

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

300 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 2345 BEEKMAN.

No. 87.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1912.

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

WEATHER: CLOUDY AND COLDER.

Price Two Cents.

WELL BOSSES TRY BLUFF OF LOCKING OUT OPERATIVES

Mill Fixers' Walkout Responsible for Complete Close Down.

50,000 AFFECTED

Bedford Faces Strike of 25,000 by End of Week.

LOWELL, Mass., March 26.—Six of the cotton manufacturing corporations have tried to bluff the industrial workers of the World, who are demanding that a 15 per cent wage increase, by shutting down the mills and locking out 50,000 persons. All of the mills, with the exception of the Appleton, started up machinery this morning, nearly 100 persons were on strike, and it became apparent in the early hours that the strike was spreading to all of the corporations with the exception of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company.

Especially in the carding and weaving rooms the operatives were not working at their machines, but were waiting their fellow workers to strike. Bosses had received instructions, in the event of this being done, to order strikers from the mills. They were subsequently turned out, and for the next two hours were followed by other operatives in groups.

The mill owners held a conference and decided that the mills would be kept through lack of workers beyond the close of the day, and at noon in Hamilton, Massachusetts, Fremont and Suffolk, Merrimack and West mills had notified their employees that the mills would shut down definitely.

When the word was received at the headquarters it aroused much enthusiasm. W. E. Trautman, who had just arrived from Lawrence, said that it was the beginning of victory. The bosses, however, say that the industrial shut down offers no hope for the operatives of gaining the increase. They say that they are in a stronger position by closing up entirely than to attempt to run the mills by a disorganized working force.

When 500 hundred loom fixers, the most skilled workers in the various mills, struck for a 10 per cent wage increase, the mill owners were compelled to shut down. Their places are hard to fill and as substitutes cannot be immediately secured, the mill owners could not do otherwise than close up.

Superintendent of Police Redmond Welch today issued an order saying neither William D. Hayward or any of the other leaders of the Lawrence strike will be permitted to come here to manage the strike. The order does not explain how Welch proposes to keep them out of the city, nor how it happens that Trautman is already here.

Workers in Mighty Parade. Immediately after the mills closed down, over 5,000 strikers began parading the main business streets. Women and children, clad in little boys and girls, carried the grasping mill owners, led the parade, bearing American flags and banners reading, "We want a 15 per cent wage" and "Give us 15 per cent increase."

Others carried banners of the Industrial Workers of the World. There was no disorder. A monster mass meeting was held at the I. W. W. Hall, where the strikers were urged to hold out for the 15 per cent increase.

CHICAGO PACKERS ARE FREED BY JURY

Ten Beef Barons, Found "Not Guilty," Will Continue to Rob Public.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Champagne is flowing here this evening and the town is being painted red generally by beef barons and hundreds of their understrappers who are celebrating the victory they have won over the United States Government when a jury in the United States District Court, presided over by Judge Carpenter, acquitted the ten millionaire packers who were charged with violating the criminal sections of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Immediately after the verdict of not guilty was announced and the beef barons were discharged, the prices of provision advanced. The rise was 15 cents for pork and bacon, and 7 1/2 cents for lard. Shares of the Swift & Co., and of other beef concerns whose heads were freed by the jury from the charge of criminal responsibility for the beef packing combine, took a leap upward on the Chicago Stock Exchange.

The government, it is estimated, has spent nearly three-quarters of a million dollars to bring the packers to justice and break up the beef combine which has been robbing the nation.

The not guilty verdict leaves the government wiser but sadder. It is not known what the government will do now to save its face and show that its prosecution of the Beef Trust was not more than a farce.

The men acquitted are: J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co.; Arthur Meeker, manager of Armour & Co.; Louis F. Swift, vice president of Swift & Co.; Edward F. Swift, vice president of Swift & Co.; Charles H. Swift, director of Swift & Co.; Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing Company; Edward Morris, president of Morris & Co.; L. H. Heyman, manager of Morris & Co.; Thomas J. Connors, manager of Armour & Co.; Francis A. Fowler, department manager of Swift & Co.

Attorney Levy Mayer, who has represented the packers through their long fight against government prosecution, was bitter in his denunciation of the government.

"The verdict was simply doing justice to men who have been bitterly and unjustly assailed and for whom justice has long been delayed," he said. "These men have been persecuted through years and years of attack upon themselves and their business. We are all in favor of sane regulation of business, but this has for years been a case of common, decent justice denied."

CARGIN FOUND GUILTY OF KILLING CONNOLLY

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 26.—After deliberating four hours, a jury in Part 1 of the Supreme Court here tonight found John Cargin guilty of first degree murder. He was tried before Justice Morchauer.

Cargin shot and killed Frank Connolly, a wealthy real estate operator, at Baldwin place on the night of February 16. It was shown that Cargin was jealous of Connolly because the latter was the cause of Cargin and his wife being separated.

Mrs. Cargin lived at the home of her father, James Dean, and Connolly boarded at the house. Cargin waited outside the Dean home and shot Connolly as he returned home. Cargin claimed he fired in self-defense.

TELLS OF SUPPRESSING REPORT WASHINGTON, March 26.—Editor Joseph A. Arnold, of the Department of Agriculture, who yesterday assumed full responsibility for the suppression of the department's Everglades report, today without unshaken a long cross-examination before the Moss Investigating Committee. He frankly stated that he ordered the report held up because department engineers could not agree on the Florida lands.

MISS MERCY WINS A POINT CHICAGO, March 26.—Esther Mercy today scored a point when Justice Pomeroy denied the motion of the defense to take from the jury her \$100,000 suit for slander against Dean Marion Talbot, of the University of Chicago.

demands, the Weavers' Union will ask that the matter of hours and wages be submitted to arbitration. In the event of refusal to arbitrate, union leaders declared today that it was more than likely that the textile industry here would be tied up with a strike.

MINE EXPLOSION SPELLS DEATH TO EIGHTY-TWO MEN

Only Thirteen Saved When Fatal Gas Goes Up.

SAME OLD STORY

West Virginia Workers Caught Like Rats in Underground Hell Hole.

WELCH, W. Va., March 26.—Eighty-two miners were entombed by a gas explosion which occurred in the mine of the United States Coal and Coke Company, at Jed, three miles from here, at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

Ninety-five men were at work underground at the time and at first only three were able to make their way out. Later ten more men were rescued alive and six bodies were recovered. The fate of the men still underground was uncertain at first, but it is now known that all have perished.

Following the explosion afterdamp pervaded the entire works, and it was impossible for any rescue work to begin at once.

Deputy State Mine Inspector Arthur Mitchell arrived from Bluefields an hour after the explosion occurred. Miners who had worked during the night and were then in their homes were brought to the mine and organized into rescue parties.

Because of the deadly afterdamp, in which no human being can live for an instant, it was impossible for the rescuers to go further than a few hundred feet in the mine when they first arrived. An appeal for help to the United States Bureau of Mines has been sent. It is expected that Chief Holmes, of the Bureau of Mines, will be rushed here with a government rescue crew, which is equipped with an apparatus to enable men to enter all parts of the workings.

The Jed mine worked day and night shifts, employing in all about 150, both whites and negroes. It is a shaft mine and has been operated on a non-union basis. The 150 employees with their families comprised practically the entire population of Jed.

It is not thought that any part of the mine is on fire. Some smoke and fumes issued from the mine opening immediately after the explosion, but now this has disappeared and there is nothing to indicate flames inside. The blast was of such terrific force that it is believed a considerable portion of the workings must have been wrecked. The men had been in the mine less than an hour when the explosion occurred. This would hardly have allowed all of them to reach their working places. Miners say that those men who had reached their pockets had the best chance of escaping death from the explosion.

IN SWIFT AUTOS TO PURSUE TAXI BANDITS

PARIS, March 26.—At a special meeting of the Cabinet today it was decided to strengthen and centralize the French detective department and to organize a division of secret service men to operate in swift automobiles so as to cope with the new type of criminal called the "auto bandit."

A general alarm was sent out from the prefecture of police to all police authorities throughout Europe in connection with the crimes committed yesterday by murderers in motor cars on the highways of France.

No trace, however, has been found of the brigands who, besides killing a chauffeur at Villeneuve-St. George, held up a bank at the racing center of Chantilly, killing two employes, wounding another and stealing \$8,000.

GARDEN NOT TO GO. G. L. Boissevain Says It'll Stand for Three Years and Maybe Longer.

G. L. Boissevain, president of the F. and D. Company, purchaser of Madison Square Garden, is well pleased with his investment and with the prospects of the Garden becoming a paying property.

"Since he has had control he and Van Allen & Poth, the managers, have had opportunities to look carefully into every detail of the big building, and yesterday Boissevain announced that the Garden would stand for at least three years and probably for an indefinite time.

CONTROLLER'S "DRY" SEASON. Lips that touch wine shall never lick stamps in the Controller's office, according to an order issued yesterday by Frederick T. O'Connell, announced that any heads of departments or employes in the Controller's office taking a drink in the Stewart Building saloon would be considered as having furnished the Controller with sufficient grounds for dismissal.

BOY HIT BY SWING DIES. Nine-year-old John Kenney, who fell from a swing last week, died yesterday in St. Mary's Hospital. He had a fractured skull. His body was removed to his home, 394 West 23rd street.

RETURN OF LAWRENCE KIDIES AIDED BY ART

In order to cover the necessary expense involved in getting the 200 Lawrence strike children back to the homes of their victorious parents, next Saturday, about \$300 in cash must be raised. All those interested in seeing a triumphal climax to this great demonstration of working class solidarity are asked to send cash and checks to Anna M. Sloan, 155 East 22d street, at once.

There will be an exhibition and sale at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, beginning tomorrow, of pictures given by the artists.

The proceeds are to be used in sending back to Lawrence the strikers' children, who are in New York.

Among the artists who have contributed are Alonzo Kimball, A. B. Wenzell, Malcolm Strauss, Boardman Robinson, T. De Thulstrup, Franklin Booth, Bolton Strawn, George De Forest Brush, George Fellows and William Sanger.

HURL BOMB AT WAR MINISTER

Attacked as He Was Passing Through Street and Would-Be Assassin Escaped.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—A second attempt to assassinate Wong Hing, Minister of War, was made last night at Shanghai, according to a cablegram received today. A bomb was hurled at Wong as he was passing through the streets, but he was not harmed. The would-be assassin escaped.

The City of Tsaochow, in the province of Shantung, is besieged by mutinous volunteer troops, according to reports from Shanghai. Fighting has been going on for two days and 1,200 soldiers have been sent from Canton.

Chinese newspapers say the Manchuria princes are taking refuge in Manchuria and are planning a bomb campaign against the Republican officials.

NANKING March 26.—The Republican Cabinet has decided to ask the consent of the National Assembly here to establish the provisional capital of the Chinese republic at some point south of Peking, leaving the selection of a permanent capital to the National Assembly, which is to be elected under the constitution. It is expected that this final decision will not be reached for ten months. Meanwhile it is proposed to send a division of troops to guard the provisional capital that may be decided upon.

The attitude of the National Assembly here is becoming increasingly antagonistic to the granting of a monopoly of the loans to the Chinese Government. Members of the Assembly assert that no agreement whatever will be regarded as binding until it has been ratified by the Assembly.

REFERENDUM VOTE ON ENGINEERS' STRIKE

That the question of a strike of the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will be put to a referendum vote of the men on the various roads affected, was the announcement made yesterday, following the conference of the committee of the organization at the Broadway Central Hotel. This decision was reached by a unanimous vote of the members of the committee.

"The vote will be counted at a special meeting of the committee in this city on April 10," said Grand Chief Stone. "The result will be announced to the Conference Committee of Railway Managers."

Thirty thousand ballots on which the strike vote will be taken were immediately ordered. The ballots will read: "Do you authorize your committee to call a strike in the event of failure to reach a satisfactory settlement? Yes or no."

Fifty railroads are represented in the General Committee, and each representative will distribute the ballots and report the vote from his railroad in this city on April 10.

VICTIM OF AUTO DIES. Motorman's Skull Was Fractured When Machine Draggd Him.

David Farley, a motorman, of 327 West 44th street, who was knocked down and dragged along Seventh avenue and 58th street on Sunday by an automobile owned by Raynal C. Bolling, of 38 East 74th street, a director of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, died in the Flower Hospital of a fractured skull yesterday morning.

Bolling's chauffeur, Ernest Orzen, of 242 East 16th street, was not held by the police or the coroner.

GAYNOR TO SAVE RECORDS. Mayor Gaynor disapproved yesterday the bill which provides for the destruction of useless records in the City of New York, which directed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS MAKES A MESS OF PRIMARY BALLOTS

Many Polling Places Not Supplied at Late Hour.

SOCIALISTS ELECTED

No Excuse for Delay, as Party's Nominations Were Filed Weeks Ago.

The absolute incompetence of a capitalist administration was demonstrated most beautifully yesterday by the confusion and irregularities which attended New York's first primary election under the newly enacted law.

Excuses were ripped off by the yard, each official placing the blame upon another. The printer was blamed, the Board of Elections were found fault with, Roosevelt's committee, was accused, and they in turn shoved it onto the Taft bunch, and then the circle would start all over again.

The Socialist party ticket was elected, as there was no contest on the nominations. The offices are as follows: Delegate to the State Convention, members of the State Committee, County Committee, City Committee, and Congressional District Committee.

Julius Gerber, the organizer of the Socialist party, said last night that there was no excuse for the chaos, as the nominations for the primary ballot had been filed by him a week ago and the printer had ample time to prepare the ballots and have them ready for distribution.

It is unpardonable, he said, to have the Socialists deprived of their franchise rights through incompetence on the part of the departments that had the matter in charge.

President Britt, of the Board of Elections, and officials of the printing company, said that the "mixup" was solely the fault of the Roosevelt Committee because they tied up the printers with court orders for a week after the printing of the ballots should have been under way. Part of the ballots which had been printed had to be thrown away.

Hundreds of polling places throughout the city had no ballots when the hour for opening the polls came, but toward night automobiles were rushed out, and about 8 o'clock most of the polling places were supplied. Social and Prohibition ballots were still missing in many districts at a late hour. Nearly all the polling places were in working order at 8 o'clock, but in many no tally sheets, envelopes or other stationery had been delivered.

Over 100 of the districts in Brooklyn were affected and some never got ballots at all. City Island reported at 9 o'clock that no ballots had arrived there before the closing hour, while in parts of Queens the polling places were closed up without a vote being cast.

Lawyers who were asked about the matter last night doubted whether the parties who were disfranchised because of the failure of the ballots to be provided have any remedy for their disfranchisement. The courts have held that they cannot be behind an election where there are no direct charges of fraud.

The election, although considered a fiasco on account of the confusion, cost the city over \$5,000 alone for the 800 special deputy sheriffs which were sworn in yesterday.

TEDDY NOT TO SAVE REPUBLICAN PARTY

In spite of all the noise, whirlwind campaigns and speeches, Theodore Roosevelt did not elect one delegate to the Republican convention in New York County, at yesterday's primary election.

Brooklyn elected Controlled Prendergast, who was unopposed, and two unopposed delegates were elected in the 24th District, also without opposition, most of the district being in Westchester County.

In New York County, in fact, little evidence was shown of any Roosevelt sentiment, the only mention being made of him being that he was responsible for the confusion incidental to the printing and distribution of ballots.

The Republican party, it seems, doesn't want Roosevelt to save it.

BIG FIRE IN VERMONT. Two Business Blocks and Hotel Burn at Bellows Falls.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., March 26.—Three of the principal business structures here, the Union and Arms buildings and the Hotel Widdowson were destroyed by fire early today with a loss of \$100,000.

JERSEY STRIKERS SLUGGED BY THUGS

STRIKE OF MINERS SEEMS UNAVOIDABLE

Thousand Operatives Quit Because Others Had No Union Button.

CLEVELAND, March 26.—A settlement of the differences between the coal miners and operators over the question of new wage agreements, involving the possibility that more than 450,000 miners will quit work next Monday, when their present wage scales expire, today appeared to be no nearer.

The conference of the miners and operators of the bituminous fields reconvened after adjournment since last Friday, but owing to the non-arrival of some of the delegates, a recess was taken.

TAMAQUA, Pa., March 26.—One thousand union miners in the Panther Creek alley went on strike today because some of the colliery employes did not display union buttons. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company announced immediately afterward that if the men do not return to work by tomorrow it will immediately close down its fourteen collieries in which 9,000 men are employed. Miners in the Hammond Colliery also struck today because they were compelled to use safety lamps while at work.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 26.—Anthracite coal operators announced today that there would be no overtures for peace with the miners by opening the way for another conference. Coal officials admitted they had prepared for the closing of all their collieries on Saturday, when the suspension order goes into effect.

Preparation on all sides have been made for an indefinite suspension. Harry Kulp, strikebreaker, of this city, announced today that he had engaged 5,000 "men" for seventeen different companies and that all these "men" would be ready after the first of the month.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Creation of a commission on the mining industry, to investigate causes of mining labor troubles and report to Congress within two years with recommendations, was proposed in a bill introduced today by Representative Foster, of Illinois.

The Federal Taft was today petitioned by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America to use his efforts in preventing the coal strike threatened for April 1.

CHARGES AGAINST SEIDEL A FIASCO

Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee Exonerated and Old Party Politicians Must Swallow Their Own Words (Special to The Call.)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 26.—The coalition of Republicans and Democrats in this city, which has been slinging mud at Mayor Emil Seidel in an effort to discredit him and the Socialist party and defeat him at next Tuesday's election, has received a severe blow.

These capitalist politicians charged Mayor Seidel with malfeasance in office. The Socialist City Executive, they claimed, had suppressed information regarding taxes in favor of certain taxpayers.

Of course, the old party politicians framed up the charges and knew that they would be disproved upon investigation. What they wanted was to get the charges in the newspapers and poison the public mind against the Socialists until the investigation was made. The capitalist papers of this city were at their service and did all they could to insinuate and impute all sorts of crookedness to Mayor Seidel.

But all of these imputations and insinuations were given the lie by a committee of five of the City Council, which had been appointed to look into these charges, and which reported today there were no irregularities and no basis for making such charges.

LONDON SUFFRAGETTES GET LONG SENTENCES

LONDON, March 26.—The trial of the 126 suffragettes who had taken part in the window smashing campaign of March 1 and 4, was begun today before Judge Robert Wallace, in the special sitting of the County of London Sessions.

Sentences ranging from four to six months were imposed, and in some cases, where the suffragettes promised not to repeat the practice, they were bound over to come up for judgment if called upon later.

Travers Humphreys, the Treasury's counsel, in his speech for the prosecution, said that the strike was an organized attack on property and could not be tolerated.

Passaic Mill Bosses Resort to Desperate Methods.

FIVE BADLY BEATEN

Women and Girls Attacked by Hirelings of Botany Worsted Company.

Five strikers were seriously injured and several others received minor injuries by special thugs in the employ of the Botany Worsted Mills of Passaic, New Jersey, who were kept around the shop to prevent the workers from going on strike yesterday, as the men and women employed in the weaving department deserted their looms at the order given by the Shop Committee, when their demands were turned down by the firm.

John Babayak, a worker, was railroaded to jail for six months, and another, Antonio Kochinsky, was given ten days by Judge Costello, a tool of the mill owners, without even being given a chance to notify his counsel. Mary Hoffman, one of the first to desert the loom where she was at work, was hurled down two flights of stairs, and she received bruises about the body and her shoulders.

She was picked up unconscious, and after being attended by Dr. Morris Korshak, said that "Frop," the foreman of her department, kicked her and then threw her down the stairs. Annie Blumenka had her right breast bruised; Helen Spachko received bruises of her back and left arm; Elizabeth Searnsy had her fingers badly lacerated, and Michael Bodak received a lacerated elbow, as the private detectives who were on guard tried to keep them from leaving the plant.

Expecting a strike of its employes, the bosses of the Botany mills had special cops stationed all around the plant and all the doors were locked.

No sooner did the looms start to move when the Shop Committee picked by the workers of the mill at a meeting on Monday night rose from their seats and started downstairs to file their demands on George C. Roehlig, superintendent of the plant. As usual, the boss turned a deaf ear to them and they immediately returned to the plant and announced that the demands were turned down and ordered the workers to quit.

This gave the private detectives an opportunity to show the bosses what they could do, and they immediately started their dirty work. Women were knocked down, men were terribly beaten in the fracas and the foremen and forewomen and all others of that type in the employ of the mills joined the detectives in their cowardly act.

Miss Bernay, who was one of the committee, and the others who were the first to rise from their seats, were the scene of the fighting, and it seems that the sluggers made it their business to set even with the strike leaders. Enbrak, the striker who was fined \$115 or six months in jail, in his prison cell denied that he had pulled a belt off the machine pulley and committed any malicious act, and stated that the detective grabbed him because he led all the other workers in the walkout.

The Police Department called to the aid of the bosses, and after they received word that there was trouble at the Botany Mills the entire department rushed to the scene and took a hand in beating up and carrying away the strikers from the mill gates. Fearing that if they let the employes get for dinner they would not return to their looms, the doors were locked on them, according to the Strike Committee, and the detectives were sent out to get their lunch.

During the day it was reported that some men and women were taken to the mills and held in the plant.

McGraw FLEASHED WITH GIANTS. John Moran, the Clothier, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn, please call readers by giving them good suits and coats for very little money. Some as low as \$1.—Ad.

were leaving the shop in the evening when the employees are usually discharged from work. John Rit, whose wife Agnes, is employed in the Botany Mill, came crying to the strike headquarters at 86 2d street last night that his wife was detained in the mill and begged the leaders to do something to get her out. He said he had two little children and could not take care of them without his wife.

to six months in jail was not severe, was rather inclined to say that the strikers should get heavy sentences in order to discourage violence. "Well," he said, "if this trouble will quiet down, we will not insist on the strikers paying the \$175 he was fined. "Don't you call that intimidation?" the reporter asked. "Well, who is this talking anyhow?" inquired the commissioner, and when he was informed that it was a reporter he tried to explain himself, but he could not take his statement back and openly showed that the city had joined hands with the mill owners to intimidate the strikers.

HUDSON CO. WORKERS VOTE TO STAY OUT

The horrible conditions existing in the Scherzenbach & Huber Mills, which the workers were compelled to endure, and the heavy fines that are being imposed upon them for minor offenses, were discovered yesterday when a committee went to Bayonne, N. J., to ascertain the truth about the charges that have been made regarding the conditions existing in the mills there.

STAR CASINO

NEW YORK CALL

Fifth Anniversary

MAY 29, 1912

THE NEW YORK CALL FESTIVAL COMMITTEE

MRS. SCHIFF APPEARS BEFORE GRAND JURY

Corroborates Testimony Given by Her Husband About His Former Valet.

Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff appeared as a voluntary witness yesterday before the Grand Jury that is investigating the Brandt case. Her husband, who sought permission to testify some time ago, will be a witness this afternoon in spite of the opinion of Judge Train, who advised the District Attorney and the Grand Jury that the appearance of any one before the Grand Jury, whether that person waived immunity or not, would be a bar against possible indictment.

MUMBLES PSALM ON THE GALLOWS

Man Convicted of Murder on Flimsy Evidence Pays Extreme Penalty Exacted by Modern "Justice."

MARYVILLE, Mo., March 26.—Her Rasco, alleged murderer of the Hubbell family of four, was hanged in the yard of the County Jail early today. He was convicted after a prolonged trial of murdering Mr. and Mrs. Oda Hubbell and their two children at their home near Guilford on November 20, 1910, and setting fire to the house to cover the crime.

COURT TO AID OF MOTHER.

Deported Wife Awarded Weekly Alimony and Costs by Judge.

TAFT URGES COTTON TARIFF REVISION

Labor Gets Scant Notice in President's Pet Board's Report.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Downward revision of cotton duties is recommended by President Taft in the message he sent to Congress today transmitting the Tariff Board's report. The report gives a detailed discussion of conditions in the cotton industry here and abroad, but the labor element of cotton production receives scant attention. The conclusions reached by the board are:

SHIRT MAKERS MEET IN BROOKLYN TONIGHT

The first gun in the campaign to organize the shirt makers of Brooklyn will be fired tonight at a mass meeting, to be held at 143 McKibbin street, under the auspices of the Shirt Makers' Union of Greater New York.

LEWIS PLEADS GUILTY.

Old Time Confidence Man, Police Say, With Long Prison Record.

George K. Lewis, who the police say is an old time confidence man, pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny before Judge Mulqueen in the Court of General Sessions yesterday and was remanded until April 9 for sentence. He had been indicted for grand larceny, but the plea to the lesser charge was accepted because of his age.

STARBED IN FAMILY ROW.

Two deaths may be the result of Andrew Sebbler quarrelling with his wife at their home, 87 High street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Sebbler was stabbed with a potato knife, John, a son, crawled from a sick bed, and, in protecting his mother, sustained a hemorrhage. With his father he was taken to the Cumberland street hospital in a precarious condition.

MAY GET SALARY INCREASES BY MAY 1

Women Teachers Hope for Wage Raises Then After Their Demand.

Hope of being paid increases in the salaries of women instructors of New York, by May 1, is entertained by the members of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers. In a meeting of the organization in the assembly room of the Metropolitan Building, Miss Grace C. Strachan, the president, demanded that the standing of women teachers be early determined and that accrued increases under the regular pay law be disbursed not later than May 1.

LADIES' TAILORS HOLD BIG MEETING TONIGHT

A meeting of the Ladies' Tailors' Union, Local 38, will be held this evening at Carnegie Hall to take up questions that are confronting the trade and to organize the female workers of the non-union shops.

SLAYER CHEATS JUSTICE.

Jack Dowling, one of the three men who killed Paddy the Priest, otherwise Patrick McGreen, in his saloon at 711 Tenth avenue, October 4 last, died yesterday in the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital of erysipelas.

BERNSTEIN AT CLINTON HALL.

Herman Bernstein, translator and contributor to various publications, will lecture at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, tomorrow evening, under the auspices of Branch 2, Socialist party. The subject of the lecture will be "The Russian Jew," and special reference will be made to the passport issue. Admission is 10 cents.

SULZER WANTS LABOR DEPT.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Representative Sulzer, of New York, offered a bill today creating a Department of Labor, which authorizes the head of the proposed department to act as mediator and appoint arbitration commissions to settle labor disputes.

ONLY TWO ROSALSKY BOMBS.

The Judge Denies the Story That There Was a Third.

ITALIAN FLEET SIGHTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26.—An Italian war fleet was today sighted off Mytilene. Bombardment of Turkish territory is expected to follow.

MAKE SAVAGE ATTACK ON WAGNER BILL

Measure, It is Claimed, Will Enrich Interborough and B. R. T.

ALBANY, March 26.—The largest delegation of New York City officials to visit the Capitol in a long time attended the hearing today before the Senate Cities Committee on Senator Robert F. Wagner's bill, prepared by the New York City Public Service Commission and designed to permit the city to enter into contracts with the Interborough and B. R. T. street railroad systems, whereby the city can be skinned in new subway construction.

The hearing consumed more than five hours and the advocates of the bill felt confident they had overwhelmed the opposition, headed by Clarence J. Shearn and others, who came to Albany in a special train.

The hearing was enlivened at the outset by L. S. Bedford, who, with a suitcase full of manuscripts, pushed himself through the crowd into the well of the House and told Senator Frawley that he was first on the list of speakers. He refused to budge until one of the assistant sergeants-at-arms of the House was called. The official got Bedford by the collar and forcibly ejected him from the chamber. Bedford came back before the hearing adjourned and got a chance to attack the thieving traction interests.

Supreme Court Justice John Ford, Fred C. Leubuscher, Timothy Healey, Fred T. Kelsey, of the People's Institute, Edward Michling, of the German League; William A. Cokley and one or two others spoke against the bill, leaving the final splash for Shearn. Justice Ford voiced the sentiments of the opponents by insisting the proposed contracts with the city authorities and the two railroad companies were illegal; that the Wagner bill merely proposed to legalize it; that there were ulterior motives in delaying the introduction of the bill until the heel of the legislative session, and that it ought to contain a referendum.

Chairman William R. Willcox, of the New York City Public Service Commission; Corporation Counsel Archibald R. Watson, Controller William A. Prendergast, E. H. Outbridge, of the Merchants' Association; L. H. Pounder, Commissioner of Public Works of Brooklyn; Irwin S. Piper, of Brooklyn; Borough Presidents Miller, of the Bronx; McAneny, of Manhattan, and Connolly, of Queens, and William J. Flynn, of the Master Plumbers, spoke in favor of the bill.

Shearn severely attacked Controller Prendergast. The committee had to interrupt him to take a recess at 7:30 and Shearn continued his argument at 8:30. His main point was that the Interborough and B. R. T. would benefit by a great many million dollars, without any risk of their own under the proposed agreement.

BACKSTOP CATCHES DROPPING BALL

Girls Land Safely in Arms of Fireman as Brooklyn Fire of Secondary Origin.

Patrolman John McLoughlin used to play backstop for the John's College baseball team. Brooklyn, caught two little girls were dropped to him by their mother from a second floor window at a fire which destroyed a three-story frame building at 461 1/2 street, East New York, just before daylight yesterday.

PRESSERS DISCHARGED FOR UNION ACTIVITY

The Neckwear Makers' Union, No. 11016, yesterday ordered a strike against B. Kaiser, manufacturer of neckwear, 243 Broadway, Manhattan, and 251 1/2 street, the Bronx, as the firm charged its pressers because of their activity in the union. When the pressers were discharged the firm advertised help, stating that "only gentiles" apply.

THREE YOUTHS MAKE GETAWAY FROM JAIL

Three youths, ranging in ages from 10 to 19 years, broke jail early yesterday and held up a citizen in North Bergen, taking \$25 from him.

WANTS \$20,000 DAMAGES.

A suit to recover \$20,000 damages for injuries sustained in an elevator accident in June, 1911, was filed yesterday afternoon in the United States District Court by Charles Calhoun Blakely, of Albion, Mich., against the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of New York. The accident, which took place in the building leased by the defendant organization at Lexington avenue between 41st and 47th streets, crippled him for life, according to Blakely.

TO ALL CUTTERS IN THE KIMONA, WRAPPER AND NEGBEE INDUSTRY, GREETING.

A very important matter concerning the conditions of the cutters in this industry has prompted the calling of a joint meeting of all the cutters of this particular branch of the Leather Goods and Kimona Trades. At the meeting which will be held on Thursday, March 28th, the question of hours of labor, rate of pay and other important matters will be completely discussed. Employees have expressed the desire to meet a committee to talk over these matters and it is to your personal interest to attend this meeting whether you are a member of the Union or not. The meeting will be held on Thursday, March 28, at No. 7 West 23rd Street, at 6 P. M.

EVERY WOMAN

Like to be dressed stylishly. You can best accomplish it by buying your HATS, SHIRTS, COATS in one of our stores.

Haimovitz Bros.

87 HESTER STREET, New York, N. Y.

ANOTHER AVIATOR KILLED.

DUESSELDORF, March 26.—Aviator Kleins fell 300 feet here today and was instantly killed.

TRIAL OF SUGAR TRUST MEN BEGINS

Hand Denies Motion to Dismiss the Indictments.

E. Parsons, one of those the government has charged with conspiracy under the Sherman act in connection with the Sugar Trust, took the stand in his own defense at the trial in the United States District court yesterday.

UNCLE IKE HAS A VERY CLOSE CALL

On Test Vote in Senate, but Three Men Are Lacking to Unseat Aged Badger Politician. WASHINGTON, March 26.—In a test vote, the Senate late this afternoon lacked but three votes of unseating Senator Stephenson.

LAWYER'S SUIT IS MYSTERIOUSLY HALTED

The suit brought by Smith Thompson, Jr., a lawyer, to recover \$25,000 from Richard Parr, the government inspector who received an award of \$100,000 from Congress for exposing the sugar frauds, was suddenly halted yesterday, when Thompson signed a general release in favor of Parr and Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum directed the jury to return a verdict for the latter.

STRIKE OF BARBERS THREATENS IN MAY

Barbers' Union, Local 610, filed demands with their employers which are to go into effect on May 1, and a strike is threatening in case their demands are refused. They demand that a workday should consist of thirteen hours, with an hour and a half for dinner and a half hour for supper.

GRAND FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Bronx Labor Lyceum From May 30 to June 2 inclusive

Dr. Mary Walker III, Refusing Medical Aid, Prescribes for Herself



Dr. Mary Walker, who was stricken on a train some days ago, is still confined to her apartment in a local hotel. While the aged woman physician's condition is serious because of her years, it is not believed that her illness will prove mortal.

UNCLE IKE HAS A VERY CLOSE CALL

On Test Vote in Senate, but Three Men Are Lacking to Unseat Aged Badger Politician. WASHINGTON, March 26.—In a test vote, the Senate late this afternoon lacked but three votes of unseating Senator Stephenson.

LAWYER'S SUIT IS MYSTERIOUSLY HALTED

The suit brought by Smith Thompson, Jr., a lawyer, to recover \$25,000 from Richard Parr, the government inspector who received an award of \$100,000 from Congress for exposing the sugar frauds, was suddenly halted yesterday, when Thompson signed a general release in favor of Parr and Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum directed the jury to return a verdict for the latter.

STRIKE OF BARBERS THREATENS IN MAY

Barbers' Union, Local 610, filed demands with their employers which are to go into effect on May 1, and a strike is threatening in case their demands are refused. They demand that a workday should consist of thirteen hours, with an hour and a half for dinner and a half hour for supper.

GRAND FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Bronx Labor Lyceum From May 30 to June 2 inclusive

DRAWING NET AROUND ALLEN OUTLAW BAND

Believed in Hillsville That Capture Is Only Matter of a Few Hours.

HILLSVILLE, Va., March 26.—Driven south of Fancy Gap into a region where lack of allies will make it difficult for them to get food or shelter, it seems tonight to be only a question of hours until the Allen outlaws will be captured.

UNION SIGNS TO HELP IN BAKERS' CAMPAIGN

As a part of their campaign to fight Gottfried, Messing and Gruber, the trinity that united to break Bakers' Union, Local 100, the union decided to issue union signs to all stores, restaurants and bread stands that sell union bread only.

EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE MASQUE BALL FRIDAY

Thousands of men and women bear testimony to the educational work that has been pursued by the Educational League at its school building, 183 Madison street, during the past ten years. Hundreds of workers have been gained to the cause of Socialism through the zeal and devotion of the league and its staff of teachers, giving their free services to the cause of enlightenment and culture.

STRIKE OF BARBERS THREATENS IN MAY

Barbers' Union, Local 610, filed demands with their employers which are to go into effect on May 1, and a strike is threatening in case their demands are refused. They demand that a workday should consist of thirteen hours, with an hour and a half for dinner and a half hour for supper.

GRAND FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Bronx Labor Lyceum From May 30 to June 2 inclusive

BATTLE STILL RAGES IN MEXICAN TOWN

Federals Get Reinforcements and Struggle Near Jimenez Is Renewed.

JIMENEZ, Mexico, March 26.—Having driven the federal command of Generals Gonzales and Blanquet back south toward Torreon, after Blanquet had been wounded, and with Salas committing suicide after his defeat, the rebels tonight hold the territory where the fighting occurred yesterday, and are now fighting a new force of federals near here under command of Gen. Tracy Aubert, Pancho Villa and Tomas Urbina.

UNION SIGNS TO HELP IN BAKERS' CAMPAIGN

As a part of their campaign to fight Gottfried, Messing and Gruber, the trinity that united to break Bakers' Union, Local 100, the union decided to issue union signs to all stores, restaurants and bread stands that sell union bread only.

EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE MASQUE BALL FRIDAY

Thousands of men and women bear testimony to the educational work that has been pursued by the Educational League at its school building, 183 Madison street, during the past ten years. Hundreds of workers have been gained to the cause of Socialism through the zeal and devotion of the league and its staff of teachers, giving their free services to the cause of enlightenment and culture.

STRIKE OF BARBERS THREATENS IN MAY

Barbers' Union, Local 610, filed demands with their employers which are to go into effect on May 1, and a strike is threatening in case their demands are refused. They demand that a workday should consist of thirteen hours, with an hour and a half for dinner and a half hour for supper.

GRAND FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Bronx Labor Lyceum From May 30 to June 2 inclusive

MINIMUM WAGE BILL TO HOUSE OF LORDS

Measure Jammed Through Commons Without Amendments Asked by Miners.

LONDON, March 26.—Following the complete breakdown of the negotiations between the mine owners and miners for a settlement of the coal strike the government called up the coal bill in the House of Commons tonight. It was adopted by a large majority in the early hours of Wednesday morning after several hours' discussion. The bill was amended in some nonvital particulars. The government steadily adhered to its refusal to insert the 5 and 2 shilling minimum, notwithstanding the pressure of the Laborite and Advanced Radical members.

UNION SIGNS TO HELP IN BAKERS' CAMPAIGN

As a part of their campaign to fight Gottfried, Messing and Gruber, the trinity that united to break Bakers' Union, Local 100, the union decided to issue union signs to all stores, restaurants and bread stands that sell union bread only.

EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE MASQUE BALL FRIDAY

Thousands of men and women bear testimony to the educational work that has been pursued by the Educational League at its school building, 183 Madison street, during the past ten years. Hundreds of workers have been gained to the cause of Socialism through the zeal and devotion of the league and its staff of teachers, giving their free services to the cause of enlightenment and culture.

STRIKE OF BARBERS THREATENS IN MAY

Barbers' Union, Local 610, filed demands with their employers which are to go into effect on May 1, and a strike is threatening in case their demands are refused. They demand that a workday should consist of thirteen hours, with an hour and a half for dinner and a half hour for supper.

GRAND FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Bronx Labor Lyceum From May 30 to June 2 inclusive

SLAVES IN HAWAII HELD BY 6 FAMILIES

With Aid of Government, 200,000 Persons Are Exploited to the Limit.

LOS ANGELES, March 19.—With my own eyes, I have seen men and women in the Hawaiian Islands beaten, clubbed and water-hosed in the most horrible manner because they asked—yes, in a peaceful way—for more wages, writes Sigurd Russell in the California Socialist Democrat.

UNION SIGNS TO HELP IN BAKERS' CAMPAIGN

As a part of their campaign to fight Gottfried, Messing and Gruber, the trinity that united to break Bakers' Union, Local 100, the union decided to issue union signs to all stores, restaurants and bread stands that sell union bread only.

EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE MASQUE BALL FRIDAY

Thousands of men and women bear testimony to the educational work that has been pursued by the Educational League at its school building, 183 Madison street, during the past ten years. Hundreds of workers have been gained to the cause of Socialism through the zeal and devotion of the league and its staff of teachers, giving their free services to the cause of enlightenment and culture.

STRIKE OF BARBERS THREATENS IN MAY

Barbers' Union, Local 610, filed demands with their employers which are to go into effect on May 1, and a strike is threatening in case their demands are refused. They demand that a workday should consist of thirteen hours, with an hour and a half for dinner and a half hour for supper.

GRAND FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Bronx Labor Lyceum From May 30 to June 2 inclusive

THE 1196th Edition of The Call and Our Announcement COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS

HIGH COST OF FOODS CAUSE OF SCOURGES

Medical Journal Says Increasing Living Expenses Expose the Majority of Population to Infection. The most lamentable feature of the steadily increasing cost of food supplies is one which so far has received little, if any, attention, viz., its influence upon the resuming power to disease of those who are obliged to adjust their diet list to their limited earnings, remarks the New York Medical Journal in its Saturday issue.

ATTACKS 'AMBULANCE CHASERS'

WASHINGTON, March 26.—"Ambulance chasers" are fighting consideration by Congress of the Workmen's Compensation Law, Senator Sutherland of Utah, told a joint congressional committee today.

Martin Derr

THE UNION HATTER

S. Rosenblum

7 MANHATTAN AVENUE

March 27, 1912.

THE NEW YORK CALL Organization Coupon

STATE ORGANIZATION
MADE GOOD PROGRESS

Successful Results Crowned
Efforts of Spreading Socialist Propaganda.

At the last meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist party, at 409 Pearl street, Joshua Wanhope acted as chairman. The following members were present: Casady, Slobodin, Wanhope, Kobbe, Pomeroy, Paul, and State Secretary Solomon. Absent with excuse, Burke, Kelly and Lindgren.

Communication from the Scandinavian national translator in the matter of the Swedish Branch organized in Jamestown and accepting the arrangements suggested whereby the branch would purchase the due stamps from Local Jamestown and the State Committee remitting monthly to him the rebate.

Delaware County Committee reported the holding of a meeting to organize and inquired whether it would be advisable to have all the locals in the county purchase due stamps from the county secretary. The committee was of the opinion that the best interests of the organization will be served if local would purchase due stamps from the State Committee, as in that manner the committee can keep accurate records of the membership of each local.

A letter was received from a Socialist in Oneonta with reference to the steps taken to reorganize the local, as enough new members have been secured to insure the success of the new local.

Charters were granted to Locals Merrick, Nassau County, and Palmyra, Wayne County. Three applications for members-at-large were favorably passed upon by the committee, one residing in Albion and the other two in Canton.

Local Ogdensburg applied for a new charter and the request was granted. Schenectady reports the loss in the mail of 200 due stamps, and the secretary was authorized to apply to the National Secretary for a refund of \$60 due stamps.

Several locals reported about arrangements made to induce the enrolled Socialist party voters to vote at the primary elections next Tuesday.

Encouraging reports have been received about meetings addressed by Dr. Gibbs in Dunkirk, East Aurora, Silver Creek, Shortsville, Manchester, etc., the meetings being well attended and the public being greatly interested in the remarks of the speaker.

Renegade Goldstein's Activity.

A number of locals reported the activities of the Catholic Church to discredit Socialism by having Renegade Goldstein attack Socialism; the Socialists, however, felt that the course of this renegade in helping the cause rather than hurting it, as it aroused the interests of persons who could not be reached with the general propaganda. This renegade is especially active in the rural sections of the State, where the party organization has been making some good progress; it seems that he is following the growth of the party, and just now his activities are confined to the small towns. He spoke recently in Wellsville, and as a result the party's vote jumped from 100 to 330.

Local Centerville Station sent a telephone message reporting the election of the entire ticket at the recent village elections, which is the first local election entered into by the local. Local Dunkirk complained that after advertising and selling tickets for a Haywood meeting arranged through the International Socialist League they had no speaker on the night of the meeting. The committee suggested to the local to take up the matter with the Kerr Company.

Local Glens Falls reported that they were prevented from being on the ballot at the recent town elections. They appealed the case, but the judge decided against them; the litigation will cost the local about \$60. The committee decided to contribute the sum of \$25 toward covering this expense.

A number of locals reported on the participation at local elections to be held on March 19 and gave very encouraging reports on the prospects of the outcome of such elections; in all these places the locals forced the old party politicians to combine for fear of losing the election.

Local Jamestown asked for an Albanian speaker, or literature in that language, as there are a number of Albanians in Jamestown who could be organized if a speaker or literature in that language could be secured.

A communication was received from the National Lyceum Course asking for an expression of opinion from the committee on the advisability of continuing the course on a larger scale next fall. The secretary was instructed to reply that the committee is opposed to the continuance of the course, as it has proven too much of a burden on the locals; it interferes with the regular routing of speakers by the committee, that in most in-

STAFF PHYSICIANS OF BUSHWICK HOSPITAL SAVE LIFE OF PATIENT.

Two staff doctors of the Bushwick Hospital, at Howard avenue and Monroe street, Brooklyn, worked yesterday to complete their operation upon a patient under anaesthesia in the operating room of the hospital, while smoke from a fire under the floor below them clouded their eyes and the firemen fought to keep the flames from eating through the boards into the operating room.

To have stopped in the middle of the operation when the alarm of fire was first sounded in the hospital would have been to bring death to the patient, Thomas Zulaus, unconscious on the operating table. The two surgeons, Dr. John Meury and Dr. John Ferguson, realizing this, manipulated their instruments and bound up arteries at top speed for twenty minutes alone in the operating room.

Mrs. Frankstock, a nurse, had smelled smoke on the first floor and was hurrying down into the basement to determine the cause of it when she was met by one of the orderlies coming up.

Meanwhile the two surgeons in the operating room were working all unaware of the danger that threatened under their feet. Dr. William Wajenta and Dr. James Howard, members of the house staff, hurried into the operating room and whispered to the surgeons that the building was on fire.

"Just go out and keep the patients quiet," said Dr. Meury. "Above everything else keep the firemen out of here. We will finish if we are let alone."

One nurse was assisting at the operation, holding the anaesthesia cover over the nose of the patient. She stood at her post without a word and the surgeons continued at their work. The smoke grew more dense as the minutes passed, and after Engine 122 from the Quincy street house arrived and the firemen laid a line of hose into the laundry room, which by this time was all aflame.

As though nothing had happened to disturb them, they continued their work. For twenty minutes they worked over the senseless body on the slab, though the smoke grew so thick that they could hardly breathe. Finally they felt that they could open one of the windows sufficiently to allow the smoke to escape without imperiling their patient's life.

Twenty-five convalescents, who were unable to walk, were marshaled in line. Orderlies stood at attention, prepared to carry out the coats of those unable to get up. The state of suspension was relieved, however, when it was seen that the flames would not spread; and the fire drill order was countermanded.

The committee then discussed at length the work of the Legislative Committee and the number of bills introduced by Assemblyman Merrill.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with Dr. Lunn and call his attention to a report in one of the New York City capitalist papers reflecting on his administration, and ask for a statement to be published in the Socialist press.

National Convention Instructions.

The committee discussed the advisability of bringing about united action on the part of the State's delegation at the coming national convention, and it was decided that the question of the instructions to the delegation be taken up at the next meeting and that in the meantime a letter be sent to every local in the State asking to submit to the committee whatever questions they may have on the delegates to bring up at the national convention, so that the committee may consider and pass on the same and send copies of such recommendations to all the delegates from the State and in that manner avoid the possibility of suggestions coming from one part of the State being opposed by delegates from other sections of the State.

The secretary suggested that the consideration of Lucien Sanial's report on the money investigation be taken up at the next meeting, when Comrade Sanial will have the complete report, including the conclusions in typewritten form before the committee.

The next meeting will take place on Tuesday, April 2, and inasmuch as the official State committee will meet the same evening at 239 East 84th street, the meeting of the State Executive Committee will also take place shortly after the adjournment of the official committee.

DEAD AFTER 39 DAYS' FAST.

CREMATED WHILE HE SLEPT.

MENACED BY FLAMES
PERFORM OPERATION

Staff Physicians of Bushwick Hospital Save Life of Patient.

Two staff doctors of the Bushwick Hospital, at Howard avenue and Monroe street, Brooklyn, worked yesterday to complete their operation upon a patient under anaesthesia in the operating room of the hospital, while smoke from a fire under the floor below them clouded their eyes and the firemen fought to keep the flames from eating through the boards into the operating room.

To have stopped in the middle of the operation when the alarm of fire was first sounded in the hospital would have been to bring death to the patient, Thomas Zulaus, unconscious on the operating table. The two surgeons, Dr. John Meury and Dr. John Ferguson, realizing this, manipulated their instruments and bound up arteries at top speed for twenty minutes alone in the operating room.

Mrs. Frankstock, a nurse, had smelled smoke on the first floor and was hurrying down into the basement to determine the cause of it when she was met by one of the orderlies coming up.

Meanwhile the two surgeons in the operating room were working all unaware of the danger that threatened under their feet. Dr. William Wajenta and Dr. James Howard, members of the house staff, hurried into the operating room and whispered to the surgeons that the building was on fire.

"Just go out and keep the patients quiet," said Dr. Meury. "Above everything else keep the firemen out of here. We will finish if we are let alone."

One nurse was assisting at the operation, holding the anaesthesia cover over the nose of the patient. She stood at her post without a word and the surgeons continued at their work. The smoke grew more dense as the minutes passed, and after Engine 122 from the Quincy street house arrived and the firemen laid a line of hose into the laundry room, which by this time was all aflame.

As though nothing had happened to disturb them, they continued their work. For twenty minutes they worked over the senseless body on the slab, though the smoke grew so thick that they could hardly breathe. Finally they felt that they could open one of the windows sufficiently to allow the smoke to escape without imperiling their patient's life.

Twenty-five convalescents, who were unable to walk, were marshaled in line. Orderlies stood at attention, prepared to carry out the coats of those unable to get up. The state of suspension was relieved, however, when it was seen that the flames would not spread; and the fire drill order was countermanded.

The committee then discussed at length the work of the Legislative Committee and the number of bills introduced by Assemblyman Merrill.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with Dr. Lunn and call his attention to a report in one of the New York City capitalist papers reflecting on his administration, and ask for a statement to be published in the Socialist press.

National Convention Instructions.

The committee discussed the advisability of bringing about united action on the part of the State's delegation at the coming national convention, and it was decided that the question of the instructions to the delegation be taken up at the next meeting and that in the meantime a letter be sent to every local in the State asking to submit to the committee whatever questions they may have on the delegates to bring up at the national convention, so that the committee may consider and pass on the same and send copies of such recommendations to all the delegates from the State and in that manner avoid the possibility of suggestions coming from one part of the State being opposed by delegates from other sections of the State.

The secretary suggested that the consideration of Lucien Sanial's report on the money investigation be taken up at the next meeting, when Comrade Sanial will have the complete report, including the conclusions in typewritten form before the committee.

DEAD AFTER 39 DAYS' FAST.

CREMATED WHILE HE SLEPT.

MEETINGS TODAY
MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business Meetings and Lectures.

Executive Committee of Local New York—239 East 84th street.

German Groups—Downtown, 61 St. Marks place; Yorkville, 243 East 84th street; Yorkville (Women), 243 East 84th street.

Bronx Women's Socialist Suffrage Club—Bronx Forum, 1353 Fulton avenue. Talk by Jack Britt Gearty.

Bronx Agitation Committee—Bronx Labor Lyceum, 707 Courtlandt avenue. Bronx County bill will come up.

Harlem Forum—250 West 125th street. Lecture by Jean Jacques Corcoran on "The Poverty of Our Land." Admission free. At the women's meeting plans on how to reach the working woman will be discussed. Women members of Branch 5 are especially urged to be present.

Executive Committee, Young People's Socialist Federation—1461 Third avenue.

Minutes Women's Committee.

At the meeting of the Women's Committee, held last Friday, at 239 East 84th street, the following motions were made and carried:

To call a conference about the middle of April for the purpose of discussing "Women's share in the Coming Campaign" to have a women's section in the May Day parade, and to urge all women's organizations to join the Socialist ranks that day; to print tickets for the entertainment to be held about May 18, preferably at the Harlem Forum; to print 2,000 throwaways for the mass meeting of the Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club, to be held March 29, at 1451 Third avenue, to apply to the Executive Committee of Local New York for a supply of leaflets for free distribution; to send a reply to Anita C. Rio's communication; to arrange with the branches of the Socialist party for the use of their rooms one evening every week for special propaganda among women; to make a personal canvass of persons to whom propaganda leaflets were mailed by members, also to arrange for them to be sent to the end of bringing them into the Socialist party; to call the next meeting of the Women's Committee, stating that members failing to attend three successive meetings without giving a reason shall have their seats declared vacant.

SARAH VOLOVICZ, Secretary Pro Tem.

Branch 4 Housewarming.

Members of all branches are invited to inspect the new headquarters of Branch 4 at 509 Eighth avenue, near 55th street, on Saturday evening, March 30. An excellent entertainment has been provided. Several new members who are prominent in the theatrical profession have been able to secure several numbers, which if paid for, would take about all the branch could raise in a year. A word to the wise is sufficient. Admission free.

Branch 6 to Hold Dance.

Members of Branch 6 are sure that their friends would enjoy themselves at the dance that is going to be given on Saturday evening, March 30, at the Labor temple, 243-247 East 84th street. If they know anything about it, it is up to you to tell them and bring them with you. All the fun they can think of for 19 cents, including everything on the calendar.

Call Festival Committee.

The Call Festival Committee meets every Monday evening at 8:15 o'clock at party headquarters, 239 East 84th street. Delegates and representatives from party branches and trade unions are invited to attend.

BROOKLYN.

5th A. D. and Branch 1 of the 271 A. D.—House of Samuel A. Stodel, 472 Bainbridge street. Special meeting to vote for delegates to the national convention.

13th A. D.—260 Humboldt street.

15th A. D. Branch 1—795 Manhattan avenue.

16th A. D. Branch 2—Carpenters and Joiners Hall, Sheephead Bay road and Ocean parkway.

Special Meeting Next Friday.

A special joint meeting of all the branches of the 22d A. D. will be held at headquarters, 675 Glenmore avenue, Friday night, March 29, to discuss, prior to the instruction by the borough meeting of the delegates to the national convention, "Industrial Unionism and the Attitude of the Party Toward It." Also the question of securing Comrades who are able and willing to act as election district captains for this year, and who can be relied upon to perform the duties of that office to the best of their abilities and intentions, will come up. Those having tickets outstanding for the ball on March 9 should settle for them at the meeting.

Call Festival Committee.

The Call Festival Committee meets every Monday evening at 8:15 o'clock at party headquarters, 239 East 84th street. All delegates and sympathizers from party branches and unions are asked to attend.

QUEENS.

The Commune celebration held last Saturday was a success in every respect. Branch Astoria wishes to thank every one who helped to make it so. Tonight Branch Astoria will hold its monthly business meeting at Kiens's Hall. Business of importance is to be transacted and all members should be present.

Call Festival Committee.

The Call Festival Committee meets every Monday night at 8:15 o'clock at party headquarters, in the Queens County Labor Lyceum, on Hancock street. All delegates from party branches and labor unions are asked to attend.

NEW JERSEY.

Vote on Referendum A.

State Secretary Wilson B. Killing.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL
185-187 EAST BROADWAY.

Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening.

J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

beck reports the vote of New Jersey on Referendum A to be 861 in favor of holding the national convention in Indianapolis and 150 against.

Newark.

All members of the party and sympathizers with the movement are requested to take notice that tonight a meeting will be held in Weiss Hall, Broome and Mercer streets, for the purpose of organizing a 3d Ward branch. To make the party in Essex County a good working political organization it is necessary to have efficient ward and municipal branches, so it behooves all those residing in the 3d Ward, who wish to join the branch, to be at Weiss Hall. The committee in charge predict that the new branch will be a hummer. Harry Carless will address the meeting.

West Hoboken.

The different branches of the Socialist party of West Hoboken have agreed upon a monthly meeting of all branches. The first will take place Saturday, March 30, at 8 p. m., in Liberty Hall lodge room. As these meetings will be open to every one who wishes to come it is hoped that a number will bring a friend or notify others, so as to make these meetings successful. Branches in Union Hill, Weehawken and North Bergen, take notice.

Essex County.

George R. Kirkpatrick, author of "War—What For?" will speak at the New Auditorium, Orange street, Newark, next Sunday afternoon on the "Iron Fist." Edwin Markham says of him: "Comrade Kirkpatrick is a man of culture, a man of heart, and a man of eloquent speech." Music will precede the lecture. Doors open at 2 o'clock, lecture starts at 7. Admission to those not holding course tickets will be 19 cents.

MINNESOTA.

David Fulton Karsner, a former member of the editorial staff of the New York Call, the Chicago Socialist, and the Milwaukee Leader, has taken editorial charge of the Minnesota Socialist of Minneapolis, and expects to make that weekly a mighty live wire in the near future.

NATIONAL NOTES

Coming dates of National Lyceum lectures and organizers are as follows:

Eastern Circuit—Walter J. Millard, March 30, Washington, Pa.

James H. Murrer, March 30, Cumberland, Md., 21, curoutie; April 1, Williamsburg, Pa.; 2, McKeesport; 3, Clairton; 4, Pittsburg; 5, Beaver Falls, 6, Washington.

John W. Stinson, March 30, enroute; 31, Camden, N. J.; April 1, Pottsville, Pa.; 2, Harrisburg; 3, Williamsport; 4, Oil City; 5, Altoona; 6, Cumberland, Md.

Lena Morrow Lewis, March 30 to April 4, intermission; April 5, Branch 8, New York.

Organizers and Lecturers.

Giuseppe Bertelli, March 30-April 6, California, under direction of the Italian translator secretary.

W. E. Frangetter, March 30-April 6, South Carolina, under direction of the Provisional State secretary.

Prudence Stokes Brown, March 30-April 6, California, under the direction of the State secretary.

John C. Chase, March 30-April 6, Alaska.

S. W. Motley, March 30-April 6, Idaho, under direction of the State secretary.

Frank Podhoz, March 30-April 6, Pennsylvania, under direction of the South States translator secretary.

J. E. Snyder, March 30-April 6, Arkansas, under direction of the State secretary.

John C. Chase, March 30-April 6, Alaska.

S. W. Motley, March 30-April 6, Idaho, under direction of the State secretary.

Frank Podhoz, March 30-April 6, Pennsylvania, under direction of the South States translator secretary.

J. E. Snyder, March 30-April 6, Arkansas, under direction of the State secretary.

John C. Chase, March 30-April 6, Alaska.

S. W. Motley, March 30-April 6, Idaho, under direction of the State secretary.

Frank Podhoz, March 30-April 6, Pennsylvania, under direction of the South States translator secretary.

J. E. Snyder, March 30-April 6, Arkansas, under direction of the State secretary.

John C. Chase, March 30-April 6, Alaska.

S. W. Motley, March 30-April 6, Idaho, under direction of the State secretary.

Frank Podhoz, March 30-April 6, Pennsylvania, under direction of the South States translator secretary.

J. E. Snyder, March 30-April 6, Arkansas, under direction of the State secretary.

John C. Chase, March 30-April 6, Alaska.

S. W. Motley, March 30-April 6, Idaho, under direction of the State secretary.

Frank Podhoz, March 30-April 6, Pennsylvania, under direction of the South States translator secretary.

J. E. Snyder, March 30-April 6, Arkansas, under direction of the State secretary.

John C. Chase, March 30-April 6, Alaska.

S. W. Motley, March 30-April 6, Idaho, under direction of the State secretary.

Frank Podhoz, March 30-April 6, Pennsylvania, under direction of the South States translator secretary.

J. E. Snyder, March 30-April 6, Arkansas, under direction of the State secretary.

John C. Chase, March 30-April 6, Alaska.

S. W. Motley, March 30-April 6, Idaho, under direction of the State secretary.

Frank Podhoz, March 30-April 6, Pennsylvania, under direction of the South States translator secretary.

J. E. Snyder, March 30-April 6, Arkansas, under direction of the State secretary.

John C. Chase, March 30-April 6, Alaska.

S. W. Motley, March 30-April 6, Idaho, under direction of the State secretary.

Frank Podhoz, March 30-April 6, Pennsylvania, under direction of the South States translator secretary.

J. E. Snyder, March 30-April 6, Arkansas, under direction of the State secretary.

John C. Chase, March 30-April 6, Alaska.

S. W. Motley, March 30-April 6, Idaho, under direction of the State secretary.

Frank Podhoz, March 30-April 6, Pennsylvania, under direction of the South States translator secretary.

J. E. Snyder, March 30-April 6, Arkansas, under direction of the State secretary.

John C. Chase, March 30-April 6, Alaska.

S. W. Motley, March 30-April 6, Idaho, under direction of the State secretary.

Frank Podhoz, March 30-April 6, Pennsylvania, under direction of the South States translator secretary.

J. E. Snyder, March 30-April 6, Arkansas, under direction of the State secretary.

John C. Chase, March 30-April 6, Alaska.

S. W. Motley, March 30-April 6, Idaho, under direction of the State secretary.

Frank Podhoz, March 30-April 6, Pennsylvania, under direction of the South States translator secretary.

J. E. Snyder, March 30-April 6, Arkansas, under direction of the State secretary.

John C. Chase, March 30-April 6, Alaska.

S. W. Motley, March 30-April 6, Idaho, under direction of the State secretary.

Frank Podhoz, March 30-April 6, Pennsylvania, under direction of the South States translator secretary.

J. E. Snyder, March 30-April 6, Arkansas, under direction of the State secretary.

John C. Chase, March 30-April 6, Alaska.

S. W. Motley, March 30-April 6, Idaho, under direction of the State secretary.

Frank Podhoz, March 30-April 6, Pennsylvania, under direction of the South States translator secretary.

J. E. Snyder, March 30-April 6, Arkansas, under direction of the State secretary.

John C. Chase, March 30-April 6, Alaska.

S. W. Motley, March 30-April 6, Idaho, under direction of the State secretary.

Frank Podhoz, March 30-April 6, Pennsylvania, under direction of the South States translator secretary.

J. E. Snyder, March 30-April 6, Arkansas, under direction of the State secretary.

John C. Chase, March 30-April 6, Alaska.

S. W. Motley, March 30-April 6, Idaho, under direction of the State secretary.

Frank Podhoz, March 30-April 6, Pennsylvania, under direction of the South States translator secretary.

J. E. Snyder, March 30-April 6, Arkansas, under direction of the State secretary.

John C. Chase, March 30-April 6, Alaska.

S. W. Motley, March 30-April 6, Idaho, under direction of the State secretary.

Frank Podhoz, March 30-April 6, Pennsylvania, under direction of the South States translator secretary.

J. E. Snyder, March 30-April 6, Arkansas, under direction of the State secretary.

John C. Chase, March 30-April 6, Alaska.

S. W. Motley, March 30-April 6, Idaho, under direction of the State secretary.

Frank Podhoz, March 30-April 6, Pennsylvania, under direction of the South States translator secretary.

J. E. Snyder, March 30-April 6, Arkansas, under direction of the State secretary.

John C. Chase, March 30-April 6, Alaska.

S. W. Motley, March 30-April 6, Idaho, under direction of the State secretary.

Frank Podhoz, March 30-April 6, Pennsylvania, under direction of the South States translator secretary.

J. E. Snyder, March 30-April 6, Arkansas, under direction of the State secretary.

John C. Chase, March 30-April 6, Alaska.

S. W. Motley, March 30-April 6, Idaho, under direction of the State secretary.

Frank Podhoz, March 30-April 6, Pennsylvania, under direction of the South States translator secretary.

J. E. Snyder, March 30-April

The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl street, New York. S. John Block, president; William Melly, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 2393, 2394, Beckman.

Subscription Rates: Single Copy 5 Cents; One Year \$5.00; Six Months \$3.00; Three Months \$1.50; One Month .50. In addition to the above rates, all subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.

VOL. 5. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27. No. 67.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR SYNDICALISM

Like the magician of old who raised the devil by his incantations, and was unable to exorcise him, capitalist society faces the apparition of "Syndicalism," which it has raised, and now speculates fearfully on the future proceedings of the monster.

Some of the editorial attempts to explain the appearance and objects of this threatening portent in Great Britain make interesting reading for Socialists at this time.

For example, the New York Tribune declares editorially that the object of syndicalist strikes is not simply "to improve the conditions of labor, to increase wages or shorten days, but rather to enforce the principle that the state or society or somebody owes every man a living." Then it goes on to say that, "accordingly the hours or labor are to be shortened so as to make it impossible for the present number of men to do the work which needs to be done," and "meantime there is to be no decrease of wages on account of shortened hours or lessened efficiency."

The danger then in Syndicalism, of course, lies in the fact that the workingmen, though striking for the same immediate objects as the old form of craft unions, the shortening of hours and increase of wages, have at the same time a further object in view that the others did not perceive and therefore did not formulate, a statement which, boiled down to its last analysis, simply means that the workers are becoming more intelligent, therefore more revolutionary, and therefore more to be feared.

In accounting for the origin of British "syndicalism," the Tribune is equally perspicacious. It declares that "it has flourished, if indeed it did not have its origin, in a widespread disappointment at the failure of the Parliamentary Labor party promptly to fulfill all its promises and achieve all its purposes." Probably that statement is in the main a correct explanation of the reason for its appearance in Great Britain.

There has undoubtedly been much dissatisfaction with the British Labor party. For many years it has been harshly criticized by the more radical elements of British Socialism, for its general lack of revolutionary character, its pettifogging reform methods, its implicit faith in its ability to play the game of "politics" with the more astute political tricksters of the capitalist parties, its denial or ignoring of the class struggle and its "understandings" and "agreements," amounting almost to alliances with various capitalist political groups. How far these charges have been proven is a matter which space does not permit the discussion of here, but it is undeniable that the general sense of disappointment with the Labor party is usually based upon these charges against it, and that this disappointment should find a vent in "syndicalism" is exactly what might have been expected.

To what extent the Labor party is to blame for this outcome may be difficult to say, but at any rate it is a matter of little importance in the long run. What is both important and significant is the fact that the class struggle, suppressed, ignored or sidetracked in one way, will manifest itself in another, and usually more threatening form. In this case it has taken the form of syndicalism, and openly and unmistakably menaces the entire industrial life of the community.

No doubt in years past there have been many clever capitalist political tricksters and intriguers who from time to time have congratulated themselves on their success in humbugging, hoodwinking and sidetracking the British Labor party, and frustrating its efforts. And it is just as certain, also, that not one of these astute players of the game of "politics" ever foresaw the Pyrrhic nature of their parliamentary "victories," or dreamed of the coming of syndicalism as a result of disappointed hopes. When they had outplayed their opponent in the parliamentary game, they naturally supposed that he would continue indefinitely to play a game at which he was hopelessly outclassed rather than call for a new game. They supposed that the labor which was represented by their political opponents in Parliament would stand by quietly and see those representatives eulogized again and again by their more expert adversaries, hoping against hope that the "luck" would turn, and something be eventually achieved through parliamentary means, and that no disappointment, however long continued, would cause them to lose faith in the game, and seek action by other methods. In this, however, they were sadly mistaken, as the sequel shows.

Just to the extent that the failure of the Labor party to achieve anything for the workers by the orthodox parliamentary methods can be attributed to the cunning of their political opponents, just to that extent are these capitalist politicians responsible for the appearance of "syndicalism." And just so far as the members of the Labor party weakened their political effectiveness by departing from the pivotal position of the class struggle and compromised with their opponents, so far are they responsible for its appearance also. It is a divided responsibility.

The appearance of syndicalism in England is not due to the inefficiency of political action per se, but rather to the quality of the political action undertaken. When such political action on the part of labor compromises with the capitalist system, when its representatives play the "game of politics" as their capitalist opponents understand it, that political action is certain to prove abortive, and syndicalism, as a more open and immediate revolutionary method of action is just as certain to appear.

What the capitalist politician fails to understand is that we are living in a period of social revolution, and that his sitting upon the political safety valve simply invites an explosion of the pent-up social forces in the capitalist boiler. And so far as any "Labor party" takes the same position, the results will be exactly the same. It is no doubt a fascinating pastime for the "old parliamentary hand" to checkmate the efforts of his political labor opponents, but in the future he will pay for his sport in being confronted with other social phenomena arising from it, that he will find it impossible to deal with by the old methods of parliamentary humbug and chicanery which he has so often triumphed over more pliable and credulous but less determined political adversaries.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS

We notice that for the several hundredth time an association has been formed by the business men of New York, Chicago and other cities for the purpose of inaugurating a "crusade" for a concerted and systematic attack upon the "white slave traffic" for the purpose of wiping it out of existence.

At the head of the crusaders we notice the names of John G. Shedd, of the Marshall Field department stores of Chicago; the head of the Sears-Roebuck mail order house; the president of the Quaker Oats Company, and the heads of several big hardware companies employing the cheapest possible labor, several non-descript capitalists and a few reformers of more or less national reputation.

They are going at this thing systematically and assure the public that "they mean business." The abolition of the white slave traffic they declare is "demanded by common sense and the necessity of preserving the public health and eliminating economic waste, aside from any question of morality or religion."

Sounds good, and the intentions are no doubt creditable, but it

A Question of Precedence

On a previous occasion this journal voiced its indignant protest against the ignorant and churlish conduct of Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, in refusing several weeks ago to order out the State militia as a guard of honor at the reception of Cardinal O'Connell on his return from Rome with his newly acquired red hat. This Jack-in-office has given fresh proof of his boorish and petty nature in his recent refusal to attend the banquet given to President Taft on his arrival in Boston, apparently because the place of honor at Taft's right hand was assigned to the cardinal, who, as a "Prince of the Church," was rightly entitled to precedence over a mere Governor.

These ordinary politicians must be taught their place in the future, for their audacity and insolence is becoming simply intolerable, nor should their ignorance be permitted to be put forward as an excuse for their offensive conduct. We hope to see the day when an imperative command from such a distinguished personage as His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell will be all sufficient to bring political mortals of the Foss type instantly to time.

With the presumption born of ignorant self-importance, Foss gives it as an excuse for his action, that he believes the State to be superior to the church, as if it was not a plain and palpable fact that the very existence of the State today is dependent upon the church—not the church in the broad and incorrect sense in which that term is generally used, but THE church, the one church to which the State looks for its safety against the revolutionary tendencies of the day—the Holy Roman Catholic Church.

Had this presumptuous politician attended the banquet and humbly, thankfully and respectfully occupied the seat assigned him on the left hand of President Taft, he would not only have fulfilled his duty in the station, but he would have shown to his superiors, the Lords spiritual and temporal, but might have heard the great Taft himself inform the "prince" on his right hand, that in his opinion the work of the Catholics was "the safeguard of American liberties" and complimenting him on the alleged fact that there were no Socialists holding positions on the staffs of Catholic colleges, two statements that Cardinal O'Connell repeated the next day as forming part of the conversation with which he had honored Taft. The cardinal was then conducting another meeting denouncing modern education as given in Yale and Harvard, and damning the few professors of various local colleges who had spoken publicly in favor of the Lawrence strikers.

Right now this Lawrence matter is a true test of the relative importance of a cardinal as compared with a secular Governor. Which of the two have performed the most vital work in safeguarding American liberties from the revolutionary tendencies of the day? Foss, in his blind,

blundering manner sent regiments of militia into Lawrence, thereby making hundreds of Socialists in that burg, and thousands, perhaps, tens of thousands, outside, and largely through his mismanagement the strikers won, thereby taking tens of millions of dollars in increased wages from the owners of all the textile mills in the district, who were compelled to concede similar increases to their employes as had been wrested from their fellows in Lawrence.

On the other hand, as is well known, Cardinal O'Connell, with infinitely superior wisdom and judgment, has striven to close the ears and minds of thousands of the faithful to the siren song of the Socialist, and has dealt deadly blows to the real root of that pernicious movement, which he rightly recognizes as being found in modern education. More than this, he has so carefully sifted the teaching faculties of the college Socialist exists in any of them—that is, that either he or Mr. Taft, can detect it. If there are any Socialist wolves in Catholic sheep's clothing in these institutions—as it is broadly hinted in some quarters that there are—they have to keep so quiet and so well under cover that they get practically no chance to spread their pernicious doctrines among the flock.

Foss would, in his crass ignorance, make this the occasion of religious controversy if possible and arouse the bitter spirit of intolerance that is now happily for the Catholic Church, in Cardinal O'Connell is one of the most liberal and broad minded ecclesiastics in America. That he would deign to sit at a banquet with President Taft is in itself the strongest possible evidence of his broad liberality and wide tolerance of all creeds and even no creed. For President Taft, as every one knows, is not a Christian in any sense, being a Unitarian, which is a perfectly respectable creed, even if it has no room for the Deities of Christ, and regards him merely as a human being, though of course an exceptional one. But Cardinal O'Connell has a wonderful sense of the appropriate and understands thoroughly that many of the most prominent of Boston's distinguished citizens are also Unitarians. In fact, that the city itself is the cradle of American Unitarianism, and prides with pride to the best distinguished men of letter, poets, authors and essayists who have in past generations claimed Boston as their home and Unitarianism as their creed. There is, therefore, not a particle of bigotry in the cardinal's makeup, and though Mr. Taft is practically an infidel or heathen from the strict church viewpoint, the cardinal nevertheless understands that the Almighty is no respecter of persons and can use an infidel, a heathen or even a Unitarian for his own divine purposes, as is well proven by the enormous sums which Mr. Taft appropriated from the United States Treasury for the establishment and maintenance of the worthy friars who are safeguarding American lib-

erty in the Philippines. And if the Almighty can use Taft as an humble instrument for his mysterious purposes, why should the cardinal refuse Taft the honor of being placed on his left hand at a public function?

But these are matters far and away above the comprehension of Foss and his ilk, who being mere politicians, are therefore necessarily ignorant of the simple fact that the care of the State has been entrusted to the church, and is therefore secondary in importance, as the preserver is of more consequence always than the thing preserved. That Cardinal O'Connell was in reality the central and most important figure on this occasion and is plainly recognized as such by the most reliable, authoritative and conservative section of the press, representing all that is best in journalism, is quite evident. When, for example, we find the influential and scholarly Evening Post declaring editorially that "it will be noted also that he (Mr. Taft) received words of the warmest approval from Cardinal O'Connell," it is easy for all reasonably intelligent people—ignorant politicians of the Foss type of course excluded—to recognize which of the two gentlemen occupied the superior position, and discriminate between the patron and the one receiving patronage. And those best qualified to judge know well that such a Journal as the Evening Post is not in the habit of printing meaningless phrases in its editorial columns.

To admit that our politicians are ignorant in these matters is neither an excuse for their conduct nor aught which they should not be letter taught. And as Cardinal O'Connell, leaving out of consideration his natural modesty, could hardly be expected to lower his dignity by publicly rebuking Foss for his churlish conduct and ignorant bigotry, the task naturally falls to the journalist, who knows that whatever his private opinions upon such matters may be, his public duty requires him to relate impartially the actual standing and relative importance of the parties concerned in such a matter as that we have discussed. We have been under the painful necessity on a previous occasion of publicly rebuking Mr. Foss for a somewhat similar exhibition of bad manners and lack of respect for the church and its princely representative, Cardinal O'Connell, and shall have no scruples about repeating the castigation in case he offends again in a similar manner. For a politician who presumably supports the established order of society, and apparently fails to comprehend that the very existence of said established order depends upon men of the type of Cardinal O'Connell and the church which they represent, needs enlightenment, and in our needs of public instruction and disciplinary public duties, we are but fulfilling our duty in subjecting him to our journalistic chastening rod in an effort to compel him to recognize and respect his superiors, even though he may not understand why and how they are such.

Does the Supreme Court Assist Socialism?

Many and various are the reasons given for the growth of Socialism by those who "view with alarm" its recent rapid progress. It has remained, however, for a Democratic Congressman, Underwood, to discover the principal cause therefore in the Supreme Court.

That body has heretofore been regarded by the conservative element of the country as the main safeguard against Socialism, the one impenetrable bulwark against which all attacks upon the system of private property would be dashed to pieces. To hear it now denounced as an institution promoting the growth of Socialism must have sounded strange to the ears of the conservatives in Congress, and doubtless many of them dismissed the matter merely as the ordinary fool statement that might naturally be expected from the ordinary fool Democrat.

However, the fact that a statement comes from a Democrat does not necessarily mean that it is without some foundation.

Mr. Underwood traces the trouble back to 1885, when the Supreme Court pronounced the income tax bill unconstitutional. This "unfortunate decision," as he calls it, gave Socialism its start, and is mainly accountable for the enormous strikes it has since made.

This particular statement, though ridiculous on the whole, nevertheless contains a grain of truth. As a matter of fact there are few elements of that kind made that are what we carelessly call the "absolutely false," a superlatively which is popularly used to express disbelief in any proposition as a whole.

It is more than likely that thousands of small capitalists and business men, with trust busting ideals, were grievously disappointed when the Supreme Court vetoed the income tax bill, under the impression that it left them staggering under the burden of taxation, while great wealth dodged its part of the load. And it is probable, too, that many of these people, as the competitive struggle grew ever fiercer, became progressively radical, the bulk of them forming the "insurgent" element of the present day, and a few thousands at most going for length of Socialism. In this sense and in this sense alone there is a particle of truth in Mr. Underwood's view. The extreme conservatism of the Supreme Court and its devotion to the interests of property—which in these days always means great property interests—no doubt has had the effect of heading many of the small business element in the direction of Socialism, though but comparatively few of them have yet arrived there, the vast majority having merely reached the "radical" stage.

But Congressmen Underwood by accident stumbled upon a truth in this matter, which, not being a Socialist and therefore deficient in reasoning power, he could not very well be expected to realize. It is that the efforts made to preserve a doomed system, the barriers erected to protect it, in time tend to assist in bringing about the very result they were designed to frustrate. And the Supreme Court is no exception. In its extreme affirmation of the inviolability of capitalist private property, it tends to become a negation of that very private property, and though Congressmen Underwood may not recognize it, that is what accounts for whatever truth there is in his statement about the Supreme Court functioning as an accelerator of Socialism. And what is true of the Supreme Court is true of every other capitalist institution for the protection of capitalist property; the more the highest tribunals in the land do to the policeman's club that smashes the head of a striking workman, or the decision of a petty magistrate who prevents such striker sending his starting children out of the area of hostilities to be fed elsewhere while the strike is proceeding.

It is also true of the present so-called attack that the Catholic Church is directing against Socialism. The public knowledge that such attack is being made has already impelled hundreds of Roman Catholics and thousands of non-Catholics to investigate the question. And the longer it is kept up the greater will be its effect in that direction.

Politicians and church men of the intellectual caliber of Underwood and Vaughan never understand these things, nor is there the slightest danger in informing them, for such view being beyond their mental capacity are therefore universally ignored. An Underwood accusing the Supreme Court of promoting Socialism in America never thinks of asking him-

self why it is that in Great Britain, where they have no Supreme Court, but have a heavy income tax, Socialism is now growing with even greater rapidity than in the United States, and a Vaughan sees nothing ludicrous in leaving such a country to preach anti-Socialist sermons if the defenders of capitalism on these matters is so palpably that when confronted with Socialism they are at a complete loss as to how to estimate the value of the very institutions they have designed to safeguard. The other day in one of the great New York papers an apparently profound editorial commenting upon the coal strikes in Great Britain, inquired of its readers as to what they would give to have such an inexpressible defense for their property rights as our Supreme Court affords here, the inference being that the British capitalist would pay almost any price for such an institution. And a day or so after Congressman Underwood declares publicly that the self same Supreme Court is mainly responsible for the rapid growth of Socialism since 1825.

Our Plutocratic Authors

The New York World is responsible for this: "Lady Warwick is credited with saying that 'literary men and artists never will have the place and rank to which they are entitled under the present economic system' and she thinks they will be better off under Socialism, having more leisure for the 'great work' of art and literature."

"Socialism remains an untried system, the advantages of which are yet to be determined. But speaking for authors, will they be willing to exchange the reality for the possibility? Will they be ready to share their royalties equally with their fellows and divide up the contents of their safe deposit boxes for the common good? Perhaps they may do better under Socialism than they have yet done. But certainly it is a far cry, as things are, from Grub street attics to country seats and estates with Italian gardens, and equally so from the conditions of the author, the patron and the jail to a seat at the speaker's table at public banquets."

"The World may know some author who has an estate with Italian gardens, but if it knows where the man is who believes in the 'divide-up' theory of Socialism, we wish it would produce him. He's been in hiding long enough."

Watch Yourself Go By Objects to Forced Levy

By Strickland W. Gillman.

Just stand aside and watch yourself go by. Think of yourself as "he," instead of "I."

Note closely as in other men you note, The bag-kneed trousers and the seedy coat. Pick flaws; find fault; forget the man is you. And strive to make your estimate ring true. Confront yourself to look "you" in the eye. Just stand aside and watch yourself go by.

Interpret all your motives just as though You looked on one whose aims you did not know. Let undisguised contempt surge through you when You see "your" snarl, O commonest of men. Despise your cowardice; condemn whatever. You note of falseness in you anywhere. Defend not one defect that shames your eye. Just stand aside and watch yourself go by.

And then, with eyes unveiled to what you loathe— To sins that with sweet charity you'd clothe— Back to your self-walled tenebment you'll go. The faults of others then will dwindle and shrink. Love's chain grow stronger by one mighty link— When you with "he" as substitute Have stood aside and watched yourself go by.

Beware of High Wages

By a Capitalist Exchange Reader.

Those ignorant but well-meaning workmen who do not know that a raise in wages is a thinly disguised calamity are thus set right by the San Francisco Chronicle:

"The imminent strike of coal miners in Great Britain, if not prevented, will produce a very serious situation for when the supply of coal is cut off industry ceases. And when industry ceases it is the poor who suffer first and most. 'The causes of the dispute are not understood here, except that it is a demand for an increase of wages, apparently unnecessary by the increased cost of living. When such increase is necessary and mine owners cannot grant it except at a loss, the obvious thing to do is to grant the increase and raise the price of coal. 'But coal is in competition with other kinds of fuel in all parts of the world, and it may be that British coal cannot be sold at higher prices. 'If that were true, the result would be that the export of coal would be reduced, and while the miners employed would get better wages, a good many of them would get no work at all. 'The evil thing in the case is the Socialist leadership of labor in Great Britain and elsewhere, which does not consider economic possibilities, but attempts coercion. Under Socialist leadership the appeal is to force and not to public opinion. 'Though it had not been appealed to by the British coal miners, the Chronicle ventured the following helpful thought: 'It is certainly true that in some countries and some industries wages paid will not enable families to live as human beings should live. But what can be done about it? There are no great profits in production anywhere, for the rise in prices affects employers as much as labor, and labor is as much interested as employers that there shall be profits, in order that there may be new investment, which makes work for more labor.'"

NOT IN HIS LINE

The sexton of a certain parish church would brook no interference with what he was pleased to call his "special duties." "Every man to his trade, sez I," he would remark. "Let the parson do the parson's an' I'll do the rest." On one occasion the vicar was of opinion that John was neglecting his duties. John, who was not exacting in wit, strenuously denied the charge, and said that he was "not going to stand no meddling" with his affairs.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

is not going to abolish the white slave traffic, so you can notice it. Why? Just merely because "they mean business." That's why. And the white slave traffic will never be abolished by people who mean business. The thing is unthinkable. Why, again? Why, simply because the "white slave traffic" is "business" itself, an auxiliary to general "business," as it is conducted under capitalism. The "business" of a department store provides recruits for the "white slave traffic," and so do such businesses as mail order houses and the others mentioned above, which employ female labor so cheaply that it is forced into the other "business" to help out. That's why.

Our Plutocratic Authors

The New York World is responsible for this: "Lady Warwick is credited with saying that 'literary men and artists never will have the place and rank to which they are entitled under the present economic system' and she thinks they will be better off under Socialism, having more leisure for the 'great work' of art and literature."

"Socialism remains an untried system, the advantages of which are yet to be determined. But speaking for authors, will they be willing to exchange the reality for the possibility? Will they be ready to share their royalties equally with their fellows and divide up the contents of their safe deposit boxes for the common good? Perhaps they may do better under Socialism than they have yet done. But certainly it is a far cry, as things are, from Grub street attics to country seats and estates with Italian gardens, and equally so from the conditions of the author, the patron and the jail to a seat at the speaker's table at public banquets."

Evidently the doctrine that the employer is entitled to the gratitude of his wage slaves for "giving them employment," is falling into innocuous desuetude, judging from various communications we have received lately from employees of the Prudential Insurance Company, on the proposition that they must subscribe for a monument to the late president of that concern, John F. Dryden.

We select a sample letter from several other communications of the same kind. The writer has been for many years an employe of the company and is still in its service, and it may be of further interest to know that he is a devoted member of the Catholic Church. His name is withheld, of course, on account of his job, but none the less his views on the particular question may prove of some interest:

"November 26, 1911, at the City of Newark, N. J., John F. Dryden, president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, died, leaving to his only son a fortune estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. 'Mr. Dryden was not born a rich man. During his long life we had not paid to a single act of his whereby the human race was benefited, no great discovery stands out like a star in the firmament pointing out to posterity the good that this hero has done; he was not a famous author, whose works will live for all time, nor did he possess an omnipotent genius which would raise him above other less unenlightened mortals. 'How then was this vast fortune amassed? Through the laxity of our economic laws—through the advantages and ignorance of our people, and finally through the greed of the subject of this article. 'As I have already stated, this man of millions is dead. Now it is proposed to erect a statue to his memory. To the memory of what? That he was a millionaire? Well, hardly; such cable rae no longer a rare axis in this land of freedom. Or that he was at one time a member of the American House of Lords? What interesting reading it would make to know how much he paid for his seat or who were the recipients of his bounty, and with what fortune of unalloyed gold their descendants would gaze on the names of their forefathers emblazoned on a shaft of granite, dedicated to the beautification of this one time precursor of Lorientum. 'But it is for naught of these that this statue is to be erected, but because he has enabled some thousands of men to earn what is theirs by birth-right, the means of earning a living. It is these servants of a great corporation—these hewers of wood and drawers of water, who are to furnish the sinews for this monument to the laxity of American laws. Voluntary contributions, forsooth! No, pass the hat and give if you like, but a regular levy of \$1.10 per head to show the love and reverence they must feel for the man who gathered in millions as the result of their labor. 'In the name of common decency what are we coming to? Think of it! Not from the well filled coffers of the dead man's family; not from the enormous profits of this gigantic corporation, but by a compulsory tax on the employes will this bronze statue on its shaft of Vermont, blaze forth to posterity the mockery and lie which its creation represents."

VIRTUE IS ITS OWN REWARD.

A Small Boy's Original Story.

A poor young man fell in love with the daughter of a rich lady who kept a candy shop. The poor young man could not marry the rich candy lady's daughter, because he had no money to buy furniture. A wicked man offered to give the young man \$25 if he would become a drunkard. The young man wanted the money very much so he could marry the rich candy lady's daughter, but when he got to the saloon he turned to the wicked man and said, "I will not become a drunkard, even for great riches. Get thee behind me, Satan." And as he turned around to go home he saw lying on the sidewalk a pocket-book containing \$1,000,000 in gold. Then the young lady consented to marry him. They had a beautiful wedding and the next day had twins. Thus you see that "Virtue is its own reward."

THEY MEAN BUSINESS

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

is not going to abolish the white slave traffic, so you can notice it. Why? Just merely because "they mean business." That's why. And the white slave traffic will never be abolished by people who mean business. The thing is unthinkable. Why, again? Why, simply because the "white slave traffic" is "business" itself, an auxiliary to general "business," as it is conducted under capitalism. The "business" of a department store provides recruits for the "white slave traffic," and so do such businesses as mail order houses and the others mentioned above, which employ female labor so cheaply that it is forced into the other "business" to help out. That's why.

Our Plutocratic Authors

The New York World is responsible for this: "Lady Warwick is credited with saying that 'literary men and artists never will have the place and rank to which they are entitled under the present economic system' and she thinks they will be better off under Socialism, having more leisure for the 'great work' of art and literature."

NOT IN HIS LINE

The sexton of a certain parish church would brook no interference with what he was pleased to call his "special duties." "Every man to his trade, sez I," he would remark. "Let the parson do the parson's an' I'll do the rest." On one occasion the vicar was of opinion that John was neglecting his duties. John, who was not exacting in wit, strenuously denied the charge, and said that he was "not going to stand no meddling" with his affairs.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

is not going to abolish the white slave traffic, so you can notice it. Why? Just merely because "they mean business." That's why. And the white slave traffic will never be abolished by people who mean business. The thing is unthinkable. Why, again? Why, simply because the "white slave traffic" is "business" itself, an auxiliary to general "business," as it is conducted under capitalism. The "business" of a department store provides recruits for the "white slave traffic," and so do such businesses as mail order houses and the others mentioned above, which employ female labor so cheaply that it is forced into the other "business" to help out. That's why.

Our Plutocratic Authors

The New York World is responsible for this: "Lady Warwick is credited with saying that 'literary men and artists never will have the place and rank to which they are entitled under the present economic system' and she thinks they will be better off under Socialism, having more leisure for the 'great work' of art and literature."

"Socialism remains an untried system, the advantages of which are yet to be determined. But speaking for authors, will they be willing to exchange the reality for the possibility? Will they be ready to share their royalties equally with their fellows and divide up the contents of their safe deposit boxes for the common good? Perhaps they may do better under Socialism than they have yet done. But certainly it is a far cry, as things are, from Grub street attics to country seats and estates with Italian gardens, and equally so from the conditions of the author, the patron and the jail to a seat at the speaker's table at public banquets."