

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

The Call

The Weather.
Fair; brisk northerly winds.

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3908 HERRMAN.

No. 67.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1911.

Price, Two Cents.

BALLINGER QUILTS CABINET TO SAVE TAFT'S 1912 BOOM

L. Fisher, Pinchot Ally, Becomes Sec. of the Interior.

FORCED TO RESIGN

President, Desirous of Second Term, Ousts Interests' Puppet.

(Special to The Call.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 7.—Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior Department in President Taft's cabinet, has resigned. The resignation will take effect immediately, and it was announced at the White House today that Walter L. Fisher, a member of the reform wing of the Republican party, of Chicago, has been appointed to succeed Ballinger. The resignation of the Secretary was no surprise at the Capitol. Ballinger wrote Taft under date of January 13 stating that he believed his duties and laying much stress upon his connection with the state laws because of the anticipated visit of the stork and his wife's delicate condition.

DEITZ SURRENDERED BECAUSE OF BABY

RICE LAKE, Wis., March 7.—Mrs. John Deitz today gave birth to a twelve-pound baby boy. The expected arrival of the lad was responsible for the delay in the Deitz trial yesterday and is also said to have caused a cessation of the terrible Deitz siege at Cameron Dam last October when a hundred sharpshooters employed by the county rained thousands of rounds of ammunition into the Deitz log cabin.

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GREAT SOCIALIST DEFEAT RECORDED

The Sun this morning prints the following pregnant dispatch: UTICA, N. Y., March 7.—The normally Republican village of Utica, Herkimer county, gave a Democratic majority of 500 in the village election there, today, and swept the Democratic ticket into office.

ORGANIZER WARY

Strikers Firmly Demand Wage Increase and Union Recognition.

DEFEAT RECORDED

The National Civic Federation, friend of labor, la Samuel Gompers, which last fall helped Mayor Gaynor "settle" the strike of the express drivers and helpers to the entire satisfaction of the express companies, in on the job once more.

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CIVIC FEDERATION BUTTS INTO STRIKE OF GROCERY DRIVERS

Would 'Arbitrate' Difference With Bosses a la Express Strike.

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RAILROADS AGREE TO RATE DECISION

Following the example of Western roads, Eastern trunk railroad lines decided yesterday to abide by the decision of the interstate commerce commerce commission, denying their application for a horizontal increase of freight rates. This action was taken at a conference held at the offices of the Trunk Line Association.

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BOSS SLASHES STRIKING BOX MAKER'S NOSE

Angry Employer Assaults Picket With Revolver and Knife.

COPS AID THUGS

Mayor Gaynor Promises the Strikers Police Will Protect Them.

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MORGAN-ROTHSCHILD STRUGGLE IN MEXICO

American Money King Lost to European Rivals When He Started Revolution to Hammer Down Price of Bonds.

LIMANTOUR OUTWITS WALL ST. TUTORS

Enraged by Coup, Morgan Orders Army to Save "Investments" by Crushing Revolution Which Is Now Beyond Control.

(Special to The Call.)

WASHINGTON, March 7.—American financiers have again declared their sovereignty over men and matter in the western hemisphere. Twenty thousand United States troops have been ordered to guarantee the income on something like a billion dollars which the men of this country have "invested" in Mexico.

These "investments" are invaluable mineral, timber and land grants which Diaz has made to the financial powers upon who he has relied to sustain his bloody rule over a helpless people.

To perpetuate the stream of gold which flows from these "investments" American soldiers whose monthly pay averages some \$15, will cross the Rio Grande if necessary and shoot to death the men who have taken up arms to end the reign of a senile tyrant.

As commander-in-chief of the naval and military forces of the nation President Taft yesterday issued the orders which will send one-fourth of the entire American standing army to the Rio Grande and mobilize a large part of the North Atlantic fleet in the waters off the coast of Mexico.

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HOMAGE TO HOPS OF \$1,000,000

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those bonds Jose Ives Limantour sailed for Europe and offered them to the Rothschilds at the figure at which it had been originally planned to sell them. The Rothschilds have taken exactly one-half of the \$110,000,000 loan, quite enough to tide Mexico over financially, and J. P. Morgan finds himself beached on a shore which does not pan.

But that is not all. J. P. Morgan finds today that the revolution he started for the purpose of depreciating the value of Mexican bonds has caught like a sputtering brand to the baked tinder of Mexican discontent and today its flames are licking menacingly about the structure of state from Sonora to Yucatan.

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(Continued on page 4.)

NO REAL NEED FOR SOLDIERS

EL PASO, Tex., March 7.—Armed intervention by the United States in Mexico to restore normal conditions in the republic, is all the talk about the border following the hearing of orders for the mobilization of United States troops from all over

parts of the country at points in Texas. Americans can see no other meaning to it.

At a cabinet meeting last week it was officially declared that the border is amply patrolled and it is known that the additional regiments ordered to Texas are not needed in preventing insurrecto sympathizers from crossing the border into Mexico.

Observers believe that this mobilization of troops at San Antonio, in addition to the brigade stationed there at the present time, means armed intervention in Mexican affairs.

Nobody believes that this sudden mobilization has been decided upon merely as an army maneuver, not even army officers. They merely smile and cough behind their hands.

That statement from the White House would do credit to Enrique Creel down in Mexico City.

The insurrecto officials have often made the statement that if they could be guaranteed a fair election under United States supervision, such as Cuba had received, they would lay down their arms.

That a battle has taken place between Madero's forces and the federals under General Escudero in which the latter lost 250 killed and wounded was the assertion of couriers who reached here today.

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FIFTH AVENUE IS TERRIBLY WORRIED

Silk-Socked and Plug-Hatted Nonentities Stirred to Wrath.

Fifth avenue is worried. Its aesthetic taste has been offended. Its fine sensibilities and delicate feelings have been jarred and bruised.

How could it be otherwise when the gentlemen of leisure and James O'Sassidy, who glide down the avenue in automobiles, stand in danger of being looked at, stared at and occasionally even scowled at by a host of fifty-odd thousand strange looking, strange-mannered cloakmakers, tailors and garment workers of all descriptions?

And the worst of it all, Fifth avenue the powerful, fashionable, aristocratic Fifth avenue—is powerless against these undesirable workers. It has no law handy to compel these vulgar people to stop using the same streets which are used by Lord Mammion's favorites, the gold bedecked, puffed and powdered ladies of Uncle Sam's aristocracy.

All of Fifth avenue's helplessness and despair found expression yesterday at the monthly meeting of the Fifth Avenue Association, which was held at 382 Fifth avenue, at the hour of 5 p. m.

It was a problem meeting. Problems confronting Fifth avenue were discussed, and plans were devised how to solve these problems.

First on the program was "holes in the pavement in and about Fifth avenue." It was stated on good authority that several gentlemen had their silk hats crushed as their automobiles bumped into these pavement holes.

This was a serious matter, and the seriousness of the situation was fully recognized by George McAneny, president of the Borough of Manhattan, who sent a long letter to the association, adding his mite toward the solution of the "holes in the Fifth avenue pavement" problem.

President McAneny stated that "the repaving of the entire avenue should be seriously considered." But he would wait with this repaving for two years yet, as at present the Barber Asphalt Company, which paved Fifth avenue in 1898 under a fifteen-year guarantee, is still contract bound to patch up the holes in Fifth avenue until 1913, when its contract expires.

Neither President McAneny nor the gentlemen of the Fifth Avenue Association had a word to say about Essex street and Ludlow street and Orchard street, where the people walk to their ankles in mud and slush all through the winter, and where you can go row-boating after every rain or snow.

Holes in Fifth avenue pavement after all was not the chief worry of the Fifth Avenue Association. It is the description of what the moneyed gentry of Fifth avenue has to put up with every time they come down below 23d street that was the most pathetic incident of yesterday's session.

Now listen and judge for yourself. Fifty thousand-odd men and women who work in Fifth avenue cloak shops which are apparently modern and up-to-date, but in reality afford no breathing room to the thousands of toilers, swallow down their lunch daily in from five to seven minutes and then rush down into Fifth avenue and spend half or three-quarters of their noon hour filling up their lungs with the fresh air of the street.

And not only do they breathe but they walk up and down and talk excitedly, not only in English but also in Yiddish, about the tricks of the foreman, the meanness of the designer and the exploitation and oppression of the boss, the manufacturer.

At its previous meeting the association appointed a committee to go to the manufacturers, the owners of the Fifth avenue buildings and to the cloakmakers themselves and see if they could not be persuaded to get off Fifth avenue. Yesterday the committee reported. And its report made swearer, optimistic Fifth avenue advocates feel as if they had just a little bit too much of lobsters and were seeing things.

J. M. Gidding who manufactures women's wearing apparel at Fifth avenue and 26th street, broke the sad news to the association that it would be not only unjust but impossible to get the 50,000 cloakmakers away from Fifth avenue during the dinner hour. Why? Because most of the shops on Fifth avenue have frills and fancies on the outside and look as if they were decent. In reality, however, they are sweatshops.

They afford no room to breathe and the men and women simply must run down to Fifth avenue if it were only for ten minutes to get some fresh air. Gidding, though himself a manufacturer, pleaded for the men.

"If you want the thousands of cloak makers not to crowd Fifth avenue during the noon hour then provide for them places in the shops where they could get some fresh air. Why not start roof gardens on these buildings? Why not ventilate the shops better?" Another member of the committee reported that Fifth avenue is doing the work of an employment agency for the tailors and cloak makers. During the dinner half hour these workers find out about new places to work, they see the foremen from different shops and in this way get a line on things in the trade. If the men are to be barred from Fifth avenue there would be need of an employment bureau where they could learn these things.

After listening to this tale of woe the members of the association respointed the committee to continue in their work of devising ways and means of restoring Fifth avenue to gentlemen of wealth and leisure and driving the tailors and cloak makers into humber streets and quarters.

JARMULOSKY BANK CLERKS WALK OUT

Strikers Charge Banker "Friend o Labor" Broke Union Agreement.

Twenty-five clerks employed by M. and L. Jarmulowsky, bankers, of 165 East Broadway, went on strike yesterday because they were asked to sign a paper that they would abide by all orders given them and also work such hours as ordered by the firm. The clerks say that when they went to work yesterday morning they were asked to sign a paper which they refused to do.

As a result several were told that their services were no longer required, and all of the clerks walked out on strike.

Some time ago Jarmulowsky signed an agreement with the union agreeing to run the bank under union conditions. But since then the East Side bankers organized an association, and the clerks say that this association brought pressure upon Jarmulowsky to break the agreement.

Jarmulowsky was the first one to encourage the clerks to organize after the formation of the union, and sent a check for \$100 for organizing expenses which was refused by the clerks. The fight of the clerks is being taken up by all East Side labor and progressive organizations and many have adopted resolutions to withdraw their money from non-union banks.

At the meeting of the United Hebrew Trades on Monday night it was reported that many unions have passed resolutions making it mandatory for their members to withdraw their money from the non-union banks.

Local New York, of the Socialist party, also took up the fight of the clerks, and Organizer Julius Gerber arranged several open-air meetings for them. Meetings were held last night at Rivington and Suffolk streets, Rivington and Ridge streets, and also one on Canal street. All the meetings were very successful, and more will probably be held tonight.

The striking clerks request all workers to keep away from Jarmulowsky's Bank, 165 East Broadway; S. W. Barash, 77 Ridge street, and all other non-union banks.

BRYAN SCORES LOCAL DEMOCRATS

LINCOLN, Neb., March 7.—William J. Bryan, speaking of the New York senatorial contest, said: "It is betraying our confidence to say that the Democratic machine is committed to a course which, if carried out, will cost the party hundreds of thousands of votes in the next Presidential election."

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TROOPS ON MOVE TOWARD MEXICO

Taft's Orders Cause Clanking of Arms at Many Military Posts.

Orders to assemble two provisional regiments of coast artillery to serve as infantry were received on Monday night by telegraph by Major General Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East. The two regiments are to be known as the "second provisional regiment" and the "third provisional regiment."

The orders instruct General Grant that these troops will be assembled immediately at Fort Monroe, Va. They are to be fully equipped for field service, with infantry khaki uniforms, 200 rounds of rifle ammunition and ten days' rations.

The commanding general of the department is to fill the companies designated to their maximum authorized enlisted strength by transfer from other companies of coast artillery of the department and to provide by transfer for full complement of officers with each company and necessary additional officers for battalion duty, and for regimental and battalion non-commissioned staff officers.

The commanding general of the department also is ordered to assign to these two regiments the necessary complements of medical officers and sanitary troops from posts in the department. Immediately upon arrival at Fort Monroe, the orders instruct the two regiments are to be sent to Galveston, Tex., to report to the commanding general, Department of Texas. The orders were signed: "By order Secretary of War, McAdoo, Adjutant General."

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—The heaviest movement of troops through New Orleans since the civil war began today, following the President's order concentrating 20,000 men on the Mexican border.

The first departures from this post were thirty-seven marines from the naval station, who were sent to Norfolk to join one of the vessels bound for the Texas coast. Tomorrow 112 men from the coast artillery will leave via the Southern Pacific for San Antonio, and Thursday another company, stationed at Fort St. Phillip will leave.

The movement from the southeastern states began today and tomorrow the trains will begin changing from the Louisville and Nashville tracks to the Southern Pacific at this point. Six trains will go through tomorrow.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Tex., March 7.—There was much excitement here today following orders from Washington to prepare for the advent of 20,000 troops.

Everything from a Japanese fleet in the Pacific to an invasion of Mexico was advanced as a reason for the sudden activity of the War Department. At General Duncan's office a conference of staff officers was held which lasted all morning.

Every detail of the great preparations necessary was rapidly mapped out and officers set to work arranging them. Arrangements for water service were made this morning with the water company, and the latter's main will be extended to the post immediately.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 7.—The 10th Infantry, under command of Colonel Henry A. Greene, will leave Fort Benjamin Harrison tomorrow morning for Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

The department headquarters asked at what time the regiment would be ready to move, and Colonel Greene replied that it would be ready to entrain by midnight if transportation was available. Transportation has been ordered to be ready at midnight.

MEXICO CITY, March 7.—Mexicans of all classes are greatly agitated because of a despatch from the United States, which was published here today and which stated that the Washington government is rushing 20,000 troops to the frontier for the purpose of enforcing the neutrality laws.

The universal belief here is that this is the first step toward the occupation of Mexican territory and that the statement that the movement is for the added purpose of protecting American interests is merely an excuse.

It is admitted on all sides, however, that the Diaz government is not sufficiently powerful to subdue the revolt within the near future, and that it will probably be necessary to make some concessions to the rebels in order to restore peace to the country.

The arrival of Jose Limantour, Mexican minister of finance at New York from Europe, is regarded as very important here, as the minister is regarded in many quarters as the political Moses, who may be able to lead the country out of the wilderness of rebellion.

MEXICO IS WILLING.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Ambassador De La Barra said he had no recent information from Mexico, but did not believe that President Diaz was in especially bad health.

He added that the Mexican government had been consulted as to the proposed movement of troops and that his government felt that the effect of mobilization would have the effect of aiding the Mexican government in its efforts to suppress the insurrectos. He added that the proposed mobilization was entirely satisfactory to his government.

When Jose I. Limantour, minister of finance of Mexico, arrives in New York tomorrow from Europe, he will be invited to Washington for a conference with President Taft on the Mexican situation. Senator Limantour is one of the foremost citizens of Mexico and has been abroad for the last several months.

LONDON, March 8.—The morning newspapers give great prominence to the cables announcing the mobilization of the American on the Mexican frontier, and the rumored action of the British government in asking the United States to protect British interests in Mexico.

The report of the British government's action was received too late to be verified tonight, but the Morning Post editorially says that this would be the natural corollary to the recent interpretation of the Monroe doctrine and its acceptance by the European powers.

It adds that should the United States see fit to send an army into Mexico that it would hardly be within the power of the American government to limit the consequences of its intervention. It would in all probability open a fresh chapter in American history.

The intervention in the Cuban disturbance gave fresh accentuation to the national policy of the United States and intervention in Mexico could hardly be less far-reaching in its results.

ARRESTED FOR NOT CLEANING HOUSE

SCRANTON, Pa., March 7.—Herman Moses and Frances Moses, his wife, were arraigned in Police Court yesterday on the charge of keeping their home in a very insanitary condition. The police testified that there were frequent complaints of the filthy condition in which the defendants kept their home, and that the couple had been warned that unless conditions changed that they would be prosecuted.

No improvement having been brought about and the house being a menace to the health of the neighborhood the man and woman were placed under arrest.

In court the defendants pleaded their extreme poverty and said that they had to contend with considerable sickness in their family lately. The magistrate, in discharging the defendants with a reprimand, declared that the nuisance which the home of the defendants created could not be tolerated in a civilized community. He took into consideration, however, that the people were very poor and that there was sickness in the family.

FEDERATED PARENTS TO PROBE SCHOOLS

The Federated Parents' Association, which has among its objects the consolidation under one head of all the local organizations interested in public school work, for the purpose of securing co-operation with the school authorities in promoting the welfare of children, held a meeting Monday night at Public School 10, 117th street and St. Nicholas avenue, and appointed a committee to investigate the conditions of the school system as expressed by the attitude of Mayor Gaynor and James Creelman.

Delegates from all parts of Greater New York, representing nearly all of the local school organizations, were present. The committee appointed was instructed to consult with Mayor Gaynor, the school authorities and others, concerning the proposed charter revision as affecting the provisions relating to the Board of Education.

ALASKAN COAL LAND ENTRIES UNDER PROBE

CHICAGO, March 7.—Evidence of alleged frauds in connection with coal land entries in the Matanuska and Cook Inlet fields in Alaska is expected to be laid before the federal grand jury, which convened here today. Agents of the United States land office have been investigating the alleged illegal entries for more than a year and have summoned a number of business men of Alaska to testify before the grand jury.

FELL 10-STORIES AND GETS \$10,000 DAMAGES

William Roach, a plasterer, fell ten stories through an elevator shaft in a new building at 38 to 47 West 19th street last August and has lived to get a verdict for \$10,000 against the H. W. Miller Company, the plastering contractor. He got it yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Go.

CUT THIS COUPON OUT IT IS WORTH \$5.00 Present above coupon and we will credit you with \$5.00 on purchase \$50 worth of FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC. HOMES FURNISHED COMPLETE FROM \$50 TO \$500. Liberal Credit Terms \$1.00 Weekly on \$50 \$1.50 " " \$75 \$2.00 " " \$100 FREE A handsome Dinner Set with every purchase of \$50. The Original Bronx Baumann & Co. 2939 3d Ave., Cor. 152d St. 2941

BOSS SLASHES STRIKING BOX MAKER'S NOSE

Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, of the same organization, and Sam Leibowitz, of the United Hebrew Trades.

The committee told the Mayor that the police in the vicinity of the paper box factories, whose employees are on strike, are conducting themselves as if they were not city officers bound to protect all alike, but as if they were in the employ of the companies.

Instead of protecting strikers on onslaught by the hired bands of guerrillas which the paper box manufacturers have stationed about their factories the police mingled with the thugs and bullies, and by such action lent them encouragement.

Mayor Gaynor listened to the committee which had a few uncompromising remarks to make about the police and their hobnobbing with thugs instead of protecting people against these thugs. He had heard of such things before, the Mayor said, and promised the committee that he would issue an order at once that the police in the vicinity of the struck paper box shops clear the streets from thugs by 2 o'clock.

But there must have been a hitch somewhere. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the thugs were still loitering about the shops and threatened everyone who came near them, according to the reports of strikers who were in the neighborhood.

Either Mayor Gaynor had not given the order, or, which is more likely, the police were disregarding the order of the Mayor. The strikers will again investigate the matter today.

Officers of the union and of the United Hebrew Trades were bitter in their criticism of the police yesterday. They declared that the striking box makers are not treated by the police like the striking cloak makers were, with some fairness, but are treated like the shirtwaist makers were treated a year ago when they struck, and when the police seemed to consider it a duty to make life miserable for the girls.

The contemptuous conduct of the police toward the strikers is believed to be due to the fact that most of the striking paper box makers are either young girls or young men who are not yet of voting age. The police know, therefore, that there will be little come back at them from these strikers. And the district houses and politicians know this, too, and have no interest, therefore, to see that the police preserve a semblance of fair play.

PROSPERITY HITS YONKERS WORKERS

Gompers says that prosperity is at high tide for the workers. But workmen and working women in Yonkers have a different tale to tell about their condition.

Employers of the Otis Elevator Company, more than 1,500 of them, have just received indisputable proofs of their prosperity. They have been notified that until further notice they will work only five hours a day five days a week.

The Otis concern sees no profits in sight, hence the workers can vegetate until such time as profits appear within the vision of the trust.

Yonkers carpenters, probably 500 in all, have been idle all winter in spite of the fact that hundreds of tenement houses in the city need repairs badly. Aye, the working class is prosperous!

CHURCHILL STIRRED OVER MORMONS Says 3,500 Girls Were to Utah From Liverpool Annually.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—Great dissatisfaction is felt here at the news made yesterday in the house of commons by Winston Churchill concerning the inducing of young girls to emigrate to Utah for the purpose of becoming Mormons.

The same movement here is very common and trouble is feared unless church propaganda is suppressed.

One man who was arraigned in Police Court today for smashing windows in the Mormon headquarters pleaded that he had a divine mission. It is believed that his mind was unbalanced by the anti-Mormon agitation.

The Rev. D. H. C. Bartlett banished Churchill with some statistics as to the work that has been accomplished by the Mormon missionaries. He says that an average of 3,500 girls, most of whom are English and Swedish, leave Liverpool annually for Utah. The information from his assertions is that Mormonism is spreading with astonishing rapidity from the headquarters in Liverpool.

Many members of parliament said to be interested in preventing Churchill to action in the matter.

PINCHOT OPENS FIGHT ON TAFT

AKRON, Ohio, March 7.—Lester Pinchot, Republican politician of Ohio, President Taft's own state, declared today that the dress delivered here last night at a banquet of Republican progressivism by Gifford Pinchot, could only be construed as the inauguration of a movement to overthrow Taft and secure the nomination in 1912 of a progressive Republican candidate for President.

The most significant part of Pinchot's address was his description of the man who must be the Republican candidate for President in 1912 in which he said:

"In 1912, the nominee himself should be more than half a platform, obvious, therefore, that the Republican candidate should be chosen with peculiar care, and that he should have certain independent qualities."

"First—He must have courage, and genuine devotion to the welfare of the people.

"Second—He must be a progressive and stand for popular government.

"Third—He must be a leader of the voters will follow with enthusiasm.

"Fourth—He must offer to the people a real fair chance to defeat income tax."

UPHOLD PANEL WHO INDICTED COX TOOL

Jumbo Judge Jingles Jocularity

Jocundity Jabbing Jury Jester.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 7.—Common Pleas Judge Frank M. Gorman overruled today a plea in abatement filed by Jacob Baschank, the indicted Boss Cox organization worker, attacking the validity of the grand jury.

Defending the grand jury from the criticism of Cox politicians, the court declared:

"It is the fate of all good citizens who endeavor to do their duty and make sacrifices for the public good to be beset and maligned by those who are injuriously affected by their action.

"Notwithstanding the high character of the members of the present grand jury, their unselfish devotion to duty, and the great personal sacrifices that many of them are making, they feel that a public call to duty is as the voice of God, they have not escaped the venomous stabs of those who have been under investigation, and their associations and affiliations.

"But I feel that I know the caliber of these brave men well enough to say that hell itself shall not prevail against them, or turn them from the straight and narrow rugged path of duty.

"What is the matter with the grand jury? In the terse and forcible language of the man on the street, they are 'all right.'"

Baschank, who was formerly a liquor tax deputy in County Auditor Edmondson's office, was indicted on six charges of accepting and soliciting bribes by the same jury that has returned two indictments against George R. Cox, Republican boss, charging perjury.

ROCHESTER NEWSIES AFTER HEARST AGENT

(Special Correspondence.)
ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 6.—The newsboys striking against Morris Manson, local agent for Hearst's New York Journal, have not changed their position despite the fact that a lying circular, Newsboys of Rochester, has been distributed to mislead the public. The boys are standing firmly by their demand that Manson be discharged before they will handle the Hearst sheet.

The strikers deny emphatically that they are being backed by boosters for Hearst papers, and insist that they are willing to sell any newspaper if they are decently treated.

Manson, the boys charge, has sworn at them whenever he felt disposed that way. They also charge that Manson decided how many papers each boy should be given to sell, and also that he has refused at times to accept pennies in payment for papers sold. Forcing them to change their pennies for silver has been a hardship, the boys say.

DRAW JURY TO TRY POLICEMAN

The trial of Policeman Mathew McGrath for the shooting of George Walker, of 577 East 2d street, Brooklyn, last Christmas night, was begun yesterday before Judge Dike, in the Criminal Part of the County Court.

The entire morning was taken up in the drawing of a jury. The courtroom was crowded with policemen, all of whom are to testify to McGrath's character and habits. On the other side of the case one of the important witnesses will be Mrs. Joseph Sellers, a sister of Walker, of 557 East 2d street.

PERFECTLY CONSTITUTIONAL

CLEVELAND, March 7.—The Supreme Court of Ohio decided today that the present session of the Ohio legislature is constitutional.

The Bardin Hat

15 AND WILL ALWAYS BE UNION MADE.
1008 Third Ave., cor. 105th St., Harlem

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MADE CLOTHING, FURNISHING, HATS.
Third Avenue and 102nd Street, Bronx.

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BARBAROUS MEXICO

By John Kenneth Turner

This is the only book that tells the unvarnished, terrible truth about the Chaitel Slavery against which the working people of Mexico are in revolt. Full details, ample evidence, seventeen pages of engravings from photographs. American capitalists are in league with Diaz to uphold the worst slavery ever known in modern times. The PROOF is in this book.

Much of the material for this volume was gathered first-hand by the author, who made two trips through Mexico, in 1908 and 1909. The rest was taken from authentic Spanish and Mexican writings.

This book shows the relationship between American capital and the "barbarous" government of Mexico. It contains 340 pages, is printed in plain, heavy type, and is generously illustrated.

Price, \$1.50 Special to Call Readers, \$1.00

LOCK OUT 2,500 BUTTON WORKERS

MUSCATINE, Iowa, March 7.—Twenty-five hundred button workers have been locked out by the button manufacturers in this city.

About six months ago the workers, seeing that their condition was getting worse, their wages being reduced and the piecework system worked to the limit, organized a local button workers' union, and they accomplished something which they have never before done, and that is to get the girls into the union.

The girls are finished by girls and without them the men would be powerless. The girls flocked to the union like h. s. At first the manufacturers thought it would be like the unions which were organized here in this city in the button business.

This time they were fooled and before they knew it the union had nearly all the workers engaged in the button business.

The company started to fire some of the girls and thought that in that way they could start a strike, but the union was too wise for them and would not call a strike. They decided to take all the abuse until the proper time came and then they would make their demands.

The manufacturers, seeing that they could not force the men out on strike, decided to lock them out, and today there are over 2,500 button workers out of work in Muscatine. About one-third of them are girls.

The strikers are picketing the shops and letting no one get to work and the strikers are confident that they will gain when the manufacturers are ready to start up again.

LAWLESS KENTUCKIANS MURDER A MURDERER

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 7.—Fifty rifles concealed with their owners on either side of the Bowling Green pike near Scottsville, Ky., last night about dark scotched forth their fire and led to the murder of a man who was recently tried for the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Lou Walthal Ayres, was riding along the lonely road with his rifle across his knees half way expecting an attack when the mob opened fire and he fell from his horse practically riddled with bullets.

The slaying of this man marks the end of one of the bitterest murder trials in the history of that section of Kentucky. From the time several weeks ago when the jury that tried Ayres failed to agree and he was released on bail his life has been in danger from the residents of Allen county, who believed him guilty of the heinous crime and made no secret of the fact that they would take the law into their own hands. Ayres came of a well known family and he himself was known as a crack shot with the rifle.

His father and family have nothing to say about the killing.

SPAIN AND CUBA ARE AGREEING ON PRICES

HAVANA, March 7.—The Cuban secretary of state having written to the Spanish minister saying that the former's government was unable to agree to the terms proposed by Spain for the commercial treaty, the minister has replied suggesting a modus vivendi, the basis of which shall be the reduction of the Spanish duty on Cuban cigars to 25 pesetas per kilogram and other reductions as follows: Cuban woods and sponges, 50 per cent; preserves, 3 per cent; rum lowered to 170 pesetas per hectoliter.

Cuba, in exchange, is asked not to raise the duties on Spanish products and to reduce the tariff on common wines to \$3 per hectoliter and on fine wines to \$10 per hectoliter. The note adds that when the modus vivendi is concluded Cuba may present demands regarding the duty on coffee tobacco for the purpose of finally concluding the proposed treaty.

EARTHQUAKE ALARMS MOUNTAIN REGIONERS

ROLLA, Mo., March 7.—About half past 11 o'clock this morning this section of the Ozark mountain region had an earthquake shock. Although it was of short duration, everybody in the city heard and felt it. It had a rumbling sound here and culminated as if something had dropped.

At St. James, ten miles east of Rolla, it was felt more strongly than here. No damage was done. Some citizens recalled the prophecy by a Chicago scientist at the time of the San Francisco disaster, that the Ozark mountains would suffer from an earthquake and many citizens were frightened.

YOUTHFUL CRIME IN 1910.

Chief Clerk Ernest K. Coulter, of the Children's Court, will send his annual report to the chief clerk of the Court of Special Sessions today. The report shows a considerable decrease in the number of juvenile delinquents arraigned in the last year. Coulter is of the opinion that the decrease in number can be traced directly to Mayor Gaynor's warning to the police to cease making unnecessary arrests.

FRENCH COMMANDER KILLED BY MOOR

MELILLA, Morocco, March 7.—E. Mangin, the chief of the French military mission at Fez, was killed today by the son of the Moorish minister of war.

The latter was incensed because the French officer had caused the execution of two native soldiers.

Recent dispatches have described the situation in Morocco as disturbed, owing to a revolt against the sultan by native tribes between Fez and Alcazar-Kelbir, who seek to restore the deposed Sultan Abdel-Aziz.

The sultan's forces are reported to have been defeated and to be in retreat toward Fez. It is rumored that Fez is threatened by revolution.

SHEEHAN IS STILL LEADER IN RACE

Caucus Shows His Strength. Dix Silent—Insurgents Angry.

ALBANY, March 7.—The strength of William F. Sheehan, the Democratic caucus candidate for United States senator, was identically the same when the result of today's joint ballot was announced as it was during the several weeks before Governor Dix wrote his letter on Friday last calling on the Sheehan adherents to abandon his cause.

This was the first full ballot since the Dix letter was made public. The insurgents had been prophesying a revolt against Sheehan. Chargin and disappointment were evident among them as the balloting progressed today, and when the ballot showed that the Sheehan forces remained steadfast. Today's ballot demonstrated more than ever the genuineness of the strength of William F. Sheehan from a personal as well as from a party standpoint.

Some of the insurgents were saying tonight that the members of the "kitchen cabinet" of Governor Dix who persuaded him to write the letter aimed at the elimination of Mr. Sheehan from the senatorship contest upon the pretense that it would disintegrate the Sheehan support really needed the Dix letter to permit them to hold the present insurgent strength against Sheehan.

"Several of us," said an insurgent tonight, "are disgusted with the whole insurgent movement. Originally we were led to believe it would last only a few days. We have been kept on repudiating our party candidate for senator with the promise that as each week approached the deadlock would be ended. We had about reached the limit of our endurance when Governor Dix comes out in his letter against Sheehan, thus making our fight his own and clothing us with some degree of regularity which will be an aid to us when we go back to our home districts.

Dix Makes No Comment.

Immediately after the vote was announced ex-State Chairman Connors and J. Sergeant Cram, who came up on the Empire this morning, got jostled around in the crowd which was making hasty retreat from the chamber. They had just come from a conference with Governor Dix, which was neither prearranged nor of long duration.

Governor Dix had no comment to make upon the attitude of the majority in the legislature in sticking to Mr. Sheehan. He said he had received some letters expressing approval of his letter and one or two criticizing it adversely.

Somebody asked J. Sergeant Cram if he came to Albany to help fight the Democratic organization leaders. He denied that he had any such mission. He said he knew of no organized movement in this direction and did not believe there was any. Cram was asked if he thought the \$200,000 which Maurice Minton has said he would have ready to fight the organization in New York city would have any effect.

"No, nor would \$2,000,000," replied Cram.

Cram was indignant in the executive chamber because William H. Fitzpatrick, who helped to put Connors on the gauntlet out of politics, shoved him aside and saw the governor first.

FREE LUNCH LANDS KELLY IN JAIL

SCRANTON, Pa., March 7.—A strenuous appetite which Edward Kelly developed yesterday afternoon led him to the free lunch counter in McNulty's saloon, South Main avenue, and incidentally before two aldermen, and finally to his disposition in the county jail for thirty days unless some friend comes to his assistance in the meantime.

Kelly went into the saloon about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and, according to Mr. McNulty and his witnesses, made a bee-line for the lunch counter and set to. He continued to eat so long and so much that he attracted the attention of the customers and finally of the proprietor, who asked him if he intended to leave anything on the plates. This made Kelly mad and a row ensued. According to Kelly, Mr. McNulty threw both a glass and a bottle at him and cut his hand. According to McNulty he only tried to put Kelly out of the place and that after he was put out he came back again. At any rate, Kelly went before Alderman George Kellow and had a warrant sworn out for McNulty's arrest. The proprietor was brought before the alderman, waived a hearing and entered bail in the sum of \$300.

Later on McNulty went before Alderman Timothy Jones and charged Kelly with disorderly conduct. When Kelly was arraigned before Alderman Jones he acted as his own counsel and so poorly did he defend himself that he was committed.

CHARGES AGAINST BARNES DISMISSED

Investigating Committee Reports in Favor of National Secretary.

The investigating committee chosen by the national committee of the Socialist party, composed of Oscar Ameringer, of Oklahoma; Walter J. Millard, of Ohio; Dan Hogan, of Arkansas; James H. Maurer, of Pennsylvania, and Adolph Germer, of Illinois, which was elected by a vote of the national committee, the vote closing on January 23, has submitted its report to the national committee.

The committee was elected for the following purposes:

To investigate—

1. The charges preferred by Comrades Moran and Brower against the national secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes.

2. The conduct of the national executive committee in connection with the said charges.

3. The conduct of Comrades Morgan, Brower and E. E. Carr, editor of the Christian Socialist, in connection with the said charges and the truth of the charges in the Provoker against the members of the national executive committee and other party officials.

THAW'S LAWYER BEGS FOR HIS RELEASE

Files With Gov. Dix Letter Protesting Against Many Alleged Cruelties.

ALBANY, March 7.—Clarence J. Shearn, latest of the attorneys for Harry K. Thaw, in his efforts to secure release from Matteawan State Hospital, today filed with Governor Dix a letter protesting against alleged maltreatment of his client and criticizing Superintendent of Prisons C. F. Collins and Dr. Albert W. Ferris, president of the state commission in lunacy, and Dr. Robert E. Lamb, superintendent of the institution.

The chief instances of neglect of duty, maladministration and abuse of power cited by Shearn come from Thaw's admitted interference last September to protect an inmate named Andrew Anderson from an alleged unprovoked brutal assault by an attendant named McDonald. Another instance cited by Shearn is given as suspicion on the part of the authorities that Thaw was instrumental in reporting facts as to the recent death of Patrick Nugent, charged to have been due to the brutality of attendants.

As punishment for this interference Shearn says that the authorities restricted the previous daily visits of Mrs. Thaw to her son to once in two weeks, and instead of permitting them to be held in a private apartment as before caused these interviews to be held in a public place in the corridor. He charges Superintendent Lamb with direct falsehood in saying that this was done at the request of Mrs. Thaw.

"On October 12, 1910," says Shearn, "in a written communication I laid all of these facts before the state superintendent of prisons, but without any results whatever, either in disciplining McDonald for the assault or in improving the punishment meted out to Thaw following a complaint of maltreatment and abuse in the institution."

Governor Dix referred Shearn's letter to William Church Osborn and George B. Van Korman, who are making an investigation of the Matteawan Hospital in connection with their inquiry into state departments and institutions.

What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing

GUITAR AND MANDOLIN WORKERS.

The Guitar and Mandolin Workers' Union, Local 7 of the Piano Organ and Musical Instrument Workers have elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Raffaele Bevilacqua; vice president, Antonio Petrusa; corresponding secretary, Giuseppe Guarnieri; financial secretary, F. W. Chillemi; treasurer, Domenico Squillitano; sergeant-at-arms, Antonio Di Donato. The following were chosen trustees: Rocco Patrono, Davide Porzani and Sam Silber, while Bruno Squillitane, Luigi Maresca and Giovanni Raduazzi will act as the finance committee. Alfio Ragone, Vincenzo Trombetta and Alexandro Greci will constitute the judiciary committee, and Umberto Dipersia will act as executive board member.

CLOTHING CUTTERS MEET.

There will be a mass meeting of the Amalgamated Association of Clothing Cutters and Trimmers, Local 5 of the United Garment Workers, at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock tonight. This is one of a series of meetings held under the Amalgamated Association for the purpose of reaching the non-union men to get them to join the union. The meetings held in Manhattan had a good effect and many non-union men have joined the organization.

For some time there has been a movement to make a demand for higher wages, and if the growth in the membership continues, this may be done. Business Agent Ephraim Kauffman is actively engaged trying to organize the trade, and it is his opinion that it will not be long before the cutters will have a strong union, with a power to fight for better conditions. All clothing cutters and trimmers are invited to attend and join the union. Prominent speakers will address the meetings.

LEATHER GOODS WORKERS STRIKE.

The strike of the fancy leather goods workers against J. Hillman, of 422 West 14th street, is still on. Although the strike is in its fourth week there have not been any breaks in the ranks of the strikers. Thus far the firm has only been able to secure two scabs, who are unable to turn out enough work to fill the orders. The strikers are being backed by the union, and they are determined to fight until their demands are granted.

WASHABLE SAILOR SUIT MAKERS.

There will be a meeting at 151 Clinton street at 8 o'clock tonight, for the purpose of organizing a union of washable sailor suit makers. An appeal has been issued to all workers employed in the trade, and it is expected that a union will be formed. Men prominent in the labor movement will deliver addresses.

HE DIDN'T EMPLOY TOO MANY HANDS

Pres. Gresser Says He Found All "Generals" and No "Privates."

President Lawrence Gresser, of Queens, resumed his defense yesterday before Commissioner Ordway at the Queens County court house by denying that there was a waste of funds in his administration or that he employed an unnecessary number of men in the different departments of the borough.

Instead of an overabundance of employees on the streets and highways, Gresser said there was room for more. However, when he first came into the office of Borough President in the spring of 1908, he found that certain departments resembled the personnel of the army in one of the warring South American republics. He said they were all generals and no privates, and when he tried to reduce the "generals" to the rank of the ordinary laborers, they all appealed to the courts, with the result that they succeeded in being reinstated.

Recently he made another reformation in the matter of reducing the number of foremen and assistant foremen, and had learned that Justice Kelley of the Supreme Court, in a decision just handed down, had refused to reinstate a batch of assistant foremen who appealed to the courts to get back their easy jobs.

Gresser also specifically denied the testimony given by former Superintendent of Highways Patrick E. Leahy, regarding culvert repair contracts given to former Under Sheriff Phillips.

Getting back to conditions in the highways he said that he was the one who inaugurated the system of having repairs done to the highway by departmental labor instead of by contract, and that it had proved successful. Discussion concerning a sewer at Edgemere showed that the sewer complained of had been built before he became president.

In regard to the appointment of Cornelius J. Burke, he said he had known him for many years, and considered him honest, and still considered him so, although Burke is now under indictment in connection with the payment of fees in the matter of the construction of private sewers.

BERGER IS GOING TO SPECIAL SESSION

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 7.—Alderman Victor L. Berger, whose term as representative to succeed William H. Stafford as representative of the 5th Wisconsin Congressional district began at noon on Saturday, will resign from the council on April 1. He desires to attend the special session of Congress opening on April 4, but until that time will continue as alderman in order to appear on Milwaukee bills before the legislature as chairman of the council legislative committee.

"I have definitely decided to resign from the council at the end of this month on account of the special session," he said. "As much as I regret to leave I consider it my duty to do so in order to take up the new line of work which has been laid out for me."

"There are still many bills in which I am interested in before the legislature and I would like to continue as chairman of the legislative committee, but it will be impossible."

"Naturally I will continue to be interested in Milwaukee, even after I am gone. While I am here I will assist in securing better government for the city, but as a private citizen."

"Of course I would carry more weight both here and before the council if I continued in my present capacity, but, you see, that is impossible, since a special session has been called."

Alderman Berger said he would willingly give up the \$625 a month salary which he will receive as a representative for the \$32.33 which he receives as alderman for the same period, but it was duty rather than a financial matter that forced him to sever his connection with the city government.

GRAND ANNUAL Masquerade Ball

GIVEN BY THE

BRONX FORUM

AT NIBLO'S GARDEN
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Saturday Evening, March 11, 1911

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HE DIDN'T EMPLOY TOO MANY HANDS

Pres. Gresser Says He Found All "Generals" and No "Privates."

President Lawrence Gresser, of Queens, resumed his defense yesterday before Commissioner Ordway at the Queens County court house by denying that there was a waste of funds in his administration or that he employed an unnecessary number of men in the different departments of the borough.

Instead of an overabundance of employees on the streets and highways, Gresser said there was room for more. However, when he first came into the office of Borough President in the spring of 1908, he found that certain departments resembled the personnel of the army in one of the warring South American republics. He said they were all generals and no privates, and when he tried to reduce the "generals" to the rank of the ordinary laborers, they all appealed to the courts, with the result that they succeeded in being reinstated.

Recently he made another reformation in the matter of reducing the number of foremen and assistant foremen, and had learned that Justice Kelley of the Supreme Court, in a decision just handed down, had refused to reinstate a batch of assistant foremen who appealed to the courts to get back their easy jobs.

Gresser also specifically denied the testimony given by former Superintendent of Highways Patrick E. Leahy, regarding culvert repair contracts given to former Under Sheriff Phillips.

Getting back to conditions in the highways he said that he was the one who inaugurated the system of having repairs done to the highway by departmental labor instead of by contract, and that it had proved successful. Discussion concerning a sewer at Edgemere showed that the sewer complained of had been built before he became president.

In regard to the appointment of Cornelius J. Burke, he said he had known him for many years, and considered him honest, and still considered him so, although Burke is now under indictment in connection with the payment of fees in the matter of the construction of private sewers.

HOW STEEL TRUST SKIMS CREAM OFF THOUSANDS' LABOR

Here are some figures regarding operation of the United States Steel Corporation since April 1, 1901, the date of organization:

Gross earnings (more than the present combined national bank deposits of the country)	\$5,856,271,615
Total net earnings (equal to the total paid-in capital of the country's national banks)	1,202,208,765
Allowed for depreciation and extraordinary replacements	205,921,895
Paid for interest on bonds	208,792,250
Total preferred dividends paid (equal to nearly 75% on the preferred stock)	269,414,953
Total common dividends paid (equal to nearly 25% on the common stock)	124,514,990
Appropriated or expended for new construction and acquisition of properties (including \$36,500,000 for the Gary plant)	315,279,459
Wages paid (or nearly \$150,000,000 more than total net earnings)	1,350,000,000
Rolled and other finished steel (for sale), \$6,872,855 tons; pig iron, 25,436,443 tons; iron ore mined, 181,555,588 tons; coal mined, 26,484,584 tons; cement (barrels), 26,332,937 tons; limestone quarried, 22,809,231 tons; barrels of cement produced in 1910 nearly, 8,000,000; estimated profit on	

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SHERMAN LAW IS A GROSS HUMBUG

Gordon Nye Tells How It Is Manipulated to Destroy Unions.

In the current number of the Commoner Gordon Nye describes the recent assault on the labor unions of New Orleans in part, as follows:

The Sherman anti-trust law has been used for the second time against the coal trade unions, and James Byrnes, president of the Dock and Cotton Council of New Orleans in 1908; E. S. Swan, president of the Longshoremen's Benevolent and Protective Association at the same time, and Philip Barrow, late president of the Coalwheelers Union, are now in jail, convicted of violating the law.

At the time of the commission of the offense charged, thirteen labor unions were united in the New Orleans, Dock and Cotton Council. Of these, one was the coalwheelers local, and another the longshoremen's association.

In 1909 the Central American Steamship Company employed non-union stevedores to handle the cargo of its vessels, and at a meeting on December 29, 1909, the Dock and Cotton Council ordered the coalwheelers not to coal vessels belonging to the Central American Steamship Company, because the company had employed non-union stevedores.

In February, 1908, the Habill, one of the scab-employing company's ships, was cleared of its cargo by non-union stevedores, and the coalwheelers were instructed not to coal the ship for its return journey. After a day's delay the company signed a contract to employ only union stevedores.

The company then charged that the council's order to the coalwheelers was a conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce, and also in restraint of foreign commerce. The court dismissed the first charge, but upheld the second, and the three union officers are now in jail.

There is a most flagrant and barefaced misappropriation of the law. When the council instructed the union coalwheelers not to coal the Habill for its return journey, the wheelers left the dock peacefully. No strike was declared against the company. No attempt was made to picket the dock; no attempt to persuade non-union men not to work was made. The union simply called its men away and

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left the steamship company to coal its ship any way it pleased.
All that the men did was to refuse to work for the company, thus exercising their right to work for whom they pleased and when they pleased.
Our capitalist exploiters are loud in their industrious yelling for the "open shop," for the right of labor to sell its hire to whom it pleases, where it pleases, and for what it pleases. This is exactly what these men decided to do. They declared they did not care to work for this certain company, and they quit. They simply exercised their right to quit, as our capitalist exploiters have insisted for these many years they had a right to do—and for this they were convicted.
"Monopolistic Conspirators."

According to a ruling of the court, the union laborers were monopolistic conspirators because they refused to work with non-union laborers. That proved them enemies of the republic. Therefore they had to be indicted and convicted.

New Orleans has five daily newspapers and not one of these was brave enough to utter one word in defense of the convicted men. Capitalism and its courts can knock down, break up, and even pour sand into the ears of the labor unions, and there is never a word said by our "free and patriotic" press in their behalf.

The sole purpose of the Sherman anti-trust law was to "bust trusts," but in the twenty-one years of its existence it has never touched a trust. The law has never been enforced against the combinations for which it was intended. It has been enforced successfully against labor unions, for which it was never intended.

Do you realize, Mr. Organized Workman, that your unions are today in danger of being annihilated by the corrupt hands of the courts?
Everywhere the courts are declaring labor laws unconstitutional. And now they rule that it is unlawful for you to quit work at your own free will and decide that your employer may recover three-fold damage from you, if you do these things.
Yet the corrupt courts have the temerity to ask you to respect the integrity of courts, which render such iniquitous decisions.

SAY DOMESTIC TRIED TO POISON FAMILY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 7.—Arraigned before Magistrate Boyle today charged with attempting to poison the five members of the family of Walter H. Grove, of 197 South 41st street, Kate Gibbons, a domestic arrested on Monday, was held in \$2,000 bail for court. Unable to furnish the bond she was taken to Hoyalmsing prison.

Grove is the son of Henry S. Grove, president of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company. His wife is the daughter of the Rev. Dr. William James Richardson, rector of St. James Episcopal Church.

Edward Bryant, a private detective who arrested the woman, testified that she had placed strychnine sulphate in drinking water in the Grove home. He produced a confession, which he said she made to him. In this the woman is said to have admitted having put poison in the water to "frighten the family."

GOV. WILSON IS EAGER ABOUT WATERWAY PLAN

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—Disregarding all precedents of this state which prescribe that the executive shall not participate in the deliberations of the legislature, Governor Wilson today sat with the joint legislative committee on federal relations at a public hearing on the senate joint resolution looking toward the appropriation of not more than \$500,000 for the purchase of a ship canal route across the state from the Delaware to the Raritan river.

The two principal speakers were Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, and Representative John J. Small, of North Carolina. They outlined the advantages which would come from the project.

SEN. BOURNE TO SPEAK ON "RADICAL" TOPIC

DOVER, Del., March 7.—United States Senator Jonathan K. Bourne, of Oregon, will address the Delaware legislature tomorrow on the initiative and referendum and popular election of United States senators.

Senator Bourne comes in response to an invitation from both houses, which was put through by the Delaware Initiative and Referendum League.

CATARATH OF THE BLADDER
SANTAL MID
CAPSULES
RELIEVED IN 24 HOURS

BROKER SOLD FAKE "MARCONI" STOCK

George H. Munroe on Trial for Swindling Eager Investors in Fraud.

Another trial in which fraud plays a conspicuous part was begun yesterday before Judge Hough and a jury in the United States Circuit Court when George H. Munroe, of the firm of Munroe & Munroe, stock brokers, was arraigned on an indictment charging him with using the mails in a scheme to defraud investors in a fake "Marconi wireless" stock.

There are three indictments against Munroe. He is charged with having, on October 5, 1907, induced Edward W. Curtis, secretary and treasurer of the Sovereign Realty Company, to make a mortgage in the name of that company to F. V. Dare & Co. as security for a debt of \$30,197.62, owed by Alexander A. Munroe.

The other indictments charge Munroe with using the mails in connection with the sale of stock, which he failed to deliver, in the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., of London; the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, and the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. Postoffice Inspectors Kinkaid and Reidy gathered the evidence on which Assistant United States Attorney Brown prepared the indictments.

It is charged that Munroe obtained more than \$3,000,000 on the sale of Marconi stock. He employed many agents here and abroad. Halls were hired in which lectures were delivered with stereopticon views in illustration. Munroe is also said to have dealt in Argentina Wireless stock, and to have been the promoter of the United Shoe Shining Company, called the "Footblack Trust," in which there was \$1,500,000 stock at \$10 a share, par value, but offered to the public at 35 cents a share.

Munroe was connected with the Dominion Bankers' Association, at 170 Broadway, at the time of his arrest last September.

WANT RECIPROCITY, CLAIMS PREMIER

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 7.—A crowded house of parliament this afternoon heard Sir Wilfrid Laurier defend the reciprocity agreement with the United States. The premier declared that Canada was enthusiastic over the prospect of free trade, though the Conservatives would oppose this government measure as they did all others. They would continue to do so until the eve of the next polling day, when they would awake from their dreams.

He told a story about some men in a wood who thought they were beset by thirty wolves, and who found there were only two making all the noise. This covert allusion to Clifford Sifton and William German, a Liberal M. P., opposed to reciprocity, provoked the cheers and counter cheers.

The Conservatives themselves had for thirty years shouted for reciprocity, and worn much shoe leather out in pilgrimages to Washington, said Laurier.

NO FALSE ARREST DAMAGES FOR HIM

BOSTON, March 7.—The Supreme Court has overruled the exceptions of the plaintiff in the suit in which William J. Horgan sought to recover damages for the Boston Elevated Railroad Company for alleged false arrest and imprisonment on a charge of drunkenness by a special officer of the company.

On evening in October, 1907, Horgan went to the subway station and paid his fare. The turnstile did not move. Horgan was told that by taking hold of the turnstile he had pulled in three fares and was asked to pay for them.

He claimed he passed out a \$20 bill and received change for a \$2 bill. He asked to have the \$20 bill returned to him, but the collector insisted it was a \$2 bill.

Horgan was taken to a police station charged with drunkenness, and gave cash bail of \$25.

The full bench holds that he has no case because he signed a request to be discharged under the law of 1905. He denied that he was drunk.

CONFESSES TO CHARGE OF GRAFTING FROM CITY

BOSTON, March 7.—Former State Senator Frank J. Linehan, of Boston, wanted in connection with an alleged conspiracy to graft from the city in lumber deals, surrendered at police headquarters this afternoon and was immediately taken to court for arraignment, on the charges of larceny of lumber, receiving stolen goods, conspiracy and forging and uttering, on which he was indicted.

BALLINGER QUILTS CABINET TO SAVE TAFT'S 1912 BOOM

(Continued From Page 1.)

of the wisecracks of Congress that Ballinger knew it was up to him to make the sacrifice, lay down his togs and beat it to the West where he is prominent as a lawyer and closely connected with the Guggenheims. Despite the fact that Taft has been loyal to a degree that it has cost the President many supporters, Taft knew where Ballinger stood and where he intended to stand. In view of the fact that Taft will in the course of a few days swing around the country and take in a large part of the South (which is signified as being a pre-election campaign) he knew that Ballinger must go if he would get the "pure" vote. Oscar Lawler, who resigned yesterday from the Interior Department was a heeler of Ballinger's and he had to get out.

President Taft played this little game of politics in a unique manner. He waited until the adjournment of Congress before he forced Ballinger to quit. He made him quit before the extra session convened. But after all the loyalty of the President to his official cannot be denied. Ever since Ballinger took his seat in the Cabinet in March, 1909, he has been branded a tool of the "interests" and he made no effort to deny it.

Era of Corruption.
The open breach came when Gifford Pinchot, who at the time was head of the Bureau of Forestry, came to the aid of L. R. Glavis, chief of the Seattle field division of the United States land office, who was deposed by President Taft because of the attacks he made upon Ballinger in connection with the Cunningham coal land claims in Alaska. Ballinger was accused of giving away the Des Chutes valley in Oregon without protecting the interests of the government, and that Ballinger had released to the Guggenheims and their agents, the Cunningham, all the power and reservoir rights withdrawn under the Roosevelt administration.

Glavis' charges concerning the Alaska coal lands, amounting to over 100,000 acres, which constitute the future coal supply of the country, were that claims had been filed, mostly fraudulently, to cover practically the whole field. Ballinger, according to Glavis, not only ordered these Cunningham claims to patent without due investigation, but while commissioner urged Congress to pass a bill that would have validated these alleged fraudulent Alaska claims. Further, it was charged that shortly after resigning from the office of land commissioner he became attorney for the Cunningham and other questionable claims. Then, when appointed Secretary of the Interior, his office rendered a decision which, it was charged, would have validated all these claims had not a decision by Attorney General Wickersham prevented it.

Secretary Knox May Quit.
In November, 1909, Pinchot, a friend of Roosevelt's and a staunch admirer of the former President's conservation policies wrote a letter to Taft in which he charged Ballinger with being a dangerous enemy to conservation. Taft demanded Pinchot's resignation from the service in order to cover up his own error in selecting a morally weak, hypocritical lizard, a tool of everything corrupt as Secretary of the Interior.

Summing up, your correspondent learns that Ballinger's resignation was forced by Taft to shield himself from further animosity of the people upon whom he intends to pray for another term in the White House. Ballinger would willingly have remained in the Cabinet. His conscience of public duty had been warped by his desire to cater to capitalism, and the latter he has done remarkably well.

It is hinted in Washington that Secretary of State Knox, who hops whenever the Pennsylvania railroad pulls the string, may resign. Taft is determined at this time to purge his flock from corruption that is flagrant on the surface.

SENT TO INVESTIGATE STATEN ISLAND GRAFT

Ten accountants from the office of Controller Prendergast, Manhattan, were put to work this morning in the Borough Hall, Staten Island, to investigate the highway, sewer and street cleaning departments of Richmond borough. The taxpayers' alliance of Richmond borough have complained to Mayor Gaynor and Controller Prendergast that there are too many employes on the city pay roll and a large number of political sinecures at exorbitant salaries and that city funds are being wasted and squandered unnecessarily, and they desire a thorough investigation of the borough departments in order to eliminate the abuses complained of.

FLIES 217 MILES WITH PASSENGER

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France, March 7.—Aviator Renaux, flying from Saint Cloud today, landed on the summit of Puy-de-Dome at 2:20 p.m., winning the special Michelin prize of \$20,000.

He ascended at 9:12 a.m. and made the trip in five hours and eight minutes. By the rules he was allowed six hours for the flight. He made a stop of seventeen minutes at Nevers.

In compliance with the conditions of the trophy, he carried a passenger and, starting in the Seine-et-Oise, first circled the Arc de Triumphant in Paris and then shot away for this place.

Here he made a turn about the spires of the cathedral, a few moments later alighting on the mountain top 4,800 feet above the sea. The distance traveled "as the crow flies" is 217 miles.

Renaux used a Farman biplane and was accompanied by M. Senouque.

PATENTS INVENTIONS PROTECTED

BERNARD COWEN, 76 William Street
PATENT ATTORNEY.

HONEST MERCHANTS SCARCE IN JERSEY

Investigators Find Half of Weights and Measures Are Crooked.

About one-half of the weights and measures used in New Jersey are honest according to the report of investigations made in eleven cities by the Robert L. Stevens Fund for Municipal Research, of Hoboken.

The following are some of the discrepancies found:
Ice scales, 4 to 24 pounds "fast."
Oil cans, 5 to 40 inches short.
Balance scales with weights attached to beam.
Ice cream boxes, 2½ to 10 cubic inches short.

"Fast" scales are used by the dealers in selling and "slow" in buying. Dry measures with false bottoms. In the official inspection made in this state 96 per cent. showed either incorrect weights, measures, scales or packages.

Of 149 places visited in Jersey City, only three had exclusively correct weights and measures. Highest percentage of error is shown in Trenton, where 67 per cent. of the total weights, scales, and packages were incorrect. Jersey City is second with 64 per cent., and Hoboken and Orange are tied for third place with 60 per cent. of error.

For incorrect scales alone, Jersey City and Orange are tied for first place with 81 per cent.
It is more than likely that the money represented by the difference due to short weights or measures between what the New Jersey buyer thinks he is getting and what he actually gets, is greater than the total yearly deposits by the same purchasers in New Jersey savings banks.

The Fund has just sent to Trenton a report on weights and measures in Princeton.
Of 129 tests made of 35 scales, 68 weights, 8 packages, 21 dry measures and 7 liquid measures, 54 per cent. of the total examined were incorrect. Only one in twelve caused a loss of more than 3 per cent to the customer. One dealer was using liquid measures for peas and beans instead of dry measures, thus causing a loss of from 15 per cent to 18 per cent to the customer.

Of nineteen stores, only two had all apparatus and packages correct. Five scales caused a loss to customer of more than 3 per cent, two a loss of 5 per cent to 10 per cent, one a loss of 15 per cent, and one a loss of 20 per cent. Of nine dry measures in vegetable and fruit stores, six were of faulty construction.

One in six of the apparatus and packages tested caused loss to dealer, which shows that adequate supervision of weights and measures would be a benefit to dealer as well as to customer.
One dealer whose spring scale was two ounces fast at the beginning and 2½ ounces fast at five pounds, said: "I don't care, as long as I don't lose." This suggests that even in small towns supervision of weights and measures is needed.

The New Jersey legislature has before it this week a bill providing statewide supervision. It is being aggressively supported by the boards of trade and women's clubs throughout the state.

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As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Flour.
10c, 12c, 15c.

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SEVENTH GRAND ANNUAL BALL
OF THE
Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Employees
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1911
AT THE
Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Ave.
Commencing at 9 o'clock.
The Committee.

MILK TRUST IS NOW IN CONTROL

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Mar. 7.—At a meeting of the Dairymen's League, an organization formed for the purpose of controlling the price of milk, it was announced that the League had gained control of 50,000 cows and that it would soon be ready to dictate terms to the milk exchange and dealers in New York.

Dairymen representing their 3,000 cows signed the League agreement this afternoon. The Dairymen's League was formed in October, 1907, and started off with 5,000 cows. It was then stated that the League would be able to dictate what prices should be paid the farmers for their milk when the League controlled 50,000 cows.

However, the League now claims to control the output of 50,000 cows and the tug of war will soon be on. The League is organized throughout New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut and was incorporated last August in New Jersey.

HARD BLOW TO RECALL AMENDMENT IN DENVER

DENVER, March 7.—The recall amendment to the city charter adopted at the municipal election last May, is believed today to have received a hard blow as the result of the ruling of District Judge Harry Biddle, that a public official cannot be recalled until he has served six months.

The decision came in Denver's first effort to invoke the recall against Alderman Cornelius Worrell. The case will probably be carried to the Supreme Court. Judge Biddle also ruled that the recall could not be invoked in any event except for malfeasance in office.

RISK LIVES TO SAVE STRANDED STEAMER

PORTSMOUTH, Va., March 7.—Unsuccessful attempts are being made by life-savers this afternoon to reach the British steamer Manchuria, stranded off the coast after going ashore early today in the thick weather. The vessel lies about three miles south of the Little Island life-saving station, about 400 yards off shore.

The Manchuria was bound from Newport, News to Tampico, with a cargo of coal.

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BOOTS AND SHOES—Boston
Norman Brand, 112 Broadway
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G. Goodman, 112 Broadway
CUSTOM TAILORS—Boston
O'Brien & Anderson, 112 Broadway
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A. & J. J. Levy, 1207 Washington St.

UNION MADE HATS—Boston
ATKINS—4 Tremont St.
SHOE REPAIRING—Boston
Sudbury St. Repairing Co., 51 Sudbury St.
SURGEON DENTIST—Boston
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Special Liberal Prices for Comrades.
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Surgeon Dentist
530 Brook Ave.
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500 BROOKLYN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**DISCHARGED FOR
LAYING OFF FEB. 22**

**Milwaukee Pattern Makers
Locked Out for Observing
Wash. Birthday.**

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—Tuesday, February 21, will be remembered by the pattern makers of the International Harvester Company's shop as the day of notice from the foreman that unless they worked on Washington's Birthday, February 22, they would be discharged.

The pattern makers of this city have heretofore respected the day of the birth of the "father of this country," and never before experienced any disastrous results.

A year ago the Harvester company pattern shop was running at practically full time, and Washington's Birthday was duly observed. Not so this year. Every one has undoubtedly experienced the depression in business all over the country, it being exceeded by local charitable societies and labor heads that fully 20,000 men in Milwaukee are unemployed. This is a matter of fact, was very noticeable at the Harvester pattern shop, since this firm was running with almost, or very near, half of their force in this particular department, which is every reason that credit should be given the boys who displayed a spark of American patriotism, sufficient to honor and respect the flag. This spirit resulted disastrously to those who remained loyal and stayed away from work. Some of these boys being among the audience at the Auditorium, where the Harvester band played patriotic hymns and national orators bringing back to the audience the great works and ambitions of George Washington.

The pattern makers reported for work as usual on Thursday morning and were met at the gate by the foreman, who sent a shop detective to the benches of the men and stood over them while they packed their tools, then tools and escorts were sent through the office, which, by the way, never has been an exit to the employees of the works. Here the tool kits were addressed to union headquarters by office help and shipped free of charge in shop automobiles.

MEETING HALLS.

Astoria Schuetzen Park
Broadway and Broadway av., Astoria, L. L. Largest and most beautiful Park in Greater N.Y. Tel. 213 Astoria. J. L. K. Pres.

Labor Lyceum 949 Willsborough Ave., Brooklyn.
Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Owned and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 5241 Willsborough.

Labor Temple 245-247 E. 84th St., New York.
Workers' Educational Association. Hall for Meetings, Entertainment and Balls. Telephone, 1060 70th.

Repeated efforts were made to secure a conference with the superintendent, Mr. H. A. Watermann, but the men could not get his ear. His secretary informed the representative.

Superintendent Hides.
The superintendent of the Harvester works, Mr. H. A. Watermann, was interviewed by the representative of the workers. He refused to discuss the matter, claiming that the company was not in a position to discuss the matter.

ARLINGTON HALL 1021 St. Marks place (18th st.), N. Y. Tel. 23 and 24.
Ave., elegant hall for balls and concerts, weddings and banquets; modern bowling alleys. A. Hollander, Prop.

George Stein's West End Park
Jamaica and Van Wyck av., Jamaica, L. I. Largest and most beautiful Picnic Grounds in Queensboro. Tel. 145 Jamaica.

Casino Hall Large Meeting Rooms for Clubs and Societies at low rates and best treatment.
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Commercial, Trades and Society Work.

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LITTLE HUNGARY 237 E. Houston St., N. Y. Tel. 23 and 24.
Hungarian cuisine; every evening concert; Hungarian Gypsy Band and Singers.

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DAIRY AND LUNCH ROOM
20 Rivington St., near Fourth St.

**Where to Buy
Your Books Cheap**
The Book Department of The New York Call was greatly enlarged lately. Like many other Call departments, it has undergone a great change. The old stock was given away as premiums. A new and more up-to-date stock of books on Socialism was put in. It is aimed to make the Book Department of The Call the clearing house for all party members and Socialist organizations in the East.

Special Discount to all Socialist Party Locals and Branches, so as to enable Socialist organizations to derive extra revenue from the sale of books.
Very low prices to individual comrades and sympathizers.

Write or call at once to
BOOK DEPARTMENT
THE NEW YORK CALL
400 PEARL ST., NEW YORK CITY
Book Catalog Mailed Upon Request.

**WEALTHY CAN SUE
TO GET SUNSHINE**

Poor Die in Darkness, Banker Howls at Wall Which Casts Shadow.

On the East Side and in other congested parts of New York thousands of women and children die every year for lack of sunshine and fresh air.

Not so among the rich. If one landlord puts up a wall which casts a shadow upon the residence of another a suit at law and much newspaper publicity follows.

William Proctor, a banker, who leases an apartment at 626 Fifth avenue, at the southwest corner of 51st street, applied to Justice Newburger, in Supreme Court, yesterday, for an injunction to restrain his landlord, the estate of Thomas R. A. Hall, from cutting off his light.

The Hall estate, which owns the apartment house, recently came into possession of the premises at 624 Fifth avenue, and is erecting a tall office building on the site.

Proctor, who lives on the eighth floor of the apartment house, says that when he leased his apartment he had been promised that the light would not be lessened. The new building on the south has already reached the level of his apartment.

Two of the windows in his apartment have been bricked up and the light of three other windows on that side is about to be cut off.

T. C. Ennever, counsel for the Hall estate, said that no promise had been made to Proctor as to the lot on the south; that the lot was worth more than \$600,000 and was too valuable to remain unproductive.

He offered to reduce Proctor's rent \$500 annually to repay him for the light already cut off. Proctor, he said, now pays \$9,500 a year. Justice Newburger reserved decision.

**ST. PAUL'S OFFICER
CALLED SMUGGLER**

Charged with smuggling three diamond rings into this country, William Rind, first officer of the American Line steamship St. Paul, was yesterday found guilty in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Hough.

Rind's defense was that he had worn the rings himself and had never offered them for sale.

C. A. Oakes, counsel for Rind, called Cuthbert Lucas, chief officer of the St. Paul, who identified one of the rings he had seen worn in Rind's neck scarf, and another as one Rind had worn on his finger.

Chief Officer Lucas said he had known Rind in the merchant marine service for twenty years and that his reputation was of the very best.

Rind took the stand and gave his version of the history of the three rings. One he bought over in Southampton eight months ago and used it for a scarf holder; another was bought by his wife, who gave it to him. As to the third ring in evidence he was not certain whether it was his or not.

**ILLINOIS SUFFRAGETTES
DEMAND THE BALLOT**

CHICAGO, March 7.—Five hundred champions of woman suffrage left Chicago today on a special train for Springfield to attack the state capital in force and demand the right of the ballot. The leaders plan to fly a "Votes for Women" flag beneath the Stars and Stripes on the statehouse dome.

"It looks like a sure victory," said Mrs. George W. Trout, president of the Chicago Political Equality League. "Most of the men will listen to reason, but there are some who are stubborn. We do not believe even the most stubborn can refuse to heed reason."

The local has thirty-two members and was organized in September, 1910.

The Local Socialist Club of Salem has organized an educational class for the discussion of economic questions touching upon Socialism, the review of Socialist books, literature, etc. Meetings are held in the Socialist headquarters, 199 Essex street, every Sunday at 3 p.m.

Some Comrade is usually appointed to prepare a paper or read an article on some phase of Socialism, and then the subject is given to the audience for discussion.

The Lynn, Danvers, Peabody and Beverly clubs have united with us, and the meetings are well attended, interesting and instructive.

Workmen's Circle Directory
BRANCH NO. 3, Ardmore Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at 8 1/2 o'clock at the corner of 1st and 2nd sts., Astoria, L. I. Meetings every Monday evening at 8 1/2 o'clock at 202 R. 9th st.

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**SOCIALIST NEWS
OF THE DAY**

**Small Ads That Will
Bring Big Results.**

Try an insertion in The Call, the most clearly read daily paper.

**Business Meetings
MANHATTAN AND BRONX.**

Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club.
The next regular meeting of the Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club will take place today at 8 p.m., at 112 East 104th street. Dr. A. Ingerman will lead the discussion. All are urged to attend.

Harlem Socialist Suffrage Club.
Every member of the Harlem Socialist Suffrage Club should be present tonight promptly at 8 o'clock at the Harlem Forum, 260 West 125th street (entrance on St. Nicholas avenue).

For with the dance and the Woman's Day meeting over, real propaganda work must be begun at once. Be prepared to inform the organizer on what evenings you can do house to house canvassing.

After business discussion will follow on "Woman Suffrage and War." Be prompt, and bring some friend with you. Outsiders are cordially invited.

Circle 26, Y. P. S. E.
The executive committee of Circle 26, Young People's Socialist Federation, will meet tonight at 112 East 104th street. As there is very important business to be transacted, all circle members will be allowed to participate.

Class in American History.
Registration for the East Side Extension Course of the Rand School in American History, given under the joint direction of Branch 2, of the Socialist party, and the Rand School, has already begun, according to Organizer Silver, of Branch 2.

This course will begin Sunday afternoon, March 12, 3 p.m., at 155 Clinton street, first floor, and the instructor will be Bartley J. Wright, teacher in the Rand School of Social Science. The members of Branch 2 are enthusiastic over the course, as they believe it will offer exceptional opportunities to both party members and others who are becoming citizens of the United States to gain a necessary knowledge of the country in whose politics they expect to take an active part.

Organizer Silver is present in the branch headquarters, 165 East Broadway, every evening, to register students. The cost of the course of twenty lessons is \$1.50, which may be paid in installments.

Bronx Mask Ball.
All Comrades, friends and sympathizers are invited to attend the mask ball given by the Comrades of the Bronx on Saturday, March 11, at Niblo's Garden, 170th street and 3d avenue, Bronx.

For many months the Comrades of the Bronx, especially those immediately connected with the Bronx Forum, have been working without interruption to make this affair in the Bronx a notable and successful one, and it can be done if our friends throughout the city make up their minds that it deserves their support.

Many valuable prizes will be awarded to the best costumes, and no expense has been spared in that direction. Dancing will continue till the early hours of the morning, and all those attending are assured a most delightful time.

Comrades desiring to attend may purchase tickets at the box office the night of the affair, or you may secure them any evening at the headquarters of the Bronx Forum, 1363 Fulton avenue, the Bronx.

Marx Anniversary Dinner.
A Karl Marx anniversary dinner will be given under the auspices of the Socialist Club at the Cafe Boulevard, Second avenue and 10th street, on Sunday, March 19, at 6:30 p.m. The after-dinner subject for discussion will be "What Socialism is (no fifty-seven varieties)." The opening speaker will be Herman Simpson, editor of The Call. Socialists and others interested please send early notice to the committee: Thomas Crimmins, 1452 Wilkins avenue, the Bronx, or to Moses Oppenheimer, 391 East 65th street, Manhattan. Price per cover, \$1.00.

The Washington Heights Forum.
Next Sunday evening Adolph Benvey will lecture upon "The Socialist Philosophy of Life and the Science of Education," at 555 West 182d street, near Broadway subway station. There will be music. All invited. Admission free.

BROOKLYN.
15th A. D.—At 187 Montrose avenue.
15th A. D., Branch 1—At 535 Graham avenue.

Brookville, Attention!
The 23d Assembly district organization of the Socialist party calls the attention of all Socialists and sym-

**Small Ads That Will
Bring Big Results.**

Try an insertion in The Call, the most clearly read daily paper.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund

- MORRISANIA—Sec. C. DeLaney, 428 E. 142d St., New York. Phs. H. 236.
- NEW YORK—Sec. J. P. Jones, 100 E. 75th St., New York. Phs. 234-235.
- BRONX—Sec. J. P. Jones, 100 E. 75th St., New York. Phs. 234-235.
- WILMINGTON—Sec. J. P. Jones, 100 E. 75th St., New York. Phs. 234-235.
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The Young People's Socialist Educational and Dramatic Club held a special meeting last Sunday for the purpose of deciding whether the club should purchase tents to be pitched at the seashore during the summer months for the recreation of its members.

Comrade Katherine Elmer opened the meeting and Comrade Foerster was elected chairman. After considerable discussion it was decided to abandon this plan, because the expense would be too great for some members who could, therefore, not enjoy themselves equally as well as those who could more easily afford it.

Brownsville for Peace.
William H. Short will speak on "Internationalism and Peace," Friday evening at the Knights of Pythias Temple, 122 Hopkinson avenue. Admission is 5 cents.

The May Day Celebration.
The following circular letter has been sent to labor and progressive organizations by the Socialist party of Kings county inviting them to take part in the May Day parade:

"Brothers and Fellow Workers—Almost from time immemorial the world has feted and honored its monarchs and warriors, but the great working class—those marvelous minds and hands that has made civilization possible—has been ignored except in a few states where our rulers have arrogantly permitted them to be shown in parades like a circus of some curious animals.

"As our class becomes more conscious of its dignity and power, however, it becomes more self-reliant and less subservient to its rulers and takes into its own hands the work and celebration of its members. Thus it is that Labor Day, May 1—labor's own day, not the exhibition of its masters—has become, like her economic and political organizations, international.

The celebration by the workers of all nations of this May Day holiday in honor of labor and of labor's heroes, marks the ever increasing solidarity and class consciousness of the world's workers, the end of class rule and the entry upon that period of brotherhood in which, national, race, sex and religious divisions shall be forever done away with and the workers come into possession of their own world.

"This in view the Socialist party calls upon your organization to join in this year's celebration and earnestly requests you to send two delegates to a May Day conference, to be held at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willsborough avenue, on Monday, March 20, 5 p.m., for the purpose of arranging for a monster May Day parade.

"Now, brothers, lend your support and make this a powerful demonstration; show our world that working class solidarity is increasing by leaps and bounds, and that the time is not far distant when labor is to come into its own.

"Yours for a united working class,"
SOCIALIST PARTY, KINGS COUNTY.
"P.S.—Usually these demonstrations are held on Saturday previous to May 1 if this day falls on a week day. This year it is on Monday. Kindly instruct your delegates as to what day it will be most convenient for your organization if you decide to take part."
E. LINDGREN, Organizer.

ASTORIA.
Local Astoria.
All Comrades are requested to attend tonight's meeting at Fessler's Hall. Business of importance will be transacted, to be followed by a discussion on "How to Celebrate the 1st of May."

NEW JERSEY.
Newark.
A regular meeting of the 2d and 7th Ward Branch will be held tonight at 124 Market street. Comrade George H. Strobel will be the speaker of the evening.

PATERSON.
The headquarters committee has arranged for a great masquerade ball to be held in Turn Hall on Friday night, March 24. A number of first-night prizes will be offered, and the committee is working diligently to make this affair the most successful one yet conducted by the local. The advance sale of tickets is very encouraging, but the Comrades must not lag, and they are urged to sell the tickets as fast as possible and then come back for more. Music will be furnished by Professor Franz Klein's Full Union Orchestra.

All the radical societies of Paterson have been invited, and those already communicated with have signified their intention to participate. All Comrades are requested to get a supply of tickets and "get on the job." Tickets can be secured from Ticket Agent Comrade Atkin, corner of River and Straight streets, or A. V. Alexander, 87 Main street, or Frank Hubschmitt, 184 Main street.

Classified Advertisements

Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results.
Try an insertion in The Call, the most clearly read daily paper.

Union and Society Directory.
The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 400 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

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Brotherhood of Machinery.
Headquarters 126 Park Row, N. Y. METROPOLITAN LODGE, No. 1, 17th Street, New York. Phs. 234-235.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 566.
Headquarters, 220 East 84th St., Manhattan. Meetings, 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 2500 Leona. Sec. J. J. Conroy.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA LOCAL NO. 487.
Headquarters, 220 East 84th St., Manhattan. Meetings, 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 2500 Leona. Sec. J. J. Conroy.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS LOCAL NO. 497.
Headquarters, 220 East 84th St., Manhattan. Meetings, 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 2500 Leona. Sec. J. J. Conroy.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS LOCAL NO. 521.
Headquarters, 220 East 84th St., Manhattan. Meetings, 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 2500 Leona. Sec. J. J. Conroy.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICAN WORKERS LOCAL NO. 104.
Headquarters, 220 East 84th St., Manhattan. Meetings, 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 2500 Leona. Sec. J. J. Conroy.

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UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West 60th.
AMSTERDAM AVE. 1600-1610, 12th floor. Tel. 234-235.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East 60th.
10TH ST. 207 W.—5 rooms, bath; double water; private hall; \$27; inducement.

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For One Year	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$5.00
For Six Months	1.00	2.00	2.50
For Three Months	.50	1.00	1.25
For One Month	.20	.40	.50

In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.
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VOL. 4. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8. NO. 67.

THE COURTS AND THE NEGRO QUESTION.

In the address which he delivered last Saturday before the Republican Club of this city, Professor W. E. B. Du Bois made two points of more than ordinary significance.

Among the Socialists of this country there is as yet considerable difference of opinion as to the relative importance of the various problems pressing for an immediate solution with which they are confronted. In fact, it is only very recently that American Socialists have begun to discuss seriously the problems of a peculiar and specific American nature, in the solution of which the experience of the European Socialists can aid us only indirectly. But whatever the ultimate decision of the party as to the relative importance of these problems, no one will deny that the negro question and the court question are of great importance.

Now, in his remarks before the Republican Club Professor Du Bois touched on both of these questions in a way clearly indicating that a new light is breaking, and that even outside the Socialist movement the currents of thought are being profoundly modified. And we believe that the Socialist propaganda is a most important factor in bringing about this profound change.

Our readers are sufficiently acquainted with the part the courts have been playing in the subjugation of the American working class. But the courts have played an equally important part in the disfranchisement of the negroes of the South.

In regard to the working class, the courts have assumed an exceedingly active role. They have annulled laws on the ground of "unconstitutionality." They have issued injunctions without number. They have prohibited and punished boycotts. They have prohibited and punished strikes.

But in regard to negro disfranchisement and discrimination, the role of the courts has been a passive one. The Constitution plainly prohibits distinctions on account of color or previous condition of servitude, and the anti-negro laws are plainly and unmistakably unconstitutional. But the courts, and particularly the United States Supreme Court, have evaded the issue whenever it was presented before them and have simply refused to pass upon it.

The intelligent negroes who are fighting for the rights of their race are naturally indignant at this plain case of evasion, this shameful surrender by the courts of the constitutionally guaranteed rights of the negroes. But Mr. Du Bois, judging from his remarks, is beginning to see that the ultimate solution of the negro problem cannot possibly be left to the courts. He said:

Permit me to say in beginning that a great deal of the discontent felt by Americans in regard to the administration of justice grows out of the fact that the people are imposing upon the courts a task for which they are not designed.

The courts, theoretically, are intended to arbitrate difficulties arising between individuals, yet we have come to calling upon them to decide the conflict between classes. The courts will never satisfactorily determine what are to be the rights of the working class or the negro until society at large has decided what those rights shall be. We have classes and we entertain ideas of what their respective privileges should be. And these ideas of the people as a whole regarding justice are not uniform, yet we still insist that the courts shall render decisions which will meet with our approval.

If the question before the court were simply one of justice between individuals the task would be an easy one, but a man enters court today to be tried and convicted according to the class he belongs to.

In other words, the American courts are exercising powers such as no courts of any other country are intrusted with. They are exercising political powers. Not the people, nor the legislature, nor the executive, but the courts have become the final depositories of political power, the ultimate arbiters of the destinies of the nation. And no question can be finally settled in accordance with the demands of the great majority of the American people until the people themselves resume the exercise of political power, until democracy is re-established in this country. It is most important that the workers, and particularly the Socialists, arrive at a clear understanding of this question. And it is highly encouraging to find that an enlightened representative of the colored population comprehends this question in all its gravity.

The second point that Mr. Du Bois has made with unusual clearness and emphasis refers to the nature of the so-called race conflict in the South. Is the negro being persecuted because of his color? In one sense, yes. His distinctive color makes it easy to single him out for persecution. But the cause underlying the entire persecution, is that racial or economic? Says Professor Du Bois:

You will often hear it said that the only race prejudice in the South today is to be found among the poor whites and the negroes. I emphatically object to that statement. It is true that the poor white people and the negroes are the immediate instruments of the race prejudice existing there, but they are not in themselves the real cause for its existence.

Every day the negro is improving in industrial skill and this brings him into sharp competition with the white working people. There at once arises a conflict between the two races, but it is not in its origin racial. It is economic and becomes racial only because the poor white people know that they can oppose the negro on racial grounds, and be backed up in their position by the rich classes and the courts.

The negro never enters a court in the South as a man, but always as a negro. He knows that individual virtues will not weigh in the court's decision. The natural result of this is that the negro has no faith in the courts.

If the negroes and the poor white people of the South are the ones among whom race prejudice seems most prevalent, it is only because the ignorant are always made the instruments of the prejudices and rivalries of the rich.

That is to say, the rich exploiters of the negro encourage andabet the persecution of the poor negroes by the poor whites in order to keep the negroes in a state of helpless fear and submission. And incidentally the white workers themselves are rendered helpless by this feud of the races. The persecuted negroes revenge themselves by playing the role of strikebreakers. "Divide and conquer!" has ever been the maxim of the ruling classes. And the ruling classes of the South have certainly succeeded in their object.

Let us hope that the white workers, and particularly the Socialists, will soon arrive at an understanding of these two all-important problems as clear and as thorough as that of this representative of the most enlightened elements of the colored population.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES

By PERIN.

The poor old man! Poor Samuel Gompers! He cannot understand why it is that he is belabored both by the Posts and the Socialists. He is so innocent that when he is attacked by both, by one for advocating trade unionism and by the other for catering to the capitalist class, he lumps them together as a common enemy and tritely remarks: "Truly politics make strange bedfellows!" He reminds one of that circus performer who tried to train a lion and a wolf to trot around the ring together and who, when they attacked each other while he still had one foot on the back of each, letting him fall to the ground, exclaimed: "How inconsiderate, that was not in the act at all!"

Poor old Gompers! The Posts and the Kirby's rail at him and the Civic Federation for even listening to labor's demands, and want the Civic Federation to cast out its labor members and come out honestly under its true colors. Mr. Socialist denounces the poor old man (and really it is becoming poor sport these days, he is so helpless) and claims that he and John Mitchell are traitors to their class. And yet he cannot see that by his very complaint that he is attacked and denounced by both sides he makes an unconscious admission that the interests of capital and labor are antagonistic to such a degree that there is no middle course, and that the thoughtful and honest members of both classes admit the inevitable struggle and foresee a fight to the death. And yet poor old Gompers wonders why both snap at him.

Poor old Gompers! His mainstay, John, has gone. John is wiser than Samuel. He knows that by getting out of the Civic Federation he may save one of his jobs, but that if he loses his membership in the United Mine Workers, he would soon be cast out of the capitalist federation for lack of usefulness. He took the wiser course. So Uncle John has gone and left poor old Grandpa Gompers with two unruly children on his hands, two children, capital and labor, who hate each other like hell and mean to have it out some day in spite of grandpa, behind his back, when he is dreaming of the good old days when children were obedient and docile, or if he tries to keep them apart these two bad boys will trip up old grandpa and finish their fight while he is still looking for his spectacles.

To use yet another figure, John has

been given his dose of castor oil and to all appearances, while it has rather nauseated him, it seems to have taken good effect and cleared his system of some of the things of which he has eaten, not wisely but too much. But poor old grandpa! He is getting old, and medicine does not act on old people as it should. It is to be feared that grandpa's constipation will continue until the poor old frame, worn by many a struggle to keep upright in the midst of trouble and disaster, will succumb, mourned only by the fat, greedy child who resembled him so, and to whom he was so good, that little fat, overfed, bad-tempered and gluttonous coward, young capital.

To the Posts and the Kirby's (and this in spite of the risk of being misunderstood) honor is due. They are men, and intelligent men. And they know how to fight and to fight in the last ditch. They come out in the open and say to organized labor, "Damn you! What is good for you is bad for me, and I am going to pound your head with a brick!" And they try to. We know where they stand and what their fighting ability is, and we should respect them for that. But, you see, they are comparatively young men, and they are intelligent men, and half-way honest.

But the Belmonts, the Carnegies, the Lows, the Elliots, the Hadleys, and things of that stripe, are not intelligent and are not in the least degree honest. They are not intelligent enough to see that the working class is educating itself to a point where it can be humbugged no longer, and they are not honest enough to refrain from trying to bribe the so-called leaders of organized labor to deliver organized labor into their treacherous hands. They have not the courage and intelligence to meet their intended victim in the open with a fair challenge to a trial of strength. No, they look for a Judas who will betray his master into their power, for not thirty pieces, but six thousand pieces, and they failed.

The alignment of forces is taking place faster than many of us foresaw. The recruiting goes on steadily day by day. Organization and discipline are being perfected. Colors are being unfolded. On one side the yellow banner of gold and greed, and on the other the blazing red of universal human brotherhood. There can be no neutrals. "He who is not with us is against us," and those who try to be neutral take an exceptional risk of being shot in the back, and dying ignominiously.

So grandpa, it looks like a thunder-storm, please get under shelter before it breaks, for you have no umbrella, and you run a great risk of catching a good cold wetting and even of being struck by lightning out of that smiling sky which just a while ago looked so summery and clear.

"THE CHASM"

By BERTHA W. HOWE.

The hope of America lies not in Carnegie peace foundations, in Rockefeller experimental institutes, nor in welfare associations organized by the rich. It lies in the Walt Bradfields of the working class, who, from the necessity of economic pressure, "have had to make things out."

"We are up against hard facts that can't be Christian-Science'd out of existence," he says. "Nietzsche talks about the splendid tension of the human spirit resulting from the effort of Europe to throw off ecclesiasticism. That tension's nothing to ours—our efforts to throw off the yoke of economic slavery. There's the real splendor of the human spirit in our time."

Bradfield was a gardener in the conservatories of Dave Moulton, millionaire plow manufacturer of Moline, Ill. He was talking to the cultured daughter of the house, brilliant and unruly, "having but little sense as yet," he told her, and belonging to the "muddle-headed class." To his thought about the real splendor of the human spirit in our time, he added: "We who have borne the burden of the world—did you think we would not grow strong? When we had to think ourselves out of our false view of life or perish, did you suppose we wouldn't learn to think? We were forced to forge intellectual weapons for your overthrow or be ground out of existence. Naturally, we forged them. . . . For the first time since the communes of savagery the economic basis of life shall be right—and with our power enlarged from stone ax to steam hammer. . . . Our power, mind you. Not Dave Moulton's, and not yours!"

The author of "The Chasm," George Cram Cook, has produced an intensely interesting, well written novel, and the modern class struggle is the theme. The fascinating love story running through it is a triangular one, conventional only in the fact that no statute is broken. A Russian count makes the third person, and serves to shift the scene of the last half of the book to the land of the czar. Mr. Cook's story, from the point of view of plot, action, witty conversation, and dramatic situations is all that any reader of "good stories" could ask for. Needless to say, the fact that for his motif he has taken the Marxian theory of social evolution; that the play of wits is across the chasm between bourgeoisie and proletariat, and between hereditary aristocrat and both the others; and that

the drama works itself out through the medium of the class struggle, called by its own name, only adds to the thrilling interest of the story.

Not a false note is struck in any of the discussions of Socialist theory or its applications, with which the book is replete.

Incidentally, the theory of the development of a super-race from the human race, one biologically so different that the offspring of a cross between them will not be able to reproduce, is brought up and fully discussed. Naturally, it was the Russian count who introduced it. The theory was too useful to him and his class, to be overlooked.

The scene changes to Russia, and there the opposing interests of the capitalist class and the workers assume an exaggerated form. Most of the population are as yet peasants, and most of the capitalists "land capitalists." A nation of peasants, taxed down to the last kopeck and tied to the land by poverty, means illiteracy, superstition and provincialism. It means, too, unlimited opportunity, amounting almost to excuse, for unscrupulous and cruel exploitation.

The result is that if one lives in Russia he must be either a bureaucrat, or a patient beast, or a revolutionist. If you own any property you have to stand in with the government and wink at all its doings, or lose property and liberty, too. If you are a patient, driven beast (and are practical) you will remain one, for it costs less blood and anguish.

But if you should become a revolutionist—perhaps because you have seen some of your friends taken away to Siberia, or suffer a worse fate in Russian prisons, or perhaps just because you would rather die than not cry out against the inhuman brutishness of a Cossack and spy-served autocracy—if you should by any chance become a revolutionist, you wouldn't be the kind that "doesn't work much at it." That kind is not produced in Russia! You would live only for the revolution; you would order all your affairs with reference to it; you would die for it if you could not serve it better by living; you would even learn to be calm for it.

The intelligent ones—the teachers, the leaders, the brave, unselfish heroes—it is they who are picked off for Siberia and the torture chambers. They lift their heads like too early blossoms from a cold, sodden bed of earth, and are frozen stiff and black by the pitiless frost of Russian officialdom. Others blossom, only for the same fate. Still the source is not exhausted. The

HELPING THE BLIND

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

One of the measures James H. Maurer, Pennsylvania's Socialist state legislator, proposes is a pension for the blind.

It is the aim of the bill to have the state pay enough to the blind to make it unnecessary for them to beg on the streets.

The bill should pass. Pennsylvania is one of the richest commonwealths in the union, and the least it can do is to take care of its afflicted people.

It is only because the old party representatives have not been representatives of the people that such a pension has to be asked for at this late date. For surely the blind are not responsible for being born in darkness and for having to go their way through life afflicted with the worst of afflictions.

Only because Pennsylvania, like the rest of the world, has been money-mad and crushed the weak and frail, have the blind been left to a hapless fate. We deny that we are fully civilized when we permit these unfortunate creatures to peddle small merchandise, in all sorts of weather, to keep alive.

We shall never do our full duty to the blind until we give them every opportunity enjoyed by any one to learn of the beauty about us; to understand what in art and literature and music has been brought down to us; to be given the best there is.

We shall not be really civilized until we administer to the very least and lowest. But we must not expect too much from the state and nation at this time. Yet, surely it is not too much to expect that those who are without eyes to see be not required to grope their way alone in darkness to death.

The state should extend to them, only as we grow more humane, as the new social consciousness becomes part of us, will we discharge our obligation in full to the blind and to all afflicted.

At a meeting held by the Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interests of the Blind, Miss Helen Keller said the following, which was very much to the point:

"Our worst foes are ignorance, poverty and the unconscious cruelty of our commercial society. These are the causes of much blindness; these are the enemies which destroy the sight of little children and workmen, and undermine the health of mankind. So long as these enemies remain unvanquished, so long will there be blind and crippled men and women."

The great number of the blind today is due to conditions of labor and housing. To pension the blind is first aid to those already injured. To try to stamp out blindness in future generations is our bounden duty to the children brought into the world.

Of course, we know there are state institutions maintained for the blind, either workhouses or rest places. But that is not enough. That is really trying to be rid of our unfortunates in the easiest way. We wonder that the eminent gentlemen who are forever complaining about Socialism destroying the home, do not bend a little of their energy toward saving the blind in their homes.

In this, as in every instance, it is the Socialist who is really concerned in making it possible for the masses of the people to have homes.

In several states, the blind are already pensioned. We hope Pennsylvania will fall in line. Pennsylvania is big enough and prosperous enough to do this. It should really take the lead in legislation for the poor and enfeebled. It should take the lead in labor legislation.

For it is our foremost industrial state. Sooner or later it will forge to the front in this direction. But it may take a Socialist administration to work the change.

EARNEST THOUGHTS.

By Abby Hedge Coryell.

There's a heap of woe and worry,
There's a lot of pain and fear,
But there's a wondrous joy and hope
as compensation!

All the worry and the rushing,
All the struggle that is rife,
Do not hurt us when it's kindly emulation.

'Tis the bitterness and envy,
'Tis the crushing and the strife,
They're what hurt the souls of men
in their relations.

Let us struggle then, my comrades,
To keep free our hearts and brains,
From this deadly blight of envious competition!

Let us cast aside all fetters,
Leave our souls completely free,
Then we'll do away with selfish calculations!

cold, sodden bed begins to warm a little, but only a little, while the frost grows more biting. The endless, discouraging work for Russian freedom does, indeed, seem to be

"The age-long travail of a cause that lies
Still-born at last on History's cold lap."

But the revolutionists cannot be made to believe that. The vision which they see of the future they pass on as a divine spark from soul to soul. In "The Chasm" you can see it kindle in hitherto indifferent hearts, even while you see it cruelly snuffed out with the lives of others. Thus do the grinding edges of these two great forces crush and tear whatever comes between them.

The book bears on its cover the design of the arm-and-torch of Socialism, printed squarely across the face of the Russian imperial coat-of-arms! Let that "epater les bourgeois" as Marion put it; let that shock them, knock their feet from under them!

If you can afford to spend the necessary dollar and a quarter, by all means buy the book; take your fill of it (only don't begin it after supper, or you will spend a sleepless night), and then start it on its rounds. You can do no better act, either for Socialism or your friends.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

REAL WORK.

Editor of The Call:

It is four months since Comrade Berger was elected to Congress. The Sixty-second Congress will meet in April, when Comrade Berger will take his seat. His task will be very difficult and will require not only thorough knowledge of party principles, but great tact in meeting present day problems, not all of which are important to the working class but on which he will have to take a stand. Our party is fortunate in that our first and only congressman is a skilled tactician and also well versed in party principles. Still it seems to me that our party, that is, the national committee and national executive, have failed to grasp the situation. They should have met and appointed a committee to consider the party's attitude on various matters that are coming up at the next Congress, and especially as to what specific measures he should introduce on behalf of the working class. There is plenty of work ahead, and if we do not bring about legislation we can at least put the other parties on record and point to labor, organized and unorganized, who is its real representative. It is not too late yet to do something and to strengthen the hands of Comrade Berger. Let the party assume responsibility for the measures he introduces. There is work ahead of the real kind. Will our national committees wake up?

L. A. MALKIEL.
New York, March 6, 1911.

THE WALLING CASE.

Editor of The Call:

I must share the surprise of Comrades Craig and Frank that you did not give somewhat more attention to the recent suit against me. The facts brought out, as the judge and jury testified, were of a most commonplace and uninteresting character. But the absolutely unfounded accusations made against me and the attention paid to them in the capitalist press did give the case a certain human interest and public importance.

I protest with all my strength that this was not merely the usual asinine breach of promise suit. The great point made against me was that the alleged promise was aggravated by seduction.

Seduction is a crime under the capitalist statutes and ought to be under Socialism. I was, therefore, accused of a crime outlawed only by the statute of limitations. The only evidence of the alleged crime was the statement of that woman who swore to a score of contradictions on the stand, and whose dishonesty being a material point, was proven to the satisfaction of the jury.

Such a story as this might be rigged up against almost any Socialist who has a little money and wrote—not love letters—but any letters to a woman in his youth.

Most of all I protest against the awkward and mistaken friendliness of Mr. Tridon. The only "silly gush" and "silly love rot" was in her letters or in the headlines of the yellowest of the capitalist papers. The letters are in evidence. Let Mr. Tridon produce the love rot.

I believe The Call made an entirely excusable mistake in not showing in a few words—from the court room evidence:

1. How the woman and each of her witnesses broke down immediately and absolutely on cross-examination.
 2. How other witnesses showed the complete falsehood of her story.
 3. That my letters contained neither promises nor any kind of love.
 4. That her letters acknowledged over and over again that I had never harmed a hair of her head.
- WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.
N. Y., March 7, 1911.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

Editor of The Call:

The letter in today's Call asking "Why is it that The Call has been asked several times of late to taboo the subject of religion?" and signed by Bertha W. Howe, is so extreme in its claim that Socialism and religion are irreconcilable as to challenge a reply from any one who believes in the essential unity of human culture.

Not even the synthesizer of modern science, Herbert Spencer, ever claimed that scientific culture and religious faith could co-exist in the same mind. In his "First Principle," Spencer shows that the antagonism between science and religion is due to the encroachments which each sphere attempts to make upon the other, and the result of the struggle between laboratory and church is to make more distinct the boundaries of each. In his treatise on education, Spencer recommends a scientific education because of its religious influence.

Now the theory of economic determinism is an epoch-making discovery in the progress of mankind and it explains a great many things, but it would be too much to say that it explains everything in human existence. It may account for social consciousness, but will it explain satisfactorily what consciousness is? The English scientist, Tyndall, said that he could give no satisfactory explanation.

The theory of economic determinism will explain the social consciousness of the English people in the Elizabethan era by showing the economic structure of society in the sixteenth century, but will it be able to trace a connection between that society and the thought content of Hamlet? Will it give a materialistic interpretation to that manifestation of the human spirit which creates and understands Hamlet?

Let us discriminate. Churches, creeds, dogmas and synagogues are not religion. Sometimes they misrepresent religion. When they defend social injustice and class exploitation, and seek to justify the iniquities of the dominant class, we must do

battle with them. It is only when that the church has a mission, when it is in the war for the liberation of mankind. Clergymen are to be judged on the economic motive that moves them, not on the rest of us. But the church is in a religion. And thank God for that!

J. H. HERRNSTEIN
New York, March 2, 1911.

[Considering the ample data at disposal concerning English and American society in the age of Shakespeare, a competent historian of the period most certainly should be able to explain the psychology of Hamlet in terms of the English and European psychology of his time. Ecclesiastes and Schopenhauer, not Hamlet!—Ed. The Call.]

OPPOSES DISCUSSION OF RELIGION.

Editor of The Call:

For the sake of Socialism, and in aid on the religious discussion, we have allowed to get away from in your "Letters to the Editor," a more letter like that signed by W. Howe, in the issue of March 2, men who have been voting the Socialist ticket for years, will give in despair. If I were a capitalist beneficiary or politician I would buy that letter duplicated, or better yet buy a tremendous edition of The Call to show it was authentic and tribute it to every church and religious order in the country. The result would be that Socialism would be sidetracked probably forever, at least until long after our five-year term of coming on like an express train as the result of conditions of the tireless labors of earnest men and women.

That letter, properly distributed and the one, by John W. Walling, advocating violent attack on persons, would be the best weapon the Socialist could desire to kill Socialism. We all know how every word and said or done by a Socialist, or professing to be, is instantly twisted to reflect the thought or conduct of the whole movement. What ammunition this will give hard pressed Socialism!

You say you are not responsible for those readers who seek to turn a Socialist newspaper into an atheistic one. Nobody outside the movement knows whether they are leaders, just individuals pressing their individual opinions upon a whole party. If they wish to air their unbelief, they are plenty of atheist publications yawning for them. But you, Comrade Editor, are an authorized mouthpiece of the party and you allow things to appear, matter far removed from Socialism, to appear under cover of Socialism and it becomes official once.

The Call has grown to be too big a paper to further allow anything that is sent in to be printed without scrutiny, and, if necessary, rejection. Would you, for instance, permit a demand that Socialism must not be religion? I doubt it. If the editorial staff of The Call holds many such thinkers they have no right to use the paper to air such views; their duty is to expound and urge Socialism all the time, and nothing else. Do you know that this letter was "planted" on you to give ammunition to our common enemy? The Call has reached the commanding position where it is time to look closely at everything and not allow its pages to be used by whom? A small minority, I'll venture to assert, if the truth be known.

Pol the party, if necessary, or if the majority votes for a support of atheism as a principle of our movement, and the movement, so pieces on the rocks. Religion is not forced on a people like capitalism. Men fought for religious freedom. Bertha Howe and J. W. Walling, like others of this generation, may not remember this and be willing to drop that which others fought to have. But although this generation appears on the surface irreligious, any one try to force atheism on those who propose, and see how speedily they will go against a stone wall. Are we going to let them take the Socialist movement up against the wall in the same crash?

As an enrolled member of the party, a supporter of The Call by subscription and paid up pledge, and other work, I demand that this give over valuable space which should be devoted to expounding Socialism, be stopped, or else take your subscription and call The Call "Devoted to the interests of the Atheists." The kind letter I like to read is in the number by the little working girl, Miss Sedo, who was attracted by that and found light in your pages. It must have been in the news, editorial and party affairs pages, in the disgraceful family fight that have gone on in the last three numbers. What hope can she see quarrels about religion and whether food or doctors kill fastest?

One suggestion as a new member: The capitalist newspapers are so plenty of discontent with no remedy. Conversations with every one around us keep us informed something must be changed in this world becomes tolerable. Not leave that to the news and editorial column—the agitation of content—and then devote space of editorial page, a three-column daily or every other day, under such caption as "Socialism Call This?" And there, take up in language, not too burdened with scientific words, what Socialism is, with each of the daily phases of life and this industry, suffering, life, health, illness, old age, something "clear-out," to the "without editorializing something" will catch the new readers' eyes. Persons like Miss Sedo looking for something which will make an ordinary reader who has casually read The Call exclaim: "What can do that? Then I am for Socialism!" Let that be your motto, carry to millions of those who are supposed, against religion, the free thinkers—Ed. The Call.

WALTER A. SINGMASTER
New York, March 2, 1911.

[Miss Sedo has been attracted to The Call as it is. Comrade Walling also forgets that the letters of W. Howe and John W. Walling, replies to letters by religious editors, our editorial experience has led us to us that it is the religious are always belligerent and we are, searching—for atheism, supposed, against religion, the free thinkers—Ed. The Call.]