

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

409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3203 BEEKMAN.



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

WEATHER: PROBABLE RAIN.

Vol. 5—No. 88.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1912.

Price Two Cents.

### MAYWOOD IN CHARGE OF LOWELL STRIKE

#### Total of 15,000 Mill Workers Now Out in Massachusetts City.

LOWELL, Mass., March 27.—About 15,000 more mill workers quit their jobs today, making a total of 15,000 who are out on strike. The I. W. W. took an active part in the strike today with the arrival of "Big Bill" Haywood and W. E. Trautmann. Haywood was greeted with cheers when he arrived at headquarters. The crowd was so dense that the police were obliged to draw their clubs before the throng moved back. The police did not use their sticks, but arrested four people for "obstructing the sidewalk."

Later hundreds of idle mill hands assembled in front of the police station on Market street, blocking that thoroughfare. A squad of officers from the station broke through the crowd and forced it to move. With Haywood at their head, the strikers then marched to the South Common, where a mass meeting was addressed by the Western labor leader and others.

In his speech Haywood said: "Do not let the mill men break your spirit. You will never lose if you stick together. The I. W. W. was never defeated. We are here to assist you and we will."

"Next year there will be divided among the textile workers of the United States between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000 more than they receive now. This will mean fewer automobiles and bulldozers for certain people."

### WAGE RAISES MADE IN SEVERAL CITIES

#### TURNERS FALLS, Mass., March 27.—The Turners Falls cotton mills advanced the wages of their several hundred employees today. The increase is 5 per cent.

#### NORTH ADAMS, Mass., March 27.—An advance in wages varying from 5 to 25 per cent is announced by the management of the Waterhouse and Howard worsted mills. The Mayflower woolen mills have already increased the pay of their operatives.

#### UTICA, N. Y., March 27.—Representatives of the various cotton spinning mills of this city met today and decided to make a readjustment which will mean a general increase in wages. The details were not worked out and another meeting will be held for that purpose.

### SUBWAY GRAB BILL GOES THROUGH SENATE

ALBANY, March 27.—Under an emergency message from Governor Dix, the Senate today, by a vote of 38 to 3, passed the Wagner bill, designed to empower the New York City authorities to carry out their plans for the consummation of a rapid transit system providing for a division of the spoils between the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit systems.

The Wagner bill amends the Rapid Transit Act so as to make it permissible for the Public Service Commission to recommend the acceptance of either of the Interborough or Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway propositions.

### SIXTY AND JOBLESS, HE ENDS LIFE BY HANGING

Sixty years old and jobless, starvation staring him in the face, John Meyer, a thin, sober and industrious worker, whose only crime was his age and gray hair, found the easiest way to put a rope around his neck. And he did it yesterday in his "home," a bare room on the top floor of the tenement house at 222 West 96th street.

Meyer had formerly owned a coal and wood yard, but he was forced to close up his shop and look for work. He moved from his comfortable home to the West 96th street house. Here he lived alone, his wife being in Germany. Gradually he spent money that he had accumulated until four days ago he decided not have the money to pay his rent.

### LADIES' TAILORS VOTE FOR GENERAL STRIKE

#### Declare War Against the Bosses' Society at Rousing Meeting.

The very air was charged with the spirit of battle last night when 3,000 members of the Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 25, heard speakers dissect the phases of the trade conditions, and urged them to fight as one man in case a strike would be declared against the Merchants' Society of Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers.

A resolution empowering the Executive Board of Local 25, and the General Executive Board to take action toward declaring a general strike of the trade, if necessary, was adopted with the wildest cheers. The meeting, which was held under the auspices of Local 38, at Carnegie Hall, was presided over by General Secretary Klingenberg. On the platform were a number of girl strikers of the Steine & Blain Company.

Leonora O'Leary, of the Women's Trade Union League, urged the members to leave no stone unturned to get every worker in the industry into the union. She said, "It is unfortunate, she said, that workmen too often sit down and rest after a victory, while the bosses are ever alert to find if they can find a rift or a weakness in the organization of the workers. The life of the trade depends on the strength of the organization, she said."

It is not quite a year ago that the union made a splendid fight and compelled the bosses to sign a "treaty of peace," but, she continued, in time of peace it is necessary to prepare for war.

As a matter of self-protection, she said, all the workers of all nationalities must be organized, as this is the only way to prevent them becoming scabs.

The system of "piecework" she described as a method of hitting one workman against another; the driving of workmen at one another's throats. The meeting, she said, was a thunderous protest against the piecework system and one that the bosses would be sure to heed.

### ART EXHIBIT TO AID KIDDIES OPENS TODAY

Under the auspices of the New York Lawrence Strike Committee, William Sanger, H. Byrne, J. A. Jones, Margaret H. Sanger, Howard and Nancy Douglas Perman and Anna L. Sloan have arranged an exhibition of the works of the following prominent artists, beginning today at the Fifth Avenue Art Gallery, 45th street and Fifth avenue, to be sold for the benefit of the children of Lawrence textile strikers: Bealon Brown, Leo Strauss, Alonzo Kentall, Charles Dana Gibson, Art Young, Borden Robinson, Franklin Booth, Nancy Douglas Perman and Montgomery Flagg, in pen and ink and crayon, and Nash.

### JED MINE DEATH ROSTER IS NOW 93

#### Rescue Work Rendered Impossible—No Aid as Yet for Survivors.

WELCH, W. Va., March 27.—Sixteen bodies have been brought to the surface of the Jed mine, two miles from here, which was wrecked by an explosion yesterday, and fifty-five other bodies were located. The roster of dead is now placed at ninety-three. As the bodies are recovered they are being placed in plain coffins in the power house of the Jed Coal and Coke Company. Chief John Laine, of the West Virginia Department of Mines, arrived at the mine early today and took charge of the rescue work.

After toiling all night the rescue party gave up hope of finding any of the miners alive.

Accumulation of coal dust and failure to sprinkle the mine caused the explosion, according to Mrs. William Helton, whose husband's body was one of the sixteen so far recovered. Helton was a mine contractor, employing a dozen miners.

### QUASH TRIANGLE FIRE INDICTMENTS

Justice Seabury, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday, dismissed the six indictments charging manslaughter in the first and second degrees against Isaac Harris and Max Blank, proprietors of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory, in the Ash Building, Greene street and Washington place, 147 persons were burned to death a year ago.

The application was not opposed by District Attorney Whitman, Justice Seabury having decided that Harris and Blank, having been tried and acquitted on the same charges, could not be retried on any of the remaining indictments.

No one of the District Attorney's office would say if either of the men would be prosecuted on the charge of violating the State Factory laws. At a meeting of the relatives of those killed in the fire, held March 25, the anniversary of the fire, it was decided to request District Attorney Whitman to prosecute Harris and Blank on this charge.

### WOMEN TEACHERS ARE NEUTRAL ON PENSIONS

The following communication has been sent to every member of the New York Legislature by Isabel A. Ennis, secretary, and Grace C. Strachan, president, of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers.

"At a meeting of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, held last Monday, and attended by all the officers and over 300 delegates and other members, the following resolution was presented by Miss Ida Ickelheimer, chairman of the Committee on Teachers' Interests, and passed without a dissenting word or vote.

### LAWRENCE CHILDREN TO LEAVE SATURDAY

Next Saturday morning all of the strikers' children who were brought to this city will be sent back to Lawrence. All those who have children in their care must bring them to the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World, 212 East 12th street, at 7 o'clock in the morning. All the children will be provided with tickets and sent home in care of a guardian. Those having children are requested to provide them with lunches to be eaten on their way home. In order to cover the necessary expense involved in getting the 200 children back to the homes of their victorious parents, about \$500 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, for the Strike Committee at once.

### CALL WATER POWER BILL SOCIALISTIC

#### Bitter Opposition by Reactionaries to Measure Forced Through State Senate by Caucus.

ALBANY, March 27.—Governor Dix remained in the Executive Chamber, after 7 o'clock tonight, awaiting the forcing through the State Senate, under power of a Democratic senatorial caucus, of Senator Bayne's bill, which provides that the State itself shall develop all water powers, and generate electric power, and transmit and sell the same to the municipalities and factories of the State. This bill was prepared six weeks ago by the State Conservation Commissioners appointed by Governor Dix, and these commissioners would put this law into operation should it get upon the statute books.

The bill was advanced out of its order and passed in the Senate tonight, under a suspension of the rules, by a special rule reported by Minority Leader Wagner, chairman of the Committee on Rules, and it was passed by a party vote of 27 to 22, except that Senators Loomis, of Buffalo, and Ferris, of Utica, Democrats, voted with the Republicans against the bill.

Senator Brackett insisted that the bill had had little discussion and that the Republican party was perfectly willing that the Democratic party should get any glory there might be in favoring so Socialistic a measure.

"I have the satisfaction of knowing that this bill never can get through the Republican Assembly," concluded Senator Brackett.

"This is nothing more than paternalism and Socialism," declared Senator Hinman, "and while I believe the principle of this bill in conserving the State's resources is all right, this bill is all wrong."

### MERRILL RAPS TOOLS OF FOUNDRY BOSSES

ALBANY, March 27.—Herbert M. Merrill, the Socialist Assemblyman from Schoharie County, bitterly attacked the opponents of the Wagner bill, which provides for better working conditions and safer surroundings of the workers in the foundries. As conditions in this industry are particularly dangerous, it was found necessary to try to make some restrictions of a protective character.

Merrill, in his attack on the Assemblymen who refused to help in improving the workers' surroundings, said: "I notice in a great many instances that the gentlemen have voted for individual politics over and above benefits for the whole people of the State. In the vote on this bill I notice the members seem to think that a few dollars in the pockets of a few miserable foundry men, who have no consideration for the health and the life of their employees, are of greater importance than the health of the people of the State."

### SCORES STEEL TRUST FOR 12-HOUR DAY

#### Charles M. Cabot, of Boston, in Statement to Stockholders Urges Action.

Charles M. Cabot, of Boston, one of the 15,000 stockholders of the Steel Trust, who came into the public eye by attacking the corporation from which his share of dividends came for the excessively long hours it is working its employees, and for the seven day week it maintains, has just made public a printed statement, which he is sending to each of the stockholders.

The statement is entitled, "Hours of Labor in the Steel Industry," and was prepared by John A. Fitch. Accompanying the circular is the following letter, signed by Cabot, in which he commends the Steel Trust for declining to eliminate the seven day week, but criticizes it for keeping up the twelve hour day.

"As a stockholder in the United States Steel Corporation, I am sending the enclosed statement to you and to 15,000 other stockholders. It is made after careful investigation. This statement points out that the corporation has decided to eliminate seven-day work from its plants. This is a forward movement that we, as stockholders, can heartily approve. It came as a result of a vigorous campaign on the part of certain executive officials after a previous Sunday rest order had been a dead letter for three years."

"There are other labor policies in the corporation that must meet with our approval. But I believe that we should unhesitatingly condemn the twelve-hour day and indicate that we are willing to support a movement for a shorter workday in our great industry."

"I have been at some pains to put these facts before you, in the hope that some of the stockholders would protest against this condition. An organized body of stockholders could, I believe, make an effective protest. I am not in a position to create or lead such an organization, but I would gladly do my best to help it, and would urge that you write me if you have any suggestions to that end."

"I would also recommend that you express your views personally in a letter to Judge Gary, Empire Building, New York, or better still, make them in person at the annual meeting in April."

In reply to the Cabot appeal E. H. Gary said yesterday afternoon: "We are not indifferent or self-satisfied as to conditions among our workmen. We are trying to improve their conditions as fast as practicable. Hours of labor in the steel mills of this country grew up with this industry; they were not established by us, and we cannot change them all at once. Year by year conditions have been improved until we believe that our employees are on the whole as well treated as those in any other industry and much better treated than ever before in the steel and iron industry."

### DEMANDS PROBE OF THE SMELTER TRUST

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Dubbing what he said was the Guggenheim Smelter Trust as an "ally of the Taft administration," and flaying the Attorney General for "protecting it and shirking its duty," Representative Martin, of Colorado, today introduced a resolution demanding an investigation of the trust by the House Mining Committee.

Martin said Attorney General Wickham's recent refusal to give the House information as to the existence of such a combine was "astounding," and contradicted his statement that there is no Smelter Trust.

### NO PROBE DUE OF LAWRENCE STRIKE

#### Old Partyites in Congress Not Anxious to Stir Up Matters Again.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Just as was foretold by many Socialists, the House will not investigate the Lawrence, Mass., textile strike, and both the Wilson and Berger resolutions will be pigeonholed by the Committee on Rules.

This was the announcement today of Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee.

"The committee believes nothing could be gained by further investigation and the matter will be allowed to drop as it now stands," said Henry. "The strike has been settled, through the full investigation already given and the wide publicity attending it. The strikers got what they demanded and deserved—I believe to a large extent because of the committee investigation, and there is now no necessity for further consideration of the interests."

Representative Wilson is in accord with the committee's decision and will not press his resolution. Representative Berger is absent from Washington.

If the Lawrence strike has not been settled, the Rules Committee had tentatively decided to authorize a probe of the whole woolen industry. During six days of hearings here, at a time when the strike was on, textile workers told pitiful stories of the cruelties which are inflicted upon the strikers by the authorities.

BOSTON, March 27.—Petition for a temporary injunction against the committee having in charge the fund for the relief of the Lawrence textile strikers was withdrawn in the Massachusetts Supreme Court today by ex-Judge James P. R. Dunbar, acting in behalf of James M. Swift, Attorney General.

Judge Dunbar said that less than 50 cents of the fund remained at the time the petition was filed, and that the examination made by an accountant of the books and papers of the Strike Committee showed that it was next to impossible to tell how much money had been expended.

### LAWRENCE CHILDREN OF PHILA. TO GO HOME

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The children of the Lawrence strikers are expected to leave Philadelphia, to return to Lawrence on Friday, March 29, about 2 p.m.

On their way to Lawrence they will stop in New York, where they will stay overnight, and then return to Lawrence on Friday, March 29, about 2 p.m.

### PASSAIC WORKERS STILL HELD FAST IN BOTANY MILL

#### Bosses' Tools Defy Efforts to Release Their Prisoners.

Passaic, N. J., March 27.—The Passaic workers, who have been held in the Botany mill, are still held fast. The mill owners have defied the efforts of the strikers to release their prisoners.

The Passaic workers, who have been held in the Botany mill, are still held fast. The mill owners have defied the efforts of the strikers to release their prisoners.

The Passaic workers, who have been held in the Botany mill, are still held fast. The mill owners have defied the efforts of the strikers to release their prisoners.

The Passaic workers, who have been held in the Botany mill, are still held fast. The mill owners have defied the efforts of the strikers to release their prisoners.

The Passaic workers, who have been held in the Botany mill, are still held fast. The mill owners have defied the efforts of the strikers to release their prisoners.

The Passaic workers, who have been held in the Botany mill, are still held fast. The mill owners have defied the efforts of the strikers to release their prisoners.

The Passaic workers, who have been held in the Botany mill, are still held fast. The mill owners have defied the efforts of the strikers to release their prisoners.

The Passaic workers, who have been held in the Botany mill, are still held fast. The mill owners have defied the efforts of the strikers to release their prisoners.

### POLICE ARE BUSY

Girl Picket Arrested Without Cause and Fined by Judge Costello.

SITUATION IN PASSAIC. Habeas Corpus laughed at by mill owners. Women locked in the mills against their will. Mary Hoffman, a striker who was hurried down two flights of stairs, is in a serious condition. Assaults of strikers still at large. Police ignore demands of strikers for protection. More weavers walk out from the Botany Worsteds Mill. Girl striker fined \$5 for talking to fellow picket.

ENGINEERS NOT OPERATORS. ALBANY, March 27.—Engineers and conductors who are occasionally called upon to take orders over a telephone as to the movement of their trains when stuck on a siding, are not "operators" within the meaning of the Labor Law, and the "eight hour" clause does not apply to them, according to an opinion rendered today by Attorney General Carmody.

REICHSMITH AGAINST MINIMUM. VIENNA, March 27.—The Reichsmith today rejected a resolution calling upon the government to establish the minimum wage as a legal principle.

NEW MEXICO ELECTS SENATORS. SANTA FE, N. Mex., March 27.—Thomas B. Catron and A. B. Fall, both Republicans, were elected United States Senators by the Legislature here today on the seventh joint ballot.

REICHSMITH AGAINST MINIMUM. VIENNA, March 27.—The Reichsmith today rejected a resolution calling upon the government to establish the minimum wage as a legal principle.

HOMESTEADERS' BILL PASSED. WASHINGTON, March 27.—Only President Taft's signature now remains to make effective the Borch bill reducing to three years the time required by homesteaders to secure patents for their lands. The bill passed the House today. It has already passed the Senate.

ARREST STATE AUDITOR ON CHARGE OF BRIBERY. ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 27.—John P. O'Malley, State Auditor-elect, was arrested at the State House today on the bribery charge recently brought by Delegate W. B. Smallwood that O'Malley offered him \$2,300 for his vote on the local option bill.

ARREST STATE AUDITOR ON CHARGE OF BRIBERY. ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 27.—John P. O'Malley, State Auditor-elect, was arrested at the State House today on the bribery charge recently brought by Delegate W. B. Smallwood that O'Malley offered him \$2,300 for his vote on the local option bill.



SCHENECTADY HAS ITS OWN TROUBLES

Graters Not Yet Reconciled to End of Local Capitalist Regime.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 26.—That certain individuals and corporations have not as yet got it into their craniums that this city has become a Socialist stronghold is clearly demonstrated by their repeated attempts to get something for nothing from the administration.

At the meeting of the Common Council last night the Socialist members came out point blank in opposition to franchises being granted without some financial consideration. Action on the proposed ordinance authorizing the granting of a franchise to the Schenectady Railway for the double tracking of its lines in certain parts of the road, which came up for another hearing at the meeting, was postponed.

Alderman William Turnbull opened the firing. "There is no question but what the people of the Eleventh Ward need better service. I know the people of the Sixth Ward need it, so I am not opposed to the Eleventh Ward getting the best service it can. But in the Sixth Ward we have double tracks and the service in Eastern avenue is abominable. There, during the rush hours you will find people hanging on the steps and the fenders. I have seen the conductor collect the fares through the window, the men passing it into the car. It has always seemed to me remarkable that they do not try to pack the passengers sideways, to save room. I know many who walk, who have forty minutes to spare, rather than encourage the Darwinian theory that we are all monkeys. I believe it is up to us to demand more cars and a seat for a nickel."

The administration policy was made known, Alderman Harvey A. Simmons acting as the mouthpiece. "I would like to state the object and policy of the administration is to adhere to the belief that it should look out for the best interest of the great number of people," he said. "I believe this 'lemon squeezing' corporation has received at the hands of the people all it should receive."

He announced that the Committee on Railways, of which Alderman William C. Chandler is chairman, would investigate the railway traffic problem, and asked that the matter of action on the franchise be postponed until the first meeting in May.

"After a thorough investigation the franchise will be granted if need be, if not needed it will not be granted," he announced. Simmons later moved for a postponement of the matter, and this was done, the council voting unanimously.

But it was the little controversy between George R. Hack, who had a piece of real estate he wanted to sell to the city, and W. Thomas Woolley, the City Engineer, that was the cause of the greatest excitement. The flashes of wordy protechnics were the brightest that have illuminated the council chambers in years.

The City Engineer covered himself with glory in the encounter of words and received the hearty approval of the Aldermanic fans, who keenly enjoyed the melee. Mayor George R. Lunn was present, sitting beside the president, Russell R. Hunt. Mrs. Lunn, as has been her custom of late, attended the session, occupying a chair on the "floor" of the chamber.

He announced that the Committee on Railways, of which Alderman William C. Chandler is chairman, would investigate the railway traffic problem, and asked that the matter of action on the franchise be postponed until the first meeting in May.

MRS. CLARENCE H. MACKAY WILL RETURN TO THE SUFFRAGE FIGHT AT CARNEGIE HALL MASS MEETING TOMORROW NIGHT



MRS. CLARENCE H. MACKAY, REV. ANNA SHAW, MISS INEZ MILHOLLAND

A suffrage mass meeting at Carnegie Hall tomorrow night will mark the return of Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay to the fight for the cause. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Equal Franchise Society, which Mrs. Mackay founded and of which she was the first president. Since last October, however, she has not been active in the endeavors of the society.

Mrs. Mackay will preside at the meeting and outline the work and future plans of the suffragists. Rev. Anna Shaw and Inez Milholland, a Socialist, will also speak, telling about women in the various fields of work and how the ballot would benefit them.

The "gallery" was packed. The Committee on Common Schools, of which Alderman Harvey A. Simmons is the chairman, reported in the matter of a site for the proposed new 10th Ward school building, favoring the site at Guildland avenue and Williams street. The lot contains a fine grove for playground purposes and the price was \$1,500. Later in the night an ordinance was introduced authorizing the purchase.

It was then that Hack appeared on the horizon. Hack was decidedly out on that the committee had recommended another site. His ire was evident as he stepped to the rail. Hack, who is a sign painter, formerly served as a process server.

No one had expected an attack on the administration, and his little speech went by unnoticed. In substance he told of his property and his work in securing an option on adjoining property. And then he exploded. He frankly told the Aldermen that the "whole thing had been cut and dried," and intimated that he had been done out of a sale through the machinations of the Socialists.

Hack, taken by surprise, moved to the railing and offered what might be accepted as an apology for any intimation he may have offered.

FREE LECTURES IN NEW YORK TONIGHT

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

- MANHATTAN. Wadleigh High School, 115th street, west of Seventh avenue: "Dottler von Lilienconr." Dr. P. Schomemann. (Lecture in German.) Public School 32, 418 West 25th street: "Insect Life," Herbert S. Ardel. Public School 46, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue: "Mexico Yesterday and Today," Mrs. Ada R. Talbot. Public School 59, 228 East 57th street: "Unconsciousness," Frederick Knowles, M. D. Public School 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk streets: "The Eastern Campaigns," Frank D. Baugher. Public School 64, 16th street, east of Avenue B: "Among the People of the Balkans," Mrs. Emma P. Telford. Public School 100, 138th street, west of Fifth avenue: "What I Saw in Panama," Charles L. Lewis. Public School 119, 133d street, east of Eighth avenue: "The Bourgeois Monarchy and the Rise of the Money Classes," Professor Adolphe Cohn. Public School 155, 108th street, west of Amsterdam avenue: "Administration," Ian C. Hannah. Institute Hall, 218 East 106th street: "How the People Live in Congo Land," DeWitt C. Snyder. Labor Temple, southwest corner 14th street and Second avenue: "Fighting the Polar Ice," Anthony Flais. New York Public Library, 112 East 86th street: "Problems of the World Market," John Franklin Crowell. St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson street: "Is Mars Inhabited?" Prof. S. A. Mitchell.

- BRONX. Morris High School, 166th street: "Castles and Cities of the Danube," Garrett P. Servis. Public School 4, Fulton and Third avenues: "Longfellow's Evangeline," J. E. O'Donnell. Public School 16, Carpenter avenue, near 240th street, Wakefield: "The Ten Best Buildings of the World," Arthur Alexander Stoughton. Public School 26, Castle Hill avenue, Unionport: "Africa From Sea to Center," Herbert L. Bridgman. Public School 43, Brown place and 136th street: "Beginnings of American History in England," Anna P. MacVey D. Latt.

- BROOKLYN. Commercial High School, Albany avenue: "The Planet Mars: Is It Inhabited?" Prof. Robert W. Prentiss. Eastern District High School, Marcy avenue: "Trusts in the United States: Evils and Remedies," Prof. Walter E. Clark. Manual Training High School, Seventh avenue: "Our South American Neighbors: Their Industrial Occupations," William R. Shepherd, Ph. D. Public School 5, Tillary street: "George Washington," Gen. George B. Loud. Public School 42, St. Marks avenue: "Perils," A. B. Tait. Public School 114, Remsen avenue, Canarsie: "Myastrie of India," Arthur R. S. Roy, Ph. D. Public School 116, Knickerbocker avenue: "Franz Schubert, the Greatest Song Writer of All Time," John S. Van Cleave, Ph. D. Public School 137, Saratoga avenue: "Water," William L. Estabrooke, Ph. D. Public School 148, Ellery street: "The Golden Gate Country," Mrs. W. H. Cooley. Public School 152, Avenue G: "The Live Stock Industry in the United States: Cattle, Sheep and Swine," Maurice J. Thompson. Public School 157, Taaffe place: "Thomas Jefferson," Charles S. Dana. Public School 159, Pitkin avenue: "Life Victorious: Mastering the Environment," Benjamin C. Gruenberg. Public School 160, Fort Hamilton avenue: "The Telegraph, Telephone and Electric Railroad," Frederick W. Huntington. Public School 163, Benson avenue: "The Healthy Human Body," Charles E. S. Webster, M. D. Brooklyn Public Library, Clinton street: "In the Land of Charles Dickens," J. Wilder Fairbank.

- QUEENS. Bryant High School, Wilbur avenue, Long Island City: "The Healthy Human Body," Theron W. Kilmer, M. D. Public School 21, Bell avenue, Bayside, L. I.: "How We Are Governed: The Central Government," Nelson P. Mead, Ph. D. Good Templers' Hall, Springfield avenue, Springfield, L. I.: "George Washington," Thomas McTierman, Ph. D.

- RICHMOND. Public School 3, School street, Prince Bay, S. I.: "A Day in the Children's Court," Ernest K. Coulter. Public School 30, Flak avenue, West New Brighton, S. I.: "Songs and Stories of America's Pioneers and Tennessee Mountaineers," Miss Bertie K. Shipley. Newark, N. J. First Presbyterian Church, Broad street, near Mechanic street: "Passion Play," J. A. Hodgkinson. Madison School, South 16th street, corner Madison avenue: "Oberammergau and the Passion Play," John F. Heindel. South 8th Street School, South 8th street, near Central avenue: "Passion Play," Arthur K. Peck.

- Boston, Mass. Boston Public Library (Lecture Hall, Roylston street entrance), beginning at 8 o'clock: "The Vatican," Rev. Thomas I. Gage, S. J.

All the Best Socialist Books at Half Price

The only condition is that you send a dollar AT THE SAME TIME for a year's subscription to the International Socialist Review. Catalogue free. Address: Dr. J. M. James, 100 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR NEW YORK STATE LOCALS

The attention of the organizers of different locals and the chairmen of the official county committees in the State is called to the provisions of the Election Law which require that all official committees elected at Tuesday's primary elections shall not later than ten days after their election meet for the purpose of organizing by the election of a chairman, secretary, treasurer, and such other officers as its rules may provide, and within three days after such meeting file with the Secretary of State in Albany and the Board of Elections in the county, a certificate stating the names and postoffice addresses of such officers.

Unless other arrangements have been made by the locals involved, the committees for districts greater than one county will meet as follows: Congressional District Committees, April 1. First Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Patchogue, Suffolk County.

Second Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Queens. Twenty-fifth Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local New Rochelle. Twenty-sixth Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Poughkeepsie.

Twenty-seventh Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Catskill, Greene County. Twenty-eighth Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Albany. Twenty-ninth Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Glens Falls. Thirtieth Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Schenectady.

Thirty-first Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Catskill, Greene County. Thirty-second Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Waterbury. Thirty-third Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Albany. Thirty-fourth Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Binghamton.

Thirty-fifth Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Buffalo. Thirty-sixth Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Albany. Thirty-seventh Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Elmira. Thirty-eighth Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Rochester.

Thirty-ninth Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Binghamton. Fortieth Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Niagara Falls. Forty-first Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Albany.

Forty-second Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Binghamton. Forty-third Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Albany. Forty-fourth Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Binghamton. Forty-fifth Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Albany.

Forty-sixth Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Albany. Forty-seventh Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Albany. Forty-eighth Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Albany. Forty-ninth Congressional District Committee, at the headquarters of Local Albany.

Committee, at the headquarters of Local Jamestown.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR NEW YORK STATE LOCALS

Committee, at the headquarters of Local Jamestown. Senatorial District Committees, April 2. First District, at the headquarters of Local Patchogue.

Twenty-sixth District, at the headquarters of Local Poughkeepsie. Twenty-seventh District, at the headquarters of Local Catskill. Thirtieth District, at the headquarters of Local Binghamton.

Thirty-first District, at the headquarters of Local Schenectady. Thirty-second District, at the headquarters of Local Gloversville. Thirty-third District, at the headquarters of Local Glens Falls.

Thirty-fourth District, at the headquarters of Local Ogdensburg. Thirty-fifth District, at the headquarters of Local Watertown. Thirty-seventh District, at the headquarters of Local Oneida. Thirty-ninth District, at the headquarters of Local Binghamton.

Fortieth District, at the headquarters of Local Auburn. Forty-first District, at the headquarters of Local Elmira. Forty-second District, at the headquarters of Local Geneva.

Forty-third District, at the headquarters of Local Corning. Forty-fourth District, at the headquarters of Local Fallville. Forty-seventh District, at the headquarters of Local Niagara Falls. Fifty-first District, at the headquarters of Local Jamestown.

Judicial District Committees, April 3. Second District, at the headquarters of Local Kings County. Third District, at the headquarters of Local Albany. Fourth District, at the headquarters of Local Schenectady. Fifth District, at the headquarters of Local Syracuse.

Sixth District, at the headquarters of Local Binghamton. Seventh District, at the headquarters of Local Rochester. Eighth District, at the headquarters of Local Buffalo. Ninth District, at the headquarters of Local New Rochelle.

Assembly, aldermanic, county and city committees will meet at dates and places designated by the different county committees in the State. The Official State Committee will meet at the State headquarters, 239 East 84th street, Manhattan, on Tuesday, April 2. The Official State Convention, which will meet to elect the delegates to the National Convention, will take place on Wednesday, April 10, at the State headquarters, 239 East 84th street, Manhattan.

By order of the New York State Committee, U. Solomon, State Secretary.

NUTMEG SOLON TO ARM BOY SCOUTS

Representative Tilson's Bill Would Make Murder Still Easier.

(By National Socialist Press.) WASHINGTON, March 27.—The killing of a 9-year-old child by a Boy Scout in the City of New York adds interest to the introduction in Congress of a bill "to promote a patriotic spirit among the citizens and youth of the United States and for the encouragement of rifle practice."

Representative Tilson, of Connecticut, is the author of the bill. The House Committee on Military Affairs is now considering the measure. Under the provisions of Tilson's bill any organization of Boy Scouts complying with the rules of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, procure army rifles from the United States Government. The bill provides:

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue, without expense to the United States, for use in target practice, United States magazine, and appendages therefor, not of the existing service model and not necessary for the maintenance of a proper reserve supply, to rifle clubs organized under the rules of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, and to schools having a uniformed corps of cadets and carrying on military training, in sufficient number for the conduct of proper target practice. Issue of public property under this act shall be made in compliance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War insuring the designed use of the property issued, providing against loss to the United States through lack of proper care and for the return of the property when required, and embodying such other requirements as he may consider necessary adequately to safeguard the interests of the United States.

Section 4. That for the promotion of rifle practice in public schools, colleges, universities and civilian rifle clubs, including the cost of ammunition, prizes and the necessary material and appliances therefor, and for the expense of indoor and outdoor competitions among the students and members attending or belonging to the same, including the necessary traveling expenses and per diem of the persons designated by the Secretary of War to superintend such instruction and competitions, which shall be conducted by the Secretary of War under the supervision of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, there is hereby annually appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000. Last year a California Congressman introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to detail army officers to train the Boy Scouts in the art of war. The Tilson bill aims to do the same thing, but the author calls it "a bill to promote a patriotic spirit."

Yet the leaders of the Boy Scout Movement persist in denying the fact that it is a military movement for the promotion of wholesale murder.

OPPOSE CONSERVATION BILL. ALBANY, March 27.—The Republican Senators in caucus this afternoon decided to oppose Governor Dix's conservation bill, also the Burd bill bringing sheds attached to canning factories under the Factory Law.

M. & A. KATZ DEPARTMENT STORE 131-833 Third Ave., near 51st St. NEW YORK. Headquarters for Boys' Wash Suits and Girls' Dresses at exceptionally low prices. FAIR TREATMENT TO ALL.

HIGH-GROUND DAIRY CO. QUALITY OUR MOTTO. COUNTRY BOTTLED MILK. 645-653 MADISON ST. TEL. 6490 RED. Gustav Stiglitz WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY. 200 Columbus Ave., bet. 51st and 52d Sts. RELIABLE REPAIRING.

Drink "Peter Brew" The Wm. Peter Brewing Co. UNION HILL, N. J.

Don't Miss This Concert! AT THE New Palm Garden 229 SACKMAN STREET, BROOKLYN Brooklyn Symphony Orchestra HERBERT J. BRAHAM, Conductor. On the Program Are Grand, Organ, Brist and Tschalkowsky. MME. E. SILBERFELD PITZELLE, pianist, will assist and play the "Rigolotto" paraphrase by Liszt and a group by Chopin, Lisdon Nacariotti and Poncechilli. FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, 8 O'CLOCK BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

HERMAN BERNSTEIN WILL LECTURE THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1912 At CLINTON HALL, 151 Clinton St. UNDER THE AUSPICES OF Branch 2, Socialist Party Subject: "THE RUSSIAN JEW" ADMISSION 10 CENTS

THE LENOX BATHS TURKISH. 135-137 West 118th Street NEW YORK. ARE NOW OPEN The bath is equipped with the latest improvements and is one of the finest baths ever built in New York. The price is only 75c. for bath, including sleeping accommodations. Chiropodists and Barbers in attendance day and night. Restaurant on premises. A visit to the Lenox Baths will convince you.

This Coupon Good for 25 Cents If Presented at Box Office NOT GOOD ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

PHARMACISTS. George Oberdorfer 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 128th Street Pharmacist THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

TRAIN KILLS BRAKEMAN. ERIE, Pa., March 27.—C. E. Hogle was killed on the Lake Shore road at Westfield, N. Y., early today. He stepped from his freight train in front of passenger train No. 21. Hogle was a freight brakeman, resident in this city.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. NEW YORK. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and if glasses are necessary, have them made at Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE. 303 East Broadway, Tel. 288 Orchard. 303 East Broadway, bet. 115th and 116th Sts. 1199 Pitkin Ave., bet. Rockaway and Third Aves. I am with The Call since The Call started.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. BROOKLYN. I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician. 1028 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1 & up. Open Ev'g.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST Special Liberal Prices for Correspondence. 123 E. 84th St. Tel. 2907 Lenox.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST 23 East 106th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 549-L. Harlem.

DR. PH. LEWIN 100 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 6215 Prospect.

DR. C. L. FURMAN, Dentist 100 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Office Hours 9 to 12 M., 1 to 4 P. M. Telephone 621-3. Harlem.

DR. J. M. JAMES 100 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 621-3. Harlem.

Victor L. Berger Says: "In order to know Why Socialism is Coming, a socialist should have an idea of evolution, he must know history, he must know something of economic development. To show how the Socialist Republic will gradually develop out of the present system, The Library of Original Sources has been published. It is a treasure mine." YOU can get this Famous Socialist Library at less than cost. We bought up the remainder of the de luxe edition from the original publishers AT A FORCED SALE PRICE. Only a few sets left. For a short time only we will offer these AT LESS THAN HALF. Write in for this great bargain offer. We can quote price and terms only in a personal letter to you. SAVE MONEY by sending in the attached coupon right away. YOU WILL ALSO RECEIVE FREE the thrilling story of the "Ball and Tyler Rebellion"—an uprising of the people against the nobles and church in medieval England. Not one in a million has ever seen this rare document. The coupon brings it FREE. There are ten complete, massive volumes—bound in rich, deep red Morocco; full page photographs—reproduces on India Vellum, pure white hand-made, pure white antique finished paper with gold top—no backmatter of the publisher's cut. THIS MARVELOUS LIBRARY is an eye-opener—it gives the TRUTH that for ages has been hidden from the people to keep them under subjection. Here you see the gradual rise of the people thru 7,000 years, from slavery, serfdom, feudalism on to capitalism, all of which shows you as plainly as a cross-road guide board how the Socialist Republic is developing out of the present system. It gives—the first time—the real facts behind the ordinary accounts which you read in histories—the real facts which reveal from these faring men in all ages who had the courage to tell the TRUTH even though they lost their lives for it and you know how many of them did. ARE YOU PREPARED TO DO YOUR PART? The old capitalist papers and politicians are beginning to take notice—they are getting worried. The hardest line must be struck NOW. Are you prepared to help? Berger, George, Warren, Schuler, London, Woodard, Gooden, Gorman, Irvine, Lewis—ALL leaders say the best preparation you can make is to read the Library of Original Sources—the greatest work extant for socialism. FURNISHED EXPRESSLY FOR SOCIALISTS and other progressive people who do their own thinking. All socialist writers, editors and organizers will find every conceivable book in this library. It is the only library in the United States and Canada carrying more of this work than all others combined. No other work's price more than 35¢ of this red-hot.

MUSIC

MME. MARGARETE MATZENAUER AND WILHELM BACHHAUS ASSISTANT WALTER DAMROSCH AND THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK IN THE SECOND BRAHMS FESTIVAL PROGRAM...

Mme. Matzenauer performed with splendid breadth and fullness of tone and a just sense of its inherent loveliness of conception...

Mme. Matzenauer was recalled again and again after her singing of a group of four Brahms lieder...

MME. MARGARETE MATZENAUER (Pictured in the character of Kundry in Wagner's "Parsifal")...

"Joseph lieber, Joseph," rendered to viola obbligato, and heard for the first time here...

Before M. Bachhaus made his appearance to render with the orchestra the B-flat major concerto...

Two rarely beautiful arias of Handel and Haydn—"Care Selve" from the opera "Atlantis"...

On Monday night in terms of the highest praise upon the performance of the heroic concerto achieved by M. Bachhaus...

Brahms' Third symphony, composed in 1854, and first performed under Hans Richter...

HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO

Labor Lyeum

Labor Temple

ARLINGTON HALL

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

CHARLES KITCHELL, TENOR, TO SING "CJUS ANIMAM" FROM ROSSINI'S "STABAT MATER" IN LAST OF FREE LENTEN ORGAN RECITALS...

Charles Kitchell, tenor, will assist J. Warren Andrews, Ray C. Nagel and Gordon B. Nevin in the final program of the Lenten series...

Organ—First Suite.....Felix Borowski Prelude; Toccata; Meditation —Elegie; Marche Solennelle In the Twilight, F. Flaxington Harker No. 1 Ray C. Nagel

SCANDINAVIAN SONG MASTERPIECES TO BE INTERPRETED BY MISS ZEIMER WALL, SOPRANO, AND MISS MARIE BOLA MARCIN, IN FREE RECITAL AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, TO-DAY.

Miss Zeimer, Wall, soprano, and Miss Marie Bola Marcin, pianist, will combine to interpret a song recital of Scandinavian music in Earl Hall, Columbia University...

Handel and Haydn Arias and Verdi "Ave Maria" to be performed by Miss Grace Kerns, soprano, in free Lenten organ recital in St. Bartholomew's Church to-night.

Funeral March (from Piano Sonata, opus 26).....Beethoven Prelude in C sharp minor, Rachmaninoff Aria for Soprano, "Care Selve," (from "Atlantis").....Handel Largo.....Handel Aria for Soprano, "With Verdure Clad" (from "The Creation").....Haydn

ALBANY, March 27.—Although the Assembly, during the last two days, has passed eleven of the eighteen fire protection and sanitary bills...

FEAR SENATE WILL QUASH THE LABOR MEASURES

ALBANY, March 27.—Although the Assembly, during the last two days, has passed eleven of the eighteen fire protection and sanitary bills...

PRINTERS

SPORTS

ASK ABOUT BOXING LAW Many States Want to Know How the Frawley Measure Works—Fight Board Files Report.

Wide interest has manifested itself throughout the country over the New York State Athletic Commission. Secretary Charles Harvey reported yesterday that he had received requests from men high in the councils of many States in all parts of the Union...

Nothing of much importance was gone through at the regular hearing yesterday. The commission has not yet filed an answer to the writ of certiorari gotten out by Jeff Smith last week.

The alleged claim of Sailor Burke against the Long Acre Club was again postponed till next week. Mike Neuman explained that he knew nothing at all of the transaction, and had come down simply to ask that the investigation be deferred for a while until Manager Billy Neuman could explain things.

ALBANY, March 27.—Commissioners John J. Dixon and Frank S. O'Neil of the State Athletic Commission, filed the first annual report of the commission with the Legislature today.

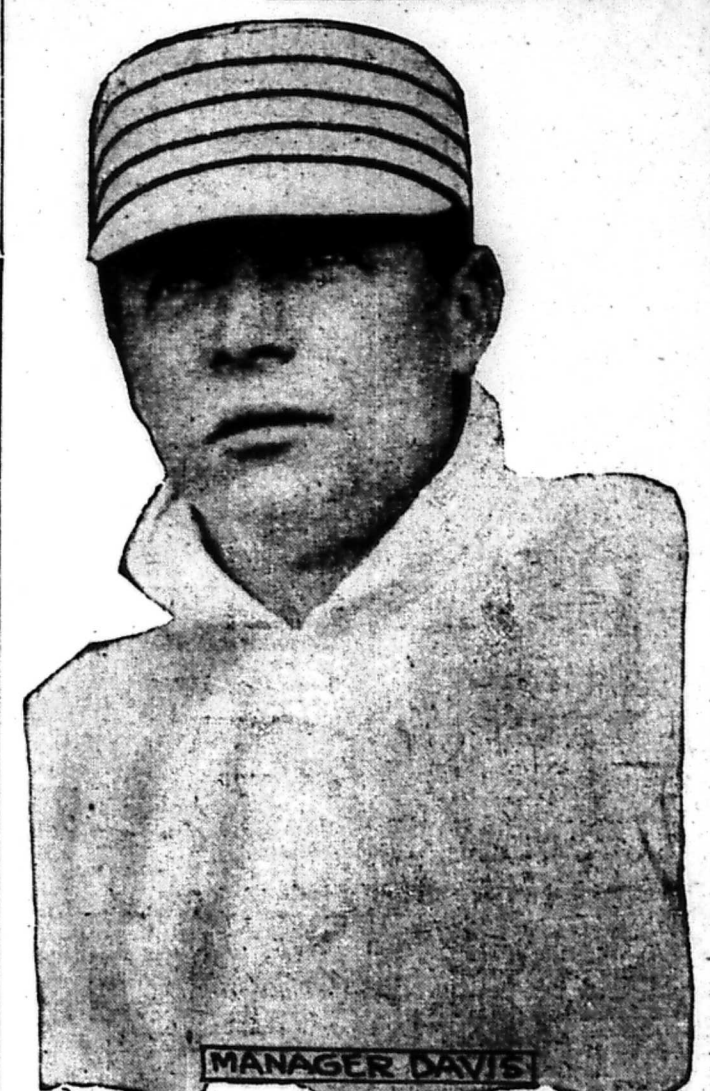
The commissioners recommend that "no person under 18 years of age shall be permitted to participate in any contest or exhibition, and that each glove must weigh at least five ounces, and no gloves shall be used except those handed to the contestants by the referee, and the gloves must not be twisted or in any other way manipulated."

YANKEE REGULARS TRIM SECOND TEAM

ATLANTA, Ga., March 27.—The Highlanders had an inter-club battle today, and the regulars beat the second team as easily as they might have a team of school boys.

The second team had Kauff in right, Zinn in left, Osborn in center, Priest at first, Stump at short, Erhard at third, Bergen behind the bat and Vaughn and Hoff for pitchers.

CLEVELAND FANS HOPE HARRY DAVIS WILL BE AS GOOD A MANAGER AS HE WAS PLAYER



CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27.—Will Harry Davis make good as manager? That is the question uppermost just now in the minds of the local baseball enthusiasts.

GIANTS WIN TWICE AT MERIDIAN, MISS.

MERIDIAN, Miss., March 27.—The Giants won both ends of a double-header from the local team here today. After the New Yorkers had been victorious in the first encounter by a score of 5 to 1, McGraw decided that a little more practice would be beneficial and so showed a second contest of five innings.

CHICAGO GETS FLYING MATCH

At the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club of America held yesterday afternoon, it was decided that the international aviation race shall be held in Chicago, September 9.

Superbas Lose to Colonels

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—Manager Dahlen's Superbas lost their first spring exhibition game in over two years here today to the Colonels, and with the mighty Rucker in the box, who was relieved by "Cy" Barger, the Kentuckian, in the eighth inning after the game had been lost.

JOE COSTER LACES EDDIE O'KEEFE WELL

The biggest crowd that ever patronized the Empire A. C. in Harlem saw three rattling featherweight battles last night. Joe Coster, of Brooklyn, surprised everybody by handing a painful lacing to Eddie O'Keefe, of Philadelphia.

SUDDEN CAVE-IN OVER SUBWAY JOB

Shiphed Methods of Bradley Construction Co. Result in Shock for Car Full of Passengers.

The cave-in, caused by a blast, drove the men from the excavation in a panic. The passengers rushed out of the car, expecting to pitch forward into the opening.

The street from almost curb to curb went down, leaving only the tracks of the Lexington avenue surface line remaining.

The blast broke sewers and water mains and gas pipes causing a flood of gas and water into the excavation, which prevented the workmen from beginning the work of repair for some time.

The Bradley company, which has the contract for the construction of that part of the Lexington avenue subway, is excavating at that point for a station of the line.

The street from almost curb to curb went down, leaving only the tracks of the Lexington avenue surface line remaining.

Workmen expert in subway construction told a reporter that cave-ins are to be expected on these jobs, as the Bradley people do not employ regular shovels at standard wages, but compel ordinary laborers to do that work at a wage of \$2.25 per day.

It is said that the drillers are forced to load and fire blasts, which is in violation of a law requiring that blasts be licensed by the city.

It is said that the drillers are forced to load and fire blasts, which is in violation of a law requiring that blasts be licensed by the city.

It is said that the drillers are forced to load and fire blasts, which is in violation of a law requiring that blasts be licensed by the city.

It is said that the drillers are forced to load and fire blasts, which is in violation of a law requiring that blasts be licensed by the city.

It is said that the drillers are forced to load and fire blasts, which is in violation of a law requiring that blasts be licensed by the city.

THE AWAKENING OF SPRING

"FRUEHLINGS ERWACHEN" (THE AWAKENING OF SPRING), AS PLAYED AT THE IRVING PLACE THEATER, IN A SERIES OF LOOSELY CONNECTED, RAPIDLY CHANGING SCENES, SOME OF INTENSE REALISM AND OF FINE PSYCHOLOGICAL INSIGHT, DELINEATES INNER LIFE OF GROWING CHILDREN STANDING ON THE THRESHOLD OF MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD.

Rarely has a more curious kind of play been put before the footlights than Frank Wedekind's "Fruehlings Erwachen" (The Awakening of Spring), which was attended by a second large audience at the Irving Place Theater, last night, following its premiere in this country at that playhouse last Friday evening.

The theme of the play—the necessity for instructing the adolescent boy or girl in the physiology and hygiene of sex—is without a doubt more appropriate for a scientific discussion in medical or pedagogical circles, or before parents' associations than on the stage, yet the author has treated it with the utmost frankness and candor, and has invested it with an amount of pathos which far removes any possible suggestion of impropriety or lasciviousness.

The scene is laid in a small town in Germany, and the chief characters are boys of the local "gymnasium" or classical high school and a very charming young girl of just 14 years of age. In a series of loosely connected, rapidly changing scenes, some of which are intense realism, and of fine psychological insight, the inner life of these growing children, who stand on the threshold of manhood and womanhood is delineated.

Instead of this, they are overburdened by their pedantic school masters with all sorts of useless and antiquated knowledge, which only increases their nervous tension and cuts off all outlet in healthy activity until one of them, Moritz Stiefel, a dull but good natured young fellow, through fear of not being promoted with his class, is actually driven to suicide, a case fortunately only too rare in actual German school life.

But good Frau Bergmann is amazed and terrified at her child's demand and puts her off with a half truth, which, instead of protecting the girl from impending danger, serves to irritate and inflame her turbulent senses. The nervous tension of this ill advised reticence is that poor Wendla in her ignorance falls a victim to the sultry passion of another of the young students, the talented Melchior, who, married boy not only a few years older than she, has just given birth to a baby, and Wendla intensely craves to know how it all came about; the stark theory can no longer satisfy her inquisitive mind.

The natural consequences follow, and the attempt of the stricken mother to hide the family shame from the world results in the death of the unfortunate girl, Melchior is put into reformatory by his stern father in spite of the pathetic pleadings of his mother, who consents only after she is told of the terrible crime committed by her boy. The final scene of the drama is grotesquely absurd.

Melchior escapes from the reformatory and comes to the cemetery, where are the graves of his friend Moritz and of Wendla. The spirit of Moritz rises from the grave and tries to induce his friend to follow his example and to commit suicide. When he is about to take his advice there suddenly appears on the scene the figure of a mysterious masked stranger, probably representing the world of practical life, who takes Melchior by the hand and leads him away to begin a new life.

The acting of the play, which was listened to by the cultured audience with intense interest, was throughout on a very high plane, and the part of the mother of Wendla was played by Miss Patsy Kline, who rendered an exceedingly attractive picture of street girlish innocence. Georgine von Neundorff and Lina Hanser, who played the parts of the boy and the girl's mother, respectively, found accents of true and simple pathos. Miss Clementine von Poth, who had the episodic role of one, a thoroughly bad young woman, who is yet amusingly naive and corrupt, was as charming as she usually is. The part of the father—Feld Murrer as Melchior, George W. Pabst as Moritz Stiefel, Adolf Heine as Melchior's father, Ernst Robert as the caricature of a German high school principal and Otto Orben as the mysterious stranger—was equally creditable.

CHARLES RANN KENNEDY IN HIS PLAY, "THE TERRIBLE MEAK," SEEN AT THE LITTLE THEATER, USES A TOLEDO BLADE AND MOST ARTISTICALLY RENTS THE VEIL THAT HIDES THE MERCENARIES WHO UPHOLD THE COMMERCIAL TABOOS OF THE WORLD.

By Patrick Quinlan.

A more appropriate time than the present could not have been chosen for the staging of Charles Rann Kennedy's great play, "The Terrible Meek."

AMUSEMENTS

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TWICE DAILY SQUARE NOW Ar 3 and 3 P. M. GARDEN BARKER & BARKER CIRCUS

PROSPECT THEATRE

O. W. Wuer

Pianos and P

MAKING THINGS HUM ON THE WEST SIDE

Branch 4 Socialists Open New Headquarters and Prepare for Hard Work.

Branch 4 of Local New York of the Socialist party, whose territory lies on the west side of this city, has recently opened headquarters and club rooms at 509 Eighth avenue, which is between 34th and 36th streets.

The three upper floors of the four-story building at that address have been utilized to make what promises to be a real home for the Socialists on the West Side. A reporter for The Call who called there last night was impressed with the preparations being made to provide for the social features, which will be an important part of the new venture.

In addition to the attractively decorated lecture hall, which is such an important part of all Socialist headquarters, a free reading room, open to the public, has also been provided. It is the intention to have there not only the books, papers and other publications of Socialism, but many of the best works of a general nature as well.

The Women's Committee also have an attractive room from which to direct their special activity. On the upper floors are found a pool room, a smoking and lounging room and card tables for those devotees of that fashionable indoor amusement known as bridge. In connection there is also a buffet where refreshments can be had at small cost.

R. H. Asquith, organizer of the branch, said: "I believe that the necessity for more social intercourse among Socialists cannot be overestimated. Men who are so very much in earnest and who have a mission sometimes inclined to be somewhat impatiently insistent upon minor details in discussion. Now, if you will take their near friends too seriously it becomes apparent that if we make our membership all near friends by means of our club rooms, the result must be more harmonious and effective. Members of a voluntary organization who give so freely of their very best need to know well their associates, and harmony becomes important when the machinery of their association is as democratically managed as it is in the Socialist party."

In speaking of the particular difficulties which must be met by the Socialists of the West Side, Asquith said: "Tammany Hall controls the workers in this part of the city, as elsewhere largely through their control of city jobs. The job holder as well as those who have had jobs, and those other thousands who vainly hope to get jobs, in addition to the fathers, uncles, cousins, sons, and nephews of those who have had, hope to get jobs, all vote and work for Tammany Hall, which controls the giving of the jobs. Now, the Socialists have to convince each of these men that they can all have jobs as a natural right if they will, but vote to own their job."

"Sure! It's a hard job to make them see it, but we are going to do it, and that is what our club rooms are for."

UNION LABELS. Remember that manufacturers and dealers in union made pianos always emphasize in their advertisements the fact that their pianos are UNION MADE.

PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS' UNION INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MUSICIANS. Always insist on seeing the label.

UNION MADE BEER. Ale and Porter. OF AMERICA. REGISTERED 1909.

This above is a true facsimile of the Brewery Workers' Label. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor; therefore, always look for the label.

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

MUSICAL MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION. Local 310, American Federation of Musicians. Wm. J. Kerngood, President. Frank Evans, Secretary. 5,000 Members. Composed of the best musicians in the world, including many of the foremost composers, invites the patronage of all labor, singing, civic and other organizations. Local 310, American Federation of Musicians, is the only musical union represented in the following labor bodies: American Federation of Labor, Central Federation of Union of New York, Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, Bronx Labor Council, Richmond Borough Central Trades and Labor Council. Send membership card of Local 310, A. F. of M., when engaging music.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

WHO DID THE TRICK?

Editor of The Call: A little incident happened today at the primary election in City Island, 55th Election District of the 53d Assembly District. The Democrats voted in a barbershop, while the Republicans, Independents, Socialists and Prohibitionists were supposed to vote in a cigar store.

Up to 5 o'clock there was not a ballot nor books, pencils, etc., in either of these places. About 5:30 some boxes were carried into the Democratic voting place and two into the other. The Democrats got their ballots and books, but no pencils; the two boxes meant for the Republicans, Independents, Socialists, and Prohibitionists only contained the official ballots for the Socialists, no other ballots. The Board of Elections did not want to take the responsibility of opening the polls with one set of ballots; they inquired by telephone at headquarters what to do. After about half an hour they got instructions to open the polls.

A Socialist, waiting two hours, and the honor of the first vote cast; two more afterward came in. Therefore these Socialists carried the district over Republicans, Independents and Prohibitionists, because their ballots arrived just one minute of 9 p.m.

A SOCIALIST. City Island, N. Y., March 26.

HOW ABOUT THE NAVY YARDS?

Editor of The Call: Lately we have heard not a little about selling the New York, Boston and Portsmouth navy yards. No good reason is given for desiring to sell these yards.

But the real reason is not hard to find. Every large manufacturing concern would be delighted if its competitors were wiped out. The Shipbuilding Trust wants no competitor. The New York Navy Yard is a competitor. It has built two first class battleships, is building one now, and is agitating to build another.

This means many millions of dollars out of the Shipbuilding Trust's pockets. Getting rid of the New York Navy Yard would kill a hateful competitor. A government competitor wiped out would clear the deck, so that battleships would cost more and thus more shekels would pour into the Shipbuilding Trust's strongbox. The further benefit and advantage enjoyed by the Shipbuilding Trust would be: Money now expended maintaining navy yards would be utilized to increase the possible millions of dollars desired by the Shipbuilding Trust to build battleships and enable it to do all repairing, as well as building all warships. Nice little scheme. Big Business planning.

The Shipbuilding Trust is not satisfied with building two first-class battleships per year, but would like to build twenty-two, each year, with cruisers, coasters, torpedo boats, gunboats, etc., each year, and do all repairs on all government vessels. This is why navy yard selling is desired.

War vessel building and repairing by the shipbuilding trusts is their cure for all possible government ills and ailments. The Narragansett Bay proposed navy yard is simply a land selling scheme.

The navy yards being sold the organized trusts would prevent \$24,000,000.

Thomas G. Hunt. Maker and Importer of TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS. 430 6th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan.

WHERE TO DINE. Cafe Monopol. VIENNA RESTAURANT. PETER ROZE. 145 2d Ave., cor. 8th St.

MAX KRAUSZ. CAFE AND RESTAURANT. 111 EAST 6TH STREET, NEW YORK. Open Day and Night.

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

000 being appropriated to buy the land for proposed navy yard. A docking plan for war vessels would only be provided.

The scheme also comprehends an appraising commission. For years past of the trust would enjoy a very soft snap, and the government would pay a few millions for their pleasure and the attendant graft.

The immediate object of the threat to sell the yards, however, is to intimidate the workmen of these yards so that they will be thoroughly disgusted with sea wages, sweat shop methods, Taylor system slavery and refuse to longer work in navy yards and thus cause these navy yards to close down.

The New York Navy Yard men were formerly, with very few exceptions, Republicans, but now they are Democrats or Socialists. The Republicans in the New York Navy Yard now are as scarce as hen's teeth. The trusts rule the country. We have a government of the trusts, by and for the trusts and wipe your feet on workmen.

NAVY WHITE SLAVE. Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18, 1912.

TO SHOW UP BOY SCOUTS.

Editor of The Call: Reading Francis C. Sylvester's article in today's issue of The Call, entitled "The Boy Scout Movement," I cannot refrain from suggesting what I believe to be the only means to fight that organization, namely, to publish said article in pamphlet form, and through the Socialist party distribute it widely, and thus familiarize the working class with its character and purpose.

H. GRUBER. New York, March 25, 1912.

WATCH OUT, JERSEYITES!

I see by the report of the State Committee meeting of New Jersey my name in that report. I resigned from the Socialist party of Trenton, N. J., two months ago. Any charges against me were settled, and they have no right to use my name in any paper. I am an honorable citizen of the city of Trenton. A Socialist also, but I will prosecute any one making public my name in connection with the New Jersey Socialists, particularly in Trenton.

MRS. ROLLA S. WINN. Trenton, N. J., March 24, 1912.

VETERANS GETTING WISE.

Editor of The Call: I wish to call your attention to the way the United States Government is treating its veterans. I was employed by the government in the Plumbing Department. I volunteered in the United States army, and saw active service in Cuba and the Philippine Islands during the late war. I also saw very active service in China during the uprising of Boxer trouble.

When a call is sent out for men to go to work in the Navy Yard, of course, the veteran is called on to go to work. If the master mechanic knows you happen to be a veteran you are given the hardest kind of work so as to discourage you and to get you out. If you are able to stand it, all right, but you have to put up with all kinds of abuse from his understudy.

Veterans are marching out that blood ready to give up their lives for an ungrateful country. The pets of the master mechanic always give the poor veterans the laugh for being damn fools for volunteering when their country needed them.

A VETERAN. New York, March 23, 1912.

REPORTS MUST BE MADE OF PRIMARY EXPENSES

(By National Socialist Press.) WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Congressional committees of the old parties are sending out notices to all their candidates for Congress directing their attention to the provisions of the campaign publicity law, approved August 19, 1911. This law provides for the filing of reports of campaign expenses for the primary and general elections.

The law requires that these reports be filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives not more than fifteen days and not less than ten days next preceding any primary or general election. Socialist organizations should take notice of this law and comply with its provisions. Copies of the law may be procured by addressing the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

TO CELEBRATE 4TH CALL ANNIVERSARY MAY 29

The fourth anniversary of the founding of The New York Call will be celebrated on May 29 with a concert and ball at the Star Casino. Every effort will be made to make the affair a success. The best of talent will be secured for the occasion. Besides having an enjoyable time the Call affair has also another object. It aims to raise money so that this newspaper can do the very best work for the campaign. Tickets for the affair can be secured at the office of The Call. All Socialists and Call readers, it is expected, will see to it that the attendance at this year's affair is the largest of any held so far.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

A regular meeting of the Benevolent Society of the United States for the Propagation of Cremation, Branch 84, will be held this evening at R. Hunsler's Cafe, 15 McDougal street, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock sharp.

Paintings by Irene Brown, Martha Brown, Sarah A. Henry, Margaret Langstreth, Alice Larkin, Helen Lane, Bertha D. Sanders, Beatrice Stevens and Helen M. Turner will be on exhibition April 4 to April 16 at the Macdowell Club, 108 West 53rd street. The exhibition will be open free to the public weekdays and Sundays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., except on Mondays and Tuesdays.



MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business Meetings. Branch 3—244 East 10th street. Among the matters to be taken up will be arrangements for a dance, distribution of literature, reports of all committees and voting on delegates to the national convention.

Branch 5—240 West 125th street. Meeting of all standing committees. Library open.

Branch 10 Executive Committee—Jumel Hall, 162d street and Amsterdam avenue. Arrangement Committee, Y. P. S. F.—1461 Third avenue. Special meeting. Members are urged to be present early.

Bloomington German Group—143 West 41st street. Roumanian Socialist League—University Settlement, Room 8, 184 Eldridge street.

Branch 2 Lectures. Herman Bernstein, correspondent of the New York Times, will deliver a lecture this evening on "The Russian Jew" at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, under the auspices of Branch 2. Questions will follow. Admission is 10 cents. Bernstein is thoroughly familiar with conditions in Russia and the Jewish passport question.

Branch 2 has another good lecture in store for next Sunday. Timothy Walsh, associate financial editor of the New York World, who knows the inside and out of the financial game, will speak on the subject of "Wall Street." Comrades and sympathizers should keep this lecture in mind. It is one that no Socialist should miss.

Branch 7 Discussion Evening. A discussion on "Party Ownership of the Press" will take place this evening at 8:30 o'clock at the headquarters of Branch 7, 143 East 103d street. The first two speakers will be given twenty minutes each, the following ten minutes. As the topics of considerable interest, a good audience is expected. All are welcome.

Suffrage Meeting in Yorkville. Tomorrow evening a mass meeting will be held by the Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club, at 1461 Third avenue. This meeting will be a new feature for Yorkville, as the question to be spoken of will be woman suffrage from the Socialist viewpoint.

Every woman, and man, as well, is advised to come and hear the message that Socialists have for women. The speakers will be Mary MacDonold and Dr. E. P. Robinson. The first will speak on "Woman Suffrage from the Socialist Viewpoint," and the second on "Woman in Industry." A vocal solo will follow the address. Admission free. Everybody is welcome.

A Good Time Saturday.

Here is the latest announcement issued by the Ball Committee of Branch 6 regarding the branch's dance on Saturday:

"Only two days left to prepare yourself for the fun you are sure to have if you attend the entertainment and dance arranged by Branch 6 for Saturday, March 30, at the Labor Temple, 243-247 East 84th street. A surprise is in store for everybody. Our happy singers will make you happy between dances, while the musicians will do the rest. Loads of fun, and a whole lot more for 10 cents. Tell your friends about it, and drop in yourself. Never mind the price of admission, we are giving away a dollar's worth of admission for a dime."

Branch 9's Study Class. With the progress of Branch 9's study class it is more and more apparent that the undertaking was just the thing that was needed. The last meeting, conducted by A. Braunstein, was well attended, and the interest shown by the audience proved that the instruction given found its mark.

The next meeting will be held on Friday, April 5. It is expected that a large number of comrades will avail themselves of this opportunity to gather valuable knowledge.

BROOKLYN. Business Meetings. 6th A. D., Branch 1—223 Stockton street. 9th A. D., Branch 2—215 47th street. 11th and 17th A. D.—339 Claason avenue. Last chance to vote for delegates to national convention.

21st A. D., Branch 1—638 Broadway. Brownsville Notes. The lecture course of the Brownsville Socialist Forum has ended and no lecture will be held Friday evening. Those who have paid-up season tickets will be entitled to admission to the debate on April 21 at New Palm Garden, Sachem street, corner of Liberty avenue, between Edward T. Curran and George R. Kirkpatrick. Those who have not paid for their tickets will not be admitted.

Brownsville expects the biggest May Day parade this year ever held in the district. All the Socialists and progressive organizations in Brownsville will participate in the demonstration and all are working with might and main to make it a howling success. The next meeting of the May Day conference will be held Saturday evening at Socialist headquarters, 1761 Pitkin avenue.

Butterflies and spring flowers are not generally seen in the Brownsville district as early as April 6, but the Socialists say they will both be plentiful at the ball to be given on that date at New Palm Garden. This is the big social event of the year among Brownsville Socialists and a record-breaking crowd is expected to attend. Flowers will be given free to all the ladies present.

STAPLETON, SEATEN ISLAND.

The newly formed English speaking branch of the Socialist party at Stapleton, S. I., will hold its first meeting on Sunday next at 8 p.m., in the Labor Lyceum, 22 Roff street, Stapleton. All members are urged to be present and bring with them any acquaintance desirous of joining the branch. This initial meeting is important and should be made as successful as possible.

NEW JERSEY. Jersey City. The 8th Ward Branch meets tonight at 169 Monticello avenue. Newark. The regular session of the Finance and Auditing Committee of Local Essex will be held this evening, 8:30 o'clock, at Socialist headquarters, 124 Market street. Members are requested to take notice of the change in the hour of meeting. A full attendance is desired.

was cleared by the auction sale and plans were immediately laid for opening the Presidential campaign.

BOSTON. The regular quarterly meeting of the Boston Club of the Socialist party will be held Sunday evening, March 21, at 7:30 o'clock, at Commercial Hall, 624 Washington street. Matters of extreme importance will come up; be sure and be present. Bring your membership books with you, as only members can vote on propositions. J. D. WILLIAMS, Organizer.

GOOD BERS VOTE AT HARVARD.

Although Harvard is probably the most aristocratic institution of learning in the country, Eugene V. Debs received 53 votes at the straw vote for Presidential choice taken at the university Tuesday. The total number of votes cast was 1,992. Taft was first, Woodrow Wilson second, while Colonel Roosevelt was a bad third.

TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME Trussmaker 1430 THIRD AVENUE, Bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories, Artificial Limbs. All stock guaranteed.

LEGAL NOTICES. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. TRUMAN MORTGAGE CO., Plaintiff, against THOMAS J. STEINMANN, Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and hearing on the 10th day of March, 1912, in the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 18 West 57th street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of April, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by HERBERT A. SHEPHERD, auctioneer, the premises described by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

HERBERT A. SHEPHERD, Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, New York City.

APPROXIMATE AMOUNT OF THE LIEN OR CHARGE. To satisfy which the above-described property was sold by the referee in said judgment, with interest thereon from the 1st day of March, 1912, to the date of the sale, amounting to two hundred and forty-one and 1/10 dollars, with interest from March 10th, 1912, to the date of the sale, amounting to the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed in the purchase price of the property, or paid by the referee, is two hundred and thirty-six and 40/100 dollars and interest.

THE PREMISES TO BE SOLD ARE LOCATED IN THE Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and are described as follows:

State Organic No. Branch. State Secretary Killingbeck will organize a branch of the party in Carteret this evening. Any sympathizer or friend of the movement in that vicinity will kindly do all they can to make the meeting a success.

On Saturday evening, the 20th, a meeting will be held in Washington Hall, Bridgeton, with Killingbeck as speaker. This is a new field, hitherto immune to the Socialist doctrine, but the glassblowers, who compose the larger part of the population, have seen a new light, and are coming into the movement in large quantities.

The following meetings in South Jersey have also been arranged: Sunday afternoon, March 31, in Egg Harbor; Monday, April 1, in Pleasantville; Tuesday, 2d; Abscon; Wednesday, 3d; Hammonton; Thursday, 4th; Mays Landing; Friday, 5th; Atlantic City; and Sunday, the 7th, in Camden; with Killingbeck as speaker. Comrade Lee M. Hafkina, of Camden, will assist with meetings near that city.

CONNECTICUT. Bridgeport. The women members of the Socialist party of Bridgeport are again to demonstrate that they know how to make things spell success. Tomorrow evening at the party headquarters in the Park Theater Building on Main street, they will have a grand entertainment, where they will combine pleasure with propaganda and education.

The program is to be an elaborate one. It will include music by one of the best local orchestras, vocal selections and speaking. This entertainment will act as an advance guard and spark for the kindling of the fires of the Socialist campaigning for 1912.

At the last meeting arranged by the women comrades many had to be turned away as early as 8 p.m. on account of the very large crowd—although the party headquarters holds about 500 people. It is, therefore, believed that since the local activity has increased a great deal in the last few weeks the hall will be filled even earlier.

Bristol. Bristol Socialists and their friends had a successful entertainment and auction sale at their rooms Tuesday evening, March 24. A new member was admitted and Miss Esther Sullivan, of Hartford, was nominated for Secretary of State on the State ticket. Mrs. G. W. Hull gave a pleasing talk on "Women and Socialism" and George Spiess gave a reading from the "Merchant of Venice," and gave a graphic account of his debate with Judge Munger, of Ansonia. R. P. Clarke sang Socialism. Over 100

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Kaufmann & Co., Inc., a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part 1, thereof, to be held at the County Clerk's Office, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 4th day of April, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock, in the execution of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be procured for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Max Kaufmann & Co., Inc.

ANNUAL MEETING. FISHERY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of FISHERY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, will be held at the office of the company, 10 West 57th street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of April, 1912, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.



Meets every second and fourth Monday of the month at 8:30 P. M. Branches are requested to elect delegates. At Socialist Party Headquarters 637 Willoughby Avenue. Next Door to the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

CALLAHAN THE HATTER. Established 30 years. 140 BOWERY.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS. Small Ads That Bring Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper. Rates Under This Heading: 1 insertion, 1c per line; 2 insertions, 1.5c per line; 3 insertions, 2c per line; 4 insertions, 2.5c per line; 5 insertions, 3c per line; 6 insertions, 3.5c per line; 7 insertions, 4c per line; 8 insertions, 4.5c per line; 9 insertions, 5c per line; 10 insertions, 5.5c per line; 11 insertions, 6c per line; 12 insertions, 6.5c per line; 13 insertions, 7c per line; 14 insertions, 7.5c per line; 15 insertions, 8c per line; 16 insertions, 8.5c per line; 17 insertions, 9c per line; 18 insertions, 9.5c per line; 19 insertions, 10c per line; 20 insertions, 10.5c per line; 21 insertions, 11c per line; 22 insertions, 11.5c per line; 23 insertions, 12c per line; 24 insertions, 12.5c per line; 25 insertions, 13c per line; 26 insertions, 13.5c per line; 27 insertions, 14c per line; 28 insertions, 14.5c per line; 29 insertions, 15c per line; 30 insertions, 15.5c per line; 31 insertions, 16c per line; 32 insertions, 16.5c per line; 33 insertions, 17c per line; 34 insertions, 17.5c per line; 35 insertions, 18c per line; 36 insertions, 18.5c per line; 37 insertions, 19c per line; 38 insertions, 19.5c per line; 39 insertions, 20c per line; 40 insertions, 20.5c per line; 41 insertions, 21c per line; 42 insertions, 21.5c per line; 43 insertions, 22c per line; 44 insertions, 22.5c per line; 45 insertions, 23c per line; 46 insertions, 23.5c per line; 47 insertions, 24c per line; 48 insertions, 24.5c per line; 49 insertions, 25c per line; 50 insertions, 25.5c per line; 51 insertions, 26c per line; 52 insertions, 26.5c per line; 53 insertions, 27c per line; 54 insertions, 27.5c per line; 55 insertions, 28c per line; 56 insertions, 28.5c per line; 57 insertions, 29c per line; 58 insertions, 29.5c per line; 59 insertions, 30c per line; 60 insertions, 30.5c per line; 61 insertions, 31c per line; 62 insertions, 31.5c per line; 63 insertions, 32c per line; 64 insertions, 32.5c per line; 65 insertions, 33c per line; 66 insertions, 33.5c per line; 67 insertions, 34c per line; 68 insertions, 34.5c per line; 69 insertions, 35c per line; 70 insertions, 35.5c per line; 71 insertions, 36c per line; 72 insertions, 36.5c per line; 73 insertions, 37c per line; 74 insertions, 37.5c per line; 75 insertions, 38c per line; 76 insertions, 38.5c per line; 77 insertions, 39c per line; 78 insertions, 39.5c per line; 79 insertions, 40c per line; 80 insertions, 40.5c per line; 81 insertions, 41c per line; 82 insertions, 41.5c per line; 83 insertions, 42c per line; 84 insertions, 42.5c per line; 85 insertions, 43c per line; 86 insertions, 43.5c per line; 87 insertions, 44c per line; 88 insertions, 44.5c per line; 89 insertions, 45c per line; 90 insertions, 45.5c per line; 91 insertions, 46c per line; 92 insertions, 46.5c per line; 93 insertions, 47c per line; 94 insertions, 47.5c per line; 95 insertions, 48c per line; 96 insertions, 48.5c per line; 97 insertions, 49c per line; 98 insertions, 49.5c per line; 99 insertions, 50c per line; 100 insertions, 50.5c per line; 101 insertions, 51c per line; 102 insertions, 51.5c per line; 103 insertions, 52c per line; 104 insertions, 52.5c per line; 105 insertions, 53c per line; 106 insertions, 53.5c per line; 107 insertions, 54c per line; 108 insertions, 54.5c per line; 109 insertions, 55c per line; 110 insertions, 55.5c per line; 111 insertions, 56c per line; 112 insertions, 56.5c per line; 113 insertions, 57c per line; 114 insertions, 57.5c per line; 115 insertions, 58c per line; 116 insertions, 58.5c per line; 117 insertions, 59c per line; 118 insertions, 59.5c per line; 119 insertions, 60c per line; 120 insertions, 60.5c per line; 121 insertions, 61c per line; 122 insertions, 61.5c per line; 123 insertions, 62c per line; 124 insertions, 62.5c per line; 125 insertions, 63c per line; 126 insertions, 63.5c per line; 127 insertions, 64c per line; 128 insertions, 64.5c per line; 129 insertions, 65c per line; 130 insertions, 65.5c per line; 131 insertions, 66c per line; 132 insertions, 66.5c per line; 133 insertions, 67c per line; 134 insertions, 67.5c per line; 135 insertions, 68c per line; 136 insertions, 68.5c per line; 137 insertions, 69c per line; 138 insertions, 69.5c per line; 139 insertions, 70c per line; 140 insertions, 70.5c per line; 141 insertions, 71c per line; 142 insertions, 71.5c per line; 143 insertions, 72c per line; 144 insertions, 72.5c per line; 145 insertions, 73c per line; 146 insertions, 73.5c per line; 147 insertions, 74c per line; 148 insertions, 74.5c per line; 149 insertions, 75c per line; 150 insertions, 75.5c per line; 151 insertions, 76c per line; 152 insertions, 76.5c per line; 153 insertions, 77c per line; 154 insertions, 77.5c per line; 155 insertions, 78c per line; 156 insertions, 78.5c per line; 157 insertions, 79c per line; 158 insertions, 79.5c per line; 159 insertions, 80c per line; 160 insertions, 80.5c per line; 161 insertions, 81c per line; 162 insertions, 81.5c per line; 163 insertions, 82c per line; 164 insertions, 82.5c per line; 165 insertions, 83c per line; 166 insertions, 83.5c per line; 167 insertions, 84c per line; 168 insertions, 84.5c per line; 169 insertions, 85c per line; 170 insertions, 85.5c per line; 171 insertions, 86c per line; 172 insertions, 86.5c per line; 173 insertions, 87c per line; 174 insertions, 87.5c per line; 175 insertions, 88c per line; 176 insertions, 88.5c per line; 177 insertions, 89c per line; 178 insertions, 89.5c per line; 179 insertions, 90c per line; 180 insertions, 90.5c per line; 181 insertions, 91c per line; 182 insertions, 91.5c per line; 183 insertions, 92c per line; 184 insertions, 92.5c per line; 185 insertions, 93c per line; 186 insertions, 93.5c per line; 187 insertions, 94c per line; 188 insertions, 94.5c per line; 189 insertions, 95c per line; 190 insertions, 95.5c per line; 191 insertions, 96c per line; 192 insertions, 96.5c per line; 193 insertions, 97c per line; 194 insertions, 97.5c per line; 195 insertions, 98c per line; 196 insertions, 98.5c per line; 197 insertions, 99c per line; 198 insertions, 99.5c per line; 199 insertions, 100c per line; 200 insertions, 100.5c per line; 201 insertions, 101c per line; 202 insertions, 101.5c per line; 203 insertions, 102c per line; 204 insertions, 102.5c per line; 205 insertions, 103c per line; 206 insertions, 103.5c per line; 207 insertions, 104c per line; 208 insertions, 104.5c per line; 209 insertions, 105c per line; 210 insertions, 105.5c per line; 211 insertions, 106c per line; 212 insertions, 106.5c per line; 213 insertions, 107c per line; 214 insertions, 107.5c per line; 215 insertions, 108c per line; 216 insertions, 108.5c per line; 217 insertions, 109c per line; 21

# The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl street, New York 1. S. John Block, president; William Mally, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 2363-5304 Beekmantown.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.		Single Copies.	
For One Year	\$5.00	Week-Day	10c
For Six Months	3.00	Sun. & Week-End	5c
For Three Months	1.50		
For One Month	.50		

In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.

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

VOL. 5. THURSDAY, MARCH 28. No. 58.

## TEARS, IDLE TEARS!

The big, round tears  
Coursed one another down his innocent nose  
In piteous chase.

—Shakespeare.

Sombody, we don't remember just who, once remarked that when women wept, it was usually over some inconsequential matter, but when men indulged in tears there was tragedy afoot somewhere, or words that effect.

The public has been somewhat inclined of late to regard trust prosecutions as a farce, but it seems at times that there may be an apparent element of tragedy in them also, though not, of course, for the trust.

The other day in Chicago a jury brought in its accustomed verdict of not guilty, in the case of some beef packers who were confronted with the alleged possibility of \$5,000 fine, a year in jail, or both, for conducting a Beef Trust in restraint of trade.

And on hearing the verdict, the prosecuting attorney, realizing that he had failed to bust the trust or dissolve it, "busted into tears" and dissolved himself therein.

It is an affecting story, but it won't affect the price of meat or the trust or its profits. Nor for that matter the prosecuting attorney's salary, nor the stern resolve of the administration to keep after the trusts.

It is a story by no means devoid of "human interest" either, even if the proceedings which gave rise to it are not particularly flattering to human intelligence.

There may possibly be some difficulty, however, in inducing the skeptical public to mingle their tears with those of the prosecuting attorney. His professional reputation is not impaired, and though he sorroweth, it is not as one without hope. The Beef Trust is neither the last nor the only combination left. There are others, and prosecuting attorneys need have no serious fear of unemployment in the future. This disaster is not irretrievable by any means, and besides, it was ten years in culminating, during which time prosecuting attorneys and various other lawyers on either side fared not meagerly. There may be another ten years' work in legally beating up the "Jungle," and it won't injure either the quarry or the hunters at the end of the chase.

Let the prosecuting attorney take heart, dry his tears, grasp his legal weapons and sally forth once again on the trail. It is a good hunting. In the three months since this specific charge was formulated, the government has expended \$100,000 on the chase, and there's more where that came from. Old Uncle Sam is rich enough to stand it, and the public are foolish enough to stand it also. So why weep these hot, unnecessary tears?

Prosecuting attorneys and corporation lawyers of every degree might leave the weeping to be done by the millions of women who have to face the problem of securing what jungle products they can, from the meager wages of their men folks, by such women as those in Lawrence, for example, whose children know not the taste of meat. The tears of these women may be of no consequence, but "the tears of bearded men," especially those of well fed lawyers in such cases, are also neither tragical nor impressive. There's no more use in crying over an "unbusted" trust than there is over split milk, and besides, in this case the milk is not spilt—for the lawyers—nor the honey either.

## WE WON'T DISCUSS THESE "BURNING QUESTIONS"

On the evening that the survivors and the relatives of the victims of the Triangle holocaust held their first anniversary commemoration meeting, seventy-three human beings were at that very moment being slowly roasted or smothered in an Oklahoma coal mine. The next day, eighty-two more were subjected to a similar fiery ordeal in a West Virginia mine, with similar results.

Which occurrences, with several others of a similar nature, but lesser in extent, might furnish material for an editorial that would easily require this entire page. But we refrain.

Not so much on account of space considerations, but rather that the recording of these occurrences and comment thereon have become as tedious, continuous and monotonous as the occurrences themselves. Also the adjectives expressive of horror and indignation have been worn out through overwork.

Then, too, it may be that such comment is uncalled for—superfluous, as the capitalist editorial hack writer says when his vocabulary is exhausted and his intellect is therefore in a state of vacuum. For have we not the word of a saintly gentleman, to wit, George E. Baer, to assure us that "the interests and welfare of the workers will not be intrusted to agitators, but to the Christian men to whom God in His Infinite Wisdom has intrusted the property of the country?"

Yes, verily! And as we have a strong suspicion that we may be one of those "agitators" to whom nothing of any consequence—like the lives of the workers—has been intrusted, we shall remain silent. We shall refrain either from agitating ourselves or trying to agitate others. We shall remain calm and complacent, as, say, Mr. Baer and his company of Christian men, or, indeed, as the workers themselves. And if any should reproach us by holding that Baer & Co. are not attending properly to the trust that is confided to them by the Almighty, and that it is our journalistic duty to "jack them up" on such occasions, we can only counsel these hasty ones to have patience. Patience is a virtue, and perhaps Baer & Co. are doing their best. We should hesitate about roasting them simply because they roast us. We must not render evil for evil even if our roasting affects them to a much smaller degree than their roasting does us.

We should not act, nor should we even speak hastily and impulsively. We should call to mind the admonition said to have been posted on the curtain of the cowboy theater out West in the days of old: "Please do not shoot the orchestra; he is doing his best."

And bearing in mind these considerations, we repeat that we shall adhere to our original resolve, and refrain from uttering a single word about the fate of the seventy-three Oklahoma miners, the eighty-two West Virginia miners and the other lesser "accidents" too numerous to mention, which we referred to before.

What's the use, anyhow?

## THE SAD CASE OF T. R.

According to well authenticated estimates, Colonel Roosevelt spent \$75,000 to get an enormous wallowing, to be beaten to a frazzle and to have demonstrated to him the fact that he is more popular with himself than he is with the Republican machine, and that the loud, clamorous outcry for him to save the nation is started, conducted and maintained by himself. It is a safe bet that he did not pay the money. He always has had the faculty of being financed. If a Harriman did not do it, as in the last Roosevelt campaign, then it was a somewhat concern like the Smithsonian Institution, which was roused to back the African lion hunt. He never pays. He never digs down into his pockets for actual cash. All he does is dig down into his capacious larynx for words.

This time his backers spent \$75,000 real, good money.

## Professor Scudder's Lawrence Speech

On March 4, Prof. Vida D. Scudder, of Wellesley College, spoke in Lawrence on certain aspects of the great strike, which was then in full swing. The speech brought forth so much comment and subjected Professor Scudder to such violent criticism and so many threats that it is herewith reproduced in full:

We, who do not live in Lawrence, must speak and feel with great emotion in the midst of the trouble and excitement that now prevail here. Yet I think certain great principles stand out clearly enough to justify this meeting.

Many hundred years ago a Hebrew workman—later executed as a demagogue—said a strange thing: "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you." Yesterday the words kept ringing in my ears.

The strikers at Lawrence have certainly been harshly spoken of, if not reviled. We hear that they are at the mercy of bad demagogues; that they prefer to live herded like cattle, thereby lowering the life standard and the wages of native-born Americans; that they have at the same time large hoardings in the banks, which they send out of the country; that they show a tendency to turbulence and violence, so that militia and police are needed to restrain them.

Have they been persecuted, also? No one, looking at the situation from outside as I do, can be sure; and I have perhaps no right to any personal opinion in the midst of the conflicting testimony which I have heard. But if it be true that their leader has been illegally refused bail; if women seeking the intimate right of parents to send their children away on visits have been roughly handled; if young girls who have offended only in speech have been dragged from their beds at midnight to the police court; if self-respecting people have been detained in the workhouse unnecessarily—THE PERSECUTION OF A FAIRLY PLAIN TYPE HAS NOT BEEN UNKNOWN AT LAWRENCE.

Now, if this be the case, the people who should prevent any continuation or recurrence of it are the conservative and well-to-do citizens of the town. There is always a large body of the general disinterested public in a town at any such crisis; it is easy for them to remain passive; but they have a role and a duty—the role, the duty of seeing that there is no invasion or overriding of the law, especially on the part of the constituted authorities. If they do not perform this duty their responsibility is very grave; if they condone ANY violation or forcing of the law, under no matter how great a stress, they are exposing us all to peril.

### Observance of Law.

A sweet woman in Lawrence said to me today, defending the possible disregard of the law on the part of the police: "They were preventing the exploitation of children, and it was more important for them to observe the moral law than a mere legality." That is a dangerous position. A similar one on the other side would call out instant reprobation. Strict observance of law is our one safety in a time like this. In the hope of strengthening the sense of law, of asserting the necessity of firm, straight, even handed justice, this meeting has been called.

Justice! It is a good word for Lawrence and for us all to ponder. How much has it prevailed here? Back of those unfortunate sporadic acts, for which the responsibility will probably never be fixed—acts which have broken out like an eruption in a diseased body—lies the whole situation in the textile industries. And the country is becoming aware that this situation is not one which Americans like to contemplate. How wise is Victor Berger, when he reminds Congress that Schedule K was passed on the plea of protecting American labor with a high tariff—and then bids them listen to the life stories of the Lawrence workers! Estimates given by our most trustworthy and untrammelled journals, by the Survey, the Outlook, the Boston Common, show that decent manhood and womanhood are impossible on the earnings of an appreciable proportion of the mill people here. That is what lies back of this strike.

What is the way out? That is not for me to tell. One obvious way is that for which able and wise men and women, quite outside of the ranks of labor, are fighting this season: The establishment by law of a minimum wage for the State of Massachusetts. The workers—the Industrial Workers of the World and the American Federation of Labor—are not the only people in Massachusetts bitterly distressed over the wage conditions that at some points obtain here. If such a bill should pass it would be the first step in a reform which would be impossible just what has caused this strike. What we of the general public would like to see would be a board of government experts who should determine just what wages the woolen trades could carry consistently with reasonable profits to their stockholders and to the manufacturers.

### Below the Standard.

And I speak for the New England of our fathers when I say that if such wages are (even for the least skilled of the workers) below the standard necessary to maintain men and women in decency and health, then the woolen industry has not a present right to exist in Massachusetts. For the first point in any industry is that it shall be competent to support its workers in honor. So my master, Ruskin, said long ago. So we are gradually learning.

I speak for thousands beside myself when I say that I would rather never again wear a thread of woolen than know that my garments had been woven at the cost of such misery as I have seen and known, past the shadow of a doubt, to have existed in this town.

We have strayed from the quotation with which I began, "Blessed" it said, "are those persecuted." Blessed? It is a strange saying.

stranger who feels the necessity of bearing witness to great principles; not as one who has known from within the complex situation in your city. But this I can say: I went home yesterday, giving thanks that at least certain ends of justice are being served here. For in the meeting of the strike committee which I attended yesterday morning I saw two such great ends achieved: ends for which we social workers and reformers spend our lives, too often in vain. The first was the end of fraternity. Men of different tongues and alien traditions were bound into one dogged unity of purpose; and vibrations of brotherhood ran through the great assembly, so strong, so full of life and love, that I believe they assure a future when, in America, those of different races shall, indeed, be of one heart, one mind, one soul. And the other end is that of vision. For on every man and woman there had flashed the vision of a just society, based on fair reward to labor and on fraternal peace.

### Fraternity and Hope.

At many points I might differ and did differ from the policy indorsed at that meeting. I am no member of the Industrial Workers of the World. Yet I give thanks that those two great and noble ends are being achieved through this union of the workers—Fraternity and Hope.

And the sufferings that the strike has brought, from whatever source, from whichever side or cause, may they, too, inherit the blessing. Yes! If they help to arouse the American nation till it shall tolerate them no longer. Then, indeed, shall every pang, whether of hunger or of outraged feeling, play its part in that struggle for justice in which life itself is well spent.

Only, my friends, let us see to it that all our suffering be indeed for justice, for righteousness' sake. Riot, even under severest provocation, does not make for justice. See to it, you citizens, that you keep an impartial mind, quick in compassion, free from prejudice, divorced from all apathy and the irresponsibility for a great trust is yours. See to it, you women of Lawrence, that in this stress and anguish you devote yourselves through the wisest channels—as you are nobly doing. I am sure—to the sacred task of relieving distress. See to it, you employers—if any of you are here—that you know your primary and fundamental duty to safeguard the welfare, physical and mental, of those in your employ to be a higher privilege by far than to roll up dividends. And see to it, you strikers—you who struggle on with the thought of the vast army of all tongues and nations in whose name and for whose sake you are banded together—see to it that you hold your task too sacred to be defended by low, dishonorable or violent means.

You are in a democracy. The political power is in your hands. A little more patience, a little more solidarity, a little longer self-control, and, through means that shall hold the sympathy of all right minded and disinterested people in the whole country, you may achieve your whole aim of economic freedom.

The struggle is long, but already on the horizon there dawns the light of the coming day, where man to man shall be brothers the world over. Let us all unite—workers, citizens, thinkers—in working for that day of deliverance for which every true American heart must long!

Then the Boston Transcript, which is dominated in every department, published on March 5 the following bitter editorial:

### A Strange Alliance.

The spread of radical, not to say revolutionary doctrine, was never more conspicuously or surprisingly illustrated than by the participation of two Wellesley College professors in the mass meeting of Lawrence strikers.

## The Wallpaper

The design for a paper, if at all intricate, is divided among several printing rollers, one for each roller, sometimes as many as sixteen being required to compose the final effect.

A roller may carry only a few flower stems, or a small arabesque, out of the complete pattern, or again it may bear an elaborate construction of trees or a house for a landscape.

Each portion is built up on the roller with flexible strips of brass driven into the wood, and the contained spaces are filled with felt to take the color.

The printing machines; the largest perhaps fourteen feet high, suggest mill wheels in shape, with the patterned rollers, instead of paddles, cogged against the circumference of the rotating drum a foot or so apart, the required color for each roller being supplied to it by a strip of woolen cloth, which passes through a trough of paint below, and the endless band of paper to be printed feeding between the drum and its battery of rainbow cylinders.

The brightly-hued, finished product, bearing the one perfectly matched impression from the many portions of the design, is a map or symbol of all such wonderfully co-ordinated manufactures as engines, typewriters, pianos, firearms, clocks and their kind, wherein many parts, wrought by individual yet organized skill, interact, mesh and co-operate without waste of material or error in function.

The paintroom, where the tints for the rollers are compounded, is like a huge palette, smeared with abruptly contrasting tints—black and white, and of various shades of blue, yellow, green, of liquid bronze and gorgeous arterial crimson.

The girl operating the knife that cuts the printed paper into sections of roll length, lets the long strip race around her hands so fast that its surface becomes a mere colored blur. She

ora last night. The question of personal motive was less to be criticized than the propriety of the conditions that were chosen for its expression. The feminine instinct of pity for distress is something that we hope will never grow weaker than it is and undoubtedly there is distress enough at Lawrence to call it out in full measure. But the speakers from the institution possess no monopoly of such emotion. We believe the public generally pities and deprecates the situation of those who are still refusing the terms that have been offered them and which have been accepted by those of better judgment and under saner leadership. It pities their ignorance, their irresponsibility, their subservency to agitators who are looking out for themselves more than for the hundreds that they are misleading.

But the affiliation is a strange one—the educated and refined instructors of Wellesley College, lending their aid and influence to Haywood and Eitor and the other professional organizers of misuse and social chaos. They are helping to prolong an intolerable situation. They are adding to the distress with which they sympathize and by inevitable inference they are indorsing the methods which these people have adopted to throw the city into a state of practical anarchy. They are assuming that the Industrial Workers of the World who understand neither the language nor the institutions of the country, who follow like sheep the men who have appealed to their passions and their easily aroused tendencies to violence and vengeance, are right, and everybody else is wrong.

That, however, is not all or the worst. They are injuring those whom doubtless they desire to help, for unless we are ready to surrender our social safeguards, nothing can be done for these people until they recognize the fact that their first responsibility is observance of the law. They are making it more difficult to give society the protection to which it is entitled. Approbation from such sources is hardly less dangerous than the inflammatory appeals of the men who are feathering their nests from these protracted troubles. But besides all that they have seriously transgressed proprieties in involving a great educational institution in their propaganda. They doubtless claim that they represent only themselves and we profoundly hope that such is the fact, but they cannot disconnect themselves from the college. They should have resigned their positions if they felt themselves impelled beyond the power of resistance to take the step that they have, and they should resign now because their attitude is a greater damage to the college than any good they may be able to do in their lines of instruction.

One of these professors is reported as stating the doctrine that "there is no just wage as long as there is one dollar in dividends, as long as there is a surplus to be paid to people who do not do the work." We hesitate to believe that she was correctly quoted. In what way could wages be earned if there were no incentive for capital to furnish the opportunity? Were that our economic condition there would be no Wellesley College or any other. Such a doctrine lacks not merely common sense but even sanity, yet from such a source it is excellent ammunition for the men who are striving to keep their forces in a state of discontent and antagonism to the offers that have been accepted by their betters. If such doctrines are the teachings of Wellesley College how many of its present patrons would care to have their daughters under such influences, and how many new ones would care to place their children in an institution where the rankest Socialism, to call it by no worse name, is proclaimed or permitted. That they have done the institution an injury which it does not deserve, we have no doubt, but that it must suffer for their indiscretions is a conclusion from which there seems no escape.

The Evening Sun says the best comment that was made on the religious parade up Fifth avenue on St. Patrick's day was "and not an anarchist amongst them." We are not cynical when we add that the same remark could be more fittingly applied to the saloons near and along the line of march.

Maine Legislature refused to listen to Roosevelt. The potato crop was good this year.

Haywood was hissed in Cambridge, Mass., because he denounced the police and city officials of Lawrence, who bear unmistakably Irish names.

Big Bill committed an egregious blunder. He should have said: "They are the finest body of men in the world," after the New York fashion. Then Bill should get the Executive Committee of the strikers to pass a vote of thanks to Chief Sullivan and his aids, for it was the police unwittlingly won the battle for the strikers.

Father Vaughan in criticizing the Socialists asked two most wonderful and perplexing questions: "Where did the Socialists get their credentials from?" and "Where are their diplomas?"

Precisely the same kind of questions were asked of the Carpenter of Nazareth by the high priests and other defenders of the rich in Jerusalem 2,000 years ago. It was asked of many other good men in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

but she skillfully sings down the blade each time at the proper cutting mark. Her face is thin and weary, and the alert eyes must ache as if seared with hot iron from their perpetual scrutiny of the rushing ribbon.

Her hands are armed with dust and paint, but the clean, watchful skin of the bare forearm, where the network of faint blue veins over the network of faint blue veins over the

## The So-Called Direct Primary Farce

The first experiment of the Direct Primary Law proved to be such a farce as to convince every fair-minded voter of the ridiculousness of the same. The newspapers which formerly hailed this law as the beginning of a new era in New York politics are now unanimous in their denunciation of the law. From all sides comes the demand that the law must be changed. It is needless to say that whatever changes in the law the Legislature of Barnes, Murphy, et al. may make it will not be for any other purpose except to make the primary elections more ambiguous and eventually more ridiculous.

There is no material difference in the present law from the one proposed and advocated by the "reformers" in the Democratic, Republican and Independence parties. The chief difference is that the latter advocate, in addition to the present difficulties, the introduction of the Australian ballot as a means to further confuse the voters and disgust them completely with all participation in the primary elections.

The fundamental defect of all so-called direct primary laws seems to be a desire to make it possible for those aspiring to political leadership or public office to secure the "machine" nominations and prestige, become the organization candidates, without any claim to the same except a worked up and artificial popularity as the representatives of the "interests of the common people." It is not a question of framing a law to permit, without difficulties and expense, the placing of independent nominations for public office. Such a law does not chime in with the "democratic" pretensions of the "reformers."

The present law provides for the election by the enrolled voters of a multiplicity of committees and our reformers insisted on having these committees composed of at least one member from every election district, so that the enrolled voter may be confronted with a ballot containing in some districts 300 to 400 names, and then vote intelligently as to the desirability of having these 400 persons on the party's committees. It is obvious that the intention was to make the law as confusing as possible, and eventually make it possible for so-called independents to capture the political machinery of some subdivisions of the State and thereby control the nomination of candidates in those districts.

The Socialist party has always been opposed to any legislative enactments making our election machinery more intricate than it already is. It does not need any direct primary law to safeguard the interests of its voters, as it has always practiced the direct method of nomination and election in all of the party's elections. It needs no intricate laws for that purpose. Our members vote in open meetings as to those who shall represent them and we do not have to surround that fundamental right with all sorts of limitations as to residence, qualification, etc. As far as the Socialist party is concerned it views as dangerous all these laws, as they prevent the party from carrying out the direct nomination principle in its organization, and the failure of complying with the most insignificant technicality in the law often disfranchises an entire section of the State.

In this connection we may point out some little experience in Glens Falls, a town where Socialism has been making some steady and substantial progress. The law provides that thirty-five days prior to all primary elections the chairman of the County Committee shall file with the election officials a statement showing what committees, delegates or candidates it will nominate at those primaries. This is done so that the election officials may advertise this fact in different papers. It so happened that our Comrades failed to file such a statement, and immediately the politicians in charge of the election machinery decreed that this failure disqualified the party from participation in the primaries, and as a consequence it cannot nominate candidates for the town elections. A wise judge to whom our Comrades appealed sustained the decision of the Board of Elections, and as a consequence the enrolled voters of the party, whom this law was to have protected, were entirely disfranchised. Here is a clause which refers only to a mere formality so as to give the party the benefit of having its primaries advertised as public expense, and this technicality is used to disfranchise hundreds of enrolled voters and successfully prevent the nomination by the party of a ticket for the town elections.

Under the circumstances we feel that the farce of Tuesday's so-called direct primary elections may have some beneficial effects. It may prevent some astute politicians from injecting a new issue in the next campaign—the direct nomination issue—and in that manner becloud the main issues of the campaign. Such laws are of no interest to the workers and they should know by this time that there can't be such a thing as real direct nominations in a capitalist political party, financed and controlled by those whose interests are and always will be to keep the control of the organization out of the hands of the workers. If you want to have a say in the work of a political party, you can have it by joining the Socialist party, if you have really arrived at a stage where you can understand the need of a political party to represent exclusively the interests of the working class.

## THE SAD CASE OF T. R.

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

polled about 15,000 votes. So they cost about \$5 each, which is rather a tidy sum, when you come to consider it. Roosevelt had on the job for many months many eminent molders of public opinion or accelerators of public opinion, or in other words, practical politicians. They got away with the money, but poor, deluded old public opinion did not respond.

So, it seems, it is possible not only to spoil the Egyptians, but also to spoil an eminent African faunal naturalist.

But did Roosevelt, who has always proclaimed himself a fighting man, show real fighting qualities? Not at all.

It was formerly the custom for the defeated champion to take forward in the ring and say: "Though beaten, I'm glad that the belt has gone to an American."

Kid, or Kipper, or Knockout Taft, through his control of the machine, put the political haymaker over on Talkative, or Battling, or Third Term Theodore. And Theodore goes away from the making great outcries, beefing and ballyhooing and claiming for "Seriously, can any one have any respect whatever for the party politicians? Can any one believe that such spotless patriots as Frank Andrew Munsey, George Washington Perkins and others who financed the Roosevelt campaign are doing other than looking for opportunities to fleece the nation and that they consider Roosevelt the best possible instrument? Can any one believe that those who backed Taft and possibly spent more than was spent by the Roosevelt supporters do not look upon Taft as a better instrument for shearing the nation?"

It was a game of grab. The primaries were a farce. The Republican candidates were mere tools, nothing else, in the hands of the interests. Roosevelt, through Perkins—formerly of patriotic house of Morgan—tried to make himself satisfactory, but he did not succeed. Then he, who never fought fair, who never anywhere except below the belt, whose record is one of shame, got out of the city weeping at the top of his voice about the way was "done." Of course he was. He was handled in precisely the same way he has handled others in previous campaigns. He what he has meted out to others. Yet he wails.

We all knew Roosevelt as a man capable of any dirty deal. We knew him as one who would hesitate at nothing that would offer him a chance to do his opponent. Now we know him as a quitter.

His backers paid \$5 for each vote brought out. It was enough. Patriotism might have been aroused. But patriotism comes high. Even the radical were the famous contributing