

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

90 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3295 BERKMAN.

No. 85.

The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People every day in the year.

WEATHER: FAIR, COOLER.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1912.

Price Two Cents.

WORSTED MILL WORKERS CUT HOURS OF THEIR WORKERS

During Strike, Bosses Make Costly Concession.

10,000 AFFECTED

Woolen and Carpet Tailors Benefit by Victory at Lawrence.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—As a result of the victory of the Lawrence mill workers, the employees of the textile mills of this city are to have their hours of toil reduced to 48 hours a week from the legal 54-hour schedule.

TEDDY BOOM CHECKS COME BACK TO CAFE

Patrik Fleming, proprietor of a saloon at 101st street and Broadway, is worried about forty odd checks with a total face value of \$230.13, which he cashed for Albert C. Phillips, president of the Progressive Republican Club, at 2850 Broadway, a Roosevelt boomer organization in the 19th Senatorial District, and which were marked "short"—a brief way of making the statement that there were insufficient funds to meet the checks. The checks, as Fleming understands the matter, were drawn by Phillips, or with his authority, for the use of the club in paying canvassers, but were drawn on Phillips' own personal bank account in the First Exchange Bank.

Still depending on what Fleming has learned for information, Phillips expected that subscriptions and money from the Roosevelt boomer organization would be forthcoming to replace what he drew from his own account. The saloonkeeper has since told that his remedy lies in a civil suit, but he said last night that unless Phillips or some of the other representatives of the club came around before and made some arrangement with regard to the checks, he would go before a magistrate this morning and ask for a warrant.

HIGHER EDUCATION SEEMS TO FAIL

CHICAGO, March 24.—Who were the better disciples? This easy question puzzled hundreds of boys of Lake Forest Academy yesterday. They were undergoing their yearly general knowledge test. One hundred questions were in the examination.

When the papers were turned in, one by one, by the puzzled young men, Headmaster Mathis observed that the only question that none had answered correctly, or even passably was: "Who were the better disciples?"

BRITISH MINERS DO NOT WAVER

Through Peace Is Sought Most of Them Stand for Full Demands.

LONDON, March 24.—Speeches by the leaders of the miners at meetings in twenty different places today confirmed the belief that there is a complete divergence of opinions among them as to the prospect of a settlement of the strike. James Ramsay MacDonald, the leader of the Laborite members of Parliament, said the men's final word was that if the government wanted the bill to settle the strike passed, the minimum schedule of 5 shillings a day for adults and 3 shillings a day for boys must be inserted.

James Smillie, an official of the miners' organization, endorsed this. He declared that notwithstanding a few minor breakaways the bulk of the miners were more solid than ever in denouncing the minimum of 5 and 2 shillings a day, and that the Miners' Federation could not possibly accept anything less.

On the other hand, Albert Stanley, M. P., secretary of the Midland Miners' Federation, said he believed and hoped that a settlement of the strike was near. He felt sure that some understanding existed which warranted the government in suspending the progress of the bill on Friday, and calling for the conference of mine owners and miners tomorrow.

James Haslam, M. P., agent for the Derbyshire Miners' Association, was another optimistic leader. He said he expected a settlement of the strike tomorrow, possibly by agreement and without the aid of any bill.

A few mine owners, who were interviewed, stated that 30 per cent of the Scotch and Welsh operators were still obdurate in refusing to agree to the minimum wage principle.

WAR ON DOG CATCHERS AROUSES RYE NECK

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 24.—The residents of Rye Neck and other parts of the town of Rye on the Sound are up in arms against the dog catchers, who they say have been entering yards and carrying away dogs that were chained, claiming that they should have been muzzled. The town was recently placed under quarantine by the State Department of Agriculture because of an epidemic of rabies among homeless dogs, and dog catchers appointed by Sheriff Day, of Westchester County, have been going about town gathering up all the dogs that were not muzzled.

AGED MAN KILLS HIMSELF

Mrs. Ida Wolf, on going to the basement of her home at 413 Fairview avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, found her husband, Henry, 75 years old, dead. All the gas jets in the room were found turned on, and it is believed he committed suicide.

PRIMARY DAY TOMORROW

Tomorrow is primary day. At the primary election the various political committees for 1912 and 1913 and delegates to conventions are to be elected. It is necessary and important that every qualified Socialist voter should vote at this primary.

BOY SCOUT JAUNTILY ADMITS KILLING THE PLAYING SCHOOLBOY

Not Much Troubled by His Father's Sorrow.

LAY FLAG ON BIER

And Ask Permission to Bury Victim With Full Military "Honors."

Maitland Jarvis, the 12-year-old Boy Scout, who was arrested yesterday morning, charged with the shooting and killing of Henry Luckhardt, 9 years old, in a vacant lot in the Bronx Saturday afternoon, remained in the custody of the Children's Society yesterday.

His father, Maurice R. Jarvis, a traveling salesman, of 1136 Clay avenue, the Bronx, went to the Coroner's office in the Bronx yesterday morning, along with Paul Quinn, captain of the company of scouts to which Maitland belongs, and asked Coroner Schwannicke to parole his son in his custody.

The Coroner refused to do in view of the seriousness of the offense of which the boy is accused. Coroner Schwannicke will hold a hearing this morning in the Coroner's office at Tremont and Third avenues. The Jarvis boy and several witnesses of the shooting will be called upon to tell their stories.

James J. Davitt, of 4400 Park avenue, had seen the child rolling down the hill after the shooting and telephoned to Police Headquarters.

Detectives McCarton and O'Mara found the child on a stoop on Findley avenue, between 168th and 169th streets. The boys who had been with him, as well as the assailant and his friends, had all run away. The detectives called an ambulance, but before it could come from Fordham Hospital the boy was dead.

The dying boy told the detectives that he did not know the boy who had shot him, but that the boy wore the uniform and hat used by the Boy Scouts. From boys in the neighborhood Detective McCarton learned that there was an organization calling itself the "Boy Scouts" connected with the Morrisania Presbyterian Church at 1205 Washington avenue. The boys use the basement of that church as a meeting place. The detective saw the Rev. M. F. Johnston, pastor of the church, who lives at 631 East 168th street, but was referred to Paul Quinn, of 382 East 168th street, a Spanish War veteran, who is captain of the organization which bears the name "Gen. George B. McClellan Company."

It was 1 o'clock yesterday morning when Detective McCarton got to Jarvis' house. The father of the boy had heard nothing of the shooting from his son. Young Jarvis admitted that he had shot another boy. "I had some trouble with boys who were shooting stones at me," he said, "and I shot one of them in the hand."

The boy and his father went with the detective to the Tremont avenue station and then to the Gerry Society rooms, where the boy was locked up.

On the way downtown Detective McCarton told the boy that his father was in great sorrow over the shooting. The boy had been carrying himself jauntily for a lad in his position, in the mind of the detective. "Oh, well," McCarton quotes the lad as saying, "that's his lookout. I'm sorry if he feels bad, but I've got to look out for myself."

TEXTILE BOSSES AT PASSAIC STUBBORN

More Workers to Leave Mills Unless Wage Increases Are Made.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 24.—Mill owners here today declared in interviews freely given that under no circumstances will they comply with the demands of their striking employees, who have been organized during the past ten days by the Industrial Workers of the World. Representatives of both unions, known as the I. W. W., are now at work organizing wage earners, and their leaders are equally as emphatic in their statements as are the mill operators.

A condition of affairs similar to that in Lawrence and other New England towns is feared, for 70 per cent of the mill hands are dependent upon their weekly pay envelope. Some have been out nearly two weeks, but as yet none has applied for assistance.

The I. W. W., whose headquarters are in Detroit, started the agitation here and is responsible for the 3,000 strikers already out. Twenty representatives of the I. W. W. came here yesterday under James H. Thompson, general organizer, and formed locals in Passaic and Garfield.

Five hundred of the 1,000 weavers in the Botany Worsted Mills, employing in all about 7,000 hands, have joined the union and are to strike Tuesday or Wednesday. Tomorrow is pay day.

The agitators have been trying for two weeks to organize our weavers, said George C. Boshig, superintendent of the Botany. "We have always treated our employees fairly. For that reason they refused to join, but terrible methods have been used to intimidate them, their lives have been threatened."

"We are paying better wages than most mills and give every wage earner who has worked in our factory five to twenty years a premium at Christmas ranging from \$10 to \$100. In twenty-two years, even during the hardest times, we never laid off any hands. Scores of men past 50 years of age have been given easier jobs without reduction in pay."

"Should the weavers strike," he continued, "we will get along as best we can. Falling to fill their places within ten days, we will close the mills for months, if need be. We have never dealt with unions and never will."

Julius Forstmann, president of the Forstmann-Huffman Company, whose two plants have been closed, affecting 1,000 workers, said:

"The strike here is due to outside interference. Using their victory at Lawrence, agitators from the West have succeeded in giving workers the idea they will attain the same results here if they remain out. We always pay our hands the highest wages market conditions would permit, and but for these outsiders we should never have had this trouble. We shall keep our mills closed several weeks to give them a chance to cool off."

Christen Bahnsen, general manager of the Gerz and New Jersey Worsted Spinning Mills, and Ernest Pfening, superintendent of the Garfield Worsted Mills, where the weavers have struck, take the same stand, though there has been no joint meeting of officials to take concerted action against the strikers. Those remaining in other departments will be retained as long as there is work. Then, unless the weavers return or their places are filled, the mills will close.

Meetings will be held tomorrow in several halls, strikers declare, and their demands during the week.

Weavers in the woolen and worsted mills demand \$3 a day, and operatives in other departments 13 cents an hour for boys under 16, to 35 cents for women, 16 cents for men and 20 for male operatives, and other fixed schedules up to 30 cents an hour for skilled workers on certain machines. Double pay for overtime, also abolition of piece work and fines for imperfect work.

A chief of Police William Hendry declared today that every protection to strike, forced operatives refusing to strike, "Police men and special officers at the mills are keeping in touch with the situation. We are prepared for any emergency that may arise. So far there has been no disorder. Only a few arrests have been made. Violence of any kind will not be tolerated."

EMPLOY WOMEN IN FOUNDRIES

Union Official Claim Work Is Not Suitable for Them.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Iron Molders' Union is endeavoring to have a law passed by the Massachusetts State Legislature forbidding the employment of women in foundries.

STRENUOUS EFFORTS MADE TO AVERT BIG COAL STRIKE

Rumors That Mediators Are at Work to Settle Trouble.

APRIL 1 WALKOUT

President White Declares Men Will Not Recede From Position.

It was rumored yesterday that influences were at work to bring the operators and the representatives of the anthracite mine workers together, so as to avert a prolonged anthracite strike by mutual concessions. That a suspension of work will take place on April 1 is taken for granted, but efforts are being made in the meantime to bring about a renewal of the conference between the operators and the mine workers, by which the suspension will be ended as quickly as possible. A man who took a prominent part at different times in the settlement of labor disputes and who has been following up the situation, but who would not be quoted by name, said last evening:

"While I am not at liberty to mention names, I can say positively that people who have considerable influence, both with the operators and the anthracite mine workers, are bringing all possible pressure to bear on both sides to make mutual concessions and meet to effect a settlement before the suspension of work lasts more than a week or two. The indications are that they will be successful, and though I believe there will be a suspension of work, the indications are that it will be brief. I am not at liberty to give further particulars. If I did so I would be violating confidences."

The Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers, representing both the anthracite and bituminous mine workers, which meets today at Cleveland, will act on the refusal of the demands of both the soft coal and anthracite miners.

President White said when he was last in New York that in case there is no agreement between the anthracite mine workers and the operators before the end of this month, suspension of work would take place automatically on April 1 and the miners would not go to work. The Policy Committee has power to dictate the policy of the union regarding strikers. A strike, however, could be declared by the Scale Committee or it could be declared by a referendum vote, as may be the case if there is a final disagreement between the soft coal miners and the operators.

It is now believed that the great body of the anthracite mine workers would be temporarily placated with a substantial increase of wages even if the other demands, including the demand for recognition of the union, were waived.

President White's Statement

CLEVELAND, March 24.—John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, today issued this statement:

"The situation in the anthracite field remains unchanged. We feel that the operators have broken off negotiations by refusing to consider our propositions.

"Their ultimatum, naturally, ended any discussion, for how could the miners enter into any debate with a verdict already entered against them, a decision taken that precluded any consideration of their demands?"

"It would be absurd, unless we were willing to yield to the contention of the operators, which we have no intention of doing. Renewed negotiations are up to the operators."

"Commencing with April 1 there will be no work, as the contract expires March 31."

In the bituminous coal field situation, stationary as far as definite action is concerned until Tuesday, when the interstate conference meets here, the only change in position was reported on the part of some of the union leaders. Abandonment of the demands aside from a rise in wages of 10 cents a ton was advocated by a number of the mine chiefs. Interviews with many of the delegates to the conference indicated this feeling.

"FINES" CUT WAGES OF TRUST'S EMPLOYEES

Girl Slaves of American Tobacco Company Show How It Is Done.

The American Tobacco Company, or the Tobacco Trust, has found a way of paying "the highest wages" and yet coming across to its employees with no more money than it had been paying not the highest but lowest wages.

This miracle is worked by the Tobacco Trust through a system of fines. The employees of the trust, mostly young girls and women, are fined for everything—even for signing when they are tired. The system of fines has been in operation for a considerable length of time in all of the trust establishments. On Tuesday of last week the limit to this fine system was reached, however, in one of the Tobacco Trust's establishments, located at Penn and Wythe streets, Brooklyn.

On that day a number of the trust employees found that their day's earnings had been cut down by approximately 20 cents for each of them. They were told that it was a fine. As is customary in the trust shops, no questions are asked. But when the girls were outside the factory on the sidewalk they held a little conference, cursed the foreman and a few began to cry. The word "strike" was on every girl's lips. Each, however, was afraid to utter it. The trust has trained the girls to suspect each other and none of them dared to suggest the calling of a strike for fear that she might be betrayed by the next one to the foreman and thus lose her job.

The Girls' Story.

Yesterday several of the trust employees were called on by a reporter for The Call. When asked that their names would not be made public they consented to tell of some of the hardships they endure in the Tobacco Trust's Brooklyn shop.

In that shop, cigarettes selling at 5 cents a box, are made. And it is in the packing department of the shop that the slavery is at its worst.

One of the girls said:

"We are paid 7 cents for every 1,000 cigarettes we pack. When we come to work in the morning the foreman asks each girl how much she expects to pack that day. The girl says 20,000, which at the rate of 7 cents per thousand, would bring her earnings to \$1.40 for that day. Before very long, however, the girl finds herself out of packing boxes and has to go and get them. This takes time. Sometimes she has to wait all of half an hour."

"At the close of the day she finds that instead of packing 20,000 cigarettes she has packed only 18,000. Because she has not packed the 20,000 which she promised the foreman in the morning she is fined 2,000 cigarettes. In other words, because she said she would pack 20,000 cigarettes and packed only 18,000, the trust pays her for only 16,000. She is fined 14 cents."

Other Fines.

"But this is not all," continued the girl. "Very frequently in giving out work the foreman will deliberately put in 2,000 or 3,000 cigarettes above the number you asked for and will not pay you for cheating. You ask for 20,000 cigarettes and you find that there only 20,000 there and that you must have made a mistake in counting. If you kick too loud you are discharged. After a short time one learns that it is best to submit to this 'plain thievery,' and not to notice when a couple of extra thousand cigarettes are thrown in for you to pack without pay."

The work of packing cigarettes may seem easy. But it is not. It is a most nerve wrecking job. To pack 20,000 cigarettes in 5 cent boxes involves the handling of 2,000 separate boxes. The girls' fingers frequently bleed from sliding them across the table. The nail of the thumb is nearly always worn off to the flesh and is badly mutilated.

The system of fines extends also for coming in late. A girl may miss only half a minute, but she is fined 1,000 cigarettes, or 7 cents. If a girl is caught asking a question of her neighbor she is fined for talking.

Closed Doors.

But one of the worst grievances of the girls in the Tobacco Trust's employ is the closing of the doors against them so that they cannot get out during working hours unless they become acutely sick. The trust employees begin at 7 o'clock in the morning. They get half an hour for lunch and leave the shop at 1:30 and sometimes 6 in the evening. They thus put in ten hours a day.

Very frequently a girl gets sick during the day. The odor of the tobacco is always nauseating, particularly when it is being treated to give it the right color. Occasionally it is so sickening the girls faint. Sometimes a girl comes to work with a constitutional ailment, and after a few hours of toil finds that she is too sick to stand and begs to be relieved for the rest of the day and be allowed to go home. This is denied her. The foreman advises her to try to work and if she cannot work in 20 minutes, not to leave the work in 25 minutes, but to wait until the trust's doctor has examined her.

INTERBORO EMPLOYEES PROTESTING AGAINST COMPANY'S METHODS

Workday Extended, but Get No Additional Wages.

UNIONS CRUSHED

Wholesale Dismissals Follow Effort to Organize All Grades.

That the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is facing a rebellion of its employees seems to be without question, and, it is claimed, it was only through the "sneaking" of an employee that a recent effort at unionizing the service was nipped in the bud.

Last Christmas the Interborough "presented" its employees with a \$5 gold piece, and immediately the Interborough Bulletin, which is published by the company, was flooded with letters of thanks. It might be of interest to add that prizes of \$5, \$3 and \$2 for letters by employees are said to be paid by the publishers. At least, it is understood that only such employees who are trying to get into the good graces of the road officials are writing the letters. It is a fairly safe guess that letters of complaint or condemnation are never sent to the Bulletin, as such a course would probably lead to instant dismissal. The Bulletin is distributed free among the employees every month, and is intended to stir the spirit of discontent among the men.

Following the distribution of the gold pieces and the laudatory letters in the Bulletin, the company, it is claimed, immediately began to take back the coin by adding additional "runs." In less than ten days, say the men, the company had its \$5 back, and is now piling up immense sums. Although the working day has been greatly extended, no addition has been made to their wages, they say.

Where, they say, four trips between Bronx Park and City Hall were considered a day's work, an additional "run" from City Hall to Harlem and return, or to Tremont avenue and return is added. They claim that when they asked for payment for the added work they were told "that there's nothing doing."

This, they say, is one of the reasons for their effort at unionizing the service. When the officials of the road were tipped off, it is said, by one of the men who had been asked to join the embryo union, wholesale dismissals followed.

The men were not dismissed by any direct order, it is said. They were not told that they were fired because they had tried to organize, but they found a little note in their pay envelope notifying them that their services were no longer desired. Upon asking why they had been discharged, they were told, they say, that nobody knew. It is said that over 100 men lost their positions.

Although the wholesale firing of employees in an effort to avert a concerted demand for a living wage and human hours is said not to have been published in the Bulletin, and probably never will be, there is not an employee of the road that doesn't know it. If the company thinks it has stifled the desire for a union among the men, it may be sadly mistaken, as employees who might otherwise not have shown any inclination to join are now thoroughly aroused.

It is fairly certain that it will not be long before the railroad officials will be facing a determined proposition for humane working conditions or of having a well organized strike of all grades of its employees in both the subway and elevated divisions on its hands.

It is even hinted that the employees of the surface car lines are to be included in the revolt. A strike which included all means of transportation in all the boroughs and the suburbs would cripple the city to such an extent that the company officials, whose only aim is to roll up dividends for its stockholders, would be immediately brought to terms.

TRACTION COMPANY YIELDS

Toledo Submits to Unfavoring After Seventeen Years of Strife.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 24.—After about seventeen years of non-unionism, a charter has been issued to the employees of the Toledo Traction Company by the Amalgamated Association.

SOCIALISM SMASHED BY FATHER VAUGHAN

For the Purpose He Creates His Own Brand and Demolishes It.

With the Cathedral brilliantly lighted, the high altar draped in purple, the side altar clothed in dark red, thereby reminding the faithful of the commemoration of the "Passion of our Lord," high mass was duly celebrated in St. Patrick's yesterday.

Father Vaughan then lifted his biretta and began his sermon: "My Lord cardinal and my dear brethren in Jesus Christ."

He then denied evolution, saying we do not believe the universe started of itself, no more than a trade started of itself, and behind the movement and the starting there was the mover.

He said that the origin of man is equal, in destiny we are all equal, in nothing else are we equal. Equality of the people in everything is not a panacea for all things.

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SYRACUSE LOCAL'S SUCCESSFUL WORK

Phenomenal Increase is Result of Six Months' Activity.

By WILLIAM E. DUFFY. (Correspondence to The Call.) SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 24.—"Expansion," that word beloved of the world's capitalists, seems to have been appropriated as a slogan by Local Syracuse within the past few months.

Propaganda has been attempted and carried through successfully on a scale greater than was even thought possible six months ago, and as a result the organization is having a phenomenal increase.

The Lyceum Lecture Course was accepted and, with some minglings as to the outcome, one of the largest theaters in the city was rented. The period preceding the opening of the course, on February 4, was one of considerable activity within the Local.

As it subsequently developed, however, the very best work that could have been done was under way. The local was being reorganized.

Obviously some drastic action was necessary, so we cured the patient by cutting off the weak members. We abolished the branches and consolidated into one big branch, which meets every week.

Language branches now have the status of clubs for propaganda work among their people. In addition they have the right to sell the dues stamps to their own members.

Immediately upon the adoption of the new form an improvement was shown, and largely attended meetings became the rule. Some important changes were made when the new constitution was drafted.

An application is now read at four consecutive meetings and if no objection is raised the application is voted upon at the fourth meeting.

Lyceum Lecture Course. Immediately upon the completion of the reorganization the big lecture course began and the local was in a position to handle properly the splendid influx of members that came with it.

To give the workers of Syracuse a chance to hear the first Socialist Mayor of New York State and incidentally to get a flying start on the Lyceum Course, Comrade Lunn, of Schenectady, was secured for a meeting in the same theater on the Sunday afternoon preceding the opening.

One hundred and fifteen dollars was realized in the collection. The enthusiasm was tremendous. At the first lecture of the regular course, when Comrade Russell spoke on "How We Are Gouged," there were about 1,000 paid admissions, despite the fact that the mercury was 10 degrees below zero and a thirty-mile wind was blowing.

On the open Sunday between the first two course lectures 1,400 people heard Dr. Gibbs. A collection of over \$80 was secured. From then on the attendance varied from 1,200 to 1,400.

So great was the enthusiasm aroused that a persistent demand for the continuance of the meetings arose, so that four more meetings were arranged. Sunday, March 17, Comrade Craspey, of Rochester, addressed the first of these on "Socialism, the Only Remedy for Our Present Anarchy."

About 1,500 persons were present and the collection was \$10. The speaker for the final meeting has not yet been decided upon, but the other two meetings will have the following speakers and subjects: Comrade Herbert M. Merrill, of Schenectady, on "A Lone Socialist and the Socialist Program," and Comrade Carrie W. Allen on "Woman and the Social Revolution."

The latter meeting will supply the unavoidable passing over of Woman's Day, as that day, February 22, we had one of the course lectures.

As a result of all this, at every local meeting since the first lecture we have had from fifteen to thirty applications for membership. Our membership is now well over the 400 mark and in every department the activity has increased with great rapidity.

WOULD USE MILITIA IN FOREIGN SERVICE

National Guard May Be Needed to Conquer Mexico, You Know.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Officials of the National Guard Association of the United States are making a determined effort to secure legislation on the National Guard pay bill, now before Congress, by which in time of foreign service National Guard organizations may be transferred to the regular military establishments as a volunteer army.

This amendment, if passed, would repeal the Dick Law, which classifies the State militia as the organized militia of the United States, but makes it impossible for such organization to have foreign service.

Close observers see in this proposed legislation a move to get the militia in a position where they can be used in the event of a war with Mexico.

This change in the National Guard Law was proposed as a result of the recent decision of Judge Advocate Crowder, of the War Department, based on an opinion rendered to the Secretary of War by Attorney General Wickersham.

The federal law relating to the militia, which provides for the calling forth of the militia by the President of the United States to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

Under the law, by this decision, the State militia would have no chance at all for foreign service, and this is what has led to the demand for a revision of the statute.

When there was talk of trouble in Mexico many Governors and State militia authorities opened correspondence with the War Department, indicating their anxiety to get into the thick of any excitement that might develop.

Under the present law, in case of foreign service, it would be necessary for the President to obtain special authority from Congress for raising a volunteer army. With this authority granted he would call upon Governors of States for their quotas of volunteers, and he may or may not, as he chooses, give first preference to the militia organizations.

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McCANN'S HATS

As Good As It Cost Here

McCANN'S HATS 210 BOWERY OFF. RIVINGTON STREET.

ing organized in the city. The system of ward organizers with an assistant in each election district, that accomplished so much in the last two campaigns is being amplified, and the responsibility for the details placed upon the ward organizations.

Through this method it is expected to cover the city once a month with a distribution of 25,000 or 30,000 leaflets, and for six weeks before election it will be done once a week.

A series of open air meetings covering every ward in the city will be inaugurated as soon as the weather permits. The work of organizing every town in the county is already well under way.

Two new local headquarters have been recently started—Onondaga Hill and Onondaga Valley. Taken all in all, it is expected that some thrilling blows for Socialism will be struck in this stronghold of old guard Republicanism and the next election should have a rather unpleasant surprise in store for the master class and their tools, the politicians, in Onondaga County.

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VIRGINIA OUTLAWS FOOL DETECTIVES

Army of Sleuths Had Visions of Fat Rewards, but No Moonshiners.

MT. AIRY, N. C., March 24.—That the forty Virginia outlaws can at least outwit the Baldwin Detective Agency was demonstrated today when that organization had visions of fat rewards and the capture of the remaining four outlaws, who appear to be able to take care of themselves when it comes to a showdown.

It looked easy enough, for the information was that the outlaws would take breakfast with a certain friend this morning at a specified hour, and while they were either enjoying their coffee or a cigar the detectives would quietly walk in and capture them without resistance, but those outlaws who dared shoot up a court prefer the freedom of the mountains to a cell in the Roanoke jail and consequently ate their breakfast several miles from where they were billed and tonight are free to come and go, while the capturing party are shivering in the rain and awaiting another clew.

After spending the night two miles south of the mountains the detectives started for the mountains at 4 o'clock this morning. The force both from Hillsville and here engaged in the hills, and almost an army of men felt that there was nothing to do but pick up an innocent bunch who might in a moment of weakness shoot up a court, but who would quietly submit to arrest at the hands of a crowd who strictly work in day time.

Of course there was no capture, and there never will be until the authorities of Virginia decide that they are dealing with desperate criminals instead of weaklings, for the outlaws are mountain men of keen intelligence, quick to shoot, and they fully realize what capture means.

ROANOKE, Va., March 24.—Sidney Edwards, the nephew of Floyd Allen, took his first automobile ride on his arrival here late the afternoon, when he was driven from a suburban railroad crossing to the city jail, where he now occupies a cell on the same floor with the other three prisoners.

He was questioned concerning his case and the whereabouts of the other members of the Allen clan, but said that the statement given out while in the Hillsville jail was all he had to say.

The prisoner, who has been reported to be in a weakened condition, seemed to be hearty and said he felt fine. Edwards, who was taken from the Hillsville jail yesterday afternoon, spent last night in the home of Detective Thomas Felts at Blair.

Felts told of a confession made by Sidney Edwards while he was on his way to Roanoke this afternoon, and that Edwards admitted he was standing in the doorway of the court house the time of the shooting, and that when Floyd Allen passed through the door making a retreat, he asked Sidney Edwards for his pistol. Edwards said he gave him a revolver and that later he found Floyd Allen in front of the jail shot. Sidney then got his pistol from Allen. The prisoner denies having fired a single shot during the shooting in the court house.

LAD SHOTS ANOTHER IN PICTURE THEATER

Louis Morgenstern, of 286 South 2d street, Williamsburg, 17 years old, was shot and gravely wounded yesterday afternoon in the lobby of a moving picture establishment managed by Abraham Salkin at 301 Grand street. The police of the Bedford avenue station were informed that the shooting was done by Louis Salkin, the 18-year-old son of the proprietor, and an alarm for him was sent out.

There were about 200 persons in the moving picture show, and young Salkin was in the lobby when Morgenstern appeared shortly after 4 o'clock. They talked a few minutes, when Salkin drew a revolver and shot at Morgenstern. Salkin stepped over Morgenstern and ran up the stairs of a photograph gallery. He was later seen crossing the roofs of other buildings.

Attaches of the establishment carried the wounded boy into an upstairs office and kept him there for nearly an hour before they sent for the police. An ambulance surgeon held out no hope for his recovery. Morgenstern would only tell the police that Salkin shot him without provocation.

SAN JOSE CHINAMEN KILL IN GUN FIGHT

SAN JOSE, Cal., March 24.—One Chinese was killed and one wounded here today in one of the most sensational street battles ever seen in this State. While Chow Soon, Son Suey Tung man, was between two officers on his way from the city prison to the county jail, Lee Sun, of the Hop Sing Tong, jumped from behind a post and opened fire on him with two pistols.

At the first shot Sook Soon fell with a bullet in the thigh. As his assailant turned to see the officers opened fire on him and he fell pierced by three bullets. He died two hours later. Hundreds of persons on the street saw the fight in which probably twenty shots were fired.

PAINTERS FIGHT WAGE CUT. Bosses Forced to Continue Former Scale of Wages.

LIEUTENANT LET TWO PRISONERS GO

Magistrate Freschi Applies to Commissioner After Hearing Testimony in Case of Horsehoe Robber.

Hamilton Rice, a horsehoe of 348 Johnson avenue, Jersey City, appeared in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, as complainant against Anna Boardman, 45 years old, who said she lived at 206 6th street. He charged her with robbing him of \$26.

Policeman Oscar Goetz, of the Tenderloin station, was put on the stand, and he said he didn't think the woman had robbed the Jersey City man. He didn't think Rice had been robbed at all. The missing money was found on the prisoner. Anna Boardman said she did not take the complainant's money.

Policeman Goetz arraigned Rice on a charge of intoxication and using loud and threatening language. "Rice said he would write to Mayor Gaynor and have us all broken," said Goetz. "This was because I would not arrest two men he wanted me to let go of 463 Sixth avenue."

"I said something about telling Mayor Gaynor because they would not arrest this woman when I asked them," Rice told the magistrate. "I saw a policeman right outside where I had been robbed and I asked him to arrest the robbers. He wouldn't do it. Then I went off to look for another policeman and I found this one, and he went back with me. Then I said I wanted her arrested; the woman said she could not be arrested, as she paid \$100 a week for protection. She said no policeman could arrest her and she dared me to have her arrested. I then told them that I would go to Mayor Gaynor. That's all the threats I made."

Magistrate Freschi asked what became of the two men. "They were discharged in the station. The lieutenant thought the complainant's stories were not consistent."

Magistrate Freschi demanded the name of the lieutenant "who assumes the jurisdiction of a magistrate and discharges men accused of a felony," and learned it was Mulligan.

The magistrate found out that the policeman who wouldn't arrest the woman was Blight, of the Tenderloin. He discharged the complaint against Rice, and said he would send a copy of the testimony to the Police Commissioner.

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR TRIANGLE DEAD

Parents and Friends of Victims Will Gather in Arlington Hall This Evening to Honor Their Dead.

Today is the first anniversary of the Triangle Waist Company's fire, in which 147 lives of young girls and men were snuffed out in the brief space of ten minutes. And this evening the parents and relatives of these martyred victims will gather in Arlington Hall, 19 St. Marks place, and hold a memorial meeting to honor their dead.

The meeting will be not merely for the purpose of honoring the dead, however. A warning will also be given to the living toilers of the sweatshop that they must not let the Triangle disaster be repeated in the future.

Now that the courts have declared their powerlessness to do anything for the workers by freeing Harris and Blanck, the owners of the shop, from all responsibility for the holocaust and the 147 deaths, the workers will be told what they must themselves do to insure their safety and to force the employers in New York to cease trifling with the lives of the toilers by locking them up in death traps.

Among the speakers of the evening who will interpret the decision of the capitalist class courts in the Harris and Blanck case will be Joshua Wainhope, of The New York Call; Jacob Fankel, the attorney for the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union; B. Vitek, Dr. M. H. Harris, Maurice Salkin and S. Janovsky.

WOMAN LIVES RENT FREE, DEFYING LAW

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 24.—Court officers tomorrow will start a game of hide and seek that they think will untangle the puzzle that Maud Crow has presented to the police and judges of the Municipal Court for three months. In this time Mrs. Crow has lived in three houses, occupying all of them without the knowledge of their owners, and has had the use of the houses free.

Court Officer McGowan said last night that he would serve a summons of forcible entry tomorrow, then he would take a list of all the empty houses in North St. Minneapolis, have the owners lock them from the rear and bolt the windows, then he would wait for Mrs. Crow's next step. On all three houses "for rent" cards tacked on the front were supplanted by "for sale" cards. Mrs. Crow left the front of the houses empty and lived in the rear room. Court officers said that precluded any possibility of prospective tenants going into the houses to inspect them before renting.

LAWRENCE STRIKERS RETURN TODAY

Victory Complete—New Bedford Workers Demand Fall River Scale.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 24.—The Strike Committee today officially declared off the strike which has been valiantly fought for practically two weeks. The leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World are jubilant over this really great labor victory, and are particularly pleased because throughout New England it is generally recognized that the strike is responsible for the general wage increase throughout the textile industry, affecting 300,000 people.

The officers say that if they had not fought the mill owners to a successful finish here, there would not have been any attempt made in other textile centers to secure additional pay. The strike of the stationary dressers in the mills of the American Woollen Company has been settled by the company granting 15 per cent increase in wages, and everybody will go back to work tomorrow.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 24.—This city is the only textile center of importance in New England which has not yet settled the wage question pertaining to the mill operatives, but it is confidently asserted that the matter will be adjusted this week, possibly tomorrow.

The fine cloth mill agents follow the lead of the Fall River agents in offering an increase of 5 per cent in the pay of from \$5.00 to \$5.25 per operative. This was not satisfactory to the hands, and they replied with a demand for 15 per cent.

Then the Fall River people granted an increase of 10 per cent, which has been accepted by the unions there, and operatives here now insist that they must have one of equal size. It is likely something over 5 per cent will be agreed upon by the New Bedford manufacturers when they meet this week.

They recognize that they cannot keep pace with Fall River paying 10 per cent, and in some of the mills the notices of 10 per cent have been taken down pending the outcome of the meeting early this week. It is reported that some of the members of the Manufacturers' Association are willing to raise their scale to 7 1/2 per cent, but the operatives declare that the increase must be 10 per cent or nothing.

PROVIDENCE WORKERS RECEIVE INCREASE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24.—Tomorrow morning the operatives in the cotton mills throughout the State will begin on a new wage schedule, which will be an advance over their present rate of approximately 10 per cent. Between 30,000 and 35,000 operatives will benefit. Representatives of the Knights, Goddards and Lippitts said tonight that no announcement would be posted in the mills, but that the operatives would find the money in their envelope on Saturday and would be able to figure out the rate of increase for themselves. It was also announced that every woolen and worsted mill in Woonsocket, fourteen in all, and employing 5,000 hands, would give an increase of 5 per cent beginning tomorrow.

ANTI-SMUGGLING WAR IS ON IN EARNEST

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The seizure of jewelry yesterday at Minneapolis, Minn., by Special Agent Foulkes and Deputy Collector of Customs Cooley is in line with the crusade which has been in progress for several months to prevent smugglers from passing gems across the border from Canada.

The officials of the Treasury Department have been aware for some time that jewelry smugglers have been busy on the border, and special agents have been assigned to investigate the extent of the smuggling operations.

John E. Wilkie, supervising agent of the Treasury Department, does not believe that the jewelry smugglers are organized on a large scale. The value of the jewelry seized at Minneapolis, he declared, was \$20,000 instead of \$50,000.

SHE SPURNS HER ROYAL HUBBY AND HIS COURT

Princess Hassan, who was Oia Humphrey, star of various shows before she married Prince Ibrahim Hassan, a cousin of the present Khedive of Egypt, in London last April, has decided that it is more fun to be an American actress than an Egyptian Princess, and that if she gets the kind of a vaudeville act she wants, she won't go back to Prince Ibrahim.

On advice of friends, the Princess advertised for a sketch which would give her a chance, she believes, to show her familiarity with Oriental court life.

LIVING EXPENSES COMPARED. World-wide Investigation Shows Results Favorable to Australia.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Is a cable dispatch from London it is stated that G. H. Knibbs, statistician of the Australian Government, has prepared an article dealing with the cost of living in Australia and other countries.

OPPOSERS OPPOSE FACTORY FIRE LAWS

Democrats and Republicans Unite in Blocking Safety Measures.

The legislators at Albany, however, seem best known to themselves. They are doing their best to avoid consideration of any bills that will improve factory conditions. Although today is the anniversary of the horrible disaster in which 147 lives were sacrificed, and although speedy legislation was promised in eliminating the conditions that made the disaster inevitable, and that will probably lead to other similar disasters, absolutely nothing has yet been done.

Another bill provides that all exits leading from factory workrooms, including those leading to outside fire escapes or interior stairways, shall be properly indicated by posting suitable signs at every exit. All doors and all sashes of all windows leading to outside fire escapes shall be painted with red paint. All workers in all factories shall be placed or seated, and all machinery, merchandise and other articles shall be so spaced or arranged as to afford to each and every employe a continuous, safe and unobstructed passageway to the exits. The Commissioner of Labor shall have power to make and enforce rules and regulations to effectuate this provision.

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A superficial examination made immediately after the fire revealed a deplorable lack of precautions to prevent fire. Inadequate facilities for escape, thousands of instances where factories and loft buildings were hopelessly overcrowded, and insanitary conditions that were insidiously undermining the health of the workers. The need of a thorough and extensive investigation into the general conditions of factory life was made. Therefore the State Factory Investigating Commission was authorized by the Legislature to inquire into the conditions existing in the factories and lofts, including matters affecting the health and safety of the operatives as well as the security of the best interests of the public; the character of the buildings and structures in which such manufacture takes place, and the laws and ordinances regulating their erection, maintenance and supervision so that among other things remedial legislation might be enacted to eliminate existing peril to life and health of operatives and occupants of the buildings.

The commission was charged with the duty of inquiring into the following matters: Hazard to life because of fire and to life and health because of unsanitary conditions; hours of labor; occupational diseases; proper and adequate inspection of factories and manufacturing as carried on in tenement houses.

The commission was also authorized to investigate thoroughly the present statutes and ordinances that deal with or relate to the foregoing matters and the extent to which the present laws are enforced.

One of the laws introduced during the past week as a result of recommendations made by the commission is one providing for fire drills in every factory building or manufacturing establishment in which more than 25 persons are regularly employed above the ground or first floor. This bill provides that such a drill shall be conducted at least once every three months under the supervision of the local fire department or one of its officers. In the City of New York the Fire Commissioner, and elsewhere the State Fire Marshal, is authorized and directed to supervise these drills.

Another bill requires that there shall be provided in every factory building a sufficient number of properly covered fireproof receptacles to be placed as may be directed by the Fire Commissioner in the City of New York, and elsewhere by the State Commissioner.

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Thomas G. Hunt
Maker and Importer of
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LABOR NOTES FROM GREAT BRITAIN

May First Labor Holiday. Roll of Deaths in Industry Increases.

LONDON, March 24.—May Day this year is to be declared a general labor holiday, although it falls upon a week day. It is to be made the occasion of the greatest labor demonstration ever seen in this country. Hitherto the principal May Day celebrations have been held on the first Sunday in May. In South Wales 25,000 workers will stop work on May 1 to attend the demonstrations. The greatest meetings in the country will be held in Cardiff, Liverpool, New Castle and Dundee.

The National Union of Waiters is pursuing a vigorous campaign of organization. This is a young organization, but the results so far achieved have been so gratifying that steps are now being taken to extend the organization into the provinces. Organization work is being carried on in New Castle, Gloucester, Liverpool, Bristol, Sheltonham and Bath.

Approximately 1,182 fatal accidents occurred in the factories and workshops of the United Kingdom, 24 of the victims being women. There were 102 more fatalities than in the previous year, despite the Board of Trade regulations. There were 140,722 workers injured, which is an increase of 18.61 over the year 1910.

The membership of the Gas Workers' Union is still increasing, and the finances are on the upward grade. During the quarter ended December 30, 1911, the branch income was \$61,000 and the total expenditures \$12,500.

An advance in wages of 10 per cent has been granted to the chainmakers in the South Staffordshire and North Worcestershire districts.

About 1,200 steel workers have struck at Sheffield. The cause of the trouble is that some of the contractors for gunshells for the Admiralty have placed some of the work with coramakers who are paid \$5 a week, and the molders, claiming the work, are receiving 42s. per week.

The gas workers employed by the Stockport corporation, numbering about 500, have won their battle for an advance in wages and a fixed minimum of 25s. in certain departments. Owing to the strike about 20,000 other people were thrown out of employment. This is the third municipal strike which has taken place recently, all having been satisfactorily adjusted.

The members of the Liverpool Shipwrights' Society have just voted in favor of affiliation with the Boiler-makers and Iron and Steel Ship Builders' Society, and the members of the latter body will vote at the April monthly meeting as to whether they will accept the Liverpool society. The voting in April will not commit the members of the latter organization beyond a vote in favor of amalgamation, but will empower the executive officers to devise a practical scheme of amalgamation.

The decision is one of the most important and far-reaching in its possible effects that the commission has ever handed down. The decision here asserted exists in the commission, the every State rat can be controlled by it, says Commissioner Clements in a dissenting opinion.

LABOR REVOLT SPREADS THROUGHOUT ALL NEW ENGLAND FACTORY TOWNS

Lawrence, Mass., March 24.—Strike: Strike: Strike: Organize! Organize! Organize!

All New England is in revolt. From every State come rumors of war. The workers in every city, town and hamlet have awakened to a knowledge of their power. Organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World are being called for from every factory, mill and workshop.

Lawrence and its story is engraved in the hearts and minds of hundreds of thousands of hitherto patient, almost despairing, workers. Long years of oppression and industrial tyranny have come to a head, and the workers are out for blood.

The week in Lawrence has been one of constant agitation and organization. The victory of the textile workers has inspired all other workers to do the same, and the I. W. W. is enrolling members by the thousands.

On Monday the workers in three box and lumber works struck for a reduction of hours and an increase of pay. They proceeded to the I. W. W. headquarters, where they were assisted in organizing and drawing up their demands, which were for a 10 per cent wage increase, a reduction of hours from 58 to 54 a week, double pay for overtime and no discrimination.

The third employer conceded all but the 10 per cent increase, explaining that he could not pay the wage demanded and remain in business. The workers informed him that they had no interest in his business, that he had never consulted them as to how it should be run, and that they did not propose to trouble themselves about anything but 10 per cent increase.

At the same time the men's competitors offered to share his workers between them and put their fellow employer out of business. He stood out for 24 hours and then capitulated. Following on the heels of this strike and victory came trouble in the Wood mill, where strikers who had returned to work were being discriminated against, contrary to the agreement under which they had gone back. Committees were appointed and the agent, Lamonte, waited upon and informed that the discrimination must stop or the mills would be tied up again.

For one whole day a renewal of the general strike hovered in the balance, and it was only when the agent received peremptory orders from the Boston office that the matter was adjusted.

The next day the strike headquarters, the Franco-Belgian Hall, was invaded by several hundred Franco-Belgian workers who had struck in protest against discrimination exercised by the loom fixers, who had been scabbing during the strike. The fixers refused to fix the looms for the returned workers and insulted and annoyed them in every way possible. The walkout was the result, and again a complete tieup was threatened. Finally a committee was appointed to see the agent, and the workers returned to the looms. Pending the report of the committee they employed sabotage.

They went to their looms, but no cloth was woven. The weavers stood with folded arms, doing nothing, saying nothing, merely waiting to hear what the committee reported. After two hours the committee returned, the loom fixers were suitably attended to and the matter dropped.

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BOY SCOUT JAUNTILY ADMITS KILLING THE PLAYING SCHOOLBOY

(Continued from page 1.)

if he didn't bring the gun along. Mrs. Crawford then got the rifle. About 6 o'clock Saturday night Mrs. Crawford heard some one run in the door. Looking down, she saw the boy come in and leave the gun and run out again.

The Jarvis boy told the detectives that the boys with him were Walter Russell, 11 years old, and Royal Beden, of about the same age, who lives somewhere on Clay avenue, and Frank Seitz, 8 years old, and his brother August, 6 years old, who live in the same house with Jarvis. The Seitz boys went home after the shooting and told their parents what a good time they had had out with the scouts, but they did not say anything about the shooting.

The funeral of the Luckhardt boy will be held from his home, on the ground floor, behind the pork and provision store, which his father, Sebastian Luckhardt, runs at that address, at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

Paul Quinn, the captain of the company, with seven boys of the company, went to the Luckhardt apartment last night with a flag, which they placed on the coffin of the boy who had been killed by one of its members.

They asked Luckhardt for permission to take charge of the burial of his son, as they desired to give the victim of a Boy Scout full military honors in accordance with the code of the scouts. It has always been said that the Boy Scouts are anti-militarist. Luckhardt gave them no answer.

Luckhardt bought passage for himself and wife and their two boys in the expectation of taking the youngsters to Germany as soon as the school season is over to show them the scenes of his own and their mother's childhood. Henry was a pupil in Public School No. 2.

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Don't Talk Socialism

without first studying it, otherwise you may do the movement more harm than good. There are three ten-cent books that will put you on the right track if you give the proper study to each. They are *Step Talks on Economics*, by Marcy, *Industrial Socialism*, by Hayward and Bohn, and *Socialism Made Easy*, by Connolly. Send thirty cents in stamps and we will also mail you three late numbers of the *International Socialist Review*. This literature will start you right.

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Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.
UNION MADE BEER
OF AMERICA
THE ABOVE IS A TRUE FACSIMILE OF THE BREWERY WORKERS' LABEL. IT IS THE ONLY GUARANTEE THAT THE PRODUCT IS MADE BY UNION LABOR; THEREFORE, ALWAYS LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty
This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value. Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods.
HARRY LAWLER, Secy, 11 Waverly Place, New York

CUMMINS DRAFTS NEW-PENSION LAW

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Senator Cummins has introduced another pension plan for civil service employes, following their retirement from active service. His bill recommends that all civil service employes, so far as pensions are concerned, shall be divided into two groups, the first including railway mail clerks, city letter carriers, rural letter carriers and mechanics, and the second all those employes not mentioned in the first group. Those named in group 1 are to be retired at the age of 65 years and those in group 2 at the age of 70 years.

The bill also provides for deducting from the wages of employes an amount computed to be nearest one-tenth of a dollar that will be sufficient, with interest thereon at 4 per cent, compounded annually, to accumulate for each employe \$5,000. This fund was to be invested by a board created for that purpose, and should any employe leave the service either through dismissal or resignation the sum paid into the fund will be returned.

De Lancy Nicoll last night gave out a statement telling of the circumstances of the receipt of the letter threatening his life if he did not pay \$10,000. Nicoll was asked if the handwriting and the English used in the letter indicated the writer a person of intelligence. "A person of intelligence, having a good knowledge of English, I should say," said he.

"Do you connect the writer of the letter you received with the person who sent the bomb to Judge Rosenthal?" was asked. "Why, no. I don't think there is any real ground for thinking there is any connection between the cases," he said. Nicoll declined to give out a copy of the letter which had come to him.

DE LANCEY NICOLL TELLS OF THREATENING LETTER

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A MEMORIAL MEETING

Of Parents and Relatives of the Victims of the Triangle Fire
WILL BE HELD ON
Monday, March 25, 8 P. M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL
19 St. Marks Place (8th Street).
SPEAKERS—
Joshua Wanhope Jacob Panken B. Vladek
Dr. Maurice H. Harris Maurice Salim
S. Janowski Editor *Free Worker* Stimm Ab. Barof Chairman
ADMISSION FREE

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Owned and Controlled by the Labor Lyeum Association. Telephone 3241 Williamsburg.

Labor Temple
Workmen's Educational Association.
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls.
Telephone 1102.
Free Library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

ARLINGTON HALL
19 St. Marks Place
Elegant hall for balls and concerts, wedding and banquets; modern bowling alley; a Billiard, Pool.

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HARRY LAWLER, Secy, 11 Waverly Place, New York

MUSIC

ARION AND LIEDERKRANZ MAENNERCHOERE HEARD SUCCESSIVELY IN GALA BENEFIT CONCERT, WHICH THE ENCORE DEMANDS OF A MONSTER AUDIENCE LENGTHENS INTO A TWO-AND-A-HALF HOUR SESSION, WHEREIN ALSO MME. GADSKI AND THE VOLPE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA FIGURE IN EXCERPTS FROM WAGNER OPERAS.

By Harry Chapin Plummer.

Splendid examples of German lieder... employed with the Arion chorus to reveal the charm and grace of the lyric.

Gowned in a veritable "symphony" of black and white... MME. GADSKI sang with the orchestra the aria "Dieu! heure! Hallelu!"

The "Rienzi" overture, which opened the program, was interpreted in excellent form by Arnold Volpe and his forces.

The "Rienzi" overture, which opened the program, was interpreted in excellent form by Arnold Volpe and his forces.

SPORTS

GIBBONS-DENNING BOUT SHOULD BE A HUMMER

By JOHN J. HAAS.

The bout tomorrow night at the Fairmont A. C. between Mike Gibbons and Jack Denning should prove mighty interesting.

Mike Gibbons, the crack St. Paul boxer, has proved the best find of the year. Gibbons arrived here six months ago a total stranger.

Denning has won every bout he has participated in since his short life in the business of course with the exception of the bout with Coffey.

10-ROUND BOUTS STIR LONG ACRE CROWD

The Long Acre Club was well filled Saturday night with spectators who witnessed one of the best boxing shows run off there since the first of the year.

Besides the usual preliminary and semi-final contests, the fans were stirred by two exciting ten-round battles which went the limit.

Joe Madden, the husky Italian lightweight, fought a fast ten-round draw with Kid Barnes in the preceding contest, which also was a thriller from the start to the finish.

HYDRO-AERO RACES BEGUN AT MONACO

MONACO, March 24.—The hydro-aeroplanes began here today with a great crowd watching the wonderful evolutions of the machines.

The weather was favorable for the tests. Paulhan was successful in four tests in alighting and starting in calm and rough water.

FIVE DAYS MORE IN ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 24.—The Highlanders have five more days in Atlanta and expect to crowd a good deal of work into these five days if they are allowed to do so by the weather.

Jacobs, who lives with his grandfather, Oscar D. Madge, at 525 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, is also charged with felonious assault upon Detective O'Neil.

O'Neil saw two young men enter an apartment house at 408 Washington street, Brooklyn.

When Gibbons was arrested, the police say, they found tools similar to those used by burglars in his room.

CHANGE IN LEGIEN'S TOUR.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A slight change has been made necessary, owing to arrangements which were overlooked at the time of compiling the schedule for Carl Legien's speaking tour in this country.

The change assigns Legien, Socialist member of the Reichstag, at Milwaukee for Friday night, May 3, instead of Saturday, and the Chicago meeting will be held on Sunday afternoon, May 5.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Men and Religion SPENDING MONEY in advertising just to tell people the Churches are interested in them! Certainly—Why Not? The Churches are all the time spending money and labor and life for that very purpose.

DIVORCE ONLY FOR O. W. WUERTZ EUGENE REASONS Pianos and Player Pianos Dr. Coit Says Interest of Community Alone Should Be Considered.

LEGAL NOTICES. SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK COUNTY, THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against PINYU LOWENFELD and others, Defendants.

LEGAL NOTICES. SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK COUNTY, THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against PINYU LOWENFELD and others, Defendants.

LEGAL NOTICES. SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK COUNTY, THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against PINYU LOWENFELD and others, Defendants.

LEGAL NOTICES. SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK COUNTY, THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against PINYU LOWENFELD and others, Defendants.

LEGAL NOTICES. SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK COUNTY, THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against PINYU LOWENFELD and others, Defendants.

AMUSEMENTS. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. TWICE DAILY. BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS. AND THE BEAUTIFUL CLEOPATRA. ADMISSION TO ALL, 25c & 50c.

PROSPECT THEATRE. Prospect & Westchester av. EYE-EXAM. 3:15. Matinee Tomorrow. The Merchant of Venice. Sunday—Cotton on Vanderbilt & Morris Picturama. Next Week—"SEVEN DAYS."

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK COUNTY, THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against PINYU LOWENFELD and others, Defendants.

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ROYAL ALBANIAN STRING ORCHESTRA, WHICH WILL GIVE ITS DEBUT CONCERT IN THE UNITED STATES THURSDAY EVENING, IN CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF NICHOLAS LAVDAS, PRESENTING SELECTIONS FROM BOTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MUSIC.

anything like rivalry was in the air... with notably even ensemble. Grieg's "Liedle Suite" of four movements, played with beautiful spirit, came in for lively applause and the final movement, a "March of the Dwarfs," had to be repeated.

CEASAR FRANCK, BACH AND WIDOR FEATURED ON FREE RECITAL PROGRAM, TODAY, IN CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE. BY W. L. FARNAM, MONTREAL ORGANIST.

AMERICANS CHARGED WITH BREAKING STRIKE. TACOMA, Wash., March 24.—The strike of the employes of ten lumber mills at Hoquiam and Aberdeen, brought about by "industrial workers," is alleged to have been broken by replacing the striking foreigners with American scabs.

Call Advertisers' Directory. PHYSICAL CULTURE Restaurants. MANHATTAN. CLOTHIERS, GENTS' FURNISHERS AND HATTERS. MASSACHUSETTS. ATTORNEYS, COUNSELORS AT LAW—Boston.

MARKED DECREASE IN ILLITERACY IN U. S. WASHINGTON, March 24.—A preliminary statement of the results of the thirteenth census enumeration regarding illiteracy in the United States has just been made public by the Bureau of Census.

WRESTLING UPTOWN TOMORROW. Lex Bersin, the former wrestling champion of the United States Navy, will meet Ed Delivuk at the Harlem Music Hall, 125th street, near Seventh avenue.

DRY SUNDAY IN PATERSON. Pressure of the old "Blue Law" was applied in Paterson, N. J., yesterday, and every store in the city, except drug stores, was closed.

CHANGE IN LEGIEN'S TOUR. WASHINGTON, March 24.—A slight change has been made necessary, owing to arrangements which were overlooked at the time of compiling the schedule for Carl Legien's speaking tour in this country.

PHOSSY-JAW VICTIM STIRS LEGISLATORS

Hughes-Esch Match Bill Comes Before Congress This Week.

When the Hughes-Esch match bill comes up before the House in Washington early this week, a unanimous vote in its favor is expected.

Congress has been stirred by the news of the death of John Werner, the phossy jaw match worker who dropped dead as he stepped aboard the White Star liner Oceanic in New York a few days ago.

Warner's picture showing the effects of two operations for "phossy jaw" had been shown in an exhibit presented as evidence to the Committee on Ways and Means in January, when they were considering the match bill, which would prohibit the use of poisonous phosphorus in matches.

When Werner had become infected with the poison after working a year and four months in a match factory in Ashland, Ohio, he sued the company for \$10,000, but failed to get one cent.

A Penniless Outcast.

On account of the loathsome character of the disease, Werner made his home alone in a little shed near the railroad tracks. He sent his wife and daughter back to Germany with the help of relatives over there.

Unable to work, he took him three years to collect from sympathetic former fellow workers the necessary sum for his own passage to Germany. Coming to New York on account of his disease, he was refused passage on the Finland, and at the last moment secured it on the Oceanic.

Weak from "phossy jaw," his anxiety about the journey was too much, and five minutes after boarding the Oceanic he fell to the deck dead.

There is every prospect that the match bill will be passed without opposition when it comes up before the House in a day or two.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

"The European Situation" will be the subject of Miss Georgia Roberts' lecture on present events this morning at 11 o'clock in the Berkeley Theater, 22 West 44th street.

This evening at Palm Garden, 58th street between Third and Lexington avenues, will be held the second annual reception and ball of Woman's Auxiliary No. 29, an adjunct of Typographical Union No. 6. The proceeds are to be used to create a fund for ill or incapacitated members.

Under the auspices of the Jewish Big Brothers, Thomas D. Walsh, superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, will lecture on "The Origin and Development of the Child Caring Problem" at the University Settlement, 111 Broadway street. Lecture begins at 8:15.

At the next dinner of the Twilight Club, to be held at the Aldine Club on Friday evening, March 29, at 6:30 o'clock, the subject of the discussion will be "Shall We Annihilate, Regulate or Assimilate the Trusts?" The speakers will be Morris Hillquit, John Moody, Herbert N. Carson, William S. Andrews, Henry Rodman Blake, Charles Strauss and Charles H. Ingersoll, toast master.

The advocates of both Zionism and Socialism are cordially invited to attend this evening's meeting of the Yorkville Socialist Debating Society, which will be held at 1461 Third avenue, near 53d street, the headquarters of Branch 6. This organization is under the auspices of Branch 6. "Can a Socialist Consistently Advocate Zionism" will be the subject for discussion and will be participated in by Emil Meyer, William L. Sackheim, Louis A. Baum, H. D. Osgood and others. Free admission to all. No collection taken. Doors open at 8:15 o'clock.

PERE MARQUETTE SETTLEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—An arbitration board appointed under the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act of Canada has just given an award in favor of the members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees as against the Pere Marquette and its officials. The act under the settlement was made compulsory, and this is the sixth or seventh time that it has been invoked by the organization referred to.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. NEW YORK.

When full eye troubles with your eyes, have your eyes examined and if glasses are necessary, have them made at

Dr. B. L. Becker's
OPTICAL PLAZA
201 East Broadway, Tel. 6285 Orchard.
Branch: 122 Essex Ave., bet. 118th and 119th Sts.
1100 Park Ave., bet. Broadway and East End.
I am with The Call since The Call started.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. BROOKLYN.

I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician,
1026 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Glasses, \$1 & up. Open Ev'g.

DENTISTS—New York and Brooklyn.

DR. A. CARR, SURGEON DENTIST.
Special Liberal Prices for Comrades.
335 E. 84th St. Tel. 3967 Lenox.

DR. S. BERLIN, SURGEON DENTIST.
22 East 108th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 340-L Harlem.

Dr. Ph. Lewin
Surgeon Dentist
530 Broadway, Cor. 14th St., Bronx.

Dr. S. S. Aber
Surgeon Dentist
1780 Fulton Ave., Cor. 178th St., Bronx.

FREE LECTURES IN NEW YORK TONIGHT

Free public lectures, most of them illustrated by stereoscopic views or motion pictures, will be delivered in New York tonight, under the auspices of the Board of Education, as follows, beginning at 8:15 o'clock:

MANHATTAN.

Stuyvesant High School, 15th street, west of First avenue: "Edward MacDowell." Miss Marygrove Morrison.

Public School 27, 42d street, east of Third avenue: "Othello." Algonquin Troupe.

Public School 46, 135th street and St. Nicholas avenue: "Unconsciousness." Daniel R. Lucas, M. D.

Public School 51, 325 West 44th street: "Siam, Land of the Panung and Yellow Robes." Charles S. Bradock, Ph. D., M. D.

Public School 59, 235 East 57th street: "Marseilles and the Riviera." Prof. Charles U. Clark.

Public School 62, Essex and Norfolk streets: "Koenigsacker." Mrs. Caroline K. Goldberg.

Public School 119, 133d street, east of Eighth avenue: "Scotland, Romantic and Picturesque." Glen Arnold Grove.

Public School 158, Avenue A and East 77th street: "Among the Cannibals on the Upper Congo." Gabriel Reid Maguire.

Public School 159, 241 East 119th street: "Unconsciousness." Charles E. Webster, M. D.

Public School 165, 165th street, west of Amsterdam avenue: "Electricity and Chemistry." Charles L. Harrington.

Public School 188, Lewis and East Houston streets: "Broadway, Old and New." Stephen Jenkins.

New York Public Library, 112 East 96th street: "Korea." William E. Griffis, L. H. D.

St. Columba Hall, 345 West 25th street: "Charles Dickens." Charles H. Govan.

St. Luke's Hall, 453 Hudson street: "Carlyle and Leadership." Prof. Stockton Axson.

St. Peter's Hall, 20th street, west of Eighth avenue: "Songs of the Cowboy." Prof. John A. Lomax.

BROOKLYN.

Moria High School, 166th street and Boston road: "Miss Bronte and the Study of Emotion." Charles F. Horne, Ph. D.

Public School 7, Kingsbridge avenue and 222d street: "The Land of Evangelism." Edward P. Crowell, M. D.

Public School 27, St. Ann's avenue and 148th street: "The Simplicity of Music." Mrs. Mary Gregory Murray.

Lafayette Hall, Alexander avenue and 137th street: "Macbeth." Alexander I. Korke.

BROOKLYN.

Commercial High School, Albany avenue: "Under the Roof of the World." Samuel Alden Ferrine.

Eastern District High School, Marcy avenue: "Goethe: Man the Mirror of the World." Prof. Christian Gaudin.

Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush avenue: "The Boxer War." Sydney Neville Usher.

Manual Training High School, Seventh avenue and 5th street: "Songs and Stories of America's Pioneers and Tennessee Mountaineers." Miss Bertie K. Shipley.

Public School 6, Baltic street: "Forestry and Forestry Operations in the United States." Samuel F. Mersebaun.

Public School 116, Knickerbocker avenue: "Panama Canal, Past and Present." Guy W. Culin.

Public School 137, Saratoga avenue: "Constantinople." William D. P. Bliss.

Public School 155, Herkimer street: "Charles Dickens." Miss Rose F. Egan.

Public School 159, Pitkin avenue: "Guatemala." Thomas Edward Potterton, D. D.

Public School 164, Fourteenth avenue and 42d street: "Knowing Our Wild Birds." Herbert K. Job.

Brooklyn Public Library, Bushwick and DeKalb avenues: "Bruges, Bruxelles and the Field of Waterloo." Miss A. Helene Magrath.

Brooklyn Public Library, Norman avenue and Leonard street: "The Fading of the Frontier." Axel Hull Fish.

Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, Bedford avenue and Monroe street: "Schumann, the Poet of the Piano (1810)." Miss Margaret Anderson.

Association Hall, 11 Bond street: "Othello." William H. Fleming.

QUEENS.

Richmond High School, Stoothoff avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I.: "Persia." Col. Marston Newton.

Public School 1, 9th street and Van Alst avenue, Long Island City: "Molecular Forces." J. Loring Arnold, Ph. D.

Public School 11, Woodside avenue, Woodside, L. I.: "The Making of a Newspaper." Frank L. Blanchard.

Public School 22, Sanford avenue, Flushing: "Hunting and Travel in East Equatorial Africa." Francis T. Colby, F. R. G. S.

Public School 34, Springfield road, Queens, L. I.: "Distinguished Names in Roman History." Albert L. Merphion.

Public School 58, Calappa avenue, Ridgewood Heights, L. I.: "The Government of England." A. Franklin Ross, Ph. D.

RICHMOND.

Public School 6, Rossville avenue, Rossville, S. I.: "Cities and Lakes of Northern Italy." E. Cleaves Chorley.

Great Kills Moravian Church, Hillside avenue, Great Kills, S. I.: "Corn Is King of Crops." George Donaldson, Ph. D.

Newark, N. J.

Belmont Avenue School, Belmont avenue, corner West Kinney street, "Lincoln." Part II, Henry R. Rose.

Elliot Street School, Elliot street, corner Sumner avenue: "Passion Play." Arthur K. Peck.

Fourteenth Avenue School, Fourteenth avenue, corner South 9th street: "Passion Play." J. A. Hodgkinson.

Lincoln School, Richelleu terrace, near Cliff street: "Rees and Blossoms." Morton C. Leonard.

North 7th Street School, North 7th street, near Park avenue: "Hiawatha." A. T. Kempton.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear. The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business Meetings.

Women's Committee, Branch 2—22 Rutgers street. Important business. Every member is requested to attend.

Branch 10—Jumel Building, 162d street and Amsterdam avenue. Regular business meeting. Comrades are urged to come early and get important business out of the way. If time permitted, the Question Box will be inaugurated. Earnest, informative, interesting meetings are the rule nowadays in Branch 10.

Slovak Branch—324 West 71st street.

Socialist Singing Society.

The Socialist Singing Society of New York will meet this evening at the headquarters of Branch 7, 143 East 103d street. The society has already learned a few revolutionary songs in four voices.

Organizer Sol Bromberg says of the society's progress: "Professional musicians who have attended the sessions of the class say that the progress made is wonderful and a credit to our instructor, Max Persin, with exceptional skill and perseverance. The lessons in reading notes and general musical education that take place every Tuesday evening at 8:15 o'clock help our members to sing with more understanding and musical taste. Lack of previous musical training is no bar to joining the class. The only thing that prevents us now from participating in big Socialist meetings is our small membership, which must immediately be increased. All who are able to do so are urgently requested to join the society right now."

Branch 3 Lecture Tonight.

August Claessens will deliver the tenth lecture of his course at Branch 3 headquarters, 264 East 10th street, this evening. His subject will be "Woman and White Slavery." Admission free.

BROOKLYN.

Business Meetings.

Brooklyn Call Conference—257 Wiloughby avenue. Every delegate is requested to be present.

21st A. D. Branch 3—Liberty Hall, 142 McKibbin street. All members are requested to attend, as this is the last chance to vote on the election of delegates to the national convention, and also a discussion will be opened by Comrade Morris Wolfman on "Socialism and Morality."

25th A. D. Branch 2—1701 Pitkin avenue. This will be the last chance to vote on delegates to the national convention. Donations to be disposed of at the hall on April 6 can be brought to headquarters tonight. Organizer Huruk appeals to every member to be present.

Brownsville's April Ball.

Probably the only place butterflies and spring flowers will be found on April 6 in the Brownsville district will be at New Palm Garden, Sackman street and Liberty avenue, where the Brownsville Socialists will hold their butterfly and flower ball. The Ball Committee says flowers and butterflies will both be plentiful at the affair. This is the big social event of the year among Brownsville Socialists and a record breaking crowd is expected to attend. Flowers will be given free to all the ladies present.

HARTFORD, CONN.

The Socialist Sunday School Committee will give its third public whist Tuesday, March 26, at 8 o'clock sharp, at the Socialist headquarters, 285 Asylum street. This third whist is given by request and a goodly number are expected to attend. Prizes will be given away and a very sociable evening is assured to all. Tickets only 10 cents. Those who desire to join in the whist are requested to come in time to start with the rest.

BOSTON.

The Boston Socialist party is sending the following communication on the May Day demonstration to the labor unions and other progressive organizations of the Hub:

"The Socialist party of Boston and vicinity, together with other workers, will celebrate the 1st of May and hold a demonstration and a mass meeting Wednesday evening, May 1. The committee hereby invites your organization to send two delegates to the joint conference for the purpose of making all arrangements.

"The world over, wherever the modern wage system exists and the workers are exploited, they are mustering their forces and marshaling their bat-

allions for the celebration of the 1st of May.

"Celebrating the 1st of May, be it in France, Russia, England, Germany or Japan, the workers do it with one idea in mind, that only through the solidarity of labor is there hope to accomplish the emancipation of the working class. By leaving the workhouse and celebrating the 1st of May, the workers the world over express their hostility to the wage system and emphasize their demand for the shortening of the hours of labor.

"For further information apply to Socialist headquarters, 14 Park square, Boston. The conference meets Wednesday evening, April 3, at 14 Park square, Boston.

BOSTON SOCIALIST PARTY CLUB.

"FRED R. CHASE, Chairman.
"JOHN M'LAUREN, Secretary.
"Of the Committee."

George B. Leon writes as follows: "The first Syrian branch of the Socialist movement has been organized in Boston at 72 Oak street, with a membership of two comrades. This is only a starting point. A great work is manifested and a larger hall has been engaged to accommodate those applying for admission. This is one of the benefits incurred by the Lawrence strike, in teaching the working class the advisability of organization, coupled with the class conscious teachings of the New York Call and the Little Old Appeal. Everything indicates a bright and aggressive future for the club."

WILMINGTON, DEL.

On the initiative and advice of Adam Ostrowski of New York, organizer of the Polish Section Socialist party, who lectured in this city on the 14th of February under the auspices of the Polish Branch Socialist party, his subject being "The Aim and Object of the Socialist Party," it was decided to take up subscriptions for the strikers in Lawrence, Mass. The following are the names of the comrades who acted as collectors and the amount collected by each:

Wladyslaw Mikolajczyk, \$11.25; Joseph Sulanski, \$8; Wladyslaw Wlodkowski, \$4.10; Wilhelm Fernas, \$3.25; John Tomczak, \$2.25; Stanislaw Wyzanski, \$2.20; Wladyslaw Jasnowski, \$2.50; Juljan Lenkiewicz, \$1.25; Frank Lewandowski, \$1.15; Wladyslaw Borecki, \$1.88; John T. Wlodkowski, \$1; total, \$42.92.

Of this sum \$42 was sent to Joseph Bedard, 9 Mason street, Lawrence, Mass., the secretary of the Central Strike Committee. Twenty-three cents was the cost of sending the money order.

EUROPEAN NOTES

PORTUGAL.

The Socialist party of Portugal has issued the following manifesto to the people of Lisbon and all Portugal:

"Seldom in the history of Portugal has society passed through such severe crises as in our days. Seldom has the mass of organized proletarians, and especially the Socialist party, in whose name this manifesto is issued, had to struggle through such critical and dangerous times. At no time, however, has the Socialist party had a better opportunity to show the workers the correctness of its policy, which has hitherto been so little appreciated in Portugal. The Socialists of Portugal, who have been organized since 1875, constitute a section of the great modern international labor movement, which in these days has gained one of the greatest victories in a European country, hitherto regarded as conservative.

"The strike is a weapon which serves sometimes for defense, sometimes for attack, a weapon urgently needed by the proletariat in the struggle with the capitalist forces. But, just as a poison which is deadly if used to excess, may have a healing effect if taken in small, carefully regulated doses, so a strike, if it is undertaken after calm examination and consideration, is sure to succeed. In the contrary case there is danger that it may aggravate the already unhappy condition of the working class. In the large advanced, industrial nations the class struggle between the working class and the capitalists is an organized struggle. The proletariat studies the possibilities, the practicability, and the chance of success, and also the material and moral support on which it will be able to reckon during the struggle.

"The result is that no strike, whatever its object, may be declared without all those directly interested being able to express their opinion by a general ballot. Above all, this ballot has to be taken by all the labor organizations when it is a question of a general strike. It is not permissible for the proletariat's best weapon to be used in the interest of certain fraudulent elements, who pretend to use it for the benefit of the proletariat, but in reality have only their own, egoistic objects in view and thereby worsen the lot of the proletariat.

"By reason of these opinions on the part of the Socialist party and of the trade union movement, it must be stated that if the party and the unions had been consulted before the declaration of the last general strike in Lisbon they would not have given their consent to such an adventurous undertaking. The Portuguese section of the International is guided by the scientific principles of Socialism. It realizes that a State, whether a monarchy or republic, is always a capitalist stronghold. Not until the majority of the people are permeated with and convinced of the truth of the Socialist conception will they be able to create laws and a State for themselves. But till that time it is perfectly useless to waste strength fighting against a system of government, except it be a case of defending the general liberties, such as the right of assembly, the suffrage, etc. It is regrettable that the government should have adopted such unnecessarily severe measures. Dangerous as the situation was, it did not justify the suspension of the constitutional guarantees in Lisbon.

"The Socialist party, therefore, directs to the proletariat, and especially to its trade union comrades, the ap-

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peak. Be circumspect, calm and persevering, so that the Socialist party may emerge from these critical days strengthened both morally and materially.

THE EXECUTIVE.

SWITZERLAND.

The session of the Federal Council began in Bern on March 4. The Socialist Deputies, now seven strong, had already met to consider the bills and to appoint their speakers. They unanimously agreed to vote against the new military expenditure of 31,000,000 francs for the rearming of the infantry and new cannon for fortifications, munition, etc. More millions are also demanded for the building of arsenals, etc. And these demands are safe from the referendum by virtue of the fact that added to the bill is the phrase, "Not generally binding." Great struggles are likely to take place between the Socialists and the other parties.

The Socialists are also demanding a second representative on the Federal Council, for which post Comrade Zerragen, an excellent lawyer, is suggested. The Socialist already on the body is Alexander Reisch, who helped to found the Social Democratic party in 1888, and was its president for several years.

RUSSIA.

The Social Democratic members of the Reichstag and of the Landtag in the various German States have issued the following declaration:

"On June 14, 1907, the Russian Government brought a charge of high treason against the fifty-two persons who composed the Social Democratic group in the second Duma, and demanded that they be immediately given up to the courts. The Imperial Duma Commission, after examining the charges, refused to give them up, whereupon the government, on June 3 to 17, committed a coup d'etat, dissolving the Duma and throwing thirty-seven members of the Social Democratic group into prison. Brought before a special court, the accused were, on December 1 to 11, 1907, behind closed doors, with a few exceptions, condemned to long terms of penal servitude and lifelong banishment to Siberia. After four years' unpeppering suffering on the part of the condemned Deputies, after the martyrdom of Dechaparidze and Dachugeli, it has been discovered that the conviction was based on a plot by the St. Petersburg police (Ochrana), and that the perjured statements of spies was the chief evidence.

"Already the above mentioned Duma Commission was (as was stated at a sitting of the present Imperial Duma, Teslenko, the Deputy of the Constitutional Democrats) came unanimously to the conviction that there had been no conspiracy on the part of the Social Democratic group, but a conspiracy on the part of the Ochrana against the second Imperial Duma. The confessions of a former agent of the St. Petersburg political police, Boleslaw Brodski, as well as other disclosures, have made this suspicion a certainty. And yet the Russian Minister of Justice has refused to set on foot an inquiry on Brodski's detailed statements. In vain the opposition parties of the Duma have tried to bring about a public investigation into the matter. From the feeling of parliamentary solidarity we, the undersigned members of German parliaments, consider that we have the right to join in the demand already heard on all sides for a revision of the trial of the unfortunate Russian Deputies, and that in the full light of publicity. In a few days the Duma will have to decide. In the name of civilization and humanity we raise our voices at the eleventh hour for the tortured victims who are pining in the Russian prisons and the Siberian desert. We expect that the Duma will stake everything to procure a hearing for that justice which has thus been set at defiance.

"Berlin, Feb. 29, 1912."
(Signatures follow.)

SPECIAL NOTICE

Foreign born comrades and others who wish to learn the English language and accent are assured of the service of a competent instructor. Those who wish to study the mechanics of the language—grammar, rhetoric and composition—and those further advanced who are preparing for college or the regents will find that this system of teaching will take them further and faster than that of a preparatory school. Students also preparing for the civil service and regents in arithmetic, geography, history, Latin and English or American literature. Experience. Two years' teaching in Danish Government school; classes at the White Rose Mission and 43d street. Young Men's Christian Association. Teachers: Charles Edward Russell, Dr. Berlin, Moses Oppenheimer, Sol Fieldman and Herman Simpson.

Terms arranged upon application to Hubert H. Harrison, 231 West 134th street.—Adv.

PAINTERS SECURE INCREASE.

HAMILTON, Ontario, March 24.—The members of the Painters' Union here have secured an increase of 2 1/2 cents per hour. Negotiations have been on for some time and an amicable agreement was reached through the Master House Painters' Association.

MACHINISTS STRIKE SETTLED.

HAMILTON, Ontario, March 24.—The machinists and helpers of Fort William struck at the Canada Iron Foundry for an increase of 5 cents per hour. After being out about ten days the strike was settled on a satisfactory basis.

FAKING ADVERTISERS TO BE PROSECUTED

Evidence for the purpose of proceeding against advertisers publishing "grossly misleading" statements is being collected by the "Vigilance Committee" of a local advertising men's organization. A fund of \$25,000, to which contributions are invited, will be used for the purpose of investigation, retaining counsel and the purchase of articles sold under misrepresentation.

The section of the law under which proceedings can be instituted is as follows:

"Any person, firm, corporation or association, or any employe thereof, who, in a newspaper, circular or other publication published in this State, knowingly makes or disseminates any statement or assertion of fact concerning the quality, value, the method of production or manufacture, or the reason for the price of his or her merchandise, or the possession of rewards, prizes or distinctions conferred on account of such merchandise, or the motive or purpose of such sale, intended to give the appearance of an offer advantageous to the purchaser which is untrue or calculated to mislead, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person, firm, corporation or association or any employe thereof who violates any provision of this section shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

"The expression 'article of merchandise' as used in this article signifies any goods, wares, works of art, commodity, compound, mixture or other preparation or thing which may be lawfully kept or offered for sale."

It is said that consignment has hit the various camps of political quacks who, fearing prosecution, are hurriedly to discontinue advertising their economic curatives and political nostrums. Yellow coated love potions, as advertised and administered by Billie Huid: (Old Doc. Bryan's Generous Mud Bath, Teddy's Tough Tablets for Troubles

JOB PEDDLER CAUGHT.

Extorted Money From Girls (Chance to Work.

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 24.—A practice has been uncovered in this city whereby working girls have been made victims. Recently the fact was revealed that in the mills of the Farr Alpaca Company foremen have been in the habit of selling jobs to girls.

In one instance, it is reported that \$10 was taken from a young woman and she was promised the first vacancy in a certain department. Evidently the foreman got mixed and gave another young lady, whom he had made a previous promise to, the vacancy which had occurred.

The other girl, incensed at the treatment, went to the superintendent and as a consequence the foreman was discharged. It is stated that this practice has been common.

Classified Advertisements

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UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 390.
Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 106 W. 31st St. Meetings every Monday, 8 p.m. to 12 a.m. Delegates Body meets every fourth Monday, 8 p.m.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL 291. Meets every Monday, 8 p.m. at 225 East 13th St., New York. Secy., 201 E. 13th St., East 13th St., New York. Employment office, 142 E. 90th St.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 471. Meets every Monday, 8 p.m. at 225 East 13th St., New York. Secy., 201 E. 13th St., East 13th St., New York. Employment office, 142 E. 90th St.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 471. Meets every Monday, 8 p.m. at 225 East 13th St., New York. Secy., 201 E. 13th St., East 13th St., New York. Employment office, 142 E. 90th St.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund

6. MORRISANIA—Secy., C. Hochbaum, 877 6th Ave., New York. Chas. H. Wahn, 638 Eagle ave., Every 7th Monday, Broad Lane avenue, 705-707 Courtlandt ave.

8. PATERSON, N. J.—Fin. Secy., Chas. Booth, 406 Jefferson st., Paterson, N. J. Meets every 3rd Monday, 8 p.m. at 406 Jefferson st., Paterson, N. J. Secy., 406 Jefferson st., Paterson, N. J.

14. BRANCH GREENPOND—Meets the last Sunday of each month, 8 p.m. at 187 1/2 St. Peter's, Green Pond, N. Y. Secy., 99 Monitor st., Flushing.

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18. WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. H. H. 712 E. 81st St., Washington, D. C. Secy., 712 E. 81st St., Washington, D. C.

22. BRANCH NEWARK, N. J.—Headquarters Labor League, cor. 10th and Eighteenth Sts., Newark, N. J. Secy., John Frankenstein, 408 N. 10th St., Newark, N. J. Meets every 3rd Thursday of each month, 8 p.m. Branch Doctor, A. Fischer, 42 Blauvelt ave.

23. BLOOMINGDALE P. Pracht, 355 W. 84th St., New York. Chas. H. Wahn, 638 Eagle ave., Every 7th Monday, 705-707 Courtlandt ave.

24. HARBEN—Secy., E. Rabin, 205 E. 88th St., New York. Chas. H. Wahn, 638 Eagle ave., Every 7th Monday, 705-707 Courtlandt ave.

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26. ASTORIA—Fin. Secy., Otto A. Weber, 811 Eighth St., Astoria, Ore. Secy., 811 Eighth St., Astoria, Ore.

27. I. City, N. Y.—Dr. Paul O. Meyer, 216 Broadway, New York. Secy., 216 Broadway, New York.

28. HAMILTON, N. Y.—Secy., Christian Meyer, 111 Allen St., Hamilton, N. Y. Meets every 4th Tuesday, Labor League, 15-17 Allen St.

29. STAPLETON, N. Y.—Secy., George Johnson, 220 Broad st., New York. Secy., 220 Broad st., New York.

Workmen's Circle Directory

BRANCH NO. 1, Arbitrer Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at Capital Hall, 150 Nassau St., New York. Secy., 150 Nassau St., New York.

BRANCH NO. 2, 43rd Street, New York, meets every Friday evening at Capital Hall, 150 Nassau St., New York. Secy., 150 Nassau St., New York.

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The Call



THE MASTER THAT IS TO BE

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.
 Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. S. John Block, president; William Malby, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beekman.

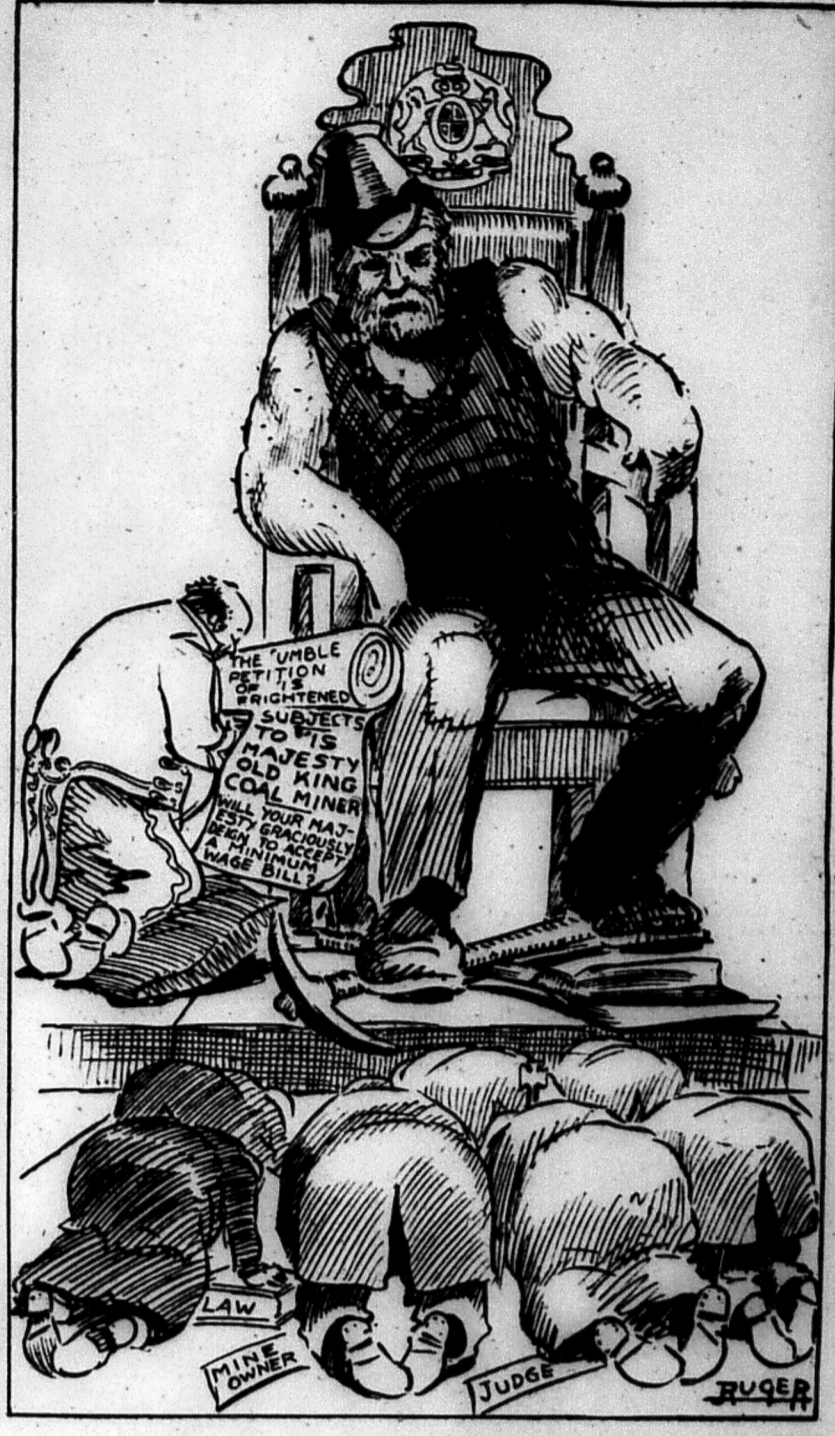
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For One Month	.20	.40	.50

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 Entered at the New York Postoffice as second class matter.

VOL. 5. MONDAY, MARCH 25. NO. 65.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS

It was said of olden time:
 "He hath put down the mighty from their seats, and hath exalted them of low degree."
 But in the present days, "God helps those who help themselves," and not until those of low degree raise themselves do the seats of the mighty shake and quiver and threaten to topple.
 Out of the black darkness of a thousand hideous coal pits the miners of England have risen, a million strong, lifted themselves literally out of the bowels of the earth, and confront their exploiters, the mighty ones of the land, who, astounded by the grimy apparition, now tremble in their seats, and in panic fear endeavor to placate the monstrous earth-gnome their oppression and exploitation has called forth from the depths of the pit.
 Gone is their arrogant assumption of superior ability, gone their pride of intellect and assurance of domination, vanished is the hope of exorcising by force of arms the terrible Labor genii they have called into such menacing being by their enchantments and incantations.
 With folded arms, this tremendous apparition, earth-stained and grimy with the ill-requited toil of centuries, with pick, shovel and crowbar lying idle at his feet, awaits what his erstwhile masters may decide.
 They have called him, and he waits. And the world of industry waits with him.
 For in a thousand mills the noise of the looms is stilled, and the wheels have ceased to revolve; on a thousand iron roads the mighty engines stand cold and idle; in a hundred harbors the giant steamships lie motionless at the docks or swing with the blind tides aimlessly at their moorings; in a thousand warehouses a million bales lie immovable—and Labor waits.
 And the mighty ones who have exalted themselves and who have lived in pleasure on the earth and been wanton, who have nourished their hearts as in a day of slaughter, and have kept back by fraud the hire of the laborers:
 Their gold and silver is cankered and their riches corrupted, and the rust of it is as witness against them and eateth their hearts as it were fire:
 And Labor waits.
 And in their high council chambers there is wonder and affright, and babbling of tongues and vain repetitions. And the high priests and the rulers and elders are confounded and know not what to do.
 For in their fear and anguish they are taking the holy vessels in the Temple of Mammon, their eternal laws of supply and demand, of wages and competition and freedom of contract, the sacred parchments which were written for them by their wise men, that their kingdom might endure forever, and casting the fragments of them as a peace offering at the feet of the grimy giant who waits outside.
 Though he asked them not, they offer unto him a "minimum wage" as a concession to his power: Not without much confusion and searching of hearts among themselves, for as a strong man armed they have kept their house, and now they fear that a stronger than they shall overcome them and rend from them their spoils and their place shall know them no more.
 And while the exploiters and oppressors of other lands look anxiously and fearfully for the outcome, knowing that in the fullness of time they, too, will be confronted with the same menacing apparition—
 Labor waits with folded arms—considering, deliberating.
 For he is beginning to understand his erstwhile masters: their deceit, treachery, hypocrisy and cunning; the innumerable times he has been deceived by their false promises; their gifts of Dead Sea apples that have turned to dust and ashes in his mouth; their cruelty and vengeance in former years when they deemed him helpless; their present hypocritical whining anent the sufferings of the poor, and their sudden solicitude for the "humanity" they have heretofore exploited and defrauded and trampled under their hoofs.
 He is wary of their promises—and he waits.
 It is their move.
 Down in the darkness of the mine, toiling, sweating, dying in heat and cold, racked with disease and tormented with hunger, he has been brooding upon these things, while his labor sent the national lifeblood coursing through the arteries of industry and production, and upon his shoulders was being borne the burden of the world—the world which his oppressors deemed their rightful heritage, and which is now quivering and crumbling underneath them as the result of his arising: Just as nineteen hundred years since, it is recorded the earth was shaken and the veil of the temple rent in twain as a portent of another resurrection that was to come.
 For Labor has arisen, and his arising is rending the veil of the Temple of Mammon, of the money changers, and threatens to topple the mighty ones of earth from their seats.
 He may know not to the full the purport of his own arising; he may, perhaps, through some slight concession, be temporarily sent back in sullen satisfaction to the pit whence he has dugged himself, after digging for centuries for others; he may not as yet understand to the full his own power, nor formulate all his heart's desires; but he is learning; he is acquiring knowledge; even in the dark and hideous coal pit, the partial light of Socialism has found its way to him, and when he stands in its full, blazing beams he will know to the uttermost what he demands, and why, and realize he has the power to take, if any dare refuse.
 Ignorant he may be, but he is acquiring knowledge. Labor, the Caliban of modern society, is learning his letters. Ugly, misshapen, monstrous as he may appear to the cultured aristocrat and the exploiter who has usurped the "divine right" of the old kings of earth, he is yet the work of their hands, he is what they have made him in the past, and the measure they have made out to him he will in turn mete to them. For he is the child of capitalism, and the heir apparent, slowly and painfully acquiring the knowledge of his heirship, and his heritage, the earth. That earth, on which for centuries he was deemed, and so deemed himself, a beast of burden, is his, when he has acquired full knowledge of his possession thereof. His claim will then be his title, and none can question it.
 The knowledge he now lacks is possessed by his masters. Well they know his arising means the beginning of the end for them. And



right well do they know that though they may persuade him back to the pit with large promises and meager concessions, he will arise again and again, ever mightier than before, and others with him, finally comprehending his full wants, and their powerlessness to resist his demands. That when he and his fellow toilers, those who load the great ships and go down to the sea in them, those who move the wheels on the network of iron roads, those who slave in factory, mill and workshop, arise in unison, as he has now risen, Labor will not wait the decision of its exploiters. He will take instead. The waiting time will have been spent.
 But for the present, while the giant Labor is waiting, he is thinking also, and his thoughts are accumulating the knowledge which is power—power, the one thing needful.
 Their wailing moves him not, nor does his ear attend to the babbling of the chief priests and the wise men, the prayers of the churches, the vain repetitions of the royal counselors and parliamentary intriguers, the dreary platitudes of the writers, and the pleadings of the "humanitarians" who rebuke him for his idleness, and the starvation of millions who suffer from his abandonment of toil. These things are of small account. The starvation of tens of millions never before disquieted his advisers, while he toiled, and starved also. He is thinking now of weightier matters, and even starvation is of no immediate importance. It has been borne so long in the past that a trifling increase is now of no great moment. Labor, though waiting and apparently idle, is busy in another way—busy thinking. It is an unusual and unaccustomed activity, and he must be given time. He will take time anyhow. And while he meditates, let his advisers for the time being present what they have to offer him, and he will consider that also. There is no hurry. Great issues, such as this, need deliberation. Therefore Labor waits. The time is not yet arrived to put his house in order. When it has arrived, his first task will be to clear his advisers out of the premises.
 In one of his most beautiful poems, Victor Hugo shows us the Satyr of Mount Olympus, rising, hairy and black, into the proud assembly of the gods. They greet him with revilings. He responds with a song of defiance. Mercury gives him his flute. Apollo, subdued, reaches out to him his lyre. The revolutionary song rises like an increasing shout to the vault of heaven, and the singer in his turn expands. The immensity of space enters into this black form: it is the entire world which rises and overthrows the throne of Jupiter.
 Is not Socialism the Satyr of the Legend of the Centuries? At first, feeble like him, covered with mire, and hairy, despised when he appears. Later, they fear him when he begins to grow. But behold him growing still! He seizes the flute of Mercury; he grasps Apollo's lyre; he gathers to himself all the powers of art, all the arms of science; he rises before those who thought themselves immortal, and soon, his foot upon their throne, in the fullness of his power, he in his turn will cry to them:
 "All must give way! I am Pan! Jupiter, sink to thy knees!"
 And now is the curtain arising on this Legend of the Centuries, and already there are fear and trembling and perturbation among the old gods of the Capitalist Olympus. Black and miry, the Labor Satyr has risen before them from the bowels of the earth, a million strong, ever expanding and growing ever mightier. He waits, but though as yet only mutely challenging the British gods of capitalism, his assumption of the world form is anxiously and fearfully looked for by the plutocratic gods of other lands, especially those of America, Germany and France. What shall they say to him when he appears in the fullness of his strength? Or rather, what shall he say to them? Shall we not again hear the echo of the words of the old Pagan myth, the announcement: "All must give way! I am Labor! I am the World, and the world is mine!"
 For this great British uprising is the cloud, once no greater than a man's hand, that now appears as a shadow portending the dusk of the evening of the old capitalist gods. The first great battalion mustering for the storming of Mount Olympus, the advance guard of the gathering hosts of Labor, the final conqueror of all.
 Labor is arising. Those of low degree are emerging from the pit, and their arising is shaking the foundations of the old order of the world, and toppling the seats of the mighty, who imagined themselves forever lords of the earth and of their fellow men.

THE PARIS COMMUNE

By MICHAEL BERNSTEIN

The history of the labor movement is full of brutalities committed by the bourgeoisie on the workers. Incidents of injustice and oppression are as numerous as the stars in the sky, but the epoch most famous, or rather most infamous, of them all is the Paris Commune.
 It is so because of the cruelty, the thirst for blood, which were used to stamp out to the root the attempt of the workingmen of Paris to inaugurate a system of society under which they would be masters of their own destinies.
 The recurrence of its anniversary re-views in the breast of each class-conscious workman the long nourished hatred against a system which creates classes with opposing interests and where, as a natural sequence, fights, wars and atrocities, like the murder of thousands of innocents, after the fall of the Commune, are a matter of course.
 Throughout the civilized world class-conscious proletarians celebrate the Paris Commune in a befitting manner.
 The aim and object of the Communards was not a national affair. Its scope was expected to become international. The cause for which they fought and died was to free the working class—their class.
 It was to break the fetters of wage slavery and put a stop to the economic despotism to which the working class of the entire world was subjected, and which it had borne for many generations. Wherever you may turn, be it Asia, America, Europe, Africa or Australia, everywhere the common enemy of the working class employs the same methods. Men, women and children alike are ground into dollars by working long hours for a bare existence, so that the dominating class may revel in luxury. Exploitation of the workers is international and so is the fight against it.
 On the 18th of March, 1871, the people of Paris arose to shake off the chains of wage slavery, to abolish the domination of the bourgeoisie, and to make Paris a free city, where the people ruled.
 For a long period the proletarians had suffered. During the recent siege of the city by the Prussians they had to look on while their children died and they and their wives became emaciated for want of food. They bore all the suffering while the upper classes lived in abundance and luxury.
 When the siege was at an end and the people learned how disgracefully the Defense Committee had betrayed its trust, and when they further learned of the still existing monarchical-clerical current in the National Assembly, their power of endurance was at an end, their hatred against the lying, cheating, brag-gart bourgeoisie came to a climax. As one man, all Paris arose. It was declared a free city, and a Central Committee nominated, which took possession of the City Hall and ordered the election of a communist government to take place on the 29th of March.
 These orders were carried out promptly. All this occurred without the shedding of one drop of blood. The cowardly members of the possessing class fled with their retinues of servants to Versailles, vowing vengeance.
 The Commune did not have a Socialist character. Capital was not expropriated, nor were the workers organized for the different industries. They did not even have a thorough investigation of the resources of the city.
 It is, however, a matter beyond doubt that conditions would have necessitated these steps were the commune permitted to live a few months longer. It was not to be. The bud which promised to blossom into a democratic industrial communist government was buried under mountains of corpses.
 The communists at the inauguration of the Commune were not absolutely conscious of their final aim. It was started at a time in which prevailed a diversity of schools and opinions contradictory to one another.
 There was only one point upon which all were agreed, and which alone held the Communards together—the common hatred of the bourgeoisie.
 Had at that time the proletariat of Paris been imbued with the spirit of class-conscious Socialist convictions, the outcome of the movement would have resulted differently.
 The attack of the Versailles Government on the Commune succeeded, and the bourgeoisie carried out their vengeful vengeance in the most terrible manner. After Paris had been encircled on all sides, the brutal, inhuman gang of murderers brought forth their tools, their soldiers of law and order and whispered into their ears: "Exterminate these wretches! Kill them and their wives and brood!"
 Paris became the scene of bloodshed and murder. People were slaughtered by thousands. Men, women and children were indiscriminately slain. No mercy was shown, and no quarter given. Like beasts the degenerate executioners of the bourgeoisie fell upon their fellow men to murder, stab, kill and maim.
 Can the proletariat ever forget this shameful blot on the record of the bourgeoisie? No! The last painful groans of the dying men and women who fell for the great ideal of brotherhood, the whispering of the innocent children, which were murdered for the just for blood, shall ring in the ears of the class-conscious workmen the world over.
 And why at this brutality, this inhuman punishment? The answer is simple. The proletarians attempted to be free, and that was not to be, while the bourgeoisie had the power to prevent it. The Paris Commune has shown the class struggle in its true light. It is only one chapter of the constant war which is going on, though perhaps the most terrible.
 By its cruel assertion of power, the bourgeoisie has not exterminated the demand for liberty; it has only intensified the desire for it.
 Forty-one years have passed since this time of terror.
 In all hands the proletariat is rising in organized masses. It raises its voice of protest against the mismanagement and exploitation of its rulers.
 The proletariat has learned its lesson. It now knows its aim. No longer is it a fight based on a chaos of contradictory opinions, but upon the indisputable theories of scientific Socialism.
 Everywhere the knowledge of its spread. In all parts of the world adherents to it organize in strong economic and political societies. They are now a formidable power.
 And when the necessity shall arise to fight for industrial democracy it will not be only within the comparatively small city of Paris, but the proletarians of all countries will stand shoulder to shoulder, a closed phalanx, to fight for the emancipation of their class. They will be urged to victory when they remember the last cry of the dying heroes:
 "Vive la Commune!"—Translated from the German by J. Epstein.

A MODERN MOTHER.
 "Well, Mary," said the modern husband, "what have you been doing today?"
 "Everything," she answered. "I've had such a busy day, you can't imagine. At 9 this morning we had a meeting at Mrs. X's—such a beautiful time. Mrs. X read us a paper on 'The Architecture of the Probable Capital of Mars'—I do wish you could have heard it, dear—and after that Professor W. gave us a little talk on the 'Microscopic Insects of Central Africa.' It was so interesting."
 "It must have been."
 "Then at 11 there was a meeting of the Seventeen Great Religions of the World, and at 11:30 a meeting of the W. Y. and Means Committee of the Society for the Reformation of Murderers. And at noon I lunched with Mrs. Z."
 "Yes?"
 "And in the afternoon we went to the rehearsals of the Women's Garrick Club. And then coming home I saw such a lovely child playing in the street in front of our house. Such a dear little boy! I quite wanted to kiss him. I wonder whose child he is."
 "Did he have yellow hair?" asked the modern man.
 "Yes."
 "And blue eyes?"
 "Beautiful blue eyes."
 "And an old scarf?"
 "Oh, a horrid old scarf."
 "Then I know whose child he is."
 "Well?"
 "He's ours."

ANOTHER CAPITALIST CONFES-SION.
 Goldfields were specially bright. A cheering factor was the receipt of a private cable stating that the destruction of crops by drought is expected to have a beneficial effect on the supply of native labor for the mines (South Africa).—London Daily News, February 2, 1912.

THE PARAGON.
 Lucy—When will baby talk, mamma? Mamma—Not yet, dear; you must wait until she is a big girlie and wears short clothes.
 Lucy—But, mamma, don't small babies talk?
 Mamma—No, dear.
 Lucy—Well, mamma, it says in the Bible that "Job cutted the dey he was"