

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

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3363 BEEKMAN.

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WEATHER: FAIR AND WARMER.

Price Two Cents

PARIAL LAW RULES AT NEW YORK MILLS; STRIKERS PEACEFUL

Riot Precipitated by Deputies Gives Sheriff Excuse.

BOSSSES IN A FIX

Anxious to Remove Goods From Vats and Looms to Prevent Heavy Loss.

NEW YORK MILLS, April 4.—(Market law has been declared in this town and Yorkville, where 2,000 employees of the New York Mills Company have gone on strike for a living wage and humane working conditions. An alleged attack upon Sheriff Becker last evening was used by him as an excuse to call in the militia, as he claimed it was impossible for him to cope with the situation with the few deputy sheriffs. He summoned more than a hundred special deputies from all parts of Oneida County and sent them to the mills to patrol the streets. Some of these men are questionable characters, a few of them having served terms in the Utica Jail. The troops which were ordered out, which arrived today, are three companies of National Guardsmen, the 5th and 44th Separate Companies of Utica, and the 31st Separate Company of Mohawk. One company was stationed at the so-called lower mill, one at the middle mill and one at the upper mill. Since the arrival of the soldiers all saloons have been ordered closed. The trouble was precipitated today by an attempt by the deputies to seize a few strikebreakers into Mill No. 3. The strikers objected and a fight followed. The officers used their clubs with freedom, hitting men and women without mercy. Seven arrests were made, the deputies charging that red pepper had been thrown. The employers are anxious to get a few scabs into the mills, as thousands of dollars' worth of goods are in danger of being spoiled in the vats and to remove the fabrics from the looms. It is also necessary to keep up steam and fires in the mills so that the water pressure would be available in case of fire or the insurance will be canceled. Despite the parading of the soldiers, the strikers are peaceable and no violence is looked for from them. The military force here, commanded by Maj. R. J. Cookingham, Jr., of Utica, met a committee of the strikers today and informed them that the military was brought here for the purpose of "preserving order" and not for the purpose of operating the mills, though if the company desired to run the mills with scabs the military would afford protection to them. The strikers are determined to maintain a crusade, but that if an attempt to import strikebreakers was made they would not be responsible for any demonstration. President Sherman, son of Vice President Sherman, is in command of one of the Utica companies here. Some of the conditions under which the 2,000 employees of the New York Mills have to work are such that even the capitalist newspapers of Utica do not attempt to conceal them. Thus the Utica Observer in giving the strikers' side of the story, says: "The employees of the company denied vehemently that the average weekly wage in the mill is \$10. They have envelopes by the score to prove that more than 90 per cent receive low pay, and they told of conditions that, if true, reflect severely upon the company in its treatment of the employees. Experienced weavers, the strikers maintain, make from \$16 to \$18 a week, some go higher, but there are others whose pay envelopes show only from \$2 to \$5.50 a week. The work is paid by the piece and in cases where the machines or the supply of cotton is bad the weavers cannot earn a living wage. "The loom fixers are the best paid employees of the mill workers. They receive, the workmen say, from \$6.50 to \$11 a week; day laborers from \$2.50 to \$4; mill cleaners about \$10, but often less, and lack spinners about \$3, running from that down to \$4, according to the quality and quantity of the work. Truckmen in the packing room, where heavy cases are handled, receive \$7 a week, the strikers say. "At the meeting Sunday afternoon one of the women employees of the mills showed an envelope that contained \$14.46 for a full week's work, including overtime for one night. "One strong complaint of the strikers today is the alleged condition of the tenement houses owned by the mill company. The occupants assert that the houses are not properly cared for, that the plaster and paper are old in many instances and that the water supply is entirely inadequate. On Cottage street, where there are about thirty houses, the strikers say there are only two wells to supply water for the entire street, and that no city water is to be had there. The same condition exists on Gardner street, they say. There are only a dozen houses on the latter street. The rental is from \$1.25 a week up to \$2.25. "The large majority of the employees of the mills are Polish men and women. The Poles said today that some of the bosses use them inhumanly. The strikers claim, too, that employees are sometimes robbed of part of their wages by the bosses. "Some of the bosses are particularly abusive, the men say, when complaints are made to them about the poor condition of machinery. The women employees are afraid to ask questions

FAILURES PLENTIFUL SO FAR THIS YEAR

The number of commercial failures reported to Dun's during the first quarter of 1912 was 4,828, a very large total for that period. The amount of liabilities was \$66,012,323, also a large total. The average liabilities per failure amounted to \$13,651, which has been frequently exceeded in the earlier records and which compares with \$14,969 in 1911, with \$20,732 in 1910, and with \$15,422 in 1909.

It was, therefore, in number rather than in magnitude of mercantile defaults that the first quarter of the year was distinguished. The three months' liabilities, \$66,012,323, compared with \$52,196,045 in the last quarter of 1911, with \$59,651,761 in the first quarter of 1911, and with \$73,079,154 in the first quarter of 1910. The number of defaults, 4,828, compared with 3,955 last year, 3,525 in 1910, and 3,850 in 1909. The failures were also 485 greater than in the last quarter of 1911.

VOTE TO CALL OFF ENGLISH STRIKE

Coal Miners' Executive Recommends That Men Return to Work.

LONDON, April 4.—The country learned with relief today that the miners' Executive Committee had decided that the men should return to work and had resolved to recommend that the federation put this decision into effect. It is, however, completely uncertain what action the federation will take when it meets on April 6.

The meeting of the Executive Committee was a secret one, and the only thing issued officially was the resolution, which was adopted, recommending that the federation declare the strike off. Independent accounts, however, occur in the press regarding the meeting was in no wise harmonious and the resolution was carried by only a small majority. It was assumed early today that the meeting of the Executive Committee was a brief one, but it appears now that the committee was in session for five and a half hours, during which the opposing views of various leaders were voiced with some heat. Messrs. Edwards, Ashton and other prominent moderates argued that a two-thirds majority was necessary to prolong as it had been to start the strike. They also interpreted the numerous abstentions of miners from voting on the question of returning to work as an indirect vote against continuing the strike, while the fact that several thousand miners were already at work at the mines would seriously hamper any attempt to prolong the strike. On the other hand, Messrs. Smilie, Harshbarger and other extremists recommended the necessity of a two-thirds majority in order to continue the strike. They asked of what use was the taking of the ballot if the result was not acted upon.

CHAMP CLARK OUT OF IT IN NEW JERSEY

TRENTON, N. J., April 4.—(Champion Clark, who had been called upon by Governor Wilson's opponents to run for the New Jersey delegation to the national convention, today withdrew from the contest. Clark sent the following certified communication to the Secretary of State: "I respectfully decline to allow my name to appear upon the Presidential ballot as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in New Jersey. Kindly withdraw my name upon receipt of this communication. "Very respectfully yours, "CHAMP CLARK."

SUPREME COURT DISMISSES WRIT

But Hearing of Hyde on Habeas Corpus Proceedings Comes Up Monday.

The writ of prohibition obtained by District Attorney Whitman restraining Justice Woodward from taking further action in the habeas corpus proceedings of Charles H. Hyde, former City Chamberlain, was dismissed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, yesterday. This leaves the determination of the return on the habeas corpus writ, which took Hyde out of the custody of the warden of the Tombs after he had gone through the formality of surrendering himself, to be disposed of by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn. The habeas corpus hearing is to come up before that court Monday.

WOULD ABOLISH FREE LUNCH.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—War over the saloon which has been fought for months in the national capital will reach a crisis tomorrow. A radical bill, prepared by a subcommittee, will be submitted to the full committee controlling Washington affairs. The bill proposes to abolish free lunch, to eliminate the barroom in the Union Station, to reduce the number of saloons from 500 to 400 and to increase the excise tax from \$300 to \$1,500.

bosses to have their machines fixed, they assert.

This condition of affairs is why the strikers have made the terse demand for "more pay and better treatment." "The employees of the mills go to work at 6:30 in the morning, have forty-five minutes for dinner, resume work at 12:45 and continue until 5 o'clock. Women as well as men are compelled to work these hours, it is said, and there was open talk among the strikers that the factory lays in regard to the employment of women are not observed as they should be in the plant of the company."

OUTRAGES CONTINUE IN SAN DIEGO, CAL.

City's Thugs Seize 50 Labor Men—More Trouble Expected.

(Special to The Call.)

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 4.—In pursuance of the brutal methods of the authorities who are determined to stamp out free speech in this city, a vigilance committee now rules San Diego.

The dragnet got fifty trade unionists, Socialists, Industrial Workers, and sympathizers last night. They were deported in automobiles in care of the vigilantes with no numbers on the automobiles.

The chief of police tells Attorney Moore life is not safe, yet the police are working with the vigilantes.

Two hundred deputies have been sworn in.

Vincent St. John, general secretary of the I. W. W., offers a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Michael Hoey.

Two hundred unemployed captured a train at Los Angeles, and rode to Santa Ana. Fifty ruffians here boarded a train with rifles to meet the two hundred unemployed at the county line.

Attorneys Moore and Robbins are held for the third degree.

A. R. Suer, editor Herald, has had his life threatened.

The police stop and search pedestrians on the street. Four marines from the cruiser Maryland forced six police to cease beating a member of the Industrial Workers.

Martial law is expected.

A demand has been made upon Governor Johnson that he protect the lives of the free speech fighters.

Description of Early Outrages.

The horrible outrages being committed upon the representatives of the working class in San Diego are fairly well described by the following extracts from a late issue of the Labor Leader of that city: "The officials who assaulted and 'banished' Dave Brooks, a member of the American Federation of Labor, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. "As told in last week's issue of this newspaper, Brooks was arrested for selling the Labor Leader, taken to the police station in an automobile by Chief Wilson and Chief of Detectives Joe Meyers, given the 'third degree' for two hours, then placed in the police automobile, and under the escort of two unknown men, was taken up the coast, where he was assaulted and told if he ever returned to San Diego he would be murdered. Dave Brooks is a bona fide resident of San Diego and a member in good standing in the American Federation of Labor.

The Dynamite Hoax.

Last Monday the "Kept Press" came out with a long story, in glaring headlines on the front page, stating some "giant powder" had been stolen from the city, and that this same explosive was stolen for the express purpose of blowing up buildings in San Diego. Probably our worthy contemporary was of the opinion the people would "fall for it," but they didn't, and ever since the police have been looking for a "victim" for a "hoax." No arrests were made by the police for selling this "inflammatory" newspaper on the streets, either. The fact of the case was, the city was a little short, that is, the checking out did not tally with the amount in stock, so this was the "cue" for the police to blame the Socialists and organized labor with a huge "dynamite conspiracy." The charge fell flat, as the good people of San Diego know that the fundamental principles of the Socialists and organized labor are against acts of violence. Since the brutality of the Police Department in assaulting men, women and children on our streets has been published to the world, several policemen have resigned, stating they had too much manhood to remain on the force when such tactics were ordered by their "higher-ups." There are still few officers on the force when such tactics were ordered themselves with honor, but the great majority of them have no respect for a woman or gray hair, consequently it is easy money for them, as they delight in knocking down men and hitting women in the breasts with their heavy batons.

The "Sp" System.

San Diego is at the present time full of "stool pigeons" and private detectives, some of them are carrying union cards too, and infest the labor halls with their "good advice" in an endeavor to disrupt the unions by their cowardly tactics. Of all the sly, poisonous reptiles the "sp" and "traitor" is the most degraded and dishonored of all. It is a pitiable and deplorable sight to see a human being, possessed of all his faculties, sitting around the labor halls with his ears and eyes wide open and his lips sealed watching and waiting for something to "report." This is the condition in San Diego.

It was reported on the streets that the little child of Mr. and Mrs. Deetz, who resided at 2311 H street, had died from the effects of brutality and exposure by being knocked out of the baby carriage by the stream of water from the hose in the hands of the police on that "fatal" Sunday when our "gallant" police were treating the people to the "water cure."

Several persons have called at the house, but could get no information.

TRAIN KILLS FAMILY.

Three Die at Up-State Crossing, Scene of Previous Murders.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., April 4.—A man named Doucet, 45 years old; his son, 25 years old, and his son's wife, 24 years old, while trying to cross the railroad tracks ahead of a passenger train at Biles Junction, early this morning, were struck by the train and instantly killed. Their horse also was killed. The crossing where the accident occurred is considered a dangerous one, three or four fatalities having occurred there in a short time.

INTERPRETERS HELD IN BOSTON

BOSTON, April 4.—Andrea Scianfano and Giovanni Trepano, interpreters on the White Star liner Credence were today arraigned before United States Commissioner Hayes on a charge of having attempted to bring into this country illegally twenty-seven alien seafarers who were found in a water tank on the vessel when it reached here yesterday. They pleaded not guilty and were held in \$5,000 bail each pending a hearing on Saturday.

VICE PRESIDENT OF CHINA SLAIN

Was Terror of Evidooers During His Dictatorship Over Three Cities During Revolution.

PEKING, April 4.—The reported assassination of General Li Yuan Hsun, Vice President of the Chinese republic, is confirmed. General Li was the commander-in-chief of the rebel forces at the time of the outbreak at Wu-chang. Little is known of his previous history except that he was at one time a naval officer, and afterwards entered the army. He was affable, well educated, and well traveled, but he had little administrative ability. He was well versed in military affairs, and as dictator over three cities during the early part of the revolution was a terror to evidooers, and kept the best of order. Any offender was immediately beheaded. He was particularly active in protecting foreigners.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Red Cross today sent \$10,000 to the Chinese famine sufferers, making a total of \$115,000 sent since January 1. CALCUTTA, April 4.—A dispatch from Ceylon, Tibet, says the Chinese have proclaimed a republic at Lhasa and established a council on the lines of the provincial assemblies in China. The officials have cut off their queues and are wearing Western clothes. The Tibetans have rebelled against the new order and there has been much fighting near Shigatse.

FLOODS CONTINUE TO BREAK LEVEES

Rising of Rivers Causes Suffering Among the Helpless People, Who Are Without Food.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—Forecasted rises from Hannibal to Grafton in the Mississippi and in the Missouri a short distance below Kansas City, together with a temporary fall, and a further rise in the Missouri from Glasgow to Herpan, foretell more trouble for the flood-stricken cities below. The Mississippi here registered 39.5 tonight, and is expected to go to 41 before morning, when a temporary check is expected. The Mississippi tore a great crevasse in the Mobile and Ohio levee, near Davis Junction, on the west side of the drainage district, this morning, and despite the efforts of 300 men, the water could not be controlled. Within a short time the water was racing through a great area thought to be immune from flood, and endangering the lives of 500 men at work on the Big Four levee, fighting to keep out the raging Ohio. One hundred and twenty of these men were marooned and the tug Francis was sent to rescue them. The drainage district contains 9,000 acres of many fine homes and buildings. The city of Cairo itself is safe. The breaking of the drainage in any way endangers the city, which is protected by a great system of cross levees. Tomorrow morning, in place of beautiful alfalfa fields and fine manufacturing plants, will be a sea of turbid water. The break in the Mobile and Ohio embankment, which occurred shortly after 9 o'clock last evening, was the beginning of the end. Water ran through the crevasse all day, but hope was entertained until late in the afternoon of stopping the flow at the Illinois Central right of way. About 3 o'clock this afternoon a fresh break occurred in the Big Four embankment near the plant of the Pioneer Pole and Shaft Company. With a rush the water swept in, hurling small houses and lumber piles before them. All along a five-mile stretch levees from the Illinois Central bridge to Cairo itself were up to the very top of the levee. There was nothing to build on and no hope whatever of checking the flow.

HICKMAN, Ky., April 4.—Two thousand flood refugees were cheered after an all-night vigil at the levees by the announcement that a train would arrive this afternoon, bringing food and clothing. The food supply had become alarmingly low. The city officials were stumped when, on receiving 300 army train shipments from the government, it was found there were \$200 express charges due on them. To pay the bill the city had to borrow money from the bank, but the city officials were not under five to ten feet deep into the hills are suffering intensely. The churches are full to overflowing, and such stores as are dry are packed full of fresh food. The loss in this water swept district will reach \$1,000,000. Hundreds of men are working night and day on the government levee below Hickman and the water is lapping its brink. It breaks all the farm land in Western Kentucky will be submerged for weeks.

NONUNION MINERS DESERT OPERATORS

Dynamite "Plots" Make Their Appearance, but Nobody Has Been Arrested.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., April 4.—After a determined canvass of three days by the United Mine Workers among men mostly from the farming region surrounding Kathryn Colliery, employees of that mine who worked since the suspension order went into effect joined in the tie-up this morning, and as a result the mine could not be operated. The owners, Cleveland, Ohio, capitalists, say they will reopen the plant at the first opportunity. An explosion today at the home of Alexander Williams, a miner, at Trevorton, is being exploited as a dynamite "plot." The wrecking of a portion of the Reading Railroad two miles west of that place is also included in the "plot." Since the two blowups Coal and Iron police have scoured the country between here and Doukelsbergers, where the Kathryn Colliery is located, in search of clues leading to the identity of the criminals, but up to tonight no arrests have been made. News of the explosions excited much indignation at Trevorton and this place, many miners deploring the acts. They said they wanted the suspension to go along in peace. United Mine Workers' leaders were especially emphatic in denouncing the explosions. The officials are constantly advising everybody to keep the peace and remain away from the mines.

MAHANOY CITY, April 4.—John Strambo, vice president of District No. 9 of the United Mine Workers, today defined to the operators the position of the union in the following notice: "First—That we do not allow any break or repairs in any way unless that work be of such a nature that it is absolutely necessary. Second—No blacksmiths are permitted to work unless the work is of such a nature as may require repairs of breakage about boiler houses and pumps. Third—We hold that we will not allow any men to work setting coal into a boiler house from a distance when we know there are stock banks at the boiler house. Fourth—When a request is made, repair work will be allowed where a gangway, slope, pump or air shaft may be closing, which would cause injury to the company's property. Fifth—Operators and companies assume all risks by taking advantage of and breaking any of these requests." The Philadelphia and Reading Company today hoisted the mules at their Maple Hill and St. Nicholas mines, two of the largest in this section.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Another attempt will be made to settle the points now at issue between the miners and coal operators, when representatives of the miners and operators meet at Scranton, Pa., within the next few days. This announcement was made by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, today. He has been informed that the conference will be held, and although no definite time has been set it is believed that a final understanding between the two factions will result.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4.—The first break in the coal mine suspension in Illinois came today when, at a meeting of the State Executive Board of the United Mine Workers in this city, it was decided to allow miners employed by certain companies to return to work pending the taking of the referendum vote on the new proposed wage contract. The order means that at least 5,000 men will be at once re-engaged.

FUNK DEAD AFTER A BRIEF ILLNESS

Well-Known Editor and Investigator Succumbs to an Attack of Indigestion at Age of 72.

Dr. Isaac Kauffman Funk, clergyman, editor, publisher and investigator of spiritualistic phenomena, died yesterday at his home in Montclair, N. J., after suffering for a week with an attack of acute indigestion, aged 72 years. He was president of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, publishers of the Standard Dictionary, the Literary Digest, and other publications, and was widely known in many fields, particularly of late years in the realm of psychical research. His illness was very brief, a week intervening between the beginning of the fatal attack and his death. A son and a daughter survive him. Mrs. Funk died about a year ago. Dr. Funk took a foremost part in the publication of the Standard Dictionary, issued by his firm in 1895, and the Jewish Encyclopedia. He was a descendant of an old Pennsylvania family. Born at Clifton, Ohio, September 10, 1839, he was graduated from Wittenberg College, in Springfield, Ohio, in 1860. The following year he entered the Lutheran ministry in Indiana. It was in 1877 that Dr. Funk formed the firm of Funk & Wagnalls. About 1880, the firm began the publication of standard books. From that time on it has grown steadily. Dr. Funk traveled extensively. About eight years ago he showed great interest in statements of Prof. J. H. Hyslop, of Columbia University, as to possible communication with the spirit world.

MORE BUSINESS FOR JOHN D.

LONDON, April 4.—It was announced that petroleum has been discovered in the Mozambique district of East Africa. Call readers be sure to go to John D. Brown, the Clothier, 411 Broadway, Brooklyn, for your spring suit or topcoat if you do wish to save \$5 to \$10. Good suits at low prices. Read the advertisement on page 3.—Adv.

DRIVE STRIKERS OF GARFIELD FROM HALL

MRS. PANKHURST OUT ON \$10,000 BAIL

LONDON, April 4.—Arraigned in Bow Street Court today, charged with conspiracy to destroy property, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the militant suffragettes, and Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Lawrence, joint editors of Votes for Women, were held for trial in Old Bailey by order of the Home Secretary. The two months' sentence of Mrs. Pankhurst for window breaking, which began on March 12, was counted to expire today, so that she may have an opportunity to prepare her defense. Today, after she had agreed to refrain from all violence pending trial, she was freed in \$10,000 bail, and the bail of her two associates was continued. The government officials said that they would move the trial as soon as possible.

LIBERALS ATTACK PARRAL IN FORCE

Determined to Avenge Defeat of Campa—Hot Fight On.

JIMENEZ, Chihuahua, Mexico, April 4.—Determined to avenge the rout and defeat of Campa by the Federals of Parral the rebels have thrown practically all their available force against the city, and the battle is raging again. Throughout yesterday afternoon there was fighting near Parral between the Federals and the small command of Major Quevedo, which remained in its position on the retreat of Campa. During the night, General Salazar with his cavalry forces reached the scene, and immediately pitched camp. To his rear were left three heavy field pieces which will be taken up soon for use in bombarding the town. At daylight today fighting was resumed. General Salazar is attempting a flank movement, while General Fernandez and Major Quevedo are engaging the royalists' front. The liberals are but a short distance outside the city and seem to have excellent positions. Casualties are few, with firing very heavy. The loyalists are not using artillery.

MEXICO CITY, April 4.—Emphatic denials are made all around of the report that Japan has or is about to secure a coaling station at Magdalena Bay. President Madero says over his own signature: "I have absolutely no knowledge that the Japanese Government desires a coaling station in Mexico." Kumeichi Horiguchi, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, says: "The reports that Japan seeks a coaling station or alliance of any kind with Mexico are absolutely without foundation and absurd." Manuel Calero, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, also makes an emphatic denial of the story.

WARREN, April 4.—President Taft will, in response to Senator Lodge's resolution, submit to the Senate either today or tomorrow the information on the government's possession, so far as compatible with the public interest, relating to reported concessions made to the Japanese Government or to a Japanese company at Magdalena Bay.

This information, it is reported today, will consist of reports received from Ambassador Wilson at Mexico City and various United States Consuls in Mexico. From trustworthy sources it was learned today that the information to be sent to the Senate will show that the Japanese Government has not obtained nor sought a concession at Magdalena Bay for either a coaling station or a colony.

RIVALRY IN SEARCH FOR POLE.

But Scott Lavie Amundsen for Bravery Despite Risk.

LONDON, April 4.—A dispatch to the Central News from Christchurch, New Zealand, containing the text of a private letter written by Captain Scott on October 23. He refers to Captain Amundsen's proposed dash for the pole as complicating the position, but says he is determined not to alter his plan, as much as including in a race for the pole would spoil the prospect of getting there. Captain Scott expresses the opinion that Amundsen was taking risky chances, but if he succeeded he would deserve all credit.

MELLON SCORES IN SUIT.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 4.—Andrew W. Mellon, the millionaire banker, won two important points today in his fight to obtain a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Nora McMullen Mellon. Judge Swearingen handed down two orders, one setting the first Monday in October as the date for the trial of the divorce case, and the other granting the right to have a master take testimony in this country and Europe, thus acting favorably on two petitions filed by Mellon's counsel. Alfred George Curpher, an English army officer, is co-respondent in the case.

BUTTERFLY BALL TOMORROW.

Brownsville Socialists will celebrate the return of spring tomorrow evening at a butterfly and flower ball at New Palm Garden, Seaside street. The affair will be a grand time in preparation for a ball to be held at the hall keeper met these women and said he could not let them have the use of the hall, as the hall would not tolerate the I. W. W. holding meetings there. After notifying every hall house in Garfield of the Mayor's order, Sheriff Heath returned to the hall where he found about 200 men and women picking out. His arrival called in a large number of men and women as deputy sheriffs, who were sent in to do "scare duty." They were charged upon the crowd and their claims in the right and left hand were heard. The men and women were then taken to the hall and the pictures to not during the night.

ALL READY FOR EASTER.

AT JOHN MARRAS'S. Call readers be sure to go to John M. Marras, the Clothier, 411 Broadway, Brooklyn, for your spring suit or topcoat if you do wish to save \$5 to \$10. Good suits at low prices. Read the advertisement on page 3.—Adv.

Police Abolish Free Speech in Jersey Town.

USE ANCIENT WRIT

Authorities Also Refuse Workers Right to Picket Struck Mills.

CLUB MEN AND WOMEN

Thugs of Sheriff Charge Crowd and Slug Right and Left—Alleged "Disturber" Terribly Beaten.

The authorities of New Jersey yesterday abrogated the right of free speech and assemblage when they refused permission to the Chicago faction of the Industrial Workers of the World to hold a meeting at Garfield, N. J. Posing under the cloak of an ancient document, the Sheriff of Bergen County, where Garfield is located, issued orders to the hallkeepers to refuse the I. W. W. the use of their halls, and at the same time issued orders prohibiting the strikers from picketing the struck mills. After being prohibited from holding meetings in Garfield, the strikers moved to Passaic, and it was intimated last night that Commissioner of Public Safety Kehoe would issue orders this morning to the same effect as those issued by the Bergen County authorities. As a first sign that the police of Passaic would abolish free speech there and refuse William D. Haywood and the other I. W. W. organizers the right to hold meetings there, a cop rushed into a hall on 4th street, occupied by the strikers, and inquired for the proprietor and whether the Chicago I. W. W. was holding meetings there.

When approached later as to why he wanted to know whether Haywood was holding meetings there, he stated that Haywood at a speech in Garfield said that "he would put Passaic on the map," and that the police force did not want to have Passaic on the map. Police Chief Sient. "When Chief of Police Hendry was approached in regard to the abolition of free speech by prohibiting Haywood to hold meetings in Passaic, he refused to discuss the subject. That the authorities of Passaic are very much worried over the strike was evident yesterday when a special meeting of the commissioners was called to discuss the trouble. The subject of discussion was not made public, but it was rumored after the meeting that when Haywood arrived in Passaic this morning he would be prohibited from holding a meeting there. The authorities of Bergen County were the first to make the move to put Passaic and Bergen counties "on the map" when, evidently on behalf of the mill owners, they decided to resort to the ancient writ act. It was planned to do this at a meeting between Sheriff Conklin and Mayor Paganan on Wednesday night. The law and statute books were handed over to an ignorant, Deputy Sheriff Heath. He printed a hundred of the following, which he termed a proclamation, and spread broadcast all over Garfield and posted on all poles in the vicinity of the Foreman's mill: "PROCLAMATION! "State of New Jersey, Bergen County. "By virtue of an act to suppress riots and tumultuous assemblies, an directed to charge and command all persons being here assembled, immediately to disperse themselves peacefully, to depart to their habitations or to their lawful business, and to the pains and penalties in the act. God save the State. "ROBERT CONKLIN, "Sheriff of Bergen County, "Dated April 4, 1912."

Sheriff Coerces Hall Owners.

Soon after Under Sheriff Heath arrived at Garfield early yesterday morning he called on the proprietors of the Belmont Park Hotel, where the strikers maintained headquarters, and ordered them to remove the I. W. W. the use of their hall, and ordered them to remove a copy of the "proclamation" which was posted in front of the hall and where the strikers Committee arrived to meet the Sheriff. The hall keeper met these women and said he could not let them have the use of the hall, as the hall would not tolerate the I. W. W. holding meetings there. After notifying every hall house in Garfield of the Mayor's order, Sheriff Heath returned to the hall where he found about 200 men and women picking out. His arrival called in a large number of men and women as deputy sheriffs, who were sent in to do "scare duty." They were charged upon the crowd and their claims in the right and left hand were heard. The men and women were then taken to the hall and the pictures to not during the night.

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Be Well Shod Sunday In the Easter Parade

NOTHING is so important as your shoes. Nothing mars a person's dress so much—as one's shoes. It's the first thing observed on a man or woman. Rambler Shoes are the best \$2.50 shoes on the market, made in every leather, in all sizes and widths—80 MODELS for Women including the smart short vamp. 60 MODELS for Men. A shoe of value from the manufacturer to you—is Rambler Union Made Shoes.

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BROOKLYN—436 Fulton St.
JERSEY CITY—2 Newark Ave.
160 Newark Ave.

Wednesday morning, was the center of the attack, and after receiving a terrible beating was grabbed and placed under arrest. While he was in custody of three policemen, Under Sheriff Heath was still pounding away with his club on Astaskevski.

Justifies Free Use of Clubs.

Giuseppe Catanzorito was the next one to be placed under arrest, and a woman striker, Ida Negri, who did not move fast enough to suit the specials was also taken into custody and hurried over to the station house. There Recorder Whiteside fined the men \$5 each and the woman was let go on the promise of her husband to take her home and not let her come around the mill.

For smart styles, unquestionable quality and superb finish the

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surpass any of the \$1.00 or \$2.00 Hats sold elsewhere.

We can prove this if you will let us.

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hitting instead of waiting to be hit. Under the strain of excitement a man is not responsible for his actions and the deputies were justified in using their clubs freely, he said. He interpreted the law to suit himself, and said that a group of people under the "ancient" law under which he works constitutes a riot and when they do not disperse at the first order given them the deputies have a right to pull their clubs, and if necessary, shoot down those who do not move away.

Heath told the reporters that he did not tell his men to use guns, but made it plain that he would justify their action if they did pull their weapons, as he alleged the present conditions in Garfield and Passaic are enough to justify any deed committed by an officer of the law. After delivering his oration to the reporters and after he got through interpreting the law, he again returned to the mill, where he told the few people who were scabbing to stay at work and that he would protect them.

Every half hour he would return to the sidewalk and go back to the mill, where he was in conference with the bosses. When James E. Thompson arrived at Garfield to address the meeting he met the crowd of strikers around the hall, and when informed of the action of the authorities he decided to go to Passaic and hold a meeting there.

Led by Thompson, the strikers went to Mokral's Hall, on 4th street, where a meeting of the Detroit faction of the I. W. W. was in progress. Boris Reinstein, the organizer of the Detroit faction, who is in charge of the strike, was speaking as Thompson came into the hall, and seeing the crowd of strikers come into the hall he stopped. The strikers and Thompson were given a fine reception on their arrival at the hall, and immediately Thompson went on the platform, where he held a conversation with Reinstein.

Reinstein then resumed his speech and told the audience that he was responsible for the meeting and would not tolerate the preaching of violence, and then introduced Thompson. After speaking for nearly an hour, Thompson appealed to the strikers to stand together in the fight for higher wages and better working conditions. He told them to forget the fight between the two factions of the I. W. W. He said the authorities would be held responsible in case any disorder occurred, as they were the ones who drove the strikers out of the halls and would not let them enjoy the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution. The authorities had no right to issue the orders they did, he averred, stating that it might be found necessary to have a free speech fight in New Jersey.

Thompson concluded with an appeal to the strikers to stand together and fight against the common enemy and not to break ranks until the mill owners granted their demands. Later in the afternoon the Executive Committee of both factions held a meeting, where it was agreed to draw up a joint wage scale, to be presented to the employers, so as to stop the confusion which was created by each faction submitting a separate schedule. Although some of the Detroit faction tried to prevent an agreement

between the two, it was the general opinion of the strikers that some sort of a working agreement would be reached so as to make the fight more effective.

Although backed by the authorities, the mills remained as crippled as when the strike first started and none but the deputies were seen entering the mills when the gates opened yesterday morning. With the exception of the clubbing at the Forstmann & Huffmann mill in the morning there was no violence during the day and the strikers picketed the shops peacefully.

The Detroit faction of the I. W. W., with headquarters at 85 2d street, opened a commissary department yesterday morning to relieve the suffering of the strikers' children. Fifty children were fed in the morning and some adults were also given meals, for which they paid 5 cents. Mrs. Julius Hammer, Mrs. Henry B. Robbins and Mrs. S. Moren of this city, and Mrs. Harry Cody, of Philadelphia, were in charge of the commissary.

Early yesterday morning two wagons bearing signs which read, "Want-ed—hat for the strikers. Food of all kinds," were sent out to collect foodstuffs and provisions, and they returned with sufficient to feed several hundred strikers. They will make a similar tour through the city this morning. The Detroit faction of the I. W. W. appeals to all workers and sympathizers with the strike to donate as much as possible to help carry the fight on to victory. All donations should be sent to the I. W. W., 85 2d street, Passaic, N. J. The Socialist party of Passaic is planning to hold a mass meeting next Sunday afternoon to devise ways and means to help the strikers.

The fight of the strikers was taken up by the Trades and Labor Council of Passaic and vicinity and the following resolutions, signed by John Lutheringer, Jr., its president, was adopted:

Whereas over 7,000 men and women are on strike in Passaic to better their conditions; and

Whereas the police of Passaic, Garfield and Clifton, deputy sheriffs and hundreds of private detectives are guarding the mills and in several instances have attacked many innocent strikers; and

Whereas the police of Passaic and Garfield have taken arbitrary steps in closing meeting halls to the strikers, thus denying the workers to desperation and denying the citizens the right of public assembly; and

Whereas such methods are calculated to provoke violence instead of curbing it, especially in view of the fact that private detectives and deputy sheriffs are permitted to club people on the slightest pretext; be it

Resolved, That the Passaic Trades and Labor Council protest against this high-handed action of the Passaic and Garfield police as a dangerous infringement upon the constitutional rights of the people; and be it further

Resolved, That we reaffirm our sympathies for the striking textile workers and demand that the police of Passaic and Garfield maintain a neutral position in the strike and permit the strikers the same freedom that they accord the mill owners.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Passaic Daily News, the Passaic Herald, the Passaic Issue and the New York Call.

PATERSON WEAVERS WIN.

The Empire Silk Company, of Paterson, N. J., whose 350 employees were out on strike for the past few weeks, to enforce a demand for higher wages, yesterday yielded to the strikers, and work will be resumed this morning. The firm granted an increase in wages of 15 per cent, and also agreed to recognize a shop committee of its employees. There are still about 600 silk weavers out on strike, and they expect an early victory.

TAFT WANTS TO SAVE BY REDUCING FORCE

Suggests Speeding Up and Elimination as Means of \$11,000,000 Economy.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—President Taft today sent to Congress his second message of the present year on economy and efficiency in the government service. He recommended the passage of legislation designed to save more than \$11,000,000 annually, in most cases by reducing the number of employees, and by speeding up. Probably his two most striking proposals were that the local government offices in the Treasury, Postoffice, Justice, Interior, and Commerce and Labor departments be placed in the classified service, and that the revenue cutter service be consolidated with the lighthouse service in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

By the first change, the President said, Congress could effect a saving of at least \$10,000,000 annually, and although in this message he gave no figures for the consolidation of the two services of the sea, in a previous message on the same subject early in the year he predicted economies totaling about \$1,000,000 yearly.

The President concluded his message with an appeal to Congress to appropriate the \$200,000 necessary to support the Economy Efficiency Commission for another year, with \$50,000 additional for the publication of the commission's findings.

The principal recommendations for economies were as follows:

Placement of pension agents in classified service; estimated saving \$62,000.

Abolition of office of receiver of district land offices and transfer of duties to register, assisted by bonded clerk; estimated saving \$200,000.

Transfer of "without appointment" in internal revenue and customs services to classified service; estimate of saving not given.

Consolidation of lighthouse and life saving service into Bureau of Light-houses, estimated saving \$100,000.

Transfer of vessels and equipment of revenue cutter service from Treasury to Commerce and Labor Department and its abolition as a separate service; estimated in message on economy, January 31, that saving would be about \$1,000,000 a year.

Consolidation of auditing offices of the government under one auditor; estimated saving \$200,000.

Discontinuance of mileage allowances for government travelers and employees in place of "subsistence," which includes lodging for those traveling; no estimate of saving given.

Improved method of handling correspondence; estimate of saving not given, but that labor can be reduced 50 per cent.

Centralization of the distribution of government documents; estimated saving of \$242,000 a year.

Discontinuance of publication of the official register; estimated saving \$15,000.

URGES CITIZENSHIP FOR PORTO RICANS

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Santiago Iglesias, head of the American Federation of Labor in Porto Rico, made a plea that Porto Ricans be given American citizenship today in the Senate Finance Committee today.

"Laboring men in 1896 were in a deplorable condition," he said. "Their pay ranged from 17 to 35 cents a day, meat was unknown food and many suits were without buttons or chains. There were no schools. Seven hundred thousand of the people were in the barefoot class. Since that time conditions," he said, "had been vastly improved, wages had been increased threefold, men wore shoes and no longer were hungry."

"If the sugar industry is destroyed," he added, "the conditions of 1896 will return; if the industry is maintained there will be continued progress."

EXPULSION MORE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

ODESSA, April 4.—A thousand Jews have been expelled from Kirsanov, in the province of Tamboff, and 400 families at other places in the same province have been ordered to leave within a fortnight. They are charged with using the passanary for their own schemes in dealing in grain.

Pre-Easter Suits

Special Sale

Remarkable values at \$15 for the week only. 12.98

Special Delivery for Easter Guaranteed



All the latest and most fashionable spring shades. Exact reproductions of Parisian models, including the Norfolk Serge, Diagonal, Whipcord and beautiful novelty fabrics. All up-to-date trimmings, adornments and combinations. Coats lined with Peau de Cygne or Duchesse Satin.

STYLISH COATS, EFFECTIVE DESIGNS

Graceful models for cool evenings, the seashore, country or mountains.

Season's smartest styles in Serge, Diagonal Whipcord, with up-to-date trimmings. Exceptional values at \$19 for the week only at 6.98

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WELLS' THE PIT TRAY TALK

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\$10 \$15 \$20



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The best and largest selection in town. Fabrics of the latest weaves and newest designs—colors of the latest shades in grays and tans that make beautiful blending.

Perfect fit always secured and exclusiveness of design assured. There is nothing ordinary about our place, for everything is the latest.

We feel sure that if you care to buy a suit, an inspection of our stock will stop all doubt as to the place to buy it.

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Clothes Shop
\$10 \$15 \$20



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45 SECONDS FROM BROADWAY

ESTABLISHED 1895
OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10:30 P. M.

OUTRAGES CONTINUE IN SAN DIEGO, CAL.

(Continued from page 1.)

As the other people living in the house were reluctant to part with any information regarding the reports of the "Kept Press," there is a "vigilantes" committee composed of "1,000 members" now working within the city limits of San Diego. This committee meets nightly and escorts from the city some poor unfortunate "law-breaker," and yet the police officials publicly admit they did not know of its existence. Just imagine, a "vigilantes" committee numbering "1,000 members" meeting every night and escorting men from our city, and our "brave and gallant" officers never caught up with it. Every officer on the force should be noted and given a medal for efficiency in permitting "1,000" persons to work so stealthily.

When the above mentioned "vigilantes" committee gets down to earnest work and shows some results, a second "committee" should be formed to catch the "lawbreakers" which "might" slip through the clutches of the first committee.

Arrested for Selling Newspapers.

Monday night and Tuesday men were arrested in San Diego for selling the San Francisco Bulletin, which contained a true story with a picture of the police knocking down men, women and children upon the public streets with a stream of water from a fire hose.

Not only the San Francisco Bulletin but other large dailies throughout the country are "roasting" San Diego and its police for assaulting men, women and children.

Michael Hoy, aged 63 years, was removed from the city jail to Agnew Sanitarium Thursday, suffering from injuries which he received at the hands of the police the night he was arrested. This is the old, gray haired man whom the "gallant" police assaulted the first night the "alleged" free speech ordinance went into effect.

Dr. Deville stated the old man had a high fever, and was suffering from injuries. The police, however, refused to permit him to be removed until Dr. T. L. Magee had made an examination, when he pronounced the old man as being all right, but the police finally agreed, after Dr. Deville insisted that the prisoner was sick.

Rev. Lulu Wightman delivered a splendid address and was heartily cheered time and again when she drove home a telling point. She told of her travels throughout the world and the kind of courteous treatment she had been accorded, but it remained for San Diego to be the first city to raise funds to continue the fight and pay the expenses incurred.

Mrs. Wightman, who left for Los Angeles Wednesday night, was accompanied by the steamer by a number of San Diego citizens, who wished her Godspeed. Before leaving she stated she would return shortly; in the meantime she will keep up the good work in behalf of religious and civil liberty.

Replies to Rev. Geistweil.

The Rev. G. W. Woody, a Baptist minister, replied to the sermon of the Rev. W. H. Geistweil Tuesday night at Booklovers' Hall. Every available inch of space was occupied by humanity and the Rev. Woody was in good spirits, and threaded by thread he took up the Rev. Geistweil's argument and tore it to shreds.

Sunday, March 3, the Rev. Geistweil preached a sermon in his church criticizing and condemning a wage earners' organization upon the utterance of one individual. His sermon was published in "Kept Press" in full, occupying eight columns of valuable space. This sermon was condemned by a large number of true church people as being unchristian in its scope.

The California Free Speech League held a service in front of the county jail Sunday morning. This gathering was a large and orderly one, and everything passed off serenely.

Immediately after the gathering dis-

VICTORY FOR STATE IN PROSECUTION

Dirty Methods of Jersey Politicians Scored by Grand Jury.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., April 3.—Another victory was secured today by the State in the prosecution of Atlantic City politicians indicted by the elisor-drawn Grand Jury in the conviction of Tom Mahoney, one of Boss Louis Kuehnle's chief lieutenants, on the charge of violating the law as judge of elections in the 5th Precinct of the 3d Ward, Atlantic City, on November 3, 1910, by allowing one E. V. Patterson to vote without being registered.

Mahoney's counsel made a valiant effort to get him out of the toils by introducing evidence tending to show the defendant made an honest mistake, but the State insisted that the vote was allowed to be cast for fraudulent purposes. The jury was out only a half hour. Mahoney will appeal the verdict.

Thirty-six jurors who were summoned to try the case of Henry Murland, charged under four indictments with violating election laws in Atlantic City, were sent home without taking their seats when Murland's counsel withdrew the plea of not guilty and entered a plea of non vult. Murland was to have been tried at once. Justice Kallach set down Monday, April 15, as the day for sentence. If the recommendation of the Grand Jury, of which ex-Judge Allen B. Endicott is foreman, is acted upon by Mayor Harry Beachar and the City Council of Atlantic City, twenty-two alien-keepers, who have been none too circumspect in the conduct of their places and who are said to be part of the "Kuehnle machine," will be deprived of their licenses. When the jury came before Justice Samuel Kallach this morning to return the verdict, they made a special pronouncement asking that this be done.

JEWELRY TAKES A WALK.

Fails to Return to Shoe in Which Woman Hides It.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 4.—Mrs. George A. Amos, 414 Hershorn street, Brooklyn, N. Y., put her faith in a shoe as a secure hiding and today is poorer by the loss of \$3,000 worth of jewels. Mrs. Amos is visiting her sister-in-law here.

Last night, when she retired, she wrapped up part of her jewelry and put it in a shoe. When she awoke she put the shoe with its mate in the hall, where it would not be disturbed by the maid arranging the room. Returning later, she found the shoes back in her room minus the baubles.

Other jewelry on a bureau was not disturbed. Questioned, the maid admitted handling the shoes, but denied the theft. She was arrested, but no incriminating evidence has been found against her.

JOKER IN ALIEN SEAMEN BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The House Immigration Committee was told today that a "joker" existed in the alien seamen bill, already reported to the House, which would nullify the Chinese Exclusion Act. Andrew Furuseth, representing the Seamen's Union, said alien seamen could land here upon notifying the Immigration Officer that they intended to reship.

MAKE GOOD FIGHT IN ALASKA.

NOME, Alaska, April 4.—The Socialist sentiment in this city has become so strong that in the two-party fight, the Republican majority candidate, William A. Gilmore, was re-elected by a small majority over the Socialist candidate. Full and official returns have not as yet been given out.

ALBANY POST ROAD GETS STAGE.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Post Road Transportation Company, with a capital of \$100,000, has been incorporated to operate a stage and omnibus along the Albany post road, teaching Hastings, Ossining, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, North Tarrytown, Briar Cliff, Ardsley and Elmsford.

BEETHOVEN'S ANDANTE FOUND.

BERLIN, April 4.—The Voestische Zeitung says Dr. Chitz, a musician, has discovered at Prague an unknown andante by Beethoven, with variations for cimballo and mandolin. It will shortly be performed at Dresden.

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BILL GIVES SCALPED WOMAN \$4,200 MORE

Senate Increases Appropriation for Injured Census Bureau Clerk.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Senate today devoted most of the session to the consideration of a bill for the relief of Miss Alice V. Houghton, formerly a clerk in the Census Bureau, who met with an accident a year ago by her scalp was torn off and other injuries inflicted by coming in contact with a tabulating machine.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

The Co-operative League

The pillar upon which the Socialist organization rested was the Co-operative Movement. Oscar Peterson, German Social Democrat, speaking on the recent Socialist victories in Germany, in the LONDON LABOR LEADER.

TIMES' AMUNDSEN STORY NOT NEWS NOW

Applications of the New York Times for injunctions to restrain the publishers of the World, the American, the Press, and the Sun from printing accounts of Captain Amundsen's discovery of the South Pole were denied yesterday by Judge Lacombe in the United States District Court.

FRENCH BANDITS SLAY MAN.

PARIS, April 4.—A gang of four bandits today leaped upon an expressman's wagon in the vicinity of Choley-le-Roi, about six miles from Paris, killed the driver by strangling him, looted the wagon of a large quantity of valuables, tossed the driver's body into the roadway and fled.

SHOES Go to Goldberg

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QUAND MEME!

Editor of The Call: If two full grown men were to attack and beat up a young man it would not be considered much of a "victory" or a matter to be proud of, would it?

Thus, we see by the late Milwaukee election that it takes two old party men to beat one young Socialist. The Socialists of Milwaukee were "beaten" by a combination of capitalist parties, but there was a gain of about 5,000 votes for the Socialists.

PENNSY CANDIDATES PROMISE WOMEN VOTE

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Suffrage Association, held today in the Hale Building, it was announced that 294 candidates for election to the State Legislature next year had announced themselves as favoring women's suffrage.

ONE HEMMANS VICTIM DIES.

MONTREAL, April 4.—Herbert Chapman, one of the three brothers who attacked Carl R. Hemmans, and was shot by him, died this morning. His brother, Edgar, may not live through the day. Hemmans has been exonerated and released.

TRUSSMAKER.

HENRY FRAHME Trussmaker 1499 THIRD AVENUE, bet. 84th & 85th Sts. Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories, Artificial Limbs. All stock guaranteed.

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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.

De Witt Clinton High School, Tenth avenue and 20th street: "Applications of Electric Light." W. Wallace Kerr.

BRONX.

Public School 2, 157th street: "Tomorrow and Tomorrow Up to Date." Lawrence Harris, F. R. G. S.

QUEENS.

Flores High School, Sanford avenue, Flushing, L. I.: "Naval Battles of 1812." Louis E. Collins, Ph. D.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN BARNUM & BAILEY AND THE BIG CLEOPATRA ADMISSION TO ALL, 25c & 50c

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SEVEN DAYS

MME. JEANNE JOMELLI, IN JOINT RECITAL PERFORMANCE WITH PAUL GRUPPE, DELIGHTS A LARGE AUDIENCE AND EARNS APPLAUSE AND FLOWERS BY HER SINGING OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BALLADS, INCLUDING HOMER'S STIRRING "SONG OF THE SHIRT."

German, French, Italian and English songs, and one dainty Dutch lullaby, were accompanied with masterpieces of cello literature on a recital program given jointly in Carnegie Music Hall last night by Mme. Jeanne Jomelli, the operatic soprano, and Paulo Gruppe, the violinist.

SARASATE, AUER AND ELMAN TRANSCRIPTIONS OF CHOPIN, DRIGO AND TSCHAIKOWSKY LYRICS REVEAL STYLE AND FINISH OF HENRI WOLSKI'S PLAYING IN VIOLIN RECITAL.

Henri Wolski, a violinist well known in New York musical circles, appeared in recital in Carnegie Lyceum last night, with Paul Burton Heymann assisting at the pianoforte.

BACH "PASSION MUSIC ACCORDING TO ST. JOHN" TO BE PERFORMED UNDER RICHARD HENRY WARREN IN CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION TONIGHT.

In a free oratorio performance in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and 10th street, this evening, the "Passion Music According to St. John," one of the master works of the "father of German music," Johann Sebastian Bach, will be performed under the direction of Richard Henry Warren.

SITUATION WANTED.

CONRAD: 20, must have work at once; no bookkeeping, but will accept anything. Inquire Grocery Store, 788 Ninth ave.

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I MADE \$50,000 in five years with a small order business; begin with \$100; free booklet; tell how. Resnick, 507, Leffert, N. Y.

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A YOUNG MAN in England, aged 20, would appreciate a correspondence with an American girl. Address "Comedian," Call office.

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LARGE, sunny room, bath and all conveniences; private family. Address, 221 East 125th st.

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Handsome Silk Umbrella FREE With Every Purchase of \$12 Up

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PEARL BUTTON WORKERS' UNION, No. 1407, A. F. of L., meets every fourth Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 10 E. 74th St.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS OF AMERICA, Local No. 11, meets every Monday evening at 213 E. 112th St.

WOMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY BRANCH NO. 3, Astor Place, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at Capital Hill, 1515 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WOMEN'S CIRCLE NO. 21, BRONX, meets every second and fourth Saturday at 7 P. M., at 125th St., N. Y. City.

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The Call

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GUTTERS AND "GUTTERSNIPE"

There is a neat little row now proceeding in Germany in which the veracity of an American citizen is implicated, but so far the American press declines to express any particular indignation over the matter, the citizen in question being merely a worker and therefore of no special consequence.

This man procured an interview with the Kaiser—how that august potentate was induced to grant it to such an inconsequential person is not clear—and after the interview the citizen in question informed the American public that in the course of the conversation the Kaiser gave it as his opinion that the Panama Canal should be fortified by the American Government.

The German press calls this citizen a liar, and denies that the Kaiser made the remark attributed to him, although the Kaiser himself has neither explicitly denied nor affirmed it. The same German press declares that in future their Kaiser should be more particular about admitting every Tom, Dick and Harry to the imperial presence, and describes the aforesaid citizen by a German word which we are informed is about equivalent to and expresses about the same meaning as our word "guttersnipe."

Probably the reason that our press remains calm is that they recognize a certain truth in the description. The person alluded to may be perhaps described with some truth as a "guttersnipe." He has been working in a gutter for several years past and is now on the point of finishing up the job. The gutter in question is the Panama Canal, and the citizen alluded to, Colonel Goethals, engineer, surveyor, general manager and supervisor of the digging of the aforesaid gutter, a workman of the highest executive ability and engineering skill, but still a workman, working in a gutter.

The German press has evidently no conception of the "dignity of labor," and our own press seems curiously complacent also when that dignity is insulted.

However, the explanation is easy. Working in a gutter is, of course, all right, but there is more "dignity" attached to working in particular kinds of gutters. Colonel Goethals has been working in the wrong kind.

Had he been working in a financial gutter, like J. P. Morgan, for instance, the German press would have hesitated about describing him as a "guttersnipe," no matter what he said about the Kaiser. Indeed, this particular financial gutter worker expressed himself much more offensively a few months ago, when, after the election in which the Socialists had scored so heavily, he publicly stated that it was now up to the Kaiser to show whether he was "a man or a mouse," but we did not notice that the German press denounced him as a "guttersnipe" for this utterance.

The accredited worker in a political gutter—or sewer, for that matter—is also immune from such criticism. We can send a political gutter worker with credentials to Germany, and he may be a liar, a sneak, a wire puller, intriguer or all-round confidence man, but the German press—or, for that matter, any other European press—will never allude to him as a guttersnipe. On the contrary, when they have occasion to mention him, they will use the prefix "honorable."

But they can take such liberties with Goethals. Though he is neither a financial thief nor a political liar, he has the misfortune to be a real worker, a workman, and naturally he has "got in wrong" in the matter of gutters. Instead of stealing things, or saying things, he merely does things instead, and hence, in the estimation of the German aristocratic press, is not even entitled to formal respect, and can be publicly alluded to in the same language usually applied to ordinary ditch diggers and other common rabble. And our press also naturally exhibits no special resentment over the allusion.

But let the German press so far forget itself as to berate Morgan or a Minister or Ambassador or accredited politician of any sort, or any of the honorable and distinguished individuals who work in political and financial gutters, no matter how foul or crooked such gutters may be, and it will quickly learn how promptly our "democratic" press will rise in its wrath to resent the slur cast upon the "dignity of labor," and hurl back the insult into the teeth of its monarchical and aristocratic accusers.

HUMORS OF NATURALIZATION

The other day, according to a story which appeared in the various metropolitan papers, Dominick Pasquale, an Italian resident of Brooklyn, applied for citizenship papers at the office of Justice Kapper, in the naturalization department of the Supreme Court.

To every question put to him in the examination for fitness, the applicant answered "Roosevelt." Roosevelt was President of the United States, Mayor of New York, the Supreme Court, the Constitution and the United States generally.

Dominick was not disqualified. Not at all. The genial judge decided that the humor of the repeated answer more than atoned for the ignorance of the applicant, and remarking that such unbounded confidence in the Colonel deserved recognition, signed the papers that made Dominick a citizen.

It was an excellent joke, to be sure, and humor is always appreciated in the naturalization office. Some two years ago we had a similar experience with that cheerful institution which, although it did not turn out exactly the same way, nevertheless bore equal testimony to the keen sense of humor which pervades the department.

We had been asked by an acquaintance, a highly educated Frenchman, to testify to his six years' residence in the country at the Naturalization Bureau, and accompanied him there for the purpose of obtaining citizenship papers. This man was, and is, a well known writer, a linguist of great ability, and a well equipped student of the governments of the principal countries of the world. But though exceedingly well informed on the particular range of questions to which Citizen Dominick Pasquale returned his monotonous though humorous answer, he displayed a fatal ignorance upon one most important subject, which ultimately proved his undoing. He was not exactly certain whether the ship in which he came to New York arrived on the 9th or 10th of the month, and was brusquely informed by a heavy-jawed individual, who bore the typical stamp of "Democratic ward heeler" all over his countenance, that such ignorance completely disqualified him for citizenship.

This applicant was entirely unacquainted with the magic which lay in the cognomen of the Rough Rider. Had he informed the learned inquisitor that he arrived in the ship Roosevelt, during the month of Roosevelt and on the Roosevelt day of the month, no doubt he would, by equaling the intellectual exhibition of Dominick Pasquale, have been at once granted his citizenship papers. As it was, he paid the penalty for his ignorance, and so far as we know is still paying it, not having renewed his application since, time being an important consideration with him.

The fact, which we forgot to mention, that he was a Socialist would, of course, have been no barrier whatever, though, no doubt, the learned inquisitor knew it, as nothing can be concealed from the omniscience of the Naturalization Bureau.

We do not grudge Dominick the boon denied our friend. Dominick, though perhaps a little shy on the language, qualified all right. He is the "safe and sane" kind, while the other applicant was, to say the least, doubtful as a "desirable" citizen.

The moral of all of which is, that while knowledge is technically a qualification for citizenship, it is altogether possible to know too much of some things and too little of others.

DARKEST RUSSIA

By THERESA MALKIEL.

The late activity of the Russian troops in Persia caused the civilized world to erupt in horror. By her numerous atrocities perpetrated upon the orientals, Russia has alienated from herself the sympathy of all fair minded people; has placed herself on the list of the few barbaric tribes still in existence at this date.

And yet—the open and shameless murderous attacks upon the helpless Persians sink into insignificance when compared with the brutally savage treatment accorded by the Russian authorities amidst the dead silence of the thick prison walls to Russia's noblest sons and daughters.

Authors, statesmen, noblemen, frail women, boys and girls of school age are riveted in chains and driven for thousands of miles away from the pale of civilization, into the cold regions of Siberia. "Sad and depressing is the sight of the convicts chained hand and foot to each other," says an eye witness, "the clang of chains chills one to the very soul and creates a desire to run to the end of the world in order not to see and hear."

"I take this opportunity to send you a message from this place of torture and death," writes one of the Catorga victims. "For the least offense we are sent to the dark underground solitary cells, and of late they have commenced to fog us. The fogging has come into vogue since 1908 and the culprit seldom gets less than seventy-five strokes. And if one was to keep count of the numbers of foggings and the strokes to each, one would obtain figures that in terms of money would suffice to make up the national budget.

In order to obtain an idea of the nature of the solitary cells, it is sufficient to state that three to five days is enough to transform the healthiest man into a living skeleton.

Some succumb right there, others die a slow death, while still others become hopelessly insane and are thus doomed to a living death. What won-

der that the death rate among us amounts to 20 per cent. And what embitters us most is the fact that they go on disciplining us right in the midst of the Russian people, while the outside world does not know even a part of our hidden sorrows, our dried tears, our unbearable suffering. Am writing in the hope that this message from the house of torture and death may reach some willing ears."

Nor is the above pathetic note characteristic of one particular prison—flogging and slow starvation are, practically, become the rule for political prisoners, while the horrors borne by the women political are beyond all possible description. For the last few years over 30,000 men and women have been transported to Siberia without any cause or provocation, without enough ground for a court sentence, simply at the instigation of minor or higher police officials, while the number of those adjudged guilty by the courts reaches into the hundreds of thousands.

"In our town," writes a young Russian girl, "matters have assumed a dangerous character. In view of a prospective visit from the powers that be the authorities here are making a clean sweep. A horde of spies have invaded the town and arrest people on the slightest provocation, so much so that it is practically dangerous to show oneself on the streets."

In their persecution of the people the Russian police have hit upon the scheme of enlisting their spies from the revolutionary ranks. By threats, or promises of immunity, they get the young men and women to lead a dual existence, to betray their own comrades and kin.

The Azets, Bogrovs, Petrovs and others like them are to be found everywhere. Liberal minded people no longer know who to trust or mistrust.

Charges more imaginary than real originate within the official quarters and from there they are transmitted to the traitors for execution, with the result that the prisons and Catorgas are overcrowded with innocent victims. Thus have the reactionary

forces triumphed once more in the land of the Caesars.

This, in a word, is the finale of the great Russian revolution, which loomed up on the horizon a few years ago. Thus do the Russian people pay for the brief assertion of their citizenship, for the momentary illusion of possible freedom, of liberty.

With their spokesmen of the Duma silenced within prison walls, their dream of a representative government has naturally gone into oblivion. They can no longer hope, for they dare not act, speak, or even express a sign of sympathy for the unfortunate martyrs.

Hence the fact that the hundreds of thousands of political prisoners dispersed in the numerous prisons and remote districts in Siberia are dependent for relief from their horrible sufferings upon the people of other lands. Were it not for the Revolutionary Red Cross societies now in existence in many countries many a tender youth would have gone down to an untimely grave, many a babe would have been frozen to death alongside of the exiled mother. The New York organization alone has sent within the last few years over \$10,000, every cent of which went to alleviate hunger, cold, or brutal attacks of the guards.

And, unless prevented by the adoption of Mr. Root's bill, the noble men and women in our own midst will continue to soothe the painful scars inflicted by Russia upon her own offspring. Let us then come to their aid, let us frustrate the attempts of Mr. Root and the other henchmen of the Caesars.

The annual ball of the New York organization for the assistance of the political victims of the Russian revolution nets, as a rule, from \$800 to \$1,000, or 2,000 rubles. A ruble in the eyes of an unfortunate prisoner is almost a fortune, as he often passes many months without seeing a single penny. Hence our appeal to all liberal thinking men and women to rally to the aid of the unfortunate by attending the ball to be held on April 6, at Murray Hill Lyceum, 54th street near Third avenue.



HOW THEY TWIST IT.

Editor of The Call:

To readers of The Call who are not readers of the Common "Laws" it might be interesting to view some of their best efforts. In the first issue, January, we find Thomas S. Loneragan misquoting the Communist Manifesto. He says, in quotation, "The family will vanish as a matter of course, when its complement vanishes, and both will vanish with the vanishing of capital."

What does the Manifesto say? "The bourgeois family will vanish as a matter of course when its complement vanishes, and both will vanish with the vanishing of capital."

Why did Loneragan leave out the word "bourgeois"?

As a clumsy falsifier it served his purpose.

As an Irishman, Loneragan knows that in Ireland the girls "fortune" was considered; that the business of the "matchmaker" was to get a girl with as large a fortune as he could. As my father used to say, in inventing the fortune, the offer was sometimes "to split the plate."

Pretty exacting inventors was it not? This kind of "bourgeois" business will be abolished, Loneragan evidently thinks when there will be no "plate splitting" there will be no marriage.

The rest of his quotations are no better, just plain unvarnished lying.

We will consider Dave Goldstein in the same issue for a moment. He quotes the Encyclical of Leo XIII, "The Condition of the Working Classes." He quotes this Encyclical as scientific. In his lectures Dave states these Encyclicals are the voice of the church. We Catholics know better. If Dave does not, we know what the church teaches upon this subject. They are just the writings of Pope Leo as a private individual. They are no more apt to be correct than the writings of a Protestant or an Atheist, or to cut out the reference to religion, no more apt to be right than the writings of any man upon this question. They are not "ex-cathedra." See Dehairs's Catechism.

Why does Goldstein attempt to deceive? Ask Loneragan, Goldstein says: "The Socialist ideal is the 'individual wage.' It insists that the individual, not the family, is the economic unit of society. This if carried into practice, would drive all women into the public industries, according to the Socialist program, for the wage would only be sufficient to maintain the individual. Motherhood would thus become a trade and the children would be rocked in the cradle of the State."

We are foolish cusses. You see our program is small wages? Goldstein says that the "individual wage" where did he get this term? As advocated by the Socialists would not support a family.

We find "Alphabet" Gordon in the March issue saying: "By reason of false statistics and equally false logic, the Socialist leaders are able to promise a fabulous income to the workers under Socialism."

I tell you the "Caws" are peaches. They are doing all this lying in the name of morality and religion. We would have the babies "rocked in the cradle of the State." We would have the State do everything, so they tell us.

Mrs. "Goldstein" Avery in the February issue says: "Socialism would use the power of the State to destroy the State." These folks ought to have agreed upon some lie and stick to it. Again she says: "The assumption that Capitalist Society— which spells the world's civilization—is reduced to its lowest terms in the commodity as a unit of wealth."

Marx nowhere gives a definition of wealth, competent or otherwise.

Marx did not reduce capitalist society to its lowest terms in the commodity, etc. He reduced the wealth of capitalist society to its lowest terms in the commodity as the unit of wealth. Webster defines commodity as: goods, wares, merchandise, produce of land and manufactures."

Marx said: "The wealth of these societies in which the capitalist mode of production prevails presents itself as an immense accumulation of commodities, its unit being a single-commodity." A commodity is the wealth of capitalism reduced to its lowest terms. This is the correct, scientific method. You cannot know the whole truth without knowing the units, the parts. As to Marx's definition of wealth. A commodity is a thing that by its properties satisfies human wants of some sort or another. ("Capital," first page.) More misquoting and falsehood. She is a "social philosopher," too. "Provisionally, at the time I joined the Socialist movement, I began a rigorous course in Cosmic Law—the structure of human reason."

Cosmic Law is the law of the external world. The structure of human reason pertains to mind, the internal world. She has them lined together as one and the same. We certainly are not in our senses.

Syracuse, N. Y.

DUAL UNIONISM.

Editor of The Call:

I have read with interest Comrade James M. Reilly's letter in The Call. As far as I can see we should disagree as to the principles. I have tried to say that the party should remain neutral in disputes between labor organizations. The members of the unions must solve these questions for themselves and the party should not butt in. The party, however, did in 1904 declare that "neither political or other differences of opinion justify the discussion of the workers on the economic field." I consider that to be the stand of the party today. When the party definitely declares that political and other differences of opinion justify divisions, I will grant that the policy of the party has changed.

Reilly ought not to ask me to answer the questions he puts. Surely nothing could be a more hopeless, futile and thoughtless task than to sit in judgment upon such factional fights and dual organizations as unfortunately exist among the shoe workers, the machinists, the electrical workers, etc. I refuse to leave the ground of general principles. I agree with Reilly, however, that the A. F. of L. has at times been guilty of dual unionism, and I know that some of its organizers have been guilty of despicable work in setting up dual unions.

Since Reilly's letter appeared, another has been published in some papers from Comrade Erlando. I may say that I agree with him also that there may come a time in any organization when rebellion is the only remedy. However, rebellion does not exist where only a handful of men revolt. The A. F. of L. and the Socialist party are not good examples of dual organizations. They were reactionary unions, which at the very beginning were formed as large as, or larger than, their opponents.

If a large majority of any organization is organized over by a small clique of corrupt officials, there undoubtedly exists good reasons for rebellion and a new constitution. Most dual unions, however, are not of this

character. They are too often small cliques of fanatics or soreheads who are wofully in the minority and yet pull out to fight the big majority. And the trouble with such factionalism is this, that instead of hurting any corrupt officials in the present organization, the seceders help them. First, by taking their own influence out of the union, and second, by adopting a position antagonistic to the material interests of the membership of the parent organization. It is hard to attack a corrupt official from the inside, it is infinitely harder from the outside. Besides, in attacking an official of a rival organization, it is generally considered that you are merely trying to pull down some one else in order to advance yourself.

Pete Curran once said to me that Gompers had been made into a very great man by the attacks of De Leon. He even said that Gompers would have passed away long ago from the world of labor had it not been for De Leon. I am not sure that Pete was altogether right, but this is certain, that Gompers never had any asset of greater value than De Leonism. Can any one cite a case where dual unionism has remedied corruption?

Fraternally yours,
ROBERT HUNTER.

THE MEANING OF AN AD.

Editor of The Call:

What is the meaning of the ad of the Men and Religion Forward Movement that has appeared in The Call lately?

It is a puzzle to me and I would greatly appreciate an explanation from you. Yours for the cause,
GARIBALDI MIGLIACIO.

We are not quite certain just what our correspondent means by his inquiry, which is about as much of a puzzle to us as he says the ad is to him.

It means what does the wording of the ad mean, we must refer him to the advertisement department of the M. and R. F. M. itself, which presumably put the ad together. If the reader does not understand what the advertiser means, it is clearly up to the advertiser to explain, and henceforth formulate his ads in language that can be more easily understood.

The latest ad in our columns states that the object of the M. and R. F. M. is "not to ally, but to help assist the social unrest." Now, we admit that this does not seem particularly clear to us, either, but otherwise it is unobjectionable.

We urge our correspondent to attend some of their meetings and get a line on what they want himself. We are intensely interested in this movement, and have written it up at considerable length on many occasions. If more thoughtful Socialists would attend these meetings and note what is going on and send a report to us now and then, it would help to make the paper more interesting perhaps. It is a legitimate subject, a social phenomenon for the investigation of our membership, and it is incumbent upon them to understand it, which they cannot very well do by closing their ears to it, or keeping away from it, or pretending that it isn't there.

To us the ad itself has not other meaning than the money that is paid for the space it occupies. Money is always needed and always welcome and we will receive it from the M. and R. F. M. just as cheerfully as we would from a whiskey distiller or a compounder of liver pills. Money, in fact, is needed to keep The Call going, and it seems impossible to convince those who run the financial and editorial staffs that it can be dispensed with.—Editor The Call.

The Trade Unions and the Socialist Party—VIII

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Fortunately or unfortunately, the workers refuse to be controlled in their actions by formulas, rules or resolutions. Before acting they do not look up the advice of Karl Marx or any one else. Labor leaders who are students may be guided by the wisdom and experience of those who have gone before. But the movement follows its own mind. It is always instructive, therefore, to study what the workers are actually doing, quite regardless of what any one may wish them to do.

The labor movement of Milwaukee is an inspiration to the workers of America. Its achievements make it worthy of all admiration, and its methods are surely worthy of serious study. For thirty years it has been building its movement. After many defeats, it has at last won out by the joint labor of two powerful organizations—the trade unions and the Socialist party. It has now its fine Labor Temple where any day one may meet all the leaders of both the economic and the political movement. Their meeting rooms, committee rooms and offices adjoin each other. The officials of the party and the officials of the unions are in constant consultation about every matter that concerns the working class. And from the literature stall in the basement to the splendid offices of their daily paper on the top floor, the Milwaukee Labor Temple conveys the impression of efficiency, solidarity and power.

The comrades of both branches of the labor movement are today administering the affairs of one of the largest and most beautiful industrial cities of America. How was this alliance between the unions and the party effected, that enabled men holding both a union and a Socialist card to represent the workers of Milwaukee in the City Council, in the Wisconsin Legislature and in the United States Congress?

The answer may be put very briefly, and it is one which I think few, if any, in the labor movement of Milwaukee will question. What has happened in Milwaukee is in no small part due to the untiring energy, the kindness, the wisdom and the tact of Victor L. Berger. For thirty years Berger has hammered away at one idea, and no one can more effectively state that idea than Berger himself.

In the national convention of the Socialist party held in Chicago in 1904 Berger said: "Our idea is to have a two arm movement, and this can only be done in the following way: not in carrying resolutions here and there, but in getting the membership. It can only be done by a personal union of the Socialist party and the trade union. By a personal union I mean that the same people who are active in the trade unions are also active in the Socialist party, and that is the case in my own town. If you go to the Central Committee of the Social Democratic party you will see, with a few exceptions, about the same faces that you see in the Trades Council."

From the preceding articles you will have learned that this is exactly the point that is made so much of by all European Socialists. The working class stands behind both movements, and while it must use the strike against industrial bosses, it must also vote. The trade union has therefore its peculiar work to do just as the party has its work to do. Some may be more interested in union activities than in political work, others may see the equal importance of both actions, yet all may co-operate without rivalry or jealousy to build up the entire movement. This idea of a "personal union" as I have said, is not peculiar to Milwaukee. The same personal union between the two movements exists in Britain, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Austria and other countries. At the Socialist congresses, for instance, you meet the same faces that you see at the trade union conferences. In the Parliaments of Europe you may find many of the chief trade union leaders, all of whom have been elected by the Socialist parties.

Nor do the Milwaukee Comrades claim any originality. Indeed, they have translated and published the great speech of August Bebel on "Labor Unions and Political Parties," which advocates ideas similar to those held by the Milwaukee movement. It is sold for 5 cents, and I wish every working man in America could read this speech. It gives at some length a discussion of the proper relations that should exist between labor unions and political parties. Bebel's position is briefly this: "The trade unions should keep politics out of the unions. They should unite the workers without regard to religious, political, racial or national differences. They must flee from everything which tends to divide or disrupt them. For them unity and solidarity are fundamental, and nothing should be allowed to interfere. But while the unions should not divide on political lines, they should discuss at all times every legislative measure that promises to benefit their class. The shortening of hours, all forms of labor legislation, questions of taxation, woman and child labor, the right of combination, civil and penal justice, political rights, public administration, card of public health—all these questions are of vital interest to the trade unionist. Union men are in complete agreement upon these questions. They should, therefore, in Bebel's opinion, regard regardless of party affiliation, outline their program on these questions, and make their demands. In other words, the trade union movement should not only make demands upon the individual employer, it should also make demands upon the State. It should therefore have its municipal, State and national platform."

Now, this is exactly the method pursued in Wisconsin. The State Federation of labor, as well as the various central bodies, have a political program. They carry their demands to the City Councils and State Legislature, and press their claims with all the energy at their command. And they have discovered in Wisconsin the same thing that the German workmen have learned, that it is the Socialists alone who can be depended upon at a time to support the demands of labor. It is of course, obvious to the thoughtful worker, that the capitalist parties can never honestly serve labor. Bryan, Hearst, La Follette and Roosevelt may all wish to serve labor. There is a good

argument against their claim, yet in the moment I will not dispute it. But every Socialist knows that these men, no matter what their intentions may be, cannot deliver the goods. They are bound to the old political machine which are financed and maintained by the capitalists. In fact, all parties except the Socialists are dominated by profit makers, and no matter how radical their program may be, they are tied hand and foot to the interests of the capitalist class. The more radical their platform is, the more utterly ruinous it is to them, because while they may win the votes of the workers at any one election, they are forced to betray them every time when they get in power. The stealing of Socialist thunder is, therefore, exactly what every Socialist should want the other parties to practice. It is the most dangerous thing they can do. The votes they gain by such methods are nothing to what they lose by their utter failure to fulfil their promises. Big game once stole Socialist thunder, Well, look at Germany!

"When South German Catholic and non-Catholic textile workers," says Bebel, "petition the Reichstag for a ten-hour day, and only the Socialist representatives support these petitions with all their might, as was done in the last session of the Reichstag, that says enough." Such is the opinion of Bebel. That says enough. And as actions will eternally speak louder than words so every fight we make, labor legislation tells its own story. All the Socialist pamphlets and resolutions that can be put forward will be useless without just such political work. It is chiefly because of the actual service, which the Socialist party of Wisconsin renders the workers that the State Federation of Labor has commended, without one dissenting voice, the Socialist party.

Of course, Berger has urged the trade unions to make a vigorous and united demand for Old Age Pensions, Workmen's Compensation and Labor Legislation of the most advanced character. And the unions have forced the old parties to show down, and in the actual fight for better conditions, the workers of Wisconsin have learned that Socialists and Socialists alone can be depended upon to support every demand of the working class.

The reason for this is not obscure. There is no excuse under heaven for the existence of the Socialist party except to express the demands of labor. With its personnel made up of union men, with its organization dominated by the working class, with its papers financed by the working class, whom else could it serve but the working class? In fact, the Socialist party is only another word for political unionism. Its sole object is to unite the working class and to develop its political power. If the Socialist party did not undertake to do this work the trade unions would be forced to organize their own party to do this work. It has to be done, and nearly every intelligent working man in America today realizes that fact.

The achievements of the Milwaukee workers are beyond the purpose of this article. But one great fact stands out: that the workers of Milwaukee are today governed by their own Comrades and brothers—working men holding union cards. They have at the State Capitol, helping to make their laws, representatives who are Comrades and brothers—fellow workmen holding union cards. They have at Washington another representative, who is a Comrade and brother holding a union card. He is alone, but he owes nothing to the bosses, political or industrial, and he has no fear of being put down and hit when he fights for labor.

The Milwaukee plan of bringing the unions and the party into co-operation leaves the unions free to do their own work. The party is allowed to do its work. But every active trade unionist is a Socialist, and every active Socialist is a trade unionist. Both movements back each other, and an injury to one is an injury to both. There do not discuss in Milwaukee, whether direct action is wiser than political action or vice versa. They leave that to infants. And with both left and right, after the manner of our friend Bob Fitzsimmons, they hang out the wallop. I have no doubt that the now discredited bosses of Milwaukee, and many a flinty employer would pay a handsome reward to the man who could invent some plan that would induce the unions and the party to fight each other. "We have a two-arm movement," says Berger. What a blessing it would be—the oppressors of labor—to have one arm trying to cut off and destroy the other! Yet is not that exactly what the workers are still doing in many places in America.

TRUSTEES OF PROVIDENCE.

(1902.)
By James Ackland.

King George the Third is long since gone.
He ruled by "right divine,"
And thought he owned Columbia till
George W. fell in line.
George W. with his human aids,
Baffled the stubborn king—
George number three got on his knees
And said, "Let's end this thing."

And now we have another George,
A Pennsylvania brand,
Who thinks he owns the "rolling
stock,"
The miners and the land,
Who says that Providence has given
To Christian gentlemen,
The interests and the properties—
(Please mention how and when).

If Pennsylvania's freedom were
Not cracked like the old bell,
She'd rise up in her power and sweep
Such arrogance to hell.
E. J.
The coal-controlling bipeds must
Beon "movie" in the rear.
And safety, plenty, gladness take
The place of Greed—Want—Fear.
There was a young man from Perth,
He was born on the day of his birth.
He was married, they say,
On his wife's wedding day.
And he died on his last day on earth.