of American horses? Why should they be furnished with American foodstuffs to strengthen them for their hellish work? Why should their American money which is found in the pockets of their corpses, when they meet death at the hands of the Mexican soldiery, who go out to defend their country against anarchy, robbery, and revolution? I have not the receipt of this circular and the result of your efforts among your fellow citizens, and let me assure you that any assistance I can be to your citizens in this connection, I will cheerfully render the service in the interest of a continuing quiet for Mexico, her peace with us and to the glory of her great President Diaz—the master builder of a great commonwealth."

HOW ABOUT IT? SAYS GOV. DIX TO CHENEY

ALBANY, April 7.—Governor Dix had a long talk with the Superintendent of Banks, Mr. Cheney, today regarding the affairs of the Carnegie Trust Company of New York. The Governor is anxious to get from Cheney certain information regarding the institution.

He has received reports that "employees of the State Banking Department were active in notifying the Robin chain of banks when examinations by the department officers were contemplated. The Governor intends to go into the reports with the Superintendent.

SOMETHING SPECIAL

The Call today cannot resist the temptation to announce that in the opinion of both its editorial and business management, tomorrow's issue will be one of the greatest that it has ever been able to produce. Something special is in store for our readers—something that its editors cannot announce in advance, but which they hope to be able to describe tomorrow. It is strongly advised that no one miss The Sunday Call tomorrow. It is extra special.

MILWAUKEE WIS. POLITICIAN GETS 18 MONTHS

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 7.—William A. Stuart, defeated candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 5th Wisconsin District last fall, today was found guilty of "uttering a false document" and was sentenced to eighteen months in the House of Correction.

He faintly at the feet of his wife as he was being led from the courtroom. Stuart was arrested in Cincinnati about two months ago.

He was charged with getting \$200 from Eli Secor by forging the signature of the secretary of a mining company.

The 5th Wisconsin District is represented by Victor L. Berger. His opponents were Curran, Democrat, and Cochran, Republican.

ROCHESTER LABOR LYCEUM DEFIANT

Will Hold Sunday Meeting in Council Chambers Despite Mayor.

(Special Correspondence.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 7.—At a special meeting of the Executive Board of the Labor Lyceum, the secretary has been authorized to issue the following open letter to Mayor Edgerton with regard to his recent order instructing City Engineer Fisher to withdraw from the Labor Lyceum the privilege of using the Common Council Chamber for its meetings.

"Hon. H. H. Edgerton:

"Sir—We are in receipt of a communication from City Engineer Fisher notifying us that the use of the Common Council Chamber for the balance of our season has been withdrawn.

"Neither your honor nor Mr. Fisher gives any reason for this arbitrary action. We believe, however, that your action is taken because the Labor Lyceum insisted on having Prof. K. P. Shedd speak in disobedience of your order that he be debarred from all public buildings in the future.

"Professor Shedd being exonerated by the School Board on the charge of violating the flag, despite your judgment of the case, the Labor Lyceum takes the position that any order prohibiting his right to speak in a public building is an unjust discrimination against one of our citizens.

"Having failed to carry out your edict against Professor Shedd, you have disciplined the Labor Lyceum for exercising its right to free assembly in a public building, in refusing to withdraw a public speaker whose views on public questions differ from your own.

"Upon that basis we carried out our program in regard to Professor Shedd, and as he has spoken in a city building, his case has been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. For exercising this right of free assembly in a public building, your honor has disciplined the Labor Lyceum. In other words, an organization of citizens has been disciplined by your honor for refusing to withdraw a speaker whose views on public questions differ from your own.

"Believing your action to be ill-considered and hasty, we state that we shall insist on the use of the Common Council Chamber for the balance of the season, according to our agreement with Mr. Fisher in August, 1910.

"In view of the above, we shall advertise our meeting in the Common Council Chamber next Sunday and shall expect to find the doors open on the appointed time.

"Respectfully, The Executive Board of the Labor Lyceum, N. M. THOMAS, Secretary.

CAMORRA PRIEST CREATES A SCENE

Ciro Vitztozi Denounces Carbineers and Magistrates, Then Falls Exhausted.

VITZERBO, April 7.—Father Giro Vitztozi, the priest who is accused of having denounced De Angelis and Amadeo as the real murderers of Gennaro Cuccolo in order to save his godson, Enrico Alfano, the head of the Honorable Society, was cross-examined this morning by the president of the court.

Vitztozi denounced Romano and Detella, the examining magistrates who had held the prisoners, and made an attack on Abbatmaglio, the chief of the police. He said that unless the priest retracted his false confession he would be cursed by God unto the seventh generation.

The priest recounted several incidents in order to show that the carbineers and examining magistrates wanted to prove him guilty at any cost. He said that the hair discovered on a desk in his room was not that of his mistress, but belonged to his dead mother. He accused the carbineers of having stolen a silver casket in which he kept the lock of hair.

At this point the priest, who stated that he had not touched food for two days, fell into a chair exhausted and weeping. He asked President Bianchi to adjourn the sitting temporarily and a suspension of four hours was granted.

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The 5th Wisconsin District is represented by Victor L. Berger. His opponents were Curran, Democrat, and Cochran, Republican.

SCAB TRUST FINDS THE CALL IS USEFUL

INDICTED BREWER GIVES HIMSELF UP

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Ellis Wainwright, a wealthy brewer, who was in Europe when he was indicted in 1901 on a charge of bribery in connection with a street railway franchise, surrendered to the Sheriff today. He was released on \$20,000 bond.

Wainwright was one of the directors of the St. Louis and Suburban Railroad Company, whose names, it is alleged, were signed to notes for \$135,000 to secure the passage of a franchise bill.

He continued to reside in Paris, efforts made to extradite him being unsuccessful.

Ex-Governor Folk, who as Circuit Attorney obtained the indictment, was retained a year ago as special prosecutor, in case Wainwright should return.

TERRIBLE TORTURE OF MEXICAN REBELS

Federal Women Stone Wounded to Death After Troops Move On.

That the women hangers-on of the Mexican federal army have been guilty of almost unbelievable cruelties is the charge made by the wife of an American army engineer now in Chihuahua in a formal letter received in New York yesterday.

Wounded revolutionists left on the field by their fellows have been killed by stabbings or stonings to death, she says.

As a result of the cruelties of the regular Mexican troops, she writes, the people of the State are a unit in favoring the revolution. In part, her letter reads:

"The 'soldiers' women' go out to the battlefield with the federals, and they go with their aprons filled with stones and with knives. If an enemy is wounded, the women finish him up with their knives, provided he is too seriously wounded to try to defend himself.

"If he has any fight left in him they stone the poor creature to death. Ain't that horrible? My husband saw the women with their aprons full of stones.

"After the fight near Santa Eulalia he saw half a dozen men with their heads crushed by stones. It doesn't seem possible women could be so cruel.

"I went over to Santa Eulalia the day the revolutionists took it. The fight was a foot race with only one man killed, and he was shot by accident. Afterward the insurgents retreated, and then everybody got drunk.

"But after the rebels skipped the federals just butchered innocent men, women and children, whom they suspected of sympathizing with the insurrection. They would go by a house where the door was open and would fire inside.

"For instance, there was a woman giving a man a drink. The soldiers shot through the door, wounding the woman and killing the man. He was very old and feeble. Then they dragged an old deaf and dumb man into the street, and when he could not answer their inquiries they shot him.

"A small boy, bringing his mother's cow home, was shot and killed. It is any wonder the federals are hated, and the revolutionists worshipped by the common people?"

EL PASO, Tex., April 7.—No more peace talk is heard of Juan and El Paso, and travelers arriving here from Chihuahua today say the insurgents are undoubtedly preparing for an early attack on that city.

Twenty-five women, pushing a handcar loaded with children, arrived from Chihuahua last night. The women walked the entire distance, 225 miles, in order to join their husbands, federal soldiers, with Navarro's column.

They say that when the insurgents attacked Chihuahua, hundreds of citizens will turn against the garrison.

MOTHERS, HOW DARE YOU REFRAIN NOW?

A minimum of four children to the family is recommended by Colonel Roosevelt, writing in the current number of the Outlook on "Race Issues." The Colonel declares that the race cannot be saved if it will keep its numbers down. If this minimum figure is reduced, he says, "there is no hope for the future of the race."

From the standpoint of the race, there are some who think that the best way to save the race is to have a large number of children. The Colonel says that the best way to save the race is to have a large number of children.

Brazen Corporation Sends Special Order for 5,000 Copies.

CAN'T DO WITHOUT IT

To Send Scathing Article to Clients Showing Usefulness to Capitalist Class.

Fancy a gigantic, nation-wide corporation ordering 5,000 copies of a story printed in The New York Call? Fancy that corporation being the Scab Trust, the corporation which supplies men and women to break strikes wherever they occur in America.

Having fancied that much, you have grasped the situation as it exists.

The corporation of Waddell & Mahon, "special agents," has ordered 5,000 copies of a write-up given them in The Sunday New York Call, of December 4, 1910.

The story was called "The Scab Trust." It was written by Mrs. Carrie W. Allen.

Waddell & Mahon have their headquarters at 1122 Broadway. They have two downtown scab recruiting offices, one on Liberty street and the other on Hudson street.

This precious firm has driven its dirty business of breaking strikes into a corner and tagged it as their own.

They are the Scab Trust. A Corner on Scab.

John D. Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan in cold cash have nothing on Waddell & Mahon when it comes to monopolizing a certain commodity.

Just as the two gentlemen of oil and gold have a price when they see it, however presented, so also do Waddell & Mahon. The Call devoted a third of a page to telling what a loathsome business these gentlemen are engaged in.

Waddell & Mahon read the description and exclaimed, "That's us!" Verily "every knock is a boot" with Waddell & Mahon. The more applicable they become the higher their knock soars in the eyes of the capitalist class.

In her story Mrs. Allen described the great ramifications of the Scab Trust, the highly perfected machinery they have created, and the business initiative which has driven all competitors of importance out of the field.

She told of the great quantity of firearms and ammunition stored in the barracks of the Scab Trust, of the secret agents they employ in scattered mills and mines over the country, of the limitless supply of men in enforced idleness who are always available when Waddell & Mahon receive an order for strikebreakers.

She sketched briefly the invention and development of machinery during the past century, of the vastly increased productivity of a modern mechanic at a modern machine, and the consequent laying off of tens of thousands of men in every productive industry.

Mother of Maggots.

Mrs. Allen made it plain that the Scab Trust was a price when they see it, however presented, so also do Waddell & Mahon. The Call devoted a third of a page to telling what a loathsome business these gentlemen are engaged in.

Waddell & Mahon have a flag in every strike in the East. They have long since proved their master plan for the government rescue party at Kingston, fifteen miles from here, and this responded, bringing men equipped with apparatus, including helmets resembling those of the fire department.

They hurriedly recruited an army of men crushed by the mad system of under pay, put them on the way to the men who own America. Last November they took the strike of the expressmen in New York City. They hurriedly recruited an army of men crushed by the mad system of under pay, put them on the way to the men who own America.

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WITTY BROTHERS 54-56-58 ELDRIDGE STREET garment produced by us is Union Made and bears the Label. We guarantee superior quality and highest skilled workmanship.

PORTO RICO WORKERS MAILED BY WHOLESALE

Passes Use Killing by Demented Man as Excuse for Arrest of Thirty-three Union Members at Caguas. Inquiry ordered the instant release of eleven of the prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 7.—William B. Mason, of Detroit, president of the Trolley Men's Union, came to the city today and this afternoon held a conference with Peter Driscoll, president of the local union; Hugh Barron, secretary, and Charles Braungart, treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 7.—The committee bearing the demand called upon Kruger, but were informed, it was reported, at the time, that an increase in pay at this time is out of the question.

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PASSENGERS LEAVE PRINCESS IRENE

Life Boats Convey 1,720 Persons From Stranded Ship to Safety. Fifteen women passengers were the first to climb down the sea ladder of the stranded steamship Princess Irene yesterday.

These in a manner true to the ocean tradition of "women and children first," the rescue began, nearly thirty-six hours after the Irene, inbound from Mediterranean ports, when 2,150 people in her cabins and 1,450 passengers in the steerside, ran around on the island bar, while trying to find her way to port through the thick fog.

No sooner had the first boat been pushed away from the side of the helpless ship than it was swept from end to end by a heavy roller that drenched every woman aboard. But none of them was hurt and they soon reached the other liner, where hot tea and dry blankets were in readiness for them.

The water was too rough, however, to continue the rescue by that method, so the next boatload was taken to the ocean tug Timmins and from that craft transferred to the Wilhelm.

From then on there was an unbroken procession of life boats from the Irene to the tugs which deposited the passengers on the other vessel.

Only fifteen persons can be taken off in a life boat at one time, and the admiral's laws forbid such transfer, except in case of absolute necessity, at night, so it is not probable that the work will be completed before this morning. The magnitude of the task appears when it is remembered that it took eight hours to transfer 800 passengers of the sinking steamship Republic.

It was after the failure of two high tides to pull the vessel off that the Wilhelm was sent out to the rescue this morning. She left her Hoboken pier at 9 o'clock, and four hours later was within megaphone hailing distance of the Irene. Captain Petersen of the latter vessel immediately hoisted signals asking the boats in which the passengers might make the short trip from ship to ship.

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For Constipation TRY EX-LAX A Delicious Laxative Chocolate in Metal Boxes. 10 and 25 Cents.

SPORTS Giants Beat the Orioles.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 7.—Jack Dunn and his Orioles had high hopes of getting a decision over the Giants until the eighth inning of this afternoon's game, when the big leaguers emerged from a battling slump and collected seven runs. The score was 9 to 4, the birds leading 4 to 2 up to the fifth inning.

The most delivery system had a thorough trial, as two exponents of the spitball—James Byrger and Bugs Raymond—were headliners.

The lad who finally won the game for New York was Arthur Williams, who entered the game in the sixth inning as Raymond's battery partner. Wilson's two hits blossomed into four New York runs, which, with the one he scored himself, represented the winning margin of the Giants.

Highlanders in Wilkes-Barre. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 7.—Manager Hal Chase and his Highlanders reached here this afternoon from Indianapolis, after a wearisome ride, and tomorrow and Sunday will play the Wilkes-Barre champions of the New York State League.

TAINTED MEAT AND WATER CAUSED TYPHOID. SALTSBURG, Pa., April 7.—Following an investigation by the State Department of Health, the epidemic of typhoid fever at Iselin is attributed to the consumption of tainted pork and to a contaminated water supply.

DIABZ'S PAPER ARMY. Commenting on The Call's exclusive story yesterday concerning the real condition of Diaz's alleged army, the Evening Post says:

President Diaz supplies an interesting contribution to the theory of despotism. There has always been one great argument for the tyrant—his efficiency.

CARPENTERS' UNION, No. 476. At the last meeting of Carpenters' Union, No. 476, a call from the Sub-Master Union was received and the members were requested to buy one but union made suspender.

B. OF M. LECTURES. At a mass meeting of all workers in the metal industry, to be held by the Brotherhood of Machineists tomorrow at 2:30 p. m., at 212 West Morrow street, Plainfield, N. J., Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will lecture on "New Unionism."

RIGHT NOW IS A GOOD TIME AS ANY TO TRY A BARDIN HAT. In fact, no better time could be selected, as the Spring Stock is now complete.

THE BARDIN HAT 1898 Third Ave., cor. 105th St. HARRISON'S CALL ADVERTISER.

7,000 WORKERS ARE PUT ON PART TIME

Massachusetts Cotton Mills Issue Sudden Curtailment Order. FALL RIVER, Mass., April 7.—Seven thousand persons employed in twenty cotton mills were hit by a curtailment order which went into effect today.

About ten corporations control these mills. Their profits have been enormous. In many of the plain goods mills there has been a gradual tendency to decrease the output, and some of them have adopted a schedule of four days a week.

NORTH UNBRIDGE, Mass., April 7.—Cotton mills in the Blackstone Valley are curtailing production on account of "unfavorable conditions." The Whittins, of Whittinsville, who control mills in Whittinsville, North Unbridge, Linwood Village, Saundersville, and Rockdale, announce a cut in running time at several points.

CANADA PREPARES TO CRUSH STRIKE

15,000 Miners Out—Neither Side Asks Aid of "Impartial Board." OTTAWA, Ontario, April 7.—With 15,000 men on strike in the coal mines of Southern Alberta and British Columbia, the Minister of Labor announced today in the House of Commons that the government was prepared to take active measures in the matter.

King said that he was prepared to meet the situation, that the Industrial Disputes Act did not contemplate a case where either side was willing to ask for a board of investigation, but that in case of the refusal of either side to ask for such an investigation the government had determined to ask Parliament to grant extraordinary powers.

King said tonight that if the department did not receive a request for an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the strike before next Monday night he would propose on behalf of the government for a royal commission, an extra judicial proceeding, to inquire into all the facts and having behind it the power of Parliament.

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Before Buying Shoes Call on H. SUNDEL'S Two Stores 94-96 Rivington Street and 106 Delancey Street

NEWARK ADVERTISERS GO FOR YOUR UNIFORM HATS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND SHOES TO M. LITTMAN

HENRY GREEN HATTER AND GENTS' FURNISHER 151 Springfield Avenue, NEWARK, N. J.

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THE BARDIN HAT 1898 Third Ave., cor. 105th St. HARRISON'S CALL ADVERTISER.

TWO STOCK BOOMERS ARRESTED IN BOSTON

BOSTON, April 7.—On charges of using the United States mails to defraud the public of large sums of money, Warren B. Wheeler and Stillman Shaw, of the firm of Wheeler & Shaw, Incorporated, formerly fiscal agents for the North American Rubber Company, of this city and Hyde Park, were arrested at the federal building today after they had voluntarily surrendered to Deputy United States Marshal Ruhl.

INVESTIGATING WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO

DENVER, April 7.—Count Carl Moltke, Danish Ambassador to the United States, is in Denver to investigate the working of woman's suffrage for his government, which is thinking of granting full suffrage to women, including the right to be represented in Parliament by their own sex.

These Are the Comrades Who Did Not Wait

HERE ARE THE NAMES. THESE ARE THE COMRADES WHO DID NOT WAIT. BUT THEY ARE WAITING NOW. THEY ARE WAITING FOR YOU. IT WILL TAKE BUT A MINUTE OF YOUR TIME TO DO THIS THING, THE THING YOU MEAN TO DO, THAT YOU HAVE TO DO.

NEW PLEDGE FUND. Rene E. Houzet, City, \$2.00; Alex. Emery, City, \$1.00; Dr. Maurice Williams, Brooklyn, \$1.00; W. W. Pasanga, Brooklyn, \$1.00; Dr. M. Romm, City, \$1.00; Yetta Styer, City, \$1.00; Anna Rochester, Englewood, \$1.00; E. C. Hartford, City, \$1.00; A. D. Atkinson, South Braintree, \$1.00; M. N. J., \$1.00; C. K. Krueel, Cambridge, Mass., \$1.00; D. Daniel Gill, City, \$1.00; Dr. Louis Sabin, City, \$1.00; G. B. L. Arner, Hanover, N. H., \$1.00; Laura E. Mathews, East Orange, N. J., \$1.00; Henry Stural, West Hoboken, \$1.00; N. J., \$1.00; Samuel M. Smith, Middleboro, \$1.00; Walter Block, City, \$1.00; Henry Meyer, Jersey City, N. J., \$1.00; Helen B. Waupin, City, \$1.00; M. W. Ovington, Brooklyn, \$1.00; J. C. Putnam, Newburg, \$1.00; Charles Stern, City, \$1.00; Benjamin Greenbaum, City, \$1.00; H. L. Stein, City, \$1.00; William G. Lightbown, Hackensack, N. J., \$1.00; Samuel W. Egan, City, \$1.00; M. A. Nippes, Newark, N. J., \$1.00; John Berens, South Orange, \$1.00; J. Melvin Bush, Montclair, N. J., \$1.00; J. M. Quastner, Brooklyn, \$1.00; Esther E. Shaw, Foughkeepsie, \$1.00; M. Rein, Brooklyn, \$1.00; E. S. Aker, City, \$1.00; Louis Meyers, Brooklyn, \$1.00; S. Landau, Brooklyn, \$1.00; M. Schneider, Brooklyn, \$1.00; Total \$44.00.

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT Of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association.

THE NEW PLEDGE FUND. Amount subscribed \$..... Date..... Indorsing the purpose outlined in your circular, the undersigned hereby agrees to contribute \$..... per week for a period of one year. It is a condition of this subscription that no payment is to be made until notification is given that the amount of \$450 has been pledged.

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McCANN'S HATS As Good As McCANN'S It Costs More. McCANN'S HATS 210 BOWERY OFF. RIVINGTON STREET.

COUSIN'S BIRD STORE 8316 Third Ave., Bronx. Singing Canaries, Goldfish, Pigeons, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Aquariums, FISHING TACKLE.

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What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing

FANCY LEATHER GOODS WORKERS' BALL TONIGHT.

CARPENTERS' UNION, No. 476.

B. OF M. LECTURES.

RIGHT NOW IS A GOOD TIME AS ANY TO TRY A BARDIN HAT.

THE BARDIN HAT 1898 Third Ave., cor. 105th St. HARRISON'S CALL ADVERTISER.

Gustav Stiglitz DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY. 106th St., cor. 105th St. RELIABLE REPAIRING.

Lau's Shoes 106th St., cor. 105th St.

The Bardin Hat 106th St., cor. 105th St.

TRAVIS MADE CLOTHING, FURNISHING. 106th St., cor. 105th St.

Max Lewin UNION MADE SHOES. 106th St., cor. 105th St.

EAGLE SHOE STORE. 106th St., cor. 105th St.

Chester Clothing Co. 106th St., cor. 105th St.

McCann's Hats 210 BOWERY OFF. RIVINGTON STREET.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. 106th St., cor. 105th St.

ASK FOR THE LABEL OF THE HATMAKERS' UNION

ASK FOR THE LABEL OF THE HATMAKERS' UNION

NEW VICTORY OVER SOCIALISTS

Waukee Workers Gained in Face of Combined Opposition.

By E. H. THOMAS.

Waukee, April 5.—The practical election of the Republicans and the Socialists at the by-election held in Waukee yesterday resulted in a setback to the Socialists.

It cannot properly be called a setback. Seidel's vote at the election two years ago, when he was elected Alderman at Waukee, was 2,555.

As for the School Board, the Roman Catholics put up a ticket, which was distributed in the Catholic churches, and the priests in their pulpits instructed their parishioners to vote for it.

In one precinct where the Socialists were not entitled to election inspectors the priest marched the faithful right into the polling booth.

Therefore, although the Social Democratic vote for School Director was nearly double their vote of two years ago, it is not surprising that the Catholic ticket won.

Another heavy handicap for the Socialists was the capitalist daily press of Milwaukee which constantly vilified the Social Democratic administration and printed the most barefaced lies.

All which goes to show that the Socialists must have a daily Socialist paper in order to hold Milwaukee next year.

The meeting held in Freie Gemeinde Hall to receive the election returns last night was without exception the finest Socialist meeting.

Under good and welfare the question why so many of the W. S. and D. B. Fund members registered blank was asked by H. Froeblich, our chairman.

Our next general meeting takes place at 9:30 p. m., April 9, at the Queens County Clubhouse.

W. S. AND D. B. F. NOTES

A meeting of Branch 276 of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund was held at Queens County Clubhouse, 1047 Hancock street, on March 12.

The meeting was well attended and very interesting. A committee of three was appointed to visit neighboring branches and give a talk on the English speaking branch and encourage the good work.

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Church of the Ascension

FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET

SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1911

8 P. M.

PERCY STICKNEY GRANT

WILL PREACH ON

"Social Service and Art of Healing."

9 P. M., People's Forum

DR. H. TOLMAN

On "The Prevention of Accidents and the Conservation of Human Life."—Illustrated.

Every candidate besides judges and school directors to be voted for this year. The Republicans endorsed the Democratic nominee, forming a practical fusion.

As for the School Board, the Roman Catholics put up a ticket, which was distributed in the Catholic churches, and the priests in their pulpits instructed their parishioners to vote for it.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

SCHOOLS.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL 188-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

Hamilton avenue and 37th street. Sunday, 10 a. m. Brownsville Socialist School, 432 Hopkinson avenue, Sunday, 10 a. m. Queens County Socialist School, Ridgewood Times Building, Myrtle and Cypress avenues, Sunday, 10 a. m. Alabama Avenue School, 309 Alabama avenue, Sunday, 10 a. m.

NEW JERSEY. Newark. "Housewarming" tonight at Socialist headquarters, 124 Market street, Newark. Big time expected. Refreshments, an interesting program of vaudeville, dancing, etc., and best of all, a chance for a good sociable time. Admission is 10 cents and a package. Every member, their friends and readers of The Call are asked to surely be present.

H. L. Slobodin will speak in Irons Hall, 264 Washington street, tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. Every Comrade in Newark should be on hand.

Bloomfield. The regular meeting of Branch 8 will be held at the Labor Lyceum tomorrow at 3:30 p. m.

Bergen County, Attention! There will be a mass meeting of all Socialist party members in Bergen County this evening at Abram's Hall, Hudson street, Hackensack. County officers are to be elected for the ensuing term, and important special business is to be transacted.

PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia. There will be a literary meeting of the Interhigh School Socialist League of Philadelphia tomorrow evening in the College Settlement, 433 Christian street. Comrade Simon Libros, the director, will conduct the discussion. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Darby. J. C. Hogan of Spring City Pa., will lecture in the Darby Family Theater tomorrow at 8 p. m. Subject: "The Struggle for Existence." A chorus of ten voices will sing Socialist songs. There will be a recitation, "Child Slaves in a Free Land," by Mrs. J. H. Yocum, Ambridge, Delaware County local and Darby Branch, Socialist party. All cordially invited.

CONNECTICUT. Hartford. An extra meeting of the open forum, closed for the season last Sunday, will be held by Local Hartford tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Yorkville Socialist Club, 1451 Third avenue. Circle 3 meets every Sunday at 3 p. m. at Branch 7 of the Socialist party, 112 East 104th street.

ILLINOIS. Thayer. The workmen of this city, encouraged by the recent Socialist victories, are determined to carry this place for the city ticket April 18.

LIBERTY ORCHESTRA Music Furnished for All Occasions. August Schneider, Director. Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 609-65 Wiloughby Ave. Tel. 5661 Parkside.

POLISH SOCIALISTS. The Eastern Local Agitation Committee of the Polish Section of the Socialist party will hold a regular meeting tomorrow at 3 p. m. at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J. This is an important meeting and all delegates should attend.

DIRECTORY OF SOCIALIST SCHOOLS. Manhattan and the Bronx. East Side Socialist School, 183 Madison street, Sunday, 10:30 a. m. Yorkville Socialist School, 1461 Third avenue, Sunday, 10 a. m. Workmen's Educational Alliance, 143-145 East 192d street, Sunday, 10 a. m. West Harlem Socialist School, 260 West 135th street, Sunday, 11 a. m. Bronx Socialist School, Wenderover and Park avenues, Bronx, Sunday, 10 a. m. The Modern School, 214th street and Holland avenue, Sunday, 10:30 a. m. Brooklyn. Labor Lyceum Socialist School, Myrtle and Wiloughby avenues, Sunday, 10 a. m. Through Park Socialist School, For

HENRY FRANK SUNDAY, 11 A. M. Berkeley Theatre, 19 West 44th St., Near Fifth Ave. "Woman, Victim of Religion." Prologue: "Why Boston Censored 'The Endless Way.'" Misc. Alma Webster-Powell Stage. Reserved Seats, 25c. General Admission Free. Collection Sunday, 8 P. M. Academic Hall, 2009 Madison Avenue, near 128th Street. "The New Religion: From Revelationism to Rationalism." Admission 25 cents.

EDWARD DOBSON Ex-President Brooklyn Philosophical Society, on "Reform and Economics" Sunday Evening, at 8 o'clock Sharp PEOPLES CULTURE CIRCLE KAPLAN SCHOOL BUILDING, 1731 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS YOUNG SOCIALISTS AT WORK. Editor of The Call: That conference of Young Socialists which was held Sunday night at the Rand School gives us a good chance to see what the young Socialist organizations of this city are doing. We often hear from members of the Socialist party that if Socialists knew more about what the youngsters are doing they would be more willing to extend their help and advice. It is very true that many party members are ignorant of the existence of young Socialist organizations, and there is no reason for this.

QUERY COLUMN: 1. When and where in the United States was the Socialist party organized? 2. Who were its first organizers? 3. Who was the first candidate on the Socialist ticket? 4. The Socialist party was formed by the combination of a wing that split off from the old S. L. P. in 1899 with the Social Democratic party. Its first convention was held in Indianapolis in July, 1901. 5. A good many persons, among whom were Henry L. Slobodin, Morris Hillquit, Victor L. Berger, Eugene V. Debs and James F. Carey. 6. Debs and Harriman ran for President and Vice President, respectively, in 1900.

M. & A. KATZ Department Store 631-633 Third Ave., near 61st St. NEW YORK We are offering extra great bargains in our Ladies' Goods Dept.

Classified Advertisements Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most cleanly read daily paper. Rates Under This Heading: 1 Insertion, 10 per line. 5 Insertions, 25 per line. Seven weeks or a year, No Discount.

WORKMEN'S CHILDREN'S DEATH BENEFIT FUND. WORKMEN'S BENEFIT AND BENEVOLENCE ASSOCIATION OF THE U. S. OF A. Sec'y Nat. Executive, Wm. Schwara, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City. Office hours, daily from 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 5 p. m., except Sunday, only from 9 to 12 p. m. The Executive meets at the same place.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Wash Side. COLUMBIA AVE. 775, near 96th St.—5-4 rooms, all newly renovated, \$12-14. RIDGEWAY AVE. 109 (142d St.)—4-5 large rooms, bath, improvements, \$22-25.

LIBERTY ORCHESTRA Music Furnished for All Occasions. August Schneider, Director. Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 609-65 Wiloughby Ave. Tel. 5661 Parkside.

O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS 1818 THIRD AVENUE, near 64th Street (Manhattan). 2929 THIRD AVENUE, near 131st Street (Bronx). 1796 FITZIN AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

RESTAURANTS. LITTLE HUNGARY 211 E. 10th St. Small table, every evening, concert, 8:30 to 11:30 p. m.

Don't Waste Money on Your Dental Bills BEST DENTAL SERVICES AT LOWEST PRICES. GUARANTEED 22 KARAT CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK \$3.00 \$3.00 \$3.00 Ten Years' Guarantee LARGEST DENTAL OFFICES IN THE WORLD. Paris Dental Parlors Co. 185 MADISON AVENUE, COR. 18TH STREET NEW YORK CITY.

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. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beekman.

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For Six Months.....	1.00	2.25	3.25
For Three Months.....	.50	1.15	1.65
For One Month.....	.15	.40	.55

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Entered as the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 4. SATURDAY, APRIL 8. NO. 98.

THE BROOKLYN VICTORY

One beautiful feature of our legal machinery is shown by the length of time it took the Court of Special Sessions to get around to the case of the Brooklyn Socialists. About ten months ago Edward Lindgren, organizer of the Socialist party of Brooklyn; John A. Behringer, John Lockwood and Max Fruchter were arrested on the charge of speaking on the street and obstructing traffic. In reality, they were arrested on orders of the Cordage Trust, which had a strike on its hands at that time, and the Socialists, through holding noon meetings, were rendering effective aid to the strikers. During the time that has elapsed the case has remained unsettled and Socialists were still subject to arrest.

Doubtless those who were behind the arrests would have remained perfectly content had it been possible to push consideration still further off. That would have given them an excuse to break up any meeting that they might find dangerous to them. It would be especially important when strikes were on, because it would have allowed them to prevent the Socialists from making any direct appeal to the strikers. Usually delay in a court case means loss to a workman. He is in no position to continue the fight. His resources are soon exhausted, or he is forced to go elsewhere in search of work. All this is considered by our courts, and it works beautifully to the advantage of capitalism.

It happened, however, that this case was fought by an organization, by the Socialist party, and it fought its opponents to a standstill. The charges against the speakers and those who ran the meetings were so manifestly absurd, so manifestly without any justification in law, that the courts could not do otherwise than throw them out. Furthermore, the Socialists who handled the matter acted with admirable skill, and though there were provocations in plenty the speakers kept at all times within the law, flexible as that is and adaptable as it is to the needs of the capitalists.

There was one illuminating feature of the trial, and that was the horror of Police Captain Coleman because one of the speakers quoted that historic remark, "To hell with the Constitution." The fact that it happened to be uttered by a thick and thin supporter of capitalism, a brute who knew no limit to the dirty work he would do for capitalism, did not occur to him. Neither did he remember that that idol of the police, Inspector Schmittberger, said at Union Square that when he and his police were around the club was the constitution.

WHERE LITTLE HAS BEEN DONE

In spite of all the horrible mine disasters in the past, mine owners have resisted in every way practically all attempts to force them to install proper safety devices. Consequently, the history of mining in this country is red with the blood of slaughtered workers. Compared with the mines of other countries, much as they have to their discredit, the mines of America are things of shame. Yesterday, at Troop, Pa., between fifty and seventy-five men were cut off by fire, many of them doomed to a horrible death.

There has been agitation in plenty to make the mines safer. Not in the various State Legislatures, in the courts and in other public offices, were obsequious scoundrels whose one thought in life was to do the bidding of those who put them in office and who held them there. That was the mine owners, in conjunction with other members of the capitalist class. Their one thought in life was to make the greatest amount of profit in the shortest possible time.

It would cost money to safeguard the mines. That might lessen dividends, or stop dividends for a few months. Better, therefore, to let the slaughter go on than that anything should be done for the men. When a few are killed there is a long line waiting to take the same risk.

This state of affairs has been maintained in much of its raw brutality in spite of public opposition. After each disaster opposition revives. But in a few weeks, or perhaps in a few days, it dies down again and all is forgotten until the next disaster.

Here in New York we have not yet recovered from the shock of the needless, terrible slaughter of 145 workers in the factory of the Triangle Waist Company. We don't want to forget it. That is the very thing the druggers of public opinion are trying to bring about. It would cost money to remodel the factory buildings and render them anything else than fire traps. So while the clamor against the conditions is now at its height these other people are keeping still. But when that clamor dies down, and all but those directly affected forget what happened, the others will get in their work on city and State authorities.

But if the Socialists and the trades unionists do not permit that to happen, if they go from resolutions and protests to organized battle before the lawmaking bodies and the courts, if they trace to its source every bit of opposition to adequate or even improved fire laws, then something can be accomplished. If, however, the owners of buildings and the proprietors of manufacturing establishments are allowed to get in their work, as they undoubtedly will try to do, they will be able to maintain here in New York conditions similar to those that have been maintained in the coal fields. That is, nothing will be done and slaughter will go on wholesale.

It has been pointed out by Chief Croker that there are far worse places here than the Asch Building. The older they grow the more dangerous they become. There is a chance now while public opinion is ripe for it to force necessary changes. If we wait for voluntary moves, or neglect the work of watching and agitating, absolutely nothing will be done.

SHUTTING DOWN THE NEW ENGLAND MILLS

Many of the largest New England mills are going on a four days a week schedule so as to curtail production and relieve the market. It does not happen that the people of this country are any too well clothed, but even during these so-called no-panic times poverty resulting from lack of work is widespread. In fact, the recovery from the crash of a few years ago, ironically called a rich men's panic, has not been up to the usual standard of recoveries. There has been no widespread boom, no demands in the labor market that wholly relieved the pressure.

One of the reasons is that industrial mechanism has reached a wonderful state of development. Another thing is that new areas of industry have been opened up. Some of the New England mill owners, who doubtless weep because they have to throw so many people out, have been systematically improving Southern mill production, or have been investing in Southern mills some of the profits wrung from the workers in Northern mills.

Through this ability to invest, the mill owner shows there is indeed no North and South, none at all, when dividends are concerned. In the South, moreover, there are no bothersome laws against child labor. Little tots work at the looms and are supposed to be thankful to the good capitalists who permit it.

As this is done at the expense of men and women—a great many of them pitifully young—an agitation should be started for the abolition of child labor laws in the North. Then the little ones might be able to support their parents. It is a plan that might appeal to Charles W. Eliot, for trades unions had something to do with passing these obnoxious laws, and trades unionists interfere with liberty.

THE "OUTLOOK" VS. SOCIALISM

By H. D. REED.

On April 1, the staid and respectable Outlook played an April fool joke on its readers. It published an article on Socialism. That wasn't all. The article was evidently written by a man who had read something about it. It stated that Socialism is not utopian, is not rankly materialistic, is not anarchistic; that it does not propose to break up the family and defy all morality.

The author gives a good outline of the economic conception of history, of surplus value, of the development of machinery, etc.

Mr. Abbott states our case quite fairly. I wonder how his article got by the eagle eye of the contributing editor.

There is no doubt that people are acquiring a much better understanding of our movement. The results are noticeable. Being forced to face the issue squarely they are reduced to two weapons. Firstly, invective. Secondly, captious criticism, criticism of unimportant details, of side issues, of extreme statements. The second class of critics cannot see the forest for reason of the trees.

Let us gently, but firmly, examine Mr. Abbott's reasons for not being a "Comrade," as he expresses it. His reasons are four, or rather five, as he adds the woman question later.

"In the first place, I do not believe that economic forces are as uniformly dominant as they think." And then the idea is developed.

The Socialist movement does not depend for support on the theory of economic determinism. Also, there is no doubt that by many this doctrine is carried to extremes, and many Socialists would admit this. The fact remains that the theory sheds a new light on the history of many periods, and to argue against its abuse is not to falsify the theory, or to undermine Socialism.

"In the second place, I do not see, at least as clearly as a 'Comrade' should, the lines of demarcation in the 'class struggle'."

There is reason for believing that the numbers of Americans who have interests, both as laborers and as capitalists will increase.

Of course, Mr. Abbott can see no clear line of demarcation between the classes. Neither can most of the "Comrades." For economic classes, like many other classes, while differing very appreciably at the extremes, shade into one another imperceptibly. The clerk, the small capitalist, the professional classes, all form part of the graduation from wage slaves to capitalist. These intermediate classes may or may not be exploited from a wage standpoint, they surely are on the consuming end, and all probably have more to gain than to lose by a transition to Socialism; but the fact that they don't know just where they are at, tends to make their classification difficult.

Mr. Abbott's second complaint is, then, of little importance. The evi-

dences of a class struggle are here, in spite of the difficulty of drawing a sharp dividing line.

In the third place Mr. Abbott believes that the transition to Socialism will come more "informally" than the Socialist program "allows" (1); by co-operative concerns, profit-sharing, industrial savings institutions, and the like. Mr. Abbott does not give the details of the kind of co-operation he looks to, he does not evidently observe the increasing importance of profit-sharing to solve the problem, and he fails to suggest how the penitence proletariat is going to profit by saving money which they have to spend for necessities. The impracticable reformer is here in evidence. Socialism does not propose any "formal" plan, but it knows better than to try to approach its goal by the aid of impracticable and superficial reforms.

Mr. Abbott's fourth argument is a development or extension of the above idea, and is of no practical importance.

The fifth and last argument is that "I do not believe that women are going to be emancipated by having more industrial burdens put upon them. Economic equality does not mean identity of function. Social wrongs will not be cured by emphasizing one of the worst features of the present bad industrial system—the driving of women out into toil as breadwinners. In this respect I fear I would be counted as no true Comrade."

Here Mr. Abbott's intelligence begins to wobble. How do the "Comrades" propose to place more industrial burdens upon the women? How could we, even if we would? Would that Mr. Abbott had developed this point further, so that we could see our error and mend our ways, but he left the subject before telling us just what he meant. Can it be that he doesn't know, himself?

However, I have a suspicion that woman will emancipate herself and settle her own destiny, so mere man may extend her a helping hand and do his duty as a Socialist, she will attend to the rest.

"Finally," says Mr. Abbott, "I could not work with any heart either for the immediate program of the organized Socialists in America or under the leadership of most of their dominant representative officials."

Why doesn't Mr. Abbott disclose why he can't support our program? Why doesn't he criticize it, and point out its fallacies or dangers? His statement is not a criticism of the Socialist platform, but merely a statement of a personal fact, and, therefore, of interest chiefly to Mr. Abbott. Likewise his apparent antipathy to most of our "dominant representative officials." He could not bring himself to labor with Debs, Berger, Sedel, Spargo, Hillquit, Hunter, Russell, and other "dominant representative" Socialists, but, presumably, votes either with the Grand Old

Party of Platt, Depew, Quay, Aldrich, Cannon, Lodge, etc., or with the equally grand old party of Tammany misrule and municipal graft.

As I previously remarked, one of the earmarks of your anti-Socialist is that he will strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

Middle class attacks on Socialism, in my experience, are generally founded on a shallow and superficial philosophy, whose object is simply to formulate an excuse for inaction and indifference caused by the enslavement of the intellect by tradition and custom.

The middle class sits back and waits for a leader to bring it into the promised land. And while the Socialists, leader or no leader, press forward to the goal, the reformers and middle class people hold back because the Socialists might paint the shutters green instead of red, because they might not paint as pretty postage stamps as we have now, or because they are afraid that the government will put them to bed at a certain time every night.

After a Socialist lecture in Boston, an apparently intelligent stranger approached a Comrade and said, "I have a question that the speaker can't answer: If the speaker's aunt should die and leave him \$1,000 would he give it to the poor?"

It is no exaggeration to say that this question is fairly representative of the average anti-Socialist argument.

It will pay the middle class to wake up, to take a broad view of the social question, to study what it is all about. Their children are given industrial, rather than classical, education, so that they can become servile and "efficient" cogs in our wonderful social system. Their daughters are forced into store, office and factory. They are separated from their traditions and lack of social intelligence. Socialism holds out to the middle class, as to the proletariat, the only hope for permanently better industrial, social and moral conditions.

Of the middle class we may say with Carlyle (substituting America for England):

"The genius of America no longer soars upward, world defiant, like an eagle through the storms, mewing his mighty youth," as Washington saw her do; the genius of America, much like a greedy ostrich intent on provender and a whole skin mainly, stands with its other extremity inward; with its ostrich-head stuck into the readiest bush, of old Church tippets, king-cloaks, or what other "sheltering fallacy" there may be, and so awaits the issue. The issue has been slow; but it is now seen to have been inevitable. No ostrich, intent on gross terrene provender, and sticking its head into fallacies, but will be awakened one day—in a terrible a-posteriori manner, if not otherwise!"

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION

By THERESA MALKIEL.

Dark gray and threatening was the atmosphere above on this April morning; dark gray and fearsome rose the tall factory buildings where human life is cheaper than gold; dark gray and ominous loomed the black smokestacks, gathering upon their tall chimneys a warning to the cold blooded murderers.

Tramp, tramp, through the wet, slippery streets; fast and steadily, men and women and children hurried on to join the ranks. Column after column, division after division was started off and still they came, even as the pouring rain.

Stooped from the long days of toil, pale and tired even during the early hours of the morning, and they were yet eager and anxious to join the procession.

Wet clothes, and often coatless, their wet cloths clinging to their bodies, their thin, mud soaked shoes squeaking, the sorrowing workers heeded not the elements nor the shortcomings of the human organism. It did not seem to matter.

Self was eliminated for the time being. Their thoughtful, far away gaze, their tightly shut lips, their fast breathing bespoke eloquently, though silently, their deep emotions. At the first glance one was convinced that this mute army of horny handed sons and daughters of toil was imbued with the spirit of self-sacrifice for the common good.

Even to a casual observer it was clear that to them the disaster of the Triangle fire was never to be forgotten occurrence. And yet—they did not weep or lament—nature did it for them. It looked as if the heavens had heard their silent cry of protest and, during the dark garb of mourning, poured out the suppressed tears.

Neither pen nor words could ever express the impression created by the joint tribute which nature and humanity paid to the innocent victims of the terrible disaster.

Never before, and let us hope never after, will New York witness as sad and heartrending a gathering as the one assembled to pay tribute to the dead, innocent victims.

Slowly moving came the three pairs of white horses dressed in black harness which pulled the truck of floral tributes. High, high, piled one on top of the other lay the pink, red and white roses, each petal fluttering in the air like the pure innocent lives which they were being crushed out of the youthful bodies. Like so many accusing fingers trembled the numerous stems and leaves bringing the horrible crime straight home to every human heart, to every thinking mind.

Flowers were there instead of the bodies that were at that moment being buried in obscurity. And around them, forming the guard of honor, walked the Waist Makers

Union, that brave body of men and women who sought a year ago to avert the terrible calamity. Following them came thousands of men and women, warped and crippled by hard and unrelenting work, who had patiently awaited upon their long, unworked, exhausted men and women, all in the prime of life and all bearing the stamp of suffering and subjugation on their sad faces. Hour after hour they waited, and still they came, a cosmopolitan assembly such as no other city had ever witnessed before, a power to which even the enemy had bowed its head and lowered its eyes on the gruesome cortege, on the silent mourners, then tried to avert a guilty gaze.

Human nature, true human nature, full of sympathy, sorrow and regret, was their next expression. It came spontaneously, flashed in every eye, old and young, Jew and Gentile, foreigner and American; they all seemed imbued with one feeling, one thought—something must be done, something must be done to avert a similar occurrence.

Thus sad and earnest, even as the marchers themselves, stood by far the greater multitude of lookers-on. They were not the usual curious crowd so easily gathered in the streets of New York, but a body of men and women deeply impressed by the significance of the event.

Three hundred thousand workers, nay, even more, vast uncountable number of workers, organized and unorganized alike; men, women and children from every corner of Greater New York; people of all sorts of trade and occupation sacrificed their earnings one time, braved the elements and came out to mourn the dead, to protest against the existing dangers to the living.

Labor, that great, powerful army that swarms the mills, factories and sweatshops, submissively dragging on a miserable existence that others may live, threw down the shackles of bondage and forcefully demonstrated its tremendous strength to the world at large. Soaked to the bone, cold and hungry, it carried with it the everlasting dignity which is always its own, but is so seldom expressed, and for this once the world took labor at its true worth. Another few manifestations of such solidarity and the tables will have to be turned, the sacrifice of human life stopped.

THE HIGHWAYMEN

By W. R. W., in the International Socialist.

A band of highwaymen once practiced their profession near a great city.

They were very successful for a few years and amassed considerable booty.

They had their points of honor, one of which was that they would never rob a poor man; so they attacked and robbed only the rich men who traveled their way.

After a time the rich travelers raised a great outcry against the robbers and the government sent armed men to protect the travelers.

The rich men and the police gave the robbers a very bad time, capturing some, shooting others and generally making the business unprofitable.

The robbers held a meeting to discuss the position and the chairman of directors, in submitting the annual report and balance sheet, came to the point of saying that the ordinary form of robbery of the already poor, some very dangerous and unprofitable, and it had become necessary to devise some other way of carrying on the affairs of the company.

Various schemes were proposed and rejected as either inadequate or too dangerous, when the chairman said he had a new theory to suggest.

The robbery of the rich having become too risky, they should cease robbing them, and commence to rob only the poor.

The meeting was impressed, and the chairman continued: "What we must do then is to revise our rules, our code of honor, and our general way of living. First, we must join a church and appear to be very respectable. Then we must form a new company and duly register under the laws of the State. After the company is legally formed, we can safely proceed to acquire the land and all the means of production and exchange which are necessary to the life of the community. Having acquired these, we can control the laborers of the country, and make them work for us at our own price, and we can control their food, clothing, and other necessities of life, and charge them our own price. We can hence rob them in their production of the necessities of life, and in selling them what they themselves have produced."

"A double robbery," chorused the meeting with approval.

"Yes," said the chairman, "and a far safer and more profitable form of robbery than the old and out of date form of robbery on the highway."

The meeting unanimously resolved to follow the chairman's suggestion, and the company was formed into a limited liability corporation, and given wealth and respectability.

The members are now pillars of society, occupying the front pews of their churches, which they keep going with their subscriptions, on condition that the clergy preach humility to the poor, contentment and abstinence of the rich, and loyalty to the authorities.

They are very pious, God-fearing men now, and they send annually to the heathen of other lands a favorite text of theirs, which is:

"For he that hath, to him shall be given; and he that hath not, from him shall be taken, even that which he hath."

THE IRON HEEL AS DRAMA

By GRACE V. SILVER.

For the first time in the history of the stage a clear cut Socialist drama has been written and presented. And the presentation was a tremendous success from every point of view. W. G. Henry, associate editor of the Oakland, Cal. World, has dramatized Jack London's Iron Heel, and it was presented at the Dietz Opera House, Oakland, by the Kurl Marx Players on March 19 and 20. The capacity of the house (over 700) was taxed to the utmost, and on Sunday night between 300 and 400 were turned away. Those who succeeded in getting into the hall were stirred to the greatest enthusiasm. All felt that the play was destined to live and take its place as the first real revolutionary drama ever presented on the stage.

There have been other Socialist plays, perhaps. There have been attempts to inject Socialism, in very limited amounts, into the modern drama. But the Iron Heel does more than that. It teaches economics; it teaches the class struggle. And it does it in such a way as to take the audience right into the whirl of the revolution and at the same time entertain them. Yet there is not a line in the play, not a trick of the actors' faces, that is not intended to catch popular applause. It was Comrade Henry's intention to produce a straight, clear cut drama of the approaching revolution, and local Socialists feel that he has done it.

The Iron Heel could not be put upon the capitalist stage, and there are few places, as yet, where the Socialists would be able to produce it. No actor who was not a Socialist could ever play Everhard and arouse the opinion of them, but an amateur Socialist actor could make a success of it either. In the Oakland production the author played the part of Everhard. He has had considerable experience as an actor, and is now one of the best known Socialist agitators of the West. Therefore, he fitted into the part very easily.

The play opens with a dinner on the porch of Professor Cunningham's house. Avis and her father, who has already been seen over the cause by Ernest Everhard, and Bishop Morehouse listen to a scathing indictment of capitalist society and of the church which condones its brutality. The Bishop professes ignorance of the present industrial wrongs, and says:

"Whatever is terrible in industrial life is due to the ignorance of the capitalist class. It will mend all that is wrong as soon as it receives the message. And that message it shall deliver."

Ernest laughs, naturally, and Avis takes him to task. She says the Bishop is right, that there is much good in the capitalist class, but she is horrified and angry when Ernest replies:

"The Wild Indian is not so brutal as the capitalist class."

He demands that she prove this, not to him, but to herself. Then he says:

"I understand you have money, or your father has which is the same thing, money invested in the Sierra Mills."

Ernest—What has that to do with it? Ernest—Nothing much. Except that the gown you wear is stained with blood. The food you eat is bloody stew. The blood of strong men and of little children is dripping from your roofbeams.

He challenges her to investigate the case of Jackson, a man who lost his arm in the Sierra Mills and had been turned out to die by that corporation. She determines to do so.

The Bishop then attempts to rebuke Everhard, but he says:

"Young man," he says, "you are a bumptious fellow, and your contention is intolerable. Your logic is a dangerous logic, and portends much evil for the working class. The church is simply capable of assisting the working class and stands ever ready to do so."

Ernest replies:

"And so I say to you, go ahead and preach and earn your pay. But for the sake of the working class alone, you belong in the next camp. You have nothing to do with the working class; you have nothing in common with them. Your hands

are soft with the work you performed for you. Your hands are filled with good victrola records provided for you, and your mind is filled with doctrines that tremble of the established order. You say that you are true to your own hire. Guard with you the interest of your class, but do not come down to the class and serve as a false leader. You cannot honestly be in the lead of once. The working class far do, without your aid, the working class will continue without you. And furthermore, you can do better without you than you can do with you."

In the second act we are introduced to the "Machine" men, a small company of middle-class business men who find that the class are eating up their profits. They think that the only way to break the trust machine, is to break it to them, the plan of the Socialists, and tells them that they must oust the present owners of the machines and own them themselves. They agree with him till the end of the act, when he tells them that this is a Socialism. Then he says, "Come on over with us, Socialists, play on the winning side."

The third act represents the scene at the Philomath Club. Everhard, the agitator, tells the real capitalist opinion of them. He contrasts the very unfavorable view of the working class. They care for their money. Then he tells them of the strength and of their interests, and of the general commotion, and all that is to be heard. The chairman, Van Gilbert, forgets his duty, and attempts a reply. But the only real reply of the club, which is the master class, are in power, they will remain. They are bringing the working class under heels and stamp upon them. Says Wickson:

"Power! It is the King of Kings. Not God, not Mammon, but Power! Wickson says that the class will refuse to turn over the government to the workers. He replies:

"That also we have considered. You shall give you an answer in the form of lead. Power, you have the king of words. Very good, it shall be. And in the day of the sweep to victory at the ballot box, you demand what we are going to give you. All give you an answer in terms of lead, and in terms of shrapnel, and in terms of machine guns shall our answer be couched."

"You cannot escape us. If you will read history aright, you will find that since the dawn of time has been in the dirt. And equally true that so long as you remain, labor shall flourish in the dirt. I agree with you. Power will be the arbiter. In every way has been the arbiter. The struggle of classes. And just as the class dragged down the old nobility, so shall you be dragged down by my class, the working class. Matters not whether it be one or ten or a thousand. You shall be dragged down. And it will be done by POWER. We of the hosts have come, that word over our heads, and all that is left is POWER! It is a kindly word."

A fourth act, completing this revolutionary drama, is now in preparation. When completed the play will be without question the greatest propaganda matter which can be put on the stage. It is intended, and there by touches of humor, audience gets many a good laugh at the bishop's bad logic and the arguments in the first act. It is a second act Jackson's lawyer, a considerable amusement. And Philomath Club gives the working class an opportunity to enjoy a play at the way Everhard, the agitator, succeeds in making the master class so thoroughly uncomfortable.

The play is clear-cut and effective, yet there is no hint of didacticism. It is destined to live and take place alongside of the novel of the same name.

The official papers have just announced that the play will be put on the stage, and five of the Philomath Club members have given it more than extended notice.

A STRIKE OF PROFESSORS IN RUSSIA

E. Roubanovitch writes the following in the Paris L'Humanite:

"The strike of the students is followed this year by a real strike of professors. Because of the introduction of police spies in the universities, the educational body of the higher institutions of learning answer with a collective resignation. Thus, at the Moscow University, the most important of all, 110 professors and lecturers have resigned. The faculty of science is completely disorganized. Among the strikers we find the most famous scientists: the botanist Timiriaseff, the zoologist Menabiv, the mathematician Miodovski, the astronomer Zeraski, etc. In other faculties we find: Count Trubetskoy, A. Khvorost, Charshevitch, the rector Manuiloff, the jurists Petruchevski and Vinogradoff, the historians Roth, Vogt, Rein, Chervinsky and Minskov from the medical faculty, etc."

The mineralogist Vernadsky has the following to say:

"Our Moscow University learns now what the strong method means with us. More than a hundred teachers were compelled to quit. But as the university is the soul of the nation, it cannot exist without the elementary conditions guaranteeing to the educational body a minimum of autonomy and freedom; it cannot endure these humiliations and insults without falling into scorn and degradation; if it would accept without protest this attack on its dignity, it would be hopelessly lost. The professors have quit in order not to participate in the moral degradation of the highest national institution."

Count Eugene Trubetskoy, professor of public and encyclopedic law, addresses the following letter to the newspaper Betch, where he gives the reason for his resignation:

"The government asks that the courses and the work should continue, while creating a condition where these courses become a real profanation of science. To hold courses when not only the entrances, but the halls also are surrounded with soldiers and spies is an extreme impossibility. Under these conditions the course becomes a real police occupation."

Resignation! This was the thought of the professors for many years. They were hesitating, they were waiting for a change favorable to science.

But at present the resigned professors have acquired the absolute conviction that the university is destroyed and has ceased to be a place where studies can be followed.

Let us say, so be it, that one day

in science, a few French scientists in co-operation with the minister of the Russian University, established the "French Institute" in Constantinople. Some of the conditions of the contract, however, were very much estimated in Russia, and the Russian reaction, and risked to lose, personally, the esteem of Russian students and of the public, but also to expose France to humiliations on the part of a good portion of the Russian society.

I was going to walk with Jimmie. That's my boy I sometimes see. He sells peanuts up the street. But his heart is good and true. And he says to me: "Ray, I'll give you a cent with me. For them I'll give you a picture. I'll treat you to it right."

Poor old dad is gray and crippled. But he says: "Don't get too cross. For such a boy are grown and old. And don't never mind the old. But dear ma, she ups and scolds me. And says, 'Oh, go on away. Everybody must be human.' Let the poor girl have her way."

So we saunter down the Bowery. And we walk through Hester Street. And we like the nice bright lights. And the windows all a-light. And my Jimmy gets to jolting. He starts circles, all into the air. That to keep him quiet—smoking. I pretend I'm in a nut.

Now, you won't believe—but here's (Things come on so sudden, you see. As we turn a corner, a man comes. Smoke comes rolling down on us. From a second story window. Just above a peddler's shop. That I give a gasp and believe. And we both come to a stop.)

When I see the flames a minute. And above a baby's head. And the crowd it gives a shove. And the folks coming rushing. That I give a gas