

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

FAIR AND WARMER.

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BRUTAL PAPER BOX BOSS IS ARRESTED

Charged With Slashing Nose of Striker--Thugs Are Still Active.

Aba Golub, a member of the firm of H. Golub & Son, paper box manufacturers, of 146 Wooster street, was arrested on a warrant late yesterday afternoon on the charge of slashing the nose of J. Grauber, a striker, who was on picket duty, near the shop on Tuesday. Golub will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morning, and an attempt will be made to have him held for the grand jury.

Golub, the strikers say, was arrested last week, and held in \$1,000 bail to keep the peace for one year, and the union will demand that he pay the \$1,000, which he forfeited by breaking the parole. Grauber, the striker whose nose Golub slashed, is in a critical condition, and it is feared that he will have to lose a part of his nose.

It looks as if the promise made by Mayor Gaynor to the committee from the striking box makers that he would clear the thugs out of the neighborhood where the paper box shops are located, was nothing more than a promise.

The thugs continued to terrorize the strikers all day yesterday, and pickets could not go near the shops. A stranger, who took the part of a girl striker who was being assaulted by thugs, was badly beaten up, and is now under the care of a physician.

Striker Badly Beaten.

Nathan Block, a striker, was badly beaten while passing the Arrow paper shop, 288 Bowery, and was attended by Dr. S. Feldman, 5 Attorney street. Block had a contusion on his forehead, which he received from a thug. The American girls employed by the Arrow company walked out yesterday and joined the strikers.

The girls said that they could no longer stand the way the strikers have been treated by the plug-uglies, and as they struck, although not called upon to do so by the union. The strikers condemned the "Little Father" for not fulfilling the promise he made to their committee.

Taft Will Pardon Walsh and Morse

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Charles W. Morse, the former New York banker, and John R. Walsh, of Chicago, two of the most prominent men ever put behind the bars of a federal prison, will possibly know within a week whether the pardoning power of the government is to be exercised in their behalf.

Tomorrow afternoon General Wickham will send to the White House the brief and recommendation to the President he has made in each case. The President may take the papers with him to Augusta, although he has let it be known that the trip South is to be for rest and pleasure only.

What the Attorney General's recommendations are has not been made known, but it is understood that the Attorney General thinks a measure of "executive clemency" might well be resorted to in either case.

Great influence has been exerted in behalf of both men.

Wisacre's Views on Woman's Duties

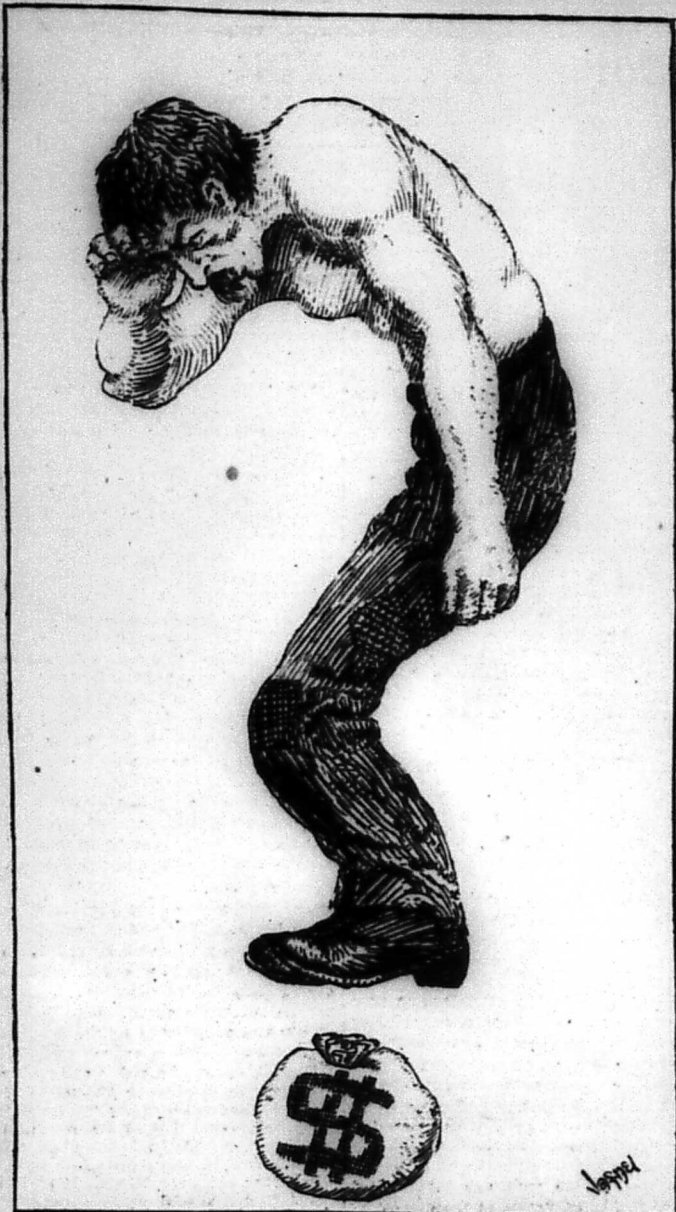
ALBANY, March 8.—Attorney General Carmody today gave opinions on questions of public interest, including one that women are not eligible to the office of school directors. A married woman, he holds, may vote upon the proposition to provide for the extension of village water works where she owns property, assessed upon the last preceding assessment, but her husband may not vote unless he also owns property. Private hospitals incorporated under the business corporation law do not require the approval of the state board of charities under the attorney general's ruling.

A statute is superseded by a subsequent act of the same legislature, he holds, notwithstanding the fact that the prior act was to take effect on the terms, subsequent to the enactment of the later act.

Passionate Political Interest in Michigan

WYOMING, Mich., March 8.—Woodhull township, Shiawassee county, established a record in the recent judicial history when not a single ballot was cast in the election of Judge S. S. Miner as the Democratic candidate. L. E. Howlett, of Howlett, was the circuit judge.

At the closing time the pages of the books were without names.



THE INFERNAL QUESTION.

MAYOR GAYNOR HANDS SLAP TO SOCIALIST

Gives Advice and Denounces Challenge as Too "Strident."

The following lecture was given out to the reporters at City Hall yesterday as the reply of Mayor Gaynor to a letter from T. N. Fall, a Brooklyn Socialist, in which Fall is said to have challenged the Mayor to a debate on Socialism, Fall's challenge having arisen out of Gaynor's recent remarks on the red flag:

"Your letter challenging me to a debate with you on Socialism is at hand. The mere fact that you make the challenge is probably proof positive that you are not fit to make such a debate. People who want to force things down the mental throats of others do their own cause more harm than good. Did you ever read that part of Benjamin Franklin's autobiography in which he says that experience had taught him that the way to convince another is to state your case moderately and accurately, and then scratch your head, or shake a little, and say that is the way it seems to you, but that of course you may be mistaken about it; which causes your listener to receive what you say, and as like as not, turn about and try to convince you of it, since you are in doubt; but if you go at him with a tone of positiveness and arrogance you only make an opponent of him."

"I wrote this to you in the hope that it may make you stop long enough to think that possibly you are not so infallible as you think you are. You compliment me because I know the meaning of the red flag of the Socialists, and stated it in my message to the Board of Aldermen. It is just possible that I have done more to make the people of New York understand the meaning of your red flag and of Socialism than all that you have ever said with a strident voice. If you wish to be a teacher, just read the passage I have mentioned from Franklin, and cool off a whole lot."

SCABS FINED FOR ASSAULT

Striking carpenters got some satisfaction in the night court last night. Three of their pickets, Hyman Mazer, Hyman Freeman and Aron Reznick, were assaulted by a number of scabs as they were picketing a shop at 33d street and Eighth avenue. One of the scabs was caught and placed under arrest. In the night court he was fined \$10.

PRESIDENT DAVILA WILL RESIGN SOON

Succeeded by Dr. Francisco Beltran --- Terms Are Read to Troops.

TEGUCIGALPA, Mexico, March 8.—Saturday or Monday will see Davila's resignation and the inauguration of Dr. Francisco Beltran. The congress has accepted the outcome of peace negotiations and elected Dr. Beltran premier designate. Accession to power is automatic upon the resignation of Davila.

Rafael Lopez Gutierrez is second designate, who would succeed to the presidency should Beltran die in office. Dr. Beltran will leave Puerto Cortez for the capital toward the end of the week. He will be accompanied by the peace negotiator and probably General Bonilla, who will come from Ceiba.

Terms of the agreement were read to the troops yesterday. Bonilla is not yet in good health. He was not strong enough with his advanced years for the campaign, and he was not strong enough to fight very stubbornly for the provisional presidency. It will be a different story in October when he is well again, his partisans say.

INCREASE FOR TRAINMEN.

CHICAGO, March 8.—All engine-men and trainmen on the Washburn road have been granted an increase approximating 10 per cent.

SOCIALIST PARTY DEMANDS THAT U. S. KEEP HANDS OFF MEXICO

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Socialist party of New York last night, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted with the recommendation that they be sent to the central committee for adoption and transmission to the proper authorities:

MADERO DOES NOT FEAR INTERVENTION

May Mean Success and Still Protect "Property Rights" and Exploitation.

By LOUIS DUCHEZ.

The Madero type of revolutionists in Mexico have lined up with the United States government to put down the rebellion across the border, which has been growing too large for them to control.

That is the impression I got in an interview with Gustavo A. Madero, brother of the leader of the revolution in Mexico and Diaz's opponent, yesterday afternoon, in the Hotel Astor. Gustavo Madero returned from Paris last Friday, and he is again in New York in the interest of the Mexican uprising.

When the revolution broke out in Mexico it was believed by Madero and the capitalists connected with him that they would be able to rally the discontented elements of Mexico simply to oust Diaz, do away with the more brutal phases of his rule, get national control, and still protect the exploiting interests. But the revolution grew too big. Among its most militant leaders were Socialists who would not be satisfied with a change of rulers merely, and they told Madero so.

Realizing this, and in view of the remarkable progress that the revolutionary forces have been making, Madero has begun to think that after Diaz has been overthrown, the revolutionists would not choose him, but a more radical man, as their president. He has come to the conclusion that it would be better for himself, as a millionaire, and his capitalist allies, who have been exploiting the revolutionary sentiment in Mexico, if the United States government would step in and declare "peace," even perhaps, appointing a provisional governor until an "honest" election will be held. Then he would become the rightful successor of Diaz.

I asked Madero, in the event of Diaz's death, which may occur at any time, as he is weak and feeble, the United States would step in and put down the present revolution with a view to giving an opportunity for an "honest" election, if he would be against it. He said he would not. In fact, he seems to think that would be the best thing from the standpoint of the success of his brother.

As it is if the Socialistic elements get control of the government Madero will be ousted. His attitude toward several Socialist advocates in the ranks of the revolutionists already has given an indication what he will do to them once he gets in power.

Gustavo Madero yesterday was very much stirred up over the exposure of his brother in the columns of The Call last Tuesday. He seems to put more importance on it than if a similar exposure appeared in a capitalist paper. And well he may.

It seems that while the opponent of Diaz has been doing all in his power to utilize the revolutionary enthusiasm of the Socialists within the ranks of the insurrecto force, he has been resorting to every underhanded method to keep them from gaining places of prestige in the uprising. He wants their efforts, but their Socialism, no. That is why his brother, who is doubtless securing capital to finance the revolution here, and at the same time assuring those who have money to invest in Mexico, that they needn't fear the Socialistic spirit among the rebels, is alarmed.

Madero, above all else, is anxious to convey the assurance that his brother is first, last and always ready to defend property rights and exploitation in Mexico. His brother does not conceal this fact.

Gustavo Madero is not at all alarmed at the action of the United States government in rushing troops to the border.

I asked him how long he thought it would be until the Diaz regime would go down, and he made a positive statement that it would not last more than thirty days longer.

Whereas It is evident that our border officials are harassing and persecuting persons in sympathy with the Mexican revolutionists, while siding with the Diaz government to the extent of allowing it to move its troops across our border with the tacit consent of our State and War departments; and

Whereas, it is further evident from the sudden massing of United States forces on our Southern border that our national government is preparing to arbitrarily intimidate and interfere in the conflict, in the behalf of capitalist interests here and abroad, and regardless of American public sentiment; and

Whereas we, as citizens of the United States, are conscious of our revolutionary traditions of justice to and sympathy with the oppressed of

REFUGEE IS HELD FOR DEPORTATION

Russian Revolutionist, Detained at Ellis Island, Appeals to Washington.

Simon O. Pollock will today take up the case of John Oja, a Russian political refugee, who is held at Ellis Island for deportation and who has appealed to the Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington.

Oja alleges he was forced to flee from Russia because of his activity as a revolutionary and deportation may mean death at the hands of the czar's minions.

Oja comes from the province of Esthonia. He got into trouble with the police, he says, for distributing revolutionary literature among soldiers.

Near his home in Russia, Oja says, there is a garrison. To the soldiers of this garrison he distributed literature which displeased the authorities. Then he received the warning to leave the country or be sent to Siberia. Fleeing to Finland, he made his way to the Finnish coast, and thence to Glasgow, where he took passage on the Caledonia for New York.

He landed in New York a week ago with the steamship Caledonia. His case, however, did not come to the attention of the Russian revolutionists in New York until yesterday.

ASSEMBLY PASSES COLD STORAGE BILL

ALBANY, March 8.—After a three hours' debate the assembly today passed by a vote of 101 to 35 the bill of Assemblyman Brennan (Dem., Kings), regulating the cold storage of foods. The bill applies to any article of food used by man or beast except fruits and vegetables.

It makes it unlawful for any person or corporation engaged in the business of cold storage warehousemen or in the business of refrigerating or who own, control or lease any cold storage or refrigerating plants to receive, nor shall any person place, any kind of food unless the food or the package containing the same is branded, stamped or marked in some conspicuous place with the day, month and year when the same is received for storage or refrigerating, and it shall be unlawful to receive any kind of food which has been kept in cold storage without the state, unless at the time of such receipt it is branded, stamped or marked with the day, month or year when it was placed in cold storage in such other state.

RIDDING INTERIOR DEPT. OF ITS BURDENS

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Practically every official in the Department of the Interior who sided with Secretary Ballinger in the congressional investigation of the conservation controversy probably will have retired, it was said today, shortly after Walter L. Fisher, the new Secretary, assumes office.

ENORMOUS "EARNINGS" OF TOBACCO TRUST

The retiring board of directors of the American Tobacco Company was re-elected yesterday. The reports for the year ended December 31 last show sales amounting to \$102,441,392; net earnings after deducting charges and expenses, \$14,469,522; profit and loss surplus, \$61,112,992.

YOUNGSTER AT PLAY IS BURNED TO DEATH

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 8.—Matthew Fox, Jr., four years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Fox, of Steiner place, was burned to death this afternoon at the home of the parents. The child was playing about the kitchen stove with paper, which the mother was in the back yard. When she returned he was enveloped in flames. Wrapping a rug about him, Mrs. Fox summoned a physician.

It was of no avail, as the boy died within half an hour.

EXTRA! CANNON SPURNS \$500! WASHINGTON, March 8.—"Five hundred dollars a night for 100 nights" was the substance of an offer to Speaker Cannon for a lecture tour through the West.

PEOPLE PAYING FOR MEXICAN WAR GAME

ROOSEVELT LEAVES FOR CIRCLE SWING

Theodore Roosevelt left New York yesterday for "a swing around the circle," which will include the South, Southwest, to the Pacific coast, thence to the Northwest, and back East by way of Chicago. He claims that the motive for the trip is to thank the states individually for sending him to the White House. Teddy was unaccompanied when he left from the new Pennsylvania railroad terminal, save for his secretary. He expects to be back in the city, and in his editorial chair at the Outlook offices April 16.

Roosevelt refused to say anything regarding the rushing of troops to the Mexican border, and said with his grin, that he knew nothing about the situation in Diaz's nation.

Wisacre hinted that if Roosevelt knows nothing about the sending of the troops, then Morgan knows nothing. The "only living ex-President," as Park row papers fondly dub him, said nothing about Ballinger's dismissal from the cabinet. In fact, he said nothing at all.

SUES FOR PRICE OF HOPE DIAMOND

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Suit was instituted here today against Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. McLean, probably the wealthiest couple in Washington, by Cartier & Co., the New York jewelers, to recover \$180,000, the price of the celebrated Hope diamond, which it was announced some time ago had been purchased by the McLeans.

Although it was announced at the time of purchase that the diamond had changed hands for \$300,000, it appears from the suit filed against the McLeans today by Brandenburg & Brandenburg, of this city, that the actual price agreed upon was \$150,000. Of this \$26,000 was to be canceled by Mrs. McLean turning over to Cartier some of the jewels in her possession. The rest was to be paid in installments. It seems that none of the agreed sum has been paid and, therefore, suit has been brought.

Edward B. McLean is the son of John R. McLean, the capitalist owner of the Washington Gas Light Company, the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Washington Post and other properties. Mrs. McLean is the daughter of the late Thomas F. Walsh.

LABOR MARKET GLUTTED; DEPORT MACEDONIANS

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Thirty debarred Macedonian aliens, who arrived here on February 24, on the North German Lloyd liner Frankfurt from Bremen, were sent to Baltimore today and put on board the steamship Main of the same line, to be returned to Bremen.

The Macedonians came here with the intention of working in slaughter houses in Indianapolis, but Commissioner Rodgers of the immigration bureau, after an investigation, found that the labor market in that city was overcrowded and refused to allow the aliens to land.

Their cases were appealed, but the courts sustained the verdict of the commissioner and ordered that they be deported.

Masses Not Supposed to Know Their Own Business.

MORGAN'S AFFAIR

Move Will Save Dividends and May Rouse Flagging War Spirit Among People.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS. Two hundred rounds of ball ammunition issued per man. All leaves of absence indefinitely suspended.

Unprecedented haste and secrecy in preparing for "maneuvers." No Congressional appropriation for "maneuvers" available.

Quartermasters and commissary officers ordered to buy supplies without time limit.

Coast artillery drawn upon to reinforce infantry regiments.

Army transports unused and unfit for sea duty ordered into commission.

President Diaz reported to be in serious physical condition, with death imminent.

President reports that England and Germany have suggested American intervention in Mexican revolution.

American interests in Mexico now amount to \$1,500,000,000.

(Special to The Call.) WASHINGTON, March 8.—The tide on the War Department went down with a bang late yesterday when the order was given for the mobilization of a fourth of the American army on the Mexican border, and it has not been lifted yet.

But inasmuch as the attitude of the administration, whether verbose or mum, is always designed to deceive the public, an official statement would be of negative value if made.

The fact is understood and admitted in private by every one that the American army is going to the Mexican border, if not farther, to prevent a depreciation in value of the enormous investments of American capital in that unhappy land. That is the primary reason for the war move, but there are other motives.

The rumor became more and more persistent today that a tip to Japan is intended in the sudden army and navy movement, ordered by the War Department yesterday. Japan is desirous of obtaining a naval base in the Western Hemisphere, and is known to have cast covetous eyes on Magdalena bay, on the west coast of Mexico. It is even stated that negotiations were already under way looking to the transfer of this naval base to Japan when the Washington authorities determined to mobilize the army within striking distance of Mexico.

Military "experts" also point out that even if the whole move against Mexico turns out a bluff the War Department will be in a position to break up the mobilization at San Antonio gradually, and to shift the entire army over onto the Pacific coast without giving Japan direct reasons for entering a protest.

Morgan is Desperate. Yesterday the report was widely circulated and pretty generally believed that English and German capitalists with big investments in Mexico had made their respective governments ask Washington to send an army and put a stop to the attacks on property values incident to the present revolution in Mexico.

Twenty-four hours' thought and development have served to shatter this belief. American investments in Mexico are greater than those of English and German capitalists, and the Yankee investor is as quick to demand government protection of their money as the foreigners are. These latter would never have waited for European influences to use American soldiers in their behalf.

Furthermore, it was announced at both the London and Berlin foreign offices late today that no appeal had been made to them by financial interests for protection in Mexico.

Every hour lends weight to the theory that the present move against Mexico is made at the behest of the Morgan interests. The most powerful financial group in the world would average the loss of the great Mexican

(Continued on Page 2.)

UNIONS TO DISCUSS ARBITRATION BOARD

Building Bosses Invite Only 26 Trades to Joint Convention.

Secretary Roswell D. Tompkins, of the New York Building Trades Council, yesterday issued a call to all unions affiliated with the council to send representatives to a labor caucus for the purpose of discussing the advisability of re-establishing the general arbitration board.

There has been great dissatisfaction among the building trade unions lately over the decision of the employers to only have twenty-six unions on the arbitration board.

ELECTRIC UNIONS WON'T FUSE; FACTIONS CLASH

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 8.—Efforts to amalgamate the McNulty and Reed factions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have been successful.

The McNulty forces are also said to have refused permission to any member of the Reed faction to address their meetings.

Ill-feeling is thought to have been engendered recently through the institution of embezzlement charges against Michael Gordon, of the McNulty faction.

O GLORIOUS WAR!

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 8.—The spirit of war brought about by the preparation of troops to depart for the Mexican border was the cause last night of the death of Mrs. Thomas McMillin, wife of a farmer.

Soldiers were drilling in the suburbs. A gun in the hands of Ewing Spencer was loaded. When he snapped the trigger the top of Mrs. McMillin's head was blown off.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 8.—Quartermaster Sergeant Fred Snyder of the 13th Infantry shot and killed himself today immediately after he had bidden farewell to his sweetheart.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The first "casualty" of the "war" occurred here today when Private William Hogan, Battery C, 3d Field Artillery, fell from his horse in Pennsylvania avenue.

The horse ran away and nearly demoralized the battery. Hogan was taken to the Emergency Hospital and the War Department was informed that he could not recover.

MORGAN BACK OF FIGHT ON UNION

J. P.'S Telephone Trust Directing War Against Chicago Electrical Workers.

(Special Correspondence.)

CHICAGO, March 7.—General Manager A. S. Hibbard, of the Chicago Telephone Company, has admitted that the company's fight against organized labor is being directed from the offices of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

This admission was made when Hibbard, desperately trying to save the company from tremendous financial loss in the present strike, begged the men to come back and join the "Technical Club," which is fostered by the company, and not join a labor union.

"I am under orders from my superiors," said Hibbard, when asked why he fought labor unions. His superiors are at 15 Dey street, New York, the headquarters of the wire trust.

Union electrical workers all over the United States are being enlisted by Local Union No. 9, which is on strike against the Chicago Telephone Company.

The tie-up of the phone company's work is complete, all its non-union electrical workers having struck with the union men and joined their ranks.

Confronted with the possibility of an operators' strike, the Chicago Telephone Company posted notices raising the wages for overtime and Sunday to time and a half.

When asked how it would affect their wages, one of the girls replied: "Well, they have brought so many spies in from surrounding towns that we don't have to work overtime like we used to. We have to be awfully careful who we talk to now."

Another method to keep the girls away from meetings during their spare hours is by the entertainment method.

The company has sent out some very attractive folders announcing an illustrated stereopticon lecture to be held at the Asbury Methodist Church.

The men who are serving as strikebreakers against the striking electricians have been quartered in the south construction barns at 55th street and Wentworth avenue, in a five-story building, not equipped for housing men.

Horses occupy the basement and first floor, wagons the first and second, the equipment and feed fill the third and fourth, and the strikebreakers occupy the fifth.

Paid vaudeville entertainers, good cigars and soft drinks are supposed to compensate the men for the smell and discomfort of their surroundings.

LABOR CANDIDATE RUNS SECOND IN ELECTION

SEATTLE, Wash., March 8.—Slow headway is being made in counting the ballots cast yesterday at the municipal election. Returns indicate that the proposition to issue \$800,000 bonds to construct and operate a municipally owned street railway on a north and south trunk highway was carried by an overwhelming majority.

It is certain that a reform council has been elected. Oliver T. Erickson, a manufacturer, is leading the ticket.

Robert W. Fosketh, labor candidate, is running second. Women voters took deep interest in the election.

BAR FALSE HAIR, TEETH, HOBBOLES AND PEG LEGS

AUSTIN, Tex., March 8.—Representative Pat Dunn, of Corpus Christi, today introduced a bill in the legislature prohibiting the use, sale or manufacture of false hair, false teeth, wooden legs and hobble skirts within this state.

POLICEMAN M'GRATH PLEADS SELF DEFENSE

The trial of Policeman Matthew J. McGrath, who is on trial before Judge Dike and a jury in the County Court at Brooklyn, was continued yesterday with McGrath on the witness stand in his own defense.

McGrath said that when he returned to his home on the night in question he found Walker in the second story room with his wife. Walker had a revolver in his hand, according to the prisoner, and he fired upon Walker.

MELILLA, March 8.—The police had a street fight here today with Moorish malcontents in the course of which one of the rioters was killed.

BORDEN'S COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK

PURE CLEAN

RICH SAFE

PEOPLE PAYING FOR MEXICAN WAR GAME

(Continued from Page 1.)

loan floated with the Rothschilds by Limantour, even if it has to send an army into the country and make the country a dependency of the United States.

Attention is called to the fact that within the past ten years Morgan has annexed financially practically every nation bordering on the Caribbean Sea. For years he has waited for the day to come when Mexico should have to borrow a vast sum, when he would step in and make that nation the keystone in his arch of financial possessions in Latin America.

The one great mystery in the whole situation is why the move was made so suddenly. The very day before the big war order was issued Secretary of State Knox left Washington for a two weeks' stay at Palm Beach, and on top of this queer circumstance the statement is made today that Knox means to proceed to Guantanamo, Cuba, and is not expected to return to Washington until the latter part of April.

This, of course, may mean only that Knox is about to be retired from the Taft cabinet, and is not being permitted to participate in the present spectacular maneuvers.

However, the most striking and humiliating phase of the entire event is the manner in which public sentiment in America is flouted and public opinion ignored.

The Taft administration has entered upon a military campaign, peaceful or otherwise, which involves the expenditure of millions of dollars of the public money. It has put in operation its secret plans with startling suddenness without so much as intimating to the people that such a move was being considered.

Today 20,000 men are moving toward the Rio Grande, at the command of forces they do not comprehend, and 90,000,000 of American people are reading the uninformed newspapers, and paying the gigantic bill without once demanding that they be allowed to know what it is all about.

In his call for an American army to enforce his rule in Mexico Morgan has had the complete support of the Taft administration.

The growth of anti-militarist sentiment in the United States during the past decade has been such as to alarm both the money masters, who rely on soldiers to conquer and protect their markets, and of the stupid jingoes who live in the daily hope of seeing this country become a great military power.

Despite the hard times which have prevailed in the United States since the fall of 1907 it has become increasingly difficult to get men to enlist in the army and navy. Every persuasive effort has been employed to rouse the masses to a love of war and things military.

But these efforts have been in vain. Fewer applicants have appeared monthly at the recruiting stations until the administration itself has been forced to admit that the material for a large army and navy was not to be had.

If the present war game is not successful in rousing the flagging war spirit sufficiently to cause several thousands of young men to offer themselves for enlistment it will not have been played in vain.

Unmistakable evidence that the administration hopes to awaken a military spirit among the masses is furnished by the fact that all the staff and line officers of the national guard, numbering 8,000 men, have been invited by the War Department to join the regular army on the Texas border and participate in the movement against Mexico.

While it is not expected that the rank and file of the state militia bodies will be called upon to go to Texas, the statement has been made at the War Department that several regiments of the national guard may be ordered to occupy forts vacated by the regular army during the present campaign.

Already it is hinted in Washington that in its desire to fill the ranks of the regular army and the state national guards the government may attempt to develop the full extent to which the popular mind has revolted against militarism.

Many desertions from both the army and navy may occur now and the popular response to this indirect call for more soldiers may be so small that there will be no room to doubt longer that the people are about done with wars that have for their only purpose the enriching of men already too rich for public comfort.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The combined protest of Wall Street, England and Germany over the destruction of railroads, and the stoppage of development of the vast mining interests in Mexico and the illness of Diaz were today declared as revolutionary headquarters here to be the cause for mobilizing American troops on the Mexican frontier.

The revolutionists declared that the professed satisfaction of the Diaz government over the "practical intervention" of American troops was feigned.

The revolutionists said they had promised the financial interests that no tracks would be torn up if the roads did not carry federal soldiers. This promise, they said, had been violated by order of Diaz, and that the railroads would have to take the consequences. Similar circumstances, it was declared, have warranted the destruction of other private interests.

The declaration that President Diaz is on his deathbed and apt to die any moment was repeated here today, and was backed up by code messages from revolutionary spies who, local insurrectionists declared, are located within the very walls of the Mexican president's executive mansion.

Diaz, it was said, makes a point whenever possible of showing himself to the people of Mexico City for a few moments every afternoon. The efforts so exhaust him, however, that he is forced to take to his bed immediately thereafter and to take strong heart stimulants. It was declared that a special physician and two trained nurses are in constant attendance upon the aged Mexican president.

That the demonstration on the Mexican border may serve as a warning to Japan against forming closer relations with Mexico, in order to strike at this country from the south, was one phase of the situation which developed today.

In defiance of the Monroe doctrine, Japan, it is alleged, has been endeavoring to obtain a naval station on the west coast of Mexico. Hundreds of thousands of Japanese have settled on the west coast of Mexico and formed large colonies. Most of them are men who served in the Japanese army during the war with Russia.

The Diaz government has shown a disposition to befriend the Japanese, and has encouraged their colonization of the western coast. Military experts today pointed out the danger to the United States in this movement, as Mexico, with its mid climate most of the year, is admirably suited for a base of operations.

POTTERY OWNERS MAY FORM TRUST

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, March 8.—A proposition is being advanced here to form a combination among the potteries of the United States in so far as the production of domestic ware is so concerned, and exclusive of electric porcelain potteries. Some manufacturers admit they have been approached.

Whether such a combination would come under the Sherman anti-trust laws remains to be seen, although an arrangement similar to that followed by the United States Steel Corporation might be used, it is declared.

Several years ago a similar deal was taken up, options secured and the outlook was bright for the formation of the American Pottery Company. One manufacturer killed the deal by asking more for his property than those back of the combination thought it worth.

CHICAGO MARBLE WORKERS STRIKE

CHICAGO, March 8.—Every marble shop in the city of Chicago, employing an aggregate of about 500 marble workers, is closed down, due to the posting of open-shop notices by the employers, followed by a lockout and later strike action taken by the men at a special meeting held Sunday at Yendor's hall.

The men, who are all members of the International Marble Workers' Union of America, early in February presented an agreement to the employers for approval which they asked to have take the place of the old agreement, which was to expire March 3.

ELECTION REFORMS IN NEW JERSEY

Wilson Democrats to Back a Bill for Direct Primaries and Such.

TRENTON, N. J., March 8.—Governor Wilson and a committee representing the Democratic majority in the lower house of the legislature met here today and decided to support for adoption by the assembly a bill which provides for many election reforms in New Jersey. Among the essential features of the bill are these:

That election officers shall pass civil service examination; that candidates for election officers may be nominated by any five voters of their respective parties; that the Democratic and Republican parties shall each have two of the officers on each board, and that these officers shall be chosen by lot from those who pass the civil service examination.

The nomination of candidates for office by direct primaries is extended to candidates for governor and congressmen.

All delegates, including those to national conventions, are to be selected in the direct primaries. The selection of political committeemen by direct primaries is extended to include county chairmen and state committeemen.

PITIFUL PLIGHT OF 12 YEAR OLD BOY

Lad With Feet Decaying Found in Jersey Shack Starving to Death.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 8.—One of the worst cases on record of alleged cruelty resulting from neglect was uncovered here when Willie Jennings, twelve years old, son of William Jennings, a farm hand, who claims that he earns \$9 a week, was discovered in a shack with other children, all of whom are said to have been suffering from cold and hunger.

Willie is an epileptic, it is said. His feet were frozen and were in a state of decay. The toes are ready to drop off. They were wrapped in dirty shreds of bedtickling, the work apparently by his co-sufferers. The authorities are amazed at the coolness of the father.

The child was rescued this afternoon by Agent Ernest Trainor, of the Bergen County Children's Society, of Hackensack, and Constable Edward Hicks, and is now resting in the Hackensack Hospital.

Agent Trainor prevailed upon the mountaineer to accompany him to Hackensack in order to confer with Superintendent James Bratt, of the Children's Society, and when the latter saw the shocking condition of the child he at once caused Jennings to be committed to Hackensack jail charged with extreme cruelty. "I will kill the man who started this investigation and caused my arrest," said Jennings as he was led to the jail.

Accidentally Assistant Prosecutor John B. Zabriske learned of the treatment of little Willie Jennings while attending a meeting at Wyck-off on Monday evening. He at once notified Superintendent Bratt, and on Tuesday Agent Trainor spent a day trying to locate the shack in the mountains. Today he was more successful.

Child an Epileptic.

The hovel is a one-room affair with a small garret. Because of the fact that Willie is an epileptic he was put in the garret to sleep. The prosecutor's information was to the effect that the child was fed twice a week, and the doctors at the hospital say his condition warrants the statement Willie Jennings' feet were frozen during the early winter, it is said.

The exposure in the garret, with no fire in the house, was enough to freeze the child to death. There was no fire in the house when the officers visited it yesterday to rescue the little sufferer. There were four other children in the shack, all smaller than Willie. Trainor asked a neighbor to give the child a piece of bread, and it was devoured ravenously. Constable Hicks said he would carry the suffering lad down the mountain side, for it was impossible to get a carriage or wagon near the shack, and the half-mile trip was a perilous one.

"Just Had Sore Feet."

Then Agent Trainor went to the farm where Jennings was working and prevailed upon him to come to Hackensack and tell what he knew concerning the boy. "The boy was sick eight months ago, and I had a doctor at that time, but I didn't think it necessary to call in a doctor for his sore feet," said the father to Superintendent Bratt. Trainor and Hicks searched the shack, but failed to find a hat or coat for Willie, and they walked to a neighbor's and borrowed a quilt in which to wrap the boy. The bandages around the badly decayed feet were strips of beg tickling.

MEADE SHOE CO. UNION MADE SHOES ONLY Brooklyn's Largest Shoe House, 302-4 Myrtle Ave.

Socialism Its Growth and Outlook By William Morris and Bruce Beaufort Baz. One of the Socialist classics; until lately sold in this country at \$1.25. Written in a most charming style. It traces the growth of society from savagery through barbarism, slavery and feudalism to capitalism, shows how capitalism carries within itself the seeds of its own destruction, and why the coming of Socialism is inevitable. It also has a very interesting chapter answering some of the many questions as to how the details of life will be arranged under the coming social order. Extra cloth binding, well printed on one book paper, 200 pages, 50 cents postpaid. Mention this advertisement, and we will include FREE a subscription to the International Socialist Review for three months. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 118 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31

Dramatic Evening and Ball

Arranged by THE BROOKLYN CALL CONFERENCE

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CALL

TO BE HELD ON FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1911 AT THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM

DOORS OPEN 7 P. M. CURTAIN RISES 8 P. M.

The Webster-Powell Dramatic Ensemble

will present in English, Translated from French, by Alma Webster-Powell, three comedies and a musical scene:

- (1) A Tempest in a Teapot..... Comedy
(2) The Orphan's Vision..... Musical Poem
(3) From Reading Sherlock Holmes..... Comedy
(4) Women Who Weep..... Comedy

Tickets, 25 Cents Hat Check, 10 Cents

After the Entertainment, BALL

Tickets for sale at the following places: Party headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum; at all assembly district headquarters, Queens County Labor Lyceum, 457 Greene street, Glendale. New York—The Call office, 493 Pearl street; Volkzeitung office, 15 Spruce street; Forward office, 115 East Broadway; party headquarters, 239 East 84th street.

Owing to the great demand for reserved seats at previous operas, it has been decided to reserve a few seats for persons desiring them. RESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS; for sale at the box office on the night of the affair. Admission tickets may be exchanged for reserved seats at box office by paying an additional 25 cents.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31

"RAILWAY MEN" OUT FOR SHEEHAN

Paper Organization Summons Labor to Aid of That Noble Man.

Below is a set of "resolutions" put out several days ago to the newspapers by the press agent reported by William F. Sheehan, of his campaign for a job in the United States senate. It was stated that this matter was "not to be published before Thursday night, March 9, 1911."

This man Morey, whose name is attached, and who is here described as "our honored president" is a notorious labor skate and politician, and a well known "labor" organizations that exist principally on paper.

"The United Railway Men's Organization" consists principally of a few lieutenants. It is to be noted that the "resolutions" are cunningly worded so as to make it appear, on casual reading, that the A. F. of L., the Bricklayers and the six other organizations in the same list are brother organizations of the "United Railway Men's Organization," of 395 Lexington avenue.

Here are the "Resolutions": "Headquarters United Railway Men's Organization of the State of New York, 395 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

"The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at meeting of the United Railway Men's Organization of the state of New York during the past week in Buffalo, New York city, and Albany:

"Whereas this organization is a part of a body comprising 234,000 roadmen is constituted to act on all mooted political questions affecting the welfare of organized way men generally, it is fitting the choice of a United States senator to represent this state in Congress should receive our careful consideration at this time.

"The Hon. William F. Sheehan, a caucus candidate of the Democratic party, has time and again been returned to the state assembly by his home district in Buffalo; was a member of the assembly, and has served as lieutenant governor of the Empire State.

"During his tenure of public office he has invariably befriended organized labor and lent his hearty support to any and all legislation, the end aim of which was to further the workingman's cause or protect his inherent rights.

"He took a firm stand in assembly and senatorial halls for the passage of state arbitration laws, the payment law, and the child labor law.

"Perhaps he is best remembered by the railway men of this state as the author of the bill, enacted in 1907, requiring railroads to adopt air-brake couplers and air brakes, and their stipulating that their employees furnished with 'coupling sticks' use of which made it unnecessary for the draw-bar heads, thus minimizing the hazard of making couplings.

"In those early days of his public career he found that organized labor was under a ban, frowned upon, maligned, its motives depreciated, very advance movement threatened, and yet he befriended it, and his son and out. A friend need is a friend indeed."

Therefore, as an old friend, we cleave to the Hon. William F. Sheehan, and do hereby denounce malingerers, even as he denounced them in days gone by.

"In the present era of increasing consolidation of capital and the consequent amalgamation of labor, the labor question is a vital one of paramount importance, we feel our need of proper representation in the United States senate.

"When our 1,500,000 odd brothers in these United States realize the power they can exercise the good of their brotherhood being as a unit for one of their candidates (presidential, gubernatorial, senatorial), or for a candidate will espouse their cause in congress and legislative chambers, they will the railway men get the recognition that is their due in various states and in the United States.

"As one ever loyal and devoted advocate of the rights of labor, and in righting its wrongs, mindful of his duty to his fellow men, the Hon. William F. Sheehan, our support and that of all labor bodies representing railway men, organizations and trades unions, inasmuch as which are:

- "The American Federation of Labor.
"The Bricklayers and Masons.
"The Steam Shovel and Men.
"The Order of Railway Conductors.
"The Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen.
"The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
"The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

"In recognition of the service rendered organized labor by the Hon. William F. Sheehan, and feeling our dire need of him in the United States senate, we do hereby demand, be it resolved, That our best wishes for his success be it

"Resolved, That these resolutions be left on file with the Hon. William F. Sheehan, and be committed to the Governor, each of the labor organizations mentioned, and a copy be sent to the press. Adopted unanimously.

"JOHN J. MOREY, Secretary."

TEA. TEA. One Quality Only—the Best. White Rose CEYLON TEA

ANOTHER EXPRESS STRIKE IS BREWING

Wholesale Discrimination Is Arousing Workers to Third Revolt.

New York is on the eve of another express strike. It may come any time today, and it is practically sure to come before the end of the week.

Valentine Hoffman, first vice president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, told a Call reporter last night that nearly every one of the promises made by the express companies last fall, when the express strike was settled through the pressure brought to bear upon the strikers by the National Civic Federation and Mayor Gagner, was broken.

Dominic Jennings, president of the Teamsters' Joint Council of Jersey City, was bitter in his denunciation of the express companies, particularly the Adams Express Company, most of whose drivers are in Jersey City, and are members of Local 432.

The Jersey City Joint Council, Jennings said, voted at its meeting last Tuesday night to approve a strike of the men in the employ of the Adams Express Company. As soon as the New York contingent of the Adams employees, who are members of Local 437, and are affiliated with the Joint Council of New York city, get the same permission from that body a strike will be called. Up till late last night, Jennings said, he had not received any word as to the decision by the New York body.

Will Be General.

Hoffman stated that an express strike, once it is called, will not be confined to the Adams company alone, but will involve all the other express companies, as this will be the only means to bring the companies to time.

The reasons for calling a strike were given by both Hoffman and Jennings as "wholesale discrimination."

The terms of settlement of the express strike last fall affected by Mayor Gagner in co-operation with Mayor Wittmann, of Jersey City, and Henry R. Towne, president of the Merchants' Association, Jennings said, were not binding upon the express companies, and they repudiated them as soon as the strike was called off. Their promise to reinstate all strikers was broken.

The most persistent sinner in this respect is the Adams Express Company. A hundred or more of its former employees are today walking the streets in search of jobs, while strikers are working in their places. The Adams Express Company offered to take any of these men back if they would return as non-

union men. This the men refused to do.

Union officials stated yesterday that they are aware that the express companies have been raking the slums of all the large cities for competent strikebreakers, preparatory to a strike of their drivers and helpers. At present it was said the companies have a number of strikebreakers on hand.

This, however, will count for little in the determination of the men to make the companies live up to their agreement or face a walk-out.

Scabs Are Jokes.

Most of the strikebreakers, expressmen have learned from experience, look competent while they sit about their lodging houses idling and waiting for some excitement. The minute they are put on wagons, however, and made to do a man's work, they are soon found to be incapable, untrustworthy and unreliable. The express companies cannot be seriously contemplating to run their wagons with strikebreakers any length of time. They may use strikebreakers here and there to take the place of an active union man, but they could not put up with strikebreakers in the place of all union teamsters.

About the Adams company stable in Jersey City signs of impending trouble were not wanting. Scores of private detectives were stationed about the company's terminal to spy on the men. This made the Adams employees more cautious when talking to a stranger, but more bitter when talking among themselves.

Mayor Gagner, who acted as the peacemaker in the last express strike, and who told the men that he would see to it that the companies kept their word, was roundly denounced.

The older men among the drivers stated unhesitatingly that the discrimination against the union men was not a mere accident or temporary disturbance, but a well defined effort on the part of the Adams Express Company and all the other companies to disrupt the express drivers' union.

A strike of expressmen now, it is freely asserted, will be not only a struggle for better conditions and treatment, but an actual fight for the right of the union to exist, to be recognized once and for all by the express companies, and to be reckoned with accordingly.

COL. HAIRE, LAWYER, PLACED ON TRIAL

Offered to Get Suspended Sentence for Prisoner if Paid, Is Charge.

Colonel Robert J. Haire, a lawyer, who has practiced in the criminal courts of this city for forty years, was placed on trial yesterday, before Justice Vernon M. Davis, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, on a charge of subornation of perjury. Haire was arrested last October and locked up in the Tombs for several days before he secured a \$5,000 bail bond demanded by Judge Mulqueen in the Court of General Sessions.

The chief witness against the lawyer is an alleged pickpocket known as John Rodgers, and two process servers, who are said to have been drilled in Haire's office for their parts as witnesses. Rodgers wrote from his cell in the Tombs to Judge Rosalsky, of the Court of General Sessions, and later made an affidavit in which he swore referring to Colonel Haire:

"He said that he could have my case brought before any judge he wanted, and that he could have either three judges who were favorable to him—Rosalsky, O'Sullivan or Foster—and that for the consideration of \$100, either of the three would at the worst give me a suspended sentence, and that for \$100 more he could get two witnesses or three, if necessary, to testify to any evidence to clear me."

"Then I said to him if the judge would surely give me a suspended sentence for \$100, why is it necessary to pay another hundred? He said that \$100 was a small matter when a man's liberty was at stake, and he would be positively and absolutely sure, if both things were arranged, that they had to have an air of respectability about the cases and required these witnesses to do it. He also said he would have to have a fee of \$50 for himself for expenses."

Rodgers, who was locked up on a charge of picking pockets, said that he told his brother-in-law, Charles D. Bass, a dentist in Wilmington, N. C., and Bass said that he had paid Haire \$225.

SHEEHAN STILL IS NO SENATOR

ALBANY, March 8.—The forty-third joint ballot today showed that William F. Sheehan, candidate for United States senator, lacked general votes of election.

His next nearest Democratic competitor lacked seventy-six votes of election. Mayor Gagner also came out in the open today against Sheehan for senator.

Mayor Gagner's letter to Governor Dix upon this question, which was made public at the executive chamber at noon today, had the same effect as did Governor's Dix's letter of Friday last, opposing Sheehan, not a single Sheehan vote was changed.

PARTIAL PAYMENT BY CARNEGIE TRUST

Examiners of the State Banking Department who have been working on the books of the Carnegie Trust Company, which the state closed on January 7, estimated yesterday that the first dividend to depositors, to be paid about April 29, will be approximately 15 per cent.

What further dividends will amount to depends largely on the value of the notes and securities of the so-called Cummins syndicate which the bank holds. So far, it was said yesterday, only promises had been obtained from the Cummins group.

LOS ANGELES WILL CONTROL AQUEDUCT

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 8.—Today's returns from yesterday's special election showed that by a vote of ten to one the citizens of Los Angeles had declared in favor of municipal control of the new aqueduct project, instead of leasing it to the water power trust.

Fourteen charter amendments carried, while the amendment increasing the salaries of city officials was rejected.

BUT WRETCHES CONTINUE TO SWELL BREAD LINES

WASHINGTON, March 8.—According to a crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture today, the quantity of wheat on farms March 1, 1911, was about 179,800,000 bushels, or 23.3 per cent of the ten-year average.

The quantity of corn on farms March 1, 1911, was about 1,265,634,000 bushels.

ENGLAND NOT PLEDGED TO AID FRANCE IN WAR

LONDON, March 8.—In the house of commons this afternoon Frederick William Jessett, Labor member for West Bradford, asked the foreign secretary if, during his term of office, any understanding had been had with France that in certain eventualities British troops would be sent to assist the French army.

McKinnon Wood, parliamentary secretary to the foreign office, replying in behalf of Sir Edward Grey, said the answer to the question was "No."

TRIAL OF KOTOKU 'RIOTERS'

The trial of the three men who were arrested on Broadway after the Kotoku protest demonstration on Sunday, January 29, will be held next Tuesday, March 14, at 10 a.m. The hearing will take place before the Court of Special Sessions in the Criminal Courts building, Center street.

USE CRUDE TRICK TO TRAP UNIONS

Firm Dines Striking Teamsters and Offers Them "Glowing" Proposition.

When a reporter for The Call entered the headquarters of the striking grocery drivers at 18th street and Eighth avenue yesterday afternoon, he found Business Agent Louis Simpson humming to himself a once popular air which begins this way: "Will you walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly—"

"What's happened?" the reporter asked, calling the business agent's attention to things earthly.

For an answer Simpson motioned to a couple of strikers, pointed at their beaming faces and said: "Look at them. They 'dined' with a boss last night. A dollar and a half a plate—and we are tickled to death over the joke. We've been laughing all morning and telling each other the story of the spider who invited the fly into his parlor."

What happened was this: Austin, Nichols & Co., one of the firms affected by the strike of the wholesale grocery drivers, hit upon an excellent idea to get their striking employes back to work without having any dealings with the union. It would make the strikers sort of "partners" in the business.

He Dines Strikers.

Instead of dealing with the union or meeting its committee a member of the Austin Nichols firm of the name of Balf invited five of the strikers to dine with him. He took them to a swell restaurant, ordered a choice supper, and there made this proposition:

The Austin Nichols Company would grant its sixty-five drivers their demand for a \$16 a week scale of wages. It would pay them 25 cents an hour for overtime, which is near enough to the demand of the men. And it would do one thing more! It would have the drivers join a benevolent association which it conducted, and of which its 500 other employes are members. Hitherto the drivers were thought too low to be made members of this association.

By the terms of the constitution each member is to pay 25 cents monthly into the treasury of the association, which is called Anco Club, and in return he or his will receive \$200 as soon as the employe dies, while still, of course, in the employ of the firm.

Mustn't Be Union Men.

The five drivers who were by this time through with their meal and were helping themselves to cigars, thought there was no harm in the company's proposal. But they did not think so long, for they were informed that if they joined the company's benevolent association it might be advisable for them to withdraw from the union altogether. It does not look good for men who are sort of partners of the company and will get their funeral expenses paid when they die to be union men. Unions are vulgar, in the owners' opinion; they are not for men who belong to a company's benevolent association.

For a moment the humor of the five teamsters was spoiled. Then they decided they would not let so good a dinner be spoiled. They let the junior member of the company talk. He told the men the company proposed to take a "fatherly" interest in its drivers. If any of the men had furniture for which they were paying on the installment plan, the company would be glad to pay for it now and take it out of their wages later.

The Road to Favor.

Again the company's representative said that the road to the company's favor lay in withdrawing from the drivers' union.

"Well, the company has found prospects rather poor in these places," was Business Agent Simpson's comment on the whole situation. The fly will not walk into the spider's parlor.

"Feeding the men now on \$1.50 meals, when ordinarily they refuse them a dime for a beef steak, is not going to tempt the teamsters to desert their union. We have had a hearty laugh at the crude efforts of the company to destroy our organization, but we are none the worse off for it. The men are on strike to win and they will be out until they win."

Three striking teamsters were sentenced to the workhouse for ten days yesterday by Magistrate Corrigan because, it is alleged, they beat up a non-union driver employed by Seaman Bros. They are George Smith, 23 years old, of 11 Morton street; Alfred Miller, 27 years old, of 514 46th street, South Brooklyn, and Abraham Scherrer, 26 years old, of 308 East 78th street.

What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing

UNION LABEL COUNCIL.

There will be a meeting at 8 o'clock tonight of representatives of unions having labels for the purpose of forming a union label council, at 43 East 22d street, the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union League. A call has been issued to all labor unions having labels to send representatives to the meeting, and it is expected that a council will be formed tonight. Ways and means to begin an active campaign for union label products will be discussed and delegates are requested to come in time so as to not hamper the progress of the meeting.

BROTHERHOOD OF MACHINISTS.

Metropolis Lodge No. 1, of the Brotherhood of Machinists, will have an open meeting at Melrose Turn Hall, 595 Courtlandt avenue, Bronx, at 8 o'clock tomorrow night, at which Timothy Walsh will deliver a lecture on "Wall Street and the Labor Movement." Knowing that the labor struggle must be along class lines and not along craft lines, the lodge is carrying on an educational campaign among its members. Machinists are invited to attend. The initiation fee has been reduced and every worker in the machine industry may join the union by paying \$1.

PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS.

At the last meeting of Long Island Local 26 of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instruments Workers the following officers were elected: Charles Schmidt, president; E. Tackacs, vice president; William Krueger, corresponding secretary; F. H. Raube, financial secretary; William Krueger, treasurer, and Adolph Raff, sergeant at arms. F. G. Speyer and Adam Fischer were chosen trustees, and A. Zappoli, A. Raff and J. P. Rose will compose the finance committee.

PIANO MOVERS ORGANIZE.

The Piano Movers, Van Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers' Union, Local No. 273, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, has been carrying on an organization campaign for some time with good results. Many workers have enrolled in the union during the past few months and more are joining at every meeting. At the mass meeting last Sunday a number joined the organization.

ALTERATION BUILDING TRADES.

A conference of representatives of the Alteration Painters and Paperhangers, Alteration Carpenters, Alteration Masons and Plasterers and Laborers' Unions for the purpose of discussing ways and means of organizing the trade was held last Saturday night. As a result a central body was formed known as "The Central Federation of Alteration Building Trades," which will try to unite all alteration building trades workers. The new body will also try to organize workers having no union employed in altering buildings. Information regarding the new body may be obtained from the offices of the above named unions and also from 12 East 116th street.

TWO MEN GET YEAR; THEY ONLY STOLE FOOD

(Special to The Call.) WILMINGTON, Del., March 8.—"Justice" met ends here today when a colored youth named John H. Williams was sentenced to ten lashes upon his naked hide and one year in prison for stealing two custard pies. The only evidence produced against the youth was that of an irate policeman new on the force who had a record to make. He swore that Williams took the pies from a local bakery. Williams had no defence. He said, however, that he had a fondness for pastry. The boy had no counsel.

Similar punishment was meted to John Senn, a white man, who is alleged to have stolen a ham for a destitute family.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

To all parts of the world. RAILROAD TICKETS. To all parts of the United States and Canada. MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFTS. Sent to all parts of the world. FOREIGN MONEY. Bought and sold.

OPEN MONDAY TILL 8 P. M.

Paul Tausig, Inc.
104 East 14th Street, New York.
Successor Savings Bank Building

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PARIS MILK DRIVERS STRIKE.

PARIS, March 8.—The city was practically without milk today as the result of a strike for higher wages of the milk wagon drivers. Only the hospitals had their regular supply.

CHICAGO, MARCH 8.—THE BUILDING STRIKE.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The building strike, long threatened, went into effect early this morning and work was discontinued on all buildings in course of construction whose owners did not call off the steamfitters objected to by the plumbers.

"We have not allowed the grass to grow under our feet," said an officer of the United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers. "The strike is on and the suit for an injunction to prevent this thing does not begin until 10 o'clock this morning."

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EMBROIDERERS WIN ANOTHER VICTORY

The Swiss Embroiderers' Union won another victory yesterday, when Louis Rogoff, 422 West Broadway, signed an agreement with the union granting all demands made by his twenty employes.

The fight against Eisner, Spear & Hauser, 107 Grand street, is still on. The shop is completely tied up and not a wheel turned in the shop yesterday. The plug-uglies who have been hanging around since the strike started were on their posts near the shop. The thugs have tried hard to provoke a fight so as to give them a chance to beat the pickets, but all their attempts have failed.

The strikers found out that B. Kiesel, 24 Bond street, was making up the orders for the struck shop and a committee of the union visited that firm and threatened to call a strike if the work was not discontinued. Rogoff promised that he would not take any more work from Eisner, Spear & Hauser and a strike was averted.

The strikers request all Swiss embroiderers to stay away from the shop until the firm signs an agreement with the union.

MUSKOGON STRIKE IN MUSKOGON

MUSKOGON, Mich., March 8.—A machinists' strike at the Continental Motor Works of this city, which may cause a complete shutdown, is on.

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CHICAGO PACKERS MAY FEED TROOPS

Potted Skunk and Other Delicacies Ready for "Our" Soldiers.

(Special to The Call.)
CHICAGO, March 8.—While it cannot be officially confirmed, it is understood that the packers are preparing to rush orders of canned goods when the commissary department of the army calls for them.

Swift & Co., through their subsidiary concern of Libby, McNeil & Libby, who prepare all the tinned stuff for Swift and Armour & Co., through their own canned goods houses, are ready to rush to the Mexican border cases of potted skunk, corned dog, boneless turkey a la rot and sliced bacon in glass jars.

Packingtown today assumed an atmosphere of special enterprise mingled with its other atmosphere of grief and rotted carcasses.

Libby's, who have had a special contract with the War Department for many years, and who furnished the rotten beef, it is said, for the government's troops during the Spanish-American war, have taken on many new hands in their various departments.

The girls who are employed in the canning department, where the cans are painted pretty colors, are working at break-neck speed. In the miscellaneous department men are rushing old orders to make way for new ones in case the War Department should place even greater contracts.

Pat Orders Coming.
Armour & Co. are likewise busy. Exchange avenue today was alive with war talk, but neither the Swifts nor the heads of Armour & Co. would be interviewed.

It is known that in the Libby house there is always a supply ready to be rushed at a moment's notice. These cases contain many varieties of stuff. They are packed as far ahead as two years, according to a person of authority, but should the commissary department send an order at once to feed the troops rushed to the border this supply would soon be exhausted.

The commissary department has the authority to order an unlimited supply of this stuff, and the packers are ready to meet the demand.

The regular army of unemployed who travel daily to the stock yards in search of work were surprised today to find their ranks decreased by the hiring of new hands. This is taken as significant. While it is true that the canning houses are busier at this time of the year, owing to the summer trade, and the less consumption of fresh beef in hot weather, yet packing houses rarely take on as many hands in a single day as they did this morning.

The thick heads of the yards take this as an omen of "good times," but the wisecracks know the packers' game, and feel that they have their eyes turned on Washington and the Mexican border.

TRUSSMAKER.
HENRY FRAHME
TRUSSMAKER
5499 3d Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories. All stock guaranteed. Commodities are allowed 10 per cent on all purchases.

PHARMACEUTS.
GEORGE OBERDORFER
2393 Eighth Ave., Near 126th St.
PHARMACEUT.

Prescriptions a Specialty.
Key West Co-operative Cigars
Union Made by Commodore.

5c each. \$2.25 per box of 50
Better than sold at 10c in Non-Union Trust Stores.
TRY THEM.

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.
DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST.
Special Liberal Prices for Commodore.
133 E. 84th St. Tel. 3267-Lenox.

DR. P. L. LEWIN
Surgeon Dentist
530 Brook Ave.
Cor. 149th St.,
Bronx.

DR. S. BERLIN
SURGEON DENTIST.
50 East 106th St., Cor. Madison Ave.
Tel. 540-L Harlem.

DR. V. BRITTING & CO.
UNDERTAKERS.
345 East 84th Street, New York City.

Buy From the Importers
Diamond Jewelry, Gold Watches and Chains sold on the installment plan. Liberal credits given to well recommended people.
E. H. DAVIS & CO.
19 John St., near Broadway.

DENTISTS—Brooklyn.
DRS. L. & I. HERMANN
SURGEON DENTISTS.
Have removed to 1238 49th St., cor. 12th Ave., Brooklyn. Phone 237 Bay Ridge.

WARNING TO MOTHERS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL
It is against the law of good health to neglect your teeth. Bad teeth means poorly nourished body, reflecting thereby on the minds and development of your children. Now is the time to have your children's teeth taken care of and prevent extra cost, loss and decay. Decay means more trouble and pain. Attend to this at once. Teeth extracted free, also inserted at the lowest cost, at following offices of the

PARIS DENTAL PARLORS
223 6th Ave., near 15th St.
50 Delancey, Corner Orchard St.
1915 Madison Ave., Corner 118th St.
BROOKLYN OFFICE, 715 Broadway, near Flushing Ave. L. Station.
Other offices will be established shortly.

LIFE SAVERS TRY TO RESCUE CREW

PORTSMOUTH, Va., March 8.—A call for aid from three other life-saving stations was sent out this afternoon from the crew at Little Island, in hope that the men aboard the stranded British freight steamer Manchuria may be saved.

The steamer, which went aground yesterday, was hauled much nearer shore by the giant seas during the night, and at noon today a line was shot aboard her with a Lyle gun. The crew made it known that they expected her to go to pieces any moment.

CONDUCTS A FUNERAL WITH FIRE IN CHURCH

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., March 8.—With the basement of the church in flames, and conscious that an alarm would throw the congregation, largely composed of women and children, into a panic, Father F. Koller completed the funeral services over the body of Stephen Dwyer today at the Catholic Church and dismissed the attendants as the fire department arrived at the church.

Among the attendants were many little children of the parochial school, some of whom were singing in the choir in the gallery, at the rear of the church. Had he first sounded an alarm, the narrow, winding stairway leading to the gallery, might have been a fire trap for the children.

Father Kelly scented the smoke when about half through the celebration of mass. An involuntary ruse makes it impossible for a priest to interrupt the celebration, and rather than risk starting a panic by ordering the congregation to leave, Father Koller completed the service and hurriedly dismissed the attendants.

FEMALE MURDERER MAY ESCAPE DEATH PENALTY

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—With the jury box a little more than half filled for the trial of Mrs. Edith Malber on the charge of murder, first degree, for killing her five-year-old son with a dose of carbolic acid, District Attorney Sanford was ready today to accept a plea of murder in the second degree, for which there would be a life sentence commutable to twenty years.

The trial room was again thronged all day today, and at the hour of adjournment this afternoon the big square in front of the courthouse was jammed with humanity, some in automobiles, some in carriages and others from vantage points on wagons and trucks hoping for a glimpse of the girlish looking young widow on trial for the cruel murder of her own baby boy.

LIZZIE AND FATHER SUMMONED BY HONKS

MERRIDEN, Conn., March 8.—East Meriden has the only gasoline rural free delivery in this section. William A. L'Honnemieu is the letter carrier and he covers his route in an automobile. Uncle Sam's patrons have suggested this signal system:
One honk for a postcard, two honks for advertising matter, three honks for father's poultry monthly, four honks for a letter from Lizzie's beau and a snort for the gas bill.

PHILA. MACARONI IS ORDERED DESTROYED

TRENTON, N. J., March 8.—Judge Reilstab in the United States District Court today granted an order to destroy twenty-nine cases of macaroni, the property of Ceni Tascia, of Philadelphia. The goods were shipped from Philadelphia and were seized in Atlantic City under the pure food law.

The packages had labels on to leave the impression that the macaroni was made in Italy, when it was really manufactured in Philadelphia.

Edison and Victor machines on installment. German and Hungarian Records. Open Evenings and Sundays. Machines exchanged, repaired at reasonable prices. The oldest, most reliable store in New York.
PAUL HELFER, 252 5th Ave., near 27th St.

Commissioner of Deeds. Phone 3671 Lenox.
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CALLS JOSEPH FELS NEGRO EXPLOITER

Terrible Conditions Prevail in Box Factory of Philadelphia Single Taxer.

Joseph Fels, the millionaire soap manufacturer, who is financing single tax campaigns in this country and in England, has recently started the conservative people of the land by making radical statements which induce some people to think of him as a Socialist.

Writing in the Chicago Daily Socialist, George Crocker tells some things which ought to embarrass Fels some. Crocker writes as follows:
Whenever you happen to come across a "Fels Naptha soapbox," if you will examine it closely you will notice, just beneath the name, the imprint of a single letter in paint—green paint.

There are three slave pens in this country where these boxes are made. The letters are placed there as the "mill mark," each factory having its own particular mark, thus denoting in which factory these boxes are manufactured.

If the mark should happen to be the letter "P," you may put it down that that particular box was made in North Emporia, Va.

I visited North Emporia last summer, and while talking with a local Comrade concerning the awful conditions under which the Southern wage slaves are compelled to toil, he pointed to several small smokestacks and said:

The Galley Slaves.
"See that factory over there?"
"Yes, I replied, "and what do they manufacture over there?"
"Fels Naptha soap boxes," he answered. "And if you want to get a glimpse of real slavery go over and take a walk through the mill."

I immediately appointed myself a committee of one and started to investigate labor conditions in one of the Southern pens.

Here is what I found:
Found hundred slaves, three-fourths of whom were negroes.

Their ages ranged from eight to forty years. Wages ranged, exclusive of the bosses, from 20 cents to \$1.13 a day.

The mill superintendent told me that he had orders from the owners to keep his salary list below \$1 per day.

All employees must work overtime when requested in times of "rush orders" or "special orders."

The pay for overtime work is the same as ordinary pay. Two weeks' pay is held back, thus forcing employees to work four weeks before they can collect for the first two weeks' service.

In case employees desire to withdraw from the employ of the company he must give an advance notice of ten days.

Employees discharged by the boss will not be taken back.

Departments in which small children are worked are closed on day that factory inspector is supposed to visit the place.

Employees of such departments are told that a certain number of cars must be loaded in a given time.

Fels' Own Words.
If employees are found to be "too slow" they are transferred to other departments, especially in the shipping department.

Employees are continually being changed from one machine to another, thus preventing them from learning or becoming experts in any branch of the business. This, however, according to the bosses, is done to give them a thorough knowledge of the entire plant.

Fels says:
"Now, if you mean, do I believe every person should have the whole fruits of his labor, I am a Socialist."

I wonder how that would sound to the several hundred overworked and underfed men and boys who work long hours at breakneck speed to produce his soap boxes.

Again says Fels:
"I would not tax labor nor any of its

products anywhere under any circumstances."

So that is your story, Mr. Fels, to the wellfed members of the New Era club, is it?
It's Up to Fels.

Go down to Emporia, Va., and tell the story to the hundreds of men and boys who are now working from sixty to seventy hours a week for the magnificent wage of 75 cents a day!

Insist, my dear Fels, that the men who control the factories where your boxes are made shall give back to the workers a larger portion of the \$2,000 in profits which they receive for a carload of boxes.

Tell them, Mr. Fels, that you shall refuse to buy their products until you are assured that they are manufactured under decent and human working conditions.

Demand, Mr. Fels, that all your soap boxes shall be made under union conditions.

And, above all, Mr. Fels, advise all your employees to study the philosophy of Socialism, to post themselves along economic lines that they may know to what extent they are being exploited of their labor products.

CHICAGO DAILY REPLIES TO CHARGE

Acted Only in Interest of Garment Workers, It Asserts.

Criticism of the conduct of the Chicago Daily Socialist during the recent strike of the garment workers in that city, both in Solidarity, of New Castle, Pa., and the International Socialist Review, of Chicago, has provoked an editorial reply from the Daily Socialist.

Robert Dvorak, who reported the early part of the strike for the Daily Socialist, writing in the current issue of the International Socialist Review, declares that because he constantly told the truth about the conduct of the strike and refused to cater to the desires of certain persons in the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Women's Trade Union League, they demanded his discharge from the paper's staff. Though he was not discharged, he was taken off the strike. He then resigned, saying he would not twist facts to suit the labor body.

DR. AKED QUILTS JOHN D.'S CHURCH

Dr. Charles F. Aked has resigned as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. His resignation was given orally to the trustees at a special meeting of the board in the office of Blair & Co., 24 Broad street. It was accepted to take effect on April 9, the fourth anniversary of his coming here. The pastor will formally announce his resignation on Sunday.

The call from the First Congregational Church of San Francisco for Dr. Aked to come there has not been accepted, and inquirers who asked whether he would accept it were referred to the doctor's remarks last Sunday. He had nothing further to give out now, his secretary said.

"I have not been able to find any sufficient reason why I should not accept the San Francisco invitation," was his Sunday statement.

Yesterday's trustees' meeting was an adjournment of a three hours' conference held on Monday afternoon, but this time it did not last so long.

COMES OUT ON ANTI CIVIC FED. PLATFORM

(Special Correspondence.)
TOLEDO, Ohio, March 5.—As an indication of the growing sentiment against the Civic Federation, the indorsement of the following statement of principles of Charles Bank, candidate for president of the International Association of Machinists, is interesting.

Bank is a member of Toledo Lodge No. 105. His candidacy is recommended by President A. A. Powers and Recording Secretary J. R. Fisher.

Bank says:
"I declare for unionism, organization and construction, to enable us to meet the organizations of our employers, in the motor-power department of the railroads as well as in the contract shops and manufacturing establishments.

"I am opposed to division, for this leads to destruction.

"I hold that our constitution should be enforced at all times and decisions made at a Grand Lodge convention be carried out without the necessity of a referendum vote, unless so ordered.

"I believe that we should follow the example of the United Mine Workers, established a few months ago at their convention held in Columbus, Ohio, and sever our connection with the Civic Federation, whose members, J. Pierpont Morgan, August Belmont and others are not the avowed friends of organized labor they claim to be; their interests are not ours.

"I denounce jurisdiction disputes because they are harmful and costly to any organization, and should be avoided. All differences of jurisdiction rights should be settled by agreement if possible; if this cannot be done, then a board of arbitration, selected from disinterested organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., should settle the questions under dispute."

"The garment workers were assisted in their recent great strike by only one daily paper in Chicago, the Chicago Daily Socialist. It is, therefore, our duty and pleasure as members of the union to stand by and assist those who are our friends.

"The Daily Socialist is making an effort to build up a larger daily paper for the working people in Chicago and to publish the news from a union man's standpoint; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 21, United Garment Workers of America, do hereby extend our hearty thanks for their interest in our affairs and for the way in which they published the news of our strike and aided our cause from day to day; be it further

"Resolved, That we do hereby donate the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25) toward an eight-page daily Socialist; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Chicago Daily Socialist.

"FRANK A. SPELLSTROM,
President Local Union No. 21,
U. G. W. of A."

"If the garment workers themselves and organized labor in general are satisfied with our position it will not matter much what others may think.

"The Daily Socialist did the best it could under the circumstances and only regrets that it was not able more fully to reach all the people of the city in the interest of the strikers."

ARREST WHITE WIFE OF A CHINAMAN

TRENTON, N. J., March 8.—Jennie Kane, wife of a Princeton Chinese laundryman, was arrested yesterday while on a visit to friends in this city. She was picked up in East Trenton by Patrolman Con McDonough.

She had been locked up in Trenton on several previous occasions. The woman married a Chinaman in Newark when she was fifteen years old and, following her marriage, was disowned by her parents, who live in this city.

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Robert Dvorak, who reported the early part of the strike for the Daily Socialist, writing in the current issue of the International Socialist Review, declares that because he constantly told the truth about the conduct of the strike and refused to cater to the desires of certain persons in the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Women's Trade Union League, they demanded his discharge from the paper's staff. Though he was not discharged, he was taken off the strike. He then resigned, saying he would not twist facts to suit the labor body.

DR. AKED QUILTS JOHN D.'S CHURCH

Dr. Charles F. Aked has resigned as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. His resignation was given orally to the trustees at a special meeting of the board in the office of Blair & Co., 24 Broad street. It was accepted to take effect on April 9, the fourth anniversary of his coming here. The pastor will formally announce his resignation on Sunday.

The call from the First Congregational Church of San Francisco for Dr. Aked to come there has not been accepted, and inquirers who asked whether he would accept it were referred to the doctor's remarks last Sunday. He had nothing further to give out now, his secretary said.

"I have not been able to find any sufficient reason why I should not accept the San Francisco invitation," was his Sunday statement.

Yesterday's trustees' meeting was an adjournment of a three hours' conference held on Monday afternoon, but this time it did not last so long.

COMES OUT ON ANTI CIVIC FED. PLATFORM

(Special Correspondence.)
TOLEDO, Ohio, March 5.—As an indication of the growing sentiment against the Civic Federation, the indorsement of the following statement of principles of Charles Bank, candidate for president of the International Association of Machinists, is interesting.

Bank is a member of Toledo Lodge No. 105. His candidacy is recommended by President A. A. Powers and Recording Secretary J. R. Fisher.

Bank says:
"I declare for unionism, organization and construction, to enable us to meet the organizations of our employers, in the motor-power department of the railroads as well as in the contract shops and manufacturing establishments.

"I am opposed to division, for this leads to destruction.

"I hold that our constitution should be enforced at all times and decisions made at a Grand Lodge convention be carried out without the necessity of a referendum vote, unless so ordered.

"I believe that we should follow the example of the United Mine Workers, established a few months ago at their convention held in Columbus, Ohio, and sever our connection with the Civic Federation, whose members, J. Pierpont Morgan, August Belmont and others are not the avowed friends of organized labor they claim to be; their interests are not ours.

"I denounce jurisdiction disputes because they are harmful and costly to any organization, and should be avoided. All differences of jurisdiction rights should be settled by agreement if possible; if this cannot be done, then a board of arbitration, selected from disinterested organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., should settle the questions under dispute."

"The garment workers were assisted in their recent great strike by only one daily paper in Chicago, the Chicago Daily Socialist. It is, therefore, our duty and pleasure as members of the union to stand by and assist those who are our friends.

"The Daily Socialist is making an effort to build up a larger daily paper for the working people in Chicago and to publish the news from a union man's standpoint; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 21, United Garment Workers of America, do hereby extend our hearty thanks for their interest in our affairs and for the way in which they published the news of our strike and aided our cause from day to day; be it further

"Resolved, That we do hereby donate the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25) toward an eight-page daily Socialist; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Chicago Daily Socialist.

"FRANK A. SPELLSTROM,
President Local Union No. 21,
U. G. W. of A."

"If the garment workers themselves and organized labor in general are satisfied with our position it will not matter much what others may think.

"The Daily Socialist did the best it could under the circumstances and only regrets that it was not able more fully to reach all the people of the city in the interest of the strikers."

ARREST WHITE WIFE OF A CHINAMAN

TRENTON, N. J., March 8.—Jennie Kane, wife of a Princeton Chinese laundryman, was arrested yesterday while on a visit to friends in this city. She was picked up in East Trenton by Patrolman Con McDonough.

She had been locked up in Trenton on several previous occasions. The woman married a Chinaman in Newark when she was fifteen years old and, following her marriage, was disowned by her parents, who live in this city.

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With the Awakening of Spring The Sunday Call FOR MARCH 12

will contain some wonderfully fresh and invigorating reading matter. It will be a number to anticipate and enjoy. Serious, important studies will be there, and also light, entertaining articles.

THE MACHINE is a drama by Upton Sinclair. It is the most Socialist thing he has ever written, and his record in Socialist writing is one of which to be proud. Very fortunately for The Call readers, this powerful drama is to be made public for the first time through these pages. It is worth reading; worth recommending to your friends. Order an extra few copies, and get other readers to do the same.

THE LONG STRIKE OF THE WESTMORELAND MINERS, by Carrie W. Allen. Do you know anything about the wonderfully courageous struggle? Do you know the heroism that has been displayed by men and women during many months? Probably not. There was an attempt to "bottle" the story. But **THE CALL** has it in full for the next issue.

CHINA'S COMING REVOLUTION, by Robert Rives La Monte. A better study of a momentous subject has not appeared in the pages of an American publication in many a day. It is all new information, all interesting and it is all accurately told from the Socialist viewpoint. It is something that will remain a good source of reference in the years of coming storm in China.

ROBIN HOOD ON DOWNWARD REVISION, by Robin Tires. Robin has been interviewed in the spirit and he has responded in an enlightening pronouncement. Just about as delightful a summary of the discussion as could be found, and it is splendid reading about one of the things that have occupied yards on yards of space in the Congressional Record. But the difference is that Robin really tells you something about it.

THE STRIKE AT MACY'S. This is a full account of it. For many months the carpenters have been conducting a heroic fight against the owner of this store. This gentleman poses as a philanthropist; but he is not willing to allow union conditions, even though union conditions mean humane conditions. He wants to smash labor down, probably in order to be able to hand out a few more swindled pennies in the way of charity. Read this account of the strike—and judge.

WOMAN'S SPHERE, will contain "Lost Eden," a tragedy in one act, by Louise Cann Ranum, and "News From Washington," by Anna A. Maley.

Of course, this is not all. There are some splendid short stories and some fresh and up-to-the-minute news stories that cannot at the present time be announced. In **The Sunday Call** you may always depend on getting a great deal more than you can find elsewhere.

In order to assist it, the best thing to do is send in subscriptions. In that way you increase its strength, and at the same time increase its ability to give better measure of all that is good.

The price is low. Think of a full year of the Sunday for \$2! Yes, that is what it costs. Send in a subscription today.

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Convenient for the Reader. Profitable for the Advertiser.
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Notes for the Call Advertiser: Advertising—One line for three consecutive days and Sunday, 5c; each additional line at the same rate. Payable in advance. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 420 Third Street, New York.

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85 Bleecker St. 150 & 497 Pearl St. 215 W. 42d St. 230 Fulton St. 615 West St.
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PHILADELPHIA, PA. New address, 435 Chestnut St.
As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Bread 10c, 12c, 15c. TRY NATURE'S DIET TODAY!

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CLOTHIERS AND GENTS' FURNISHERS.
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C. F. Clump. 141 Federal St., Boston.
BOOTS AND SHOES—Boston.
Norman Brandt. 150 Washington St.
CLEANING, DYEING, PRESSING, DRESS SUITS TO LET—Boston.

WIFE'S HEAD, THOUGH BLOODY, YET UNBOWED To Rise on Stepping Stone of Dead Self to Higher Things.

SA FRANCISCO, March 8.—Abram Ruef, ex-"boss" of San Francisco, on his way to the state prison yesterday under a sentence of four years, declared that his face was set to the future and his back resolutely to the past. His statement follows: "The body may be put in jail, but there can be no imprisonment for the soul. Through the heart he heavy laden, mind will yet reign supreme. I do not, by any means, underestimate the horror and hardship before me. Yet I am confident that my spirit can rise above any situation which may confront me. Whatever I am set to do I will do cheerfully and to the best of my ability. My face will be to the future and my back resolutely to the past. Whether the time be short or long, if I survive with health not entirely broken, when I am through I will return to San Francisco. I will not run away from the past, and I am certain that at any rate there will be before me a life of credit and honor. "My conscience is clear. I have been unfairly dealt with, and in the end this will be conclusively proved. Though the citizen is temporarily dead, the man is yet alive, and trusts that he may be able to show that he is very much of a man at that."

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Labor Lyceum 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Organized and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 5241 Williamsburg.

Labor Temple 243-247 E. 84th St., New York. Workers' Educational Association. Holds for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone, 1000 79th. Free library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

ARLINGTON HALL 1921 St. Marks place (18th st.) bet. 2d and 3d Aves. elegant hall for balls and concerts, wedding and banquets; modern bowling alleys. A. H. Schneider, Prop.

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New Music for the Young Pianist "Arrival of the Circus" "Baba Drog" "The Bears are Induced, and used by all Prominent Pianists. They are bright, snappy, original and instructive. Call readers, 25c by mail for both.

J. P. KATZ 125 E. Broadway, New York, N. Y. "The Marseillaise" for piano; mail, 10c in advance.

Regular Meeting OF THE Brooklyn Call Fair Conference 2D AND 4TH FRIDAY EVENINGS AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

QUERY COLUMN

Please let me know, through The Call, as to how many witnesses are necessary when a man wants to obtain his naturalization papers, and also whether the witnesses may be women. BENJ. ROBINSON. Two citizens are necessary as witnesses. Women cannot serve. The undersigned, as a cigar maker, would like some information in regard to the Civic Federation. 1. What is the numerical strength of the C. F.? 2. How many labor representatives are there in the C. F.? 3. Do Gompers and Mitchell represent the A. F. of L. or are they members of the C. F. as individuals only? 4. When was it organized? 5. How is membership obtained? Cigar makers here are ready to support a movement which will demand Samuel Gompers' withdrawal from the Civic Federation. S. 1. It consists of thirty-six persons officially. 2. Twelve, there being the same number of representatives for labor, for employers, and for the public. 3. Gompers and Mitchell are members as "representatives of labor," in their individual capacities. 4. The feast recently held was the eleventh annual banquet. 5. By invitation. The organization is financed by big employers. Naturally they invite into the federation only such persons as will be useful to them. Will you kindly furnish the negative side with some argument, or a source from which information may be obtained for a debate on the subject? "Resolved, That the state board of arbitration, with compulsory power, be appointed to settle disputes between employer and employee." SAMUEL JOSEPHSON. I would consider it of the greatest kindness on your part if you would please help me on the following points. I am about to debate on the subject: "Resolved, That the labor union policy known as the closed shop is for the best interests of the people." I have not been able to find any material on the following: 1. The names of three or four unions that have been successful in forcing the closed shop. 2. Two or three prominent instances of open shops that have union conditions as a result of strikes that involved union members in hardship. 3. Facts about the reduction in wages within the last four or five years in the United States Steel Corporation in the towns in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. R. I am on for debate on "Government Ownership of Public Necessities," and write to ask you if you will kindly send me any material that will help me. E. These are queries of a nature frequently addressed to The Call, but which with its present facilities it cannot undertake to answer, much as it would like to be of service to its readers in every capacity. It would take an entire page of this paper to answer adequately some of the questions of this kind put to it. The Call suggests that debaters and speakers make use of the public libraries when possible. Consult the index under "Labor," "Labor Disputes," "Arbitration," "Government Ownership," etc. Also make use of "Poole's Index to Periodicals," in which magazine articles dealing with every imaginable subject are listed for years back. The reports from United States and state departments of labor are also frequently useful.

U. S. AND CANADA'S RELATIONS MIXED

Says A. J. Balfour in House of Commons—They're Growing Friendly. LONDON, March 8.—That the commercial relations between Canada and the United States have become inextricably mixed was the assertion in the house of commons today of the Conservative leader, Arthur J. Balfour. In demanding that the government tell the people of England just what instructions were given to Ambassador Bryce in connection with the reciprocity negotiations, Balfour said: "Because of these close relations the larger partner in the commercial federation has every reason for inducing the smaller partner to frame the tariff according to American interests, and the people should know if the government here favored the plan." In reply Foreign Secretary Grey insisted that the liberal government has sent no instructions to Ambassador Bryce regarding the reciprocity situation and did not intend to. The government, he said, heartily indorses everything the ambassador has done. "British relations with America are growing more and more friendly," he said, "and naturally Canada is also becoming more friendly with the United States. Consequently, in serving Canada Bryce served the highest imperial interests."

CONFERENCE ON CHILD LABOR UNDER WAY

The first session of the seventh annual conference on child labor under the auspices of the National Child Labor Committee will be held this afternoon at the Orpheum, Birmingham, Ala. The sessions will continue tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday. The general topic for discussion is "Uniform Child Labor Laws." The conference is held in Birmingham by invitation of the Alabama Child Labor Committee and the civic bodies of Birmingham. Among the speakers will be Jane Addams, Theodore Roosevelt, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, Owen R. Lovejoy and Kate Barnard, State Commissioner of Charities of Oklahoma. At the session this afternoon the following will speak: Dr. B. J. Baldwin, chairman Alabama Child Labor Committee; Colpepper Exum, Mayor of Birmingham; Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, vice chairman, National Child Labor Committee; John Porter Hollis, A. J. McKelway, E. N. Clopper and Owen R. Lovejoy. This evening different phases of "Uniformity in Child Labor Legislation" will be discussed by Senator William E. Borah, Dr. A. J. McKelway, Jane Addams and Dr. William C. Hanson.

TELLING OF DEATH, MAN FALLS DEAD

The man who was killed by a fall down the steps leading to the cellar of the saloon of Cummings Bros., at Orange and Broad streets, Newark, on Tuesday, was Patrick McCrystal, fifty-eight years old, of 135 Bleeker street. William McCrystal, the dead man's son, went to the city hospital last night and identified the body. McCrystal was on his way to Carlstadt to deliver a death message when he met with the accident which brought his own life to an end. Miss Mary Ryan, his sister-in-law, who lived at his home, died Monday night. Her brother, Peter Ryan, lives in Union street, Carlstadt, and McCrystal was going to inform him of the death.

GIRLS HAVE NARROW ESCAPE FROM FIRE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 8.—Seventy employees, mostly girls, of the Ansonia Novelty Company had narrow escapes today when fire broke out in the lacquer room of the company's four-story factory building in that city. The upper floors of the building were burned out. The loss is estimated at about \$50,000. At West Haven today the saw shop of the West Haven Manufacturing Company, a blacksmith shop, and a dwelling house close by were burned, with an estimated total loss of about \$50,000.

\$1,000,000 INVESTED IN 55 LOCOMOTIVES

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 8.—Orders are soon to be placed for fifty-five new locomotives for the Southern Railway Company, bids on which are being filed in Atlanta, Ga., by locomotive builders from Pittsburgh and all over the country. This is one of the largest orders for locomotives officially announced this year. It is valued at over \$1,000,000.

MORMON LEADER COURTS PROBE BY ENGLAND

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 8.—President Joseph Smith, of the Mormon Church, today welcomed the investigation of the church now being made in England, according to announcement in the house of commons, by Home Secretary Churchill. "I sincerely hope Churchill will carry out the investigation to the end," Smith declared, "as it will do the church much good and get all false charges at rest." A motion was made to reduce the

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All announcements and other matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear. The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. Comrades are advised to send in their notices as far ahead of the date for publication as possible. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX. Branch 3. The various committees of the Branch will meet tonight at the Harlem Forum, 360 West 125th street. The librarian will be present to loan out books as usual. Branch 7 Discussion Evening. This evening at 8:30 o'clock the topic "Should the Socialist Party Indorse the Co-operative Movement?" will be discussed. Comrade P. Vlag will open the discussion with a thirty-minute address, after which the floor will be thrown open for discussion to those present. The discussion will be closed by Comrade Vlag, who will answer questions and objections. All welcome. Marx Study Club Lecture. An important and interesting lecture and discussion will be held tonight before the Karl Marx Study Club of Branch 3, at 272 East 10th street. The subject is "Socialism and Religion." It is the first of a series of five lectures answering the popular objections to Socialism. Comrade August Claessens, the lecturer, will treat his subject analytically, answering "Why Does the Church Attack Us?" "Why Are Clergymen With Us?" "Why Were the Best Known Socialists Free Thinkers?" "Does Socialism Destroy Religion and Tend to Atheism?" Admission free. Come for a lively time. On Sunday evening, Anita C. Block will lecture in the clubrooms at the above address.

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Sunday mornings in Fountain Street Baptist Church. The general topic will be "Famous Historical Movements." The subjects of especial interest to Socialists that he will treat are as follows: Maron 25, "The English Christian Socialists," April 2, "Karl Marx and Modern Socialism," April 9, "Henry George and the Land Problem," April 23, "Darwin and Evolution," April 30, "Jane Addams and Social Settlements." This is not Mr. Wishart's first series of sermons touching Socialism. Maud Thompson, Winfield Gaylord, Carl Thompson, J. C. Bentall, Franklin H. Wentworth and others have addressed the Fountain Street Church Business Men's Class in Applied Christianity.

TEXAS. Houston.

The following are the nominees on the Socialist ticket for the spring election in Houston: For mayor, M. H. Kimpton; for commissioners, Dr. J. E. Hamilton, F. Plueger, Shad Reese and F. T. Groeschke. Comrade Kimpton is a collector and notary public; Comrade Hamilton is a practicing physician; Comrade Reese is a bridge worker, and Comrade Groeschke is a locomotive engineer. The platform contains this statement in reference to the commission form of government: "We hold that the power vested in the mayor and four commissioners to enact laws is undemocratic, and therefore we pledge to amend the city charter

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The Call

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A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

The doors of Congress have barely been closed, but the Taft administration has already achieved a grand coup. The interval between the retirement of the last and the assembling of the next Congress is rather brief, and the administration is obviously in great haste.

Secretary Ballinger is retired, but his retirement coincides with the mobilization of one-fourth of the army and the concentrating movement of a powerful force, by land and by sea, along the Mexican border and in waters adjacent to Mexico.

On the face of them, these two occurrences are of a totally dissimilar nature. One is concerned exclusively with domestic politics, the other with foreign politics. One is a concession, a grudging and compulsory concession, to the insistent demand of the anti-plutocratic element in the Republican party, while the obvious though officially denied purpose of the other is to protect the interests of the plutocracy, even to the point of interfering in the internal affairs of a foreign country. Is there any possible relation between these two occurrences, which are not only dissimilar, but have also been brought about by the same agency?

Their simultaneous announcement can easily be explained. It is easier to fish in troubled waters. The announcement on the same day of two events of first-rate political magnitude is well calculated to confuse and distract public attention. Was Ballinger finally removed because of impending impeachment proceedings in the coming Congress? The public has no chance to weigh and consider this question. Its thoughts are diverted to the grand military and naval preparations. Does the Washington government intend to aid the Diaz government against the insurgents, or to occupy Mexican territory even against the will of the Diaz government and in obedience to the demands of the American plutocracy? The public is so deeply interested in the change taking place in the Interior Department that it is unable to concentrate its attention upon these foreign complications suddenly thrust upon it.

But another question inevitably thrusts itself upon the mind. Has there been any understanding arrived at between the Taft administration on the one hand, and its Republican and Democratic opponents on the other hand, by virtue of which the administration has been given a free hand in regard to Mexico in return for the retirement of Ballinger? Has the Morgan-Guggenheim combination consented to release its hold temporarily upon the enormously valuable Alaska coal fields, upon the condition that its very extensive interests in Mexico, which are more immediately valuable, be put under the protection of the military and naval forces of the United States? In other words, has a bargain been struck between "progressives" and "reactionaries" having for its ultimate end a joint plundering expedition into Latin America?

Although it is as yet impossible to answer this question in the affirmative, nevertheless we would not be in the least surprised if it should be so answered by the actual course of events. American history shows that it has always been a comparatively easy task to divert the attention of the masses from pressing domestic questions to wars of conquest. The war with Mexico was entered upon for this very purpose. All of us remember how easily all the so-called radicals, from W. J. Bryan down, caught the fever of "free Cuba" and how they ultimately were made to swallow the Philippines. The engineering of the Panama revolution is an even more recent event, and our government is said to covet some further territorial concessions from Colombia for the erection of fortifications to defend the canal. In all these buccaneering expeditions Republicans and Democrats were of one heart and one mind. It is therefore by no means impossible that they have also agreed upon a program of looting Mexico.

It is therefore all the more important that the working class oppose an unyielding front to every move that may involve us in a war of foreign conquest for the exclusive advantage and profit of the propertied classes. In the first place, the workers have nothing to gain from such a war. The workers have never gained anything from any war of conquest. But, even if there were any gain for them in such a war, the workers will have none of it. The workers of the world cannot follow the ethics of the robbers of the world. Let all labor organizations throughout the land pass resolutions denouncing in advance any Mexican expedition. Such an expedition can only have for its aim the protection of Wall Street's properties stolen from the Mexican people and the support of the tottering Diaz regime, while the interests of the workers require that these properties be restored to the Mexican people and that the workers of Mexico secure the rights of freemen.

And above all, it is the duty of the Socialist party to oppose the Mexican adventure with every means at its disposal. War against war! The Socialists of the world stand irrevocably opposed to war. The interests of the workers of Mexico and of America are identical. The overthrow of the Diaz tyranny is essential to the progress of free institutions, economic and political, on this continent. And the maintenance of this tyranny with the bayonets at the disposal of the American plutocracy will tend to fasten the chains of slavery upon all workers, American as well as Mexican.

INTERNAL PARTY QUESTIONS.

We entirely agree with the opinion expressed by Comrades Simons and Lee that the proposal to lengthen the term of office of the national officers of the Socialist party to two years and to make them ineligible for re-election should be defeated.

Let incompetent or dishonest officials be recalled at the earliest opportunity, but let competent and honest officials be re-elected as often as possible, so that our cause may profit by their competency and honesty and experience.

And we adhere to this view notwithstanding the fact that we hold the present national executive committee in no very high estimation.

The present N. E. C. has distinguished itself mainly by the acts it has not done.

The present N. E. C. failed to do anything of importance during the late election. Above all, it failed to impart to the Congressional elections the necessary coherence and unity.

The present N. E. C. has held aloof from most, if not all, of the great strikes and other labor struggles of the recent past. Above all, nothing was done to aid the Westmoreland strikers, who have been starving and freezing for nearly a year past. Nor was any aid offered to the movement for the liberation of the sixteen miners who had been sentenced to a full year in the Denver jail because they had violated an injunction.

The N. E. C. seems also to have completely ignored the case of Sumner W. Rose, imprisoned for refusing to pay a poll tax.

Yesterday Comrade Malkiel pointed out the duty of the N. E. C. to co-operate with Comrade Berger in determining upon his course in Congress. We feel almost certain that the N. E. C. as now constituted will not do this, although it is its manifest duty.

But the way to get a competent and efficient N. E. C. is not to insert prohibitory clauses in the party constitution, but to elect competent men, recall the incompetent ones, and to exert constant pressure through the local and state organizations.

VARIETIES OF CO-OPERATION

By C. S.

Among American Socialists there has been, and is yet, perhaps, a strong prejudice against the co-operative store. The resolution passed by the last International Socialist Congress in favor of co-operation has probably diminished it.

Yet there is a sound basis for this prejudice. We have plenty of reason to suspect and to question new enterprises that appear under the name of co-operation. Unless it is of the right kind, it can do the Socialist movement endless mischief. A treacherous friend is always more dangerous than an open enemy. On the other hand, genuine co-operation is the best friend that the Socialist movement can pick up. We need only learn how to discriminate between the true and the spurious. The need to learn this difference is all the more pressing because co-operative societies are beginning to appear in this country.

Nobody would accuse the Orange Growers' Association of California of being an ally of Socialism. Yet it is organized on the same principles as the co-operative societies founded in England by the Christian Socialists shortly after Robert Owen started the co-operative movement. The only difference is that the orange growers frankly confess their true character, deceiving nobody, while the English Christian Socialist societies professed altruistic ideals. Both seek, by combination, to create bigger profits for themselves at the cost of the consumer. Fortunately this kind of co-operation is fast dying out in England, smothered in the democracy of a truer movement.

The Christian Socialist societies were usually producers' co-operatives. A group of tailors or shoemakers or machinists would collect from its units a sum of money. With this capital they would establish a shop or a factory. They would then elect a manager, a superintendent and foreman, and begin manufacturing. At the end of the quarter, or the year, the profits were computed and divided among the workers, either according to the wage status of each individual or as dividends on subscribed shares. Apparently the fruits of his labor went back to the laborer.

But when the society succeeded, which was not always the case, there was a strong disinclination to let in new members when the older ones died or withdrew or a greater working force was needed. Obviously it seemed unfair to share the profits of a prosperous enterprise with newcomers who had not helped to build it up. So invariably the newcomers were hired as wage laborers. This created two distinct classes among the employees. And in their desire to increase their profits, the shareholding members began to hire men at minimum wages. This explains why the trade unions were suspicious of this kind of workmen's altruism.

The Rochdale co-operatives were founded on other principles. Here it was the consumers who organized and governed. At the end of each quarter the profits were not shared, but returned to those who had produced them, after the running expenses had been paid and allowances had been made for propaganda and sinking funds. When the net profits were computed, they were divided among the members, not as dividends on shares owned, but as rebates on purchases made, to each in proportion to the amount he had bought of the store's goods.

Here the consumers were the owners of the enterprise, and every new member must naturally be welcome, for he added to the prosperity of the store by increasing its sales. Rochdale, or democratic, co-operation has grown steadily, until now it numbers its supporters by the millions in England. But unfortunately the spurious kind, allowed to enter the Co-operative Union and to send delegates to the congresses, which they controlled at first, made it impossible for genuine Socialists to endorse the movement. So the political and the economic phases of what should be one movement have been separate, to the infinite harm of both. The English Co-operators are so rich they do not know what to do with their money, but they are without any definite ideals. The Socialists have splendid ideals, but they have to beg for their funds.

In Belgium the situation is more fortunate. Here the ideal union of the two movements is manifest. But co-operation only began in Belgium when Socialist thought was already formulated, so the Socialists saw at once how they could harness the new force to their chariot. They have built up an industrial democracy within the shell of a capitalist society. Every one has heard of the Maison du Peuple, which is only one co-operative in Brussels. Were it not for the triple ballot system, which gives the capitalist three votes as against the workman's one, they could elect a majority in the national assembly, and were it not for Belgium's unfortunate geographical situation, wedged in between two great powers, the majority would assert itself and we should now have, perhaps, one Socialist nation, as we have a Socialist city.

I have not the space to describe the administrative machinery of the Belgian co-operative system. It is unfortunate that practically nothing on the subject is published in English. But every one knows of the tremendous power of the Belgian Socialist party, though Belgium was the last country in Europe to develop a party. This fact should make us American Socialists eager to embrace true co-operation when it shows itself here.

The history of the United States is full of co-operative enterprises, notably the utopian colonies of the early Fourierists. Most of them have died, some giving place to others equally transient. Of late, since the panic of 1907, some real beginnings have been made. But first let me enunciate a few principles by which they may be classified. I am, of course, considering them from the Socialist's point of view. They may be ever so prosperous, or they may confer ever so many benefits on their members, but unless they have one conscious object, the establishment of the universal industrial democracy, they are not worthy of our support. If we mean to concentrate our efforts to the one great end, the political supremacy of the working class and the realization of the Socialist ideal.

True co-operation cannot tolerate dividends. The rebates of the Rochdale societies have been called, quite improperly, dividends. They are, of course, rebates on purchases, pure and simple. Dividends go to capital, not to the consumer. A true co-operative, then, must be controlled by the consumers, governed democratically, its membership open to man, woman or child of any race, nationality or creed. Each must have a vote, one vote.

Its conscious aim should be to accomplish by economic action what the Socialist party accomplishes by political action. Where the two movements are logically combined, the propaganda funds of the co-operatives should go into the treasury of the party. I shall devote only a few words to co-operation outside New York. There is a large society in Minnesota known as the Right Relationship League. Many Socialists are supporting it. But this society pays dividends on shares from the profits of its enterprises. A member with two shares gets twice as much as a member with one share. It also pays "dividends" on purchases. It is, therefore, a taint from its capitalistic sire. The society declares for "organized justice," nothing more. The Supreme Court deals in such vague generalities, too. Otherwise there is nothing the matter with this society, so long as it does not call itself Socialist.

We all know of the co-operative enterprises of the farmers, the granges. Where those enterprises consist in collective action in shipping and selling, we have the same spurious co-operation of the early Christian Socialists. They eliminate middlemen, but that gain goes all to the farmers. When they have gained that they may, being well organized and combined, screw on more; then the consumer pays.

In New York city a distinct co-operative movement has appeared within the last few years. It would be much stronger, had not the founders split into two factions, but that seems inevitable to every beginning. At least, both these factions are founded on true principles. Their difference lies in organization. I refer, of course, to the American Wholesale Co-operative and its parent, the Co-operative League.

The American Wholesale, which professes to be organized on Belgian principles, is really Rochdale, but it begins where English Co-operation ends. The Manchester Wholesale is a federation of hundreds of co-operative societies, created long after the smaller societies had organized and were prospering.

The American Wholesale is a federation without constituencies. It endeavors to organize from the top down, whereas we know that we had to organize Socialist locals before we had a state committee. But granted that the enterprise succeeds in organizing itself backwards, we shall have a number of small, separate, local co-operative societies, each independent of the other. Regardless of principle, this is impracticable in a city like New York. The population is constantly shifting, each man following the elusive job. If I pay \$5 to join a society in Harlem, and a month later have to move down town, I not only lose my \$5, but I have to spy out another \$5 to join a down town society.

Again, the Wholesale has two classes of members—local societies and individuals. For each fifty members the society has to buy a share of stock costing \$25, for which it is entitled to a delegate. The individual member pays \$25 for which he also gets a vote at the meeting of stockholders. This gives each a vote, the delegate representing fifty co-operators, and the individual member who represents only himself. A quorum requires the presence of the "stockholders" representing a majority of the capital stock. It is obvious that representation is based partly on capital invested. It is true that the individual members can only elect a minority of the board of directors, but even so, this sort of upper chamber business isn't democracy.

Furthermore, the Wholesale sells its wares to individual members on the same terms it sells to the societies. That is poor encouragement to start stores. But perhaps this unfairness to the societies is balanced by another unfairness to the individual. The individual members are required to "support the principles of the society." But there is no demand made on the societies beyond that they must be "co-operative." As I have already shown, that may mean anything from a trust to a push cart.

However, the worst is on the surface; the profits go back to the consumer, and the society declares itself as a means to the great end, and not an end in itself. Good luck to it. If it succeeds, in spite of this handicap, democracy will assert itself and gain the control. Its class consciousness insures its falling into the hands of the right kind of membership.

The Co-operative League has been more cautious, more patient. It has not even a store, but if it has less to show to the eye, it will, I believe, arrive to arrive in this country at all. For two years the league has suffered itself with propaganda, which beset the American Wholesale, at least. Its members have studied the history of co-operation abroad, and they know something of its principles. With a knowledge of the experience of others and the mistakes that have been made, they are more likely to begin right when they do begin active business. As for organization, they have been wise enough to realize that a co-operative enterprise cannot begin until it has its market, and its market is the organized membership.

The league is built on lines similar to the Socialist party; the units for the whole, the whole for the units. Membership in one branch means membership in the league. With a vote that reaches right up under the president's chair. If you join a Harlem local, then have to move to the Bronx, you are received by the Bronx local without extra payment. There is only one class of voters; they are the court of last appeal, through the referendum. So, whatever mistakes the league will make in the future, will not be the mistakes of a few misguided individuals, but of the membership as a whole. And if they succeed, as I believe they finally will, our Socialist papers will not have to depend on capitalist advertisers to support them.

LABOR LEGISLATION

By JOS. E. COHEN.

It is doubtful if the present session of the Pennsylvania legislature will pass any measures favorable to labor. The politicians of this state have never been charged with possessing an abundance of acumen, and they may not yet see the handwriting on the wall writ so strong by the last election returns.

Pennsylvania is counted as the staunchest Republican party commonwealth. But when the ballots were counted last November, with a governor and congressmen at stake, the Republican party won only by the division of its opponents. And it won by a plurality much less than the size of the Socialist vote.

Under the circumstances, one would imagine that the leaders would hearken to the will of the people, at least enough to stave off a more emphatic blow. But the Republican party in the East is sadly wanting in wise leadership. Expecting the aroused public to cool off in a little while, the politicians go about their business of oiling up their machine. Far be it from them to delve into matters of state when they might be carving careers for themselves as joy riders.

Until the smashup comes. For the politician, after all, can seldom see ahead. To him the world was along about the same as it always has, and ever will. The rise of parties, the ascendancy of new leaders, even a landslide election, are only surface eruptions. Men have always ruled; men will always rule. Had to the boss!

Let others trouble themselves about the world's affairs, if they are so inclined. The politician is keen only after the golden fleece of office. And the politicians of Pennsylvania belong to the tame variety, not only acclimated, but domesticated.

Thus M. David Lane, who is reputed to be the "brains" of the Philadelphia organization, recently observed that if he were alive in Colonial times he would likely have been a Tory. That he regards the Republican organization as the stronghold of the rich and powerful, goes without saying.

In the olden days, when Quay was in his glory, the machine was not permitted to run wild. Quay was a master chauffeur, and while the corporations have never seen fit to complain of his work, he had quite a catching manner with the farmers, and could even make the voters roar with laughter while he "shook the plum tree."

But the day of the adroit manipulator is gone. Even the so-called progressive Republicans (and Democrats) could learn tricks from Hanna and Quay. Witness the recent gathering of the insurgent Republicans and the platform reforms that would in no way tamper with the prestige of the oligarchy of wealth.

It may be that the old party politicians have reason to feel secure, despite the shock they received at the last election. It may be the vote then was purely accidental, and that the reform wave will recede and not return for quite awhile.

But we think they overlook just one thing which shows the direction the strongest of all political winds is taking. It is the election of a reform congressman from the mill district of Philadelphia, together with the accompanying state legislators.

We do not expect these men to give a much better account of themselves than have the Republicans. But we do think their election is but advance notice of the awakening of working class and small business class elements that means nothing short of a complete political upheaval with great economic consequences.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

Editor of The Call: The new charter commission of Newark, N. J., have under consideration the commission form of government.

They would like to propose this without any form of popular intervention through the initiative, referendum and recall, but are considering a petition and recall proposition upon a number of 25 or more percentage of the number of votes cast at the preceding election, every name of which shall be attested by the sworn affidavit of a notary. To this outrageous provision and to the whole proposition every Socialist is thoroughly opposed. I would like to inquire of the comrades in the cities and towns where such campaigns have taken place if they would not send me copies of the literature used by them in opposition. I will return this favor by sending copies of a series of tracts we have used with success in Newark in the propagation of our principles. Fraternally yours, G. H. STROBEL.

5 Lincoln Park, Newark, N. J.

A SOCIALIST MINISTER DISMISSED.

Editor of The Call: About a year ago the Unitarian Association cut off the appropriation to the South Brooklyn Unitarian Church because its minister, the Rev. H. S. Baker, persisted in Socialism during Sunday services. As Mr. Baker is almost totally blind, the members, most of whom are Socialists, supported the church, but through an embarrassing position Mr. Baker would not be able to hold the services at his home after July, therefore a committee was appointed to see and confer with the officers of the Unitarian Association.

After investigating all facts in the case the Association decided that the South Brooklyn Unitarian Church would receive no appropriation unless Rev. H. S. Baker resigned and the association select their own minister. At the last business meeting of the church Mr. Baker resigned, he having no visible means of support in sight. Mr. Baker is well versed on all topics and I think it would be a good idea if he were given a chance to lecture at the various Socialist and labor branches, as he has sacrificed himself for a worthy and Christian cause. E. SLAVIK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1911.

ENEMIES OF SOCIALISM IN RELIGIOUS GARB.

Editor of The Call: In The Call of February 24 is a letter to the editor from John P. Burke, which reshapes an old grist which he sent to The Call in November, 1909.

The Appeal to Reason is the paper referred to in his last "kick," and the report of the Taft commission to the Philippine Islands, the particular "attack" on "religion" that Comrade Burke thinks should have been suppressed. A local cause for the fear and forebodings of Comrade Burke is the introduction by the writer, at the last convention of the Socialist party of New Hampshire, of a resolution holding the Roman Church responsible for the murder of Ferrer, which was voted down.

The Boston Pilot, both editorially and by its contributors, approved and defended the murder of Ferrer, and if Comrade Burke has discovered their disapproval of the crime, it has not come to my notice. And if his "religious belief" approves the course of the false accusers of the aim of Socialism, or if he thinks that because they are clothed with a robe of religion, they ought to be immune from attack in the Socialist press, he must learn anew the ethics of Socialism.

It is very unfortunate that Comrade Burke's letter appeared on the same page with your excellent editorial on the Boy Scout movement in Boston. Perhaps the Boy Scout movement is also one of his "religious beliefs" which must not be assailed. I suggest that Comrade Burke turn his guns on capitalism, whether defended by "religious beliefs," teachers, preachers, writers or judges. C. E. DOVING.

Nashua, N. H., Feb. 26, 1911.

BIGGER SALARIES FOR THE CLERGY.

"But the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head." Editor of The Call:

The New York Tribune says that \$15,000 a year and a house are insufficient for a clergyman in Gotham, and it naively adds, "For a proper performance of his ministerial duties he will probably require a private secretary" (to write his sermons, perchance). The Tribune further gravely informs us that there are "long and expensive" (the italics are mine) "vacation journeys to be taken." Too bad he can't walk on the water.

It is cruel to starve a being with its collar buttoned behind upon such a paltry salary, such a miserable stipend. How can it and its mate and young (if it has obeyed the command of Teddy Gabbler to imitate the fecund, fertile rabbit) cut a proper figure among the multimillion magnates that infest the great and godly metropolis? Would you have these "right reverends and wrong reverends" consort with the poor and humble? Have they not divine authority and counsel to "make friends" of the Mammon of Unrighteousness, and pie in the sky of God work? Think how these poverty-stricken luncheons, high teas, suppers, parties and "functions" they are obliged to attend. Think of the christenings, marriages-in-high-life, funerals of the philanthropic rich and eulogies upon dead Dixies these unpaid followers of the Plutocrat of Nazareth have to perform. Incidentally, don't you understand that Christ must have been joking when he said, "Freely ye have received, freely give?" Then think of the parochial calls the poor dear has to make (one tender custodian of a creed said to me, "I like to get them over before snow falls: one is so apt to get wet feet"). "How beautiful are the feet of those that preach!"

As for the sermons, let us suppose that this suffering-saint-on-fifteen-thousand-per-annum writes and spouts fifty brand new ones a year (we must not forget that "long and expensive vacation" in which our pauper cleric finds much needed rest from his social duties and his arduous labors in issuing imaginary insurance against fictitious fire). Now a sermon is a difficult thing to write, not so much on account of what you put in it as on what you must keep out. Here is the recipe:

Take one gallon of supercilious phre sterilized of facts, add the Semmon used to slay a few thousand istines and old Adam's spirit (the better), strain out "sinful human skin off any rising common sense dredge with dogma, salt with sarcasm (to taste), pepper with polemic with faith, simmer gently ever with garnish with platitudes and (tand to) noodles. For this papery or protestation, our stricken pulpiter gets only three tainted dollars and house rent, less than a well paid factory over-salaried saleswoman, or a remunerated unskilled laborer a year under our just, wise and Christian civilization. Ah! let us have a collection for the pastor. It is too late. Then, too, there is the church destroyer of the conscience. Even he has been never accused of running a fair: he was a mere robber. And penitent thief was probably a respectable pickpocket. The church "Jesus went."

Another thing. The priesthood abjures publicly, "the world, the flesh, the devil," "the pomps and vanities of the world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh." Nothing left for "Holy but "song." Wine and women are alas!

Also, and finally, a representative godhead upon earth must be a good he must look and play the part of the stage; he must be letter-perfect, superhuman role; he must be an sanctified makeup; and he must his lines in a moonlight voice of obsolete diction. Do you realize parsimonious pew-holder, that to one's collar and to wear a straight waistcoat, is "the outward visible sign of an inward and grace," and not qualification for a lum? Do you apprehend the fact that is an awful physical and mental stry to look like a cross between an angel and a sucking dove, and to like a graphophone that has been "end" with cotton batting and mules?

Let us reduce wages, raise the tax, increase taxes and give the Reverend Stignus more money. "It is pressed to give than to receive." Washington, D. C., March 2, 1911.

FINAL AND CONCLUSIVE.

Editor of The Call: Here they come! Oh! Heart-breaking tea and sugar wafer! Frank on one side and Andre on the other! Hurrah! No one tells ME of the good news. But it is right on the open where we the rank and file can get at it.

Question—in a whisper, now. Walling a good boy or a bad one? What The Call would be about such such a thing. Let every one rise and declare that they "never" never "never." Comstock! Sadielich! Haman! Don't let the game!

Let me say at once—H'm got duck in this case. What Henry would have done, I don't know, but Andre Tridon would have done, wouldn't tell. But, Mr. Editor, let me perfectly plain and above board. While I would dearly love to do what I would NOT have done, I am convinced that space in The Call is too valuable to be used as a means conveying my theories in the matter to Comrades.

Of course, like Comrade Frank, am dreadfully shocked. None of our personal friends would ever have such a thing. Yet there is a certain leniency. It would be unfair to expect everyone in the party to be as good as I am. No woman ever had a \$100,000 case on me.

Here's the real, the fundamental question: What causes young men carry on so with young women? tell you. It's the trusts. It's money power. Vote the Socialist ticket and abolish it. Mr. Editor, I object to your putting those lies about love in The Call. It is positively indecent. But you dare tell the truth about love. Have a care for your job! And you are silent either, or you are coward, or are getting the long pole stuck at you under the table. are unfit to be an editor.

All this reminds me of one of Franklin's stories. Oh, no! Not The Call! Not on your life! I have gotten the page. The book is in the branch libraries. But the proves my case. Comrade Editor, don't misunderstand me. And don't underestimate either. I stand here defending Socialism. And I am protecting party. I am Walling's friend. Above all, I am close to truth, right and virtue. Sh! Don't you I never even saw Miss Grunwald's New York city, March 7, 1911.

THE LAUNDRY WORKERS.

Editor of The Call: Kindly allow me a few lines on the laundry workers. As I read in issue that a committee was organized to aid the laundry workers in their condition, which they are in, I would like to know who are in the committee and where are they located. Being a member of that trade union, I never heard of said committee, while I wish to state certain regarding my fellow workers:

First—It is a very hard job to organize our laundry workers. A simple reason that a great many of them cannot afford to pay their dues. Second—The miserable wages some of us receive, especially in the laundries, are so low that we cannot live on 15 cents per week. Third—There are some who do not pay their dues, but having the right to do indulge in intoxicating to drown their misery. Fourth—The main reason I have in different laundries and among the people. I desire to state that I have tried hundreds of times to organize but failed. Some of them do not die; others do not want to be cannot speak English, still others believe that it will not be worth it. All this I have stated from my own experience, but nevertheless, something.

Our people in my trade are treated as workers of other trades. Like to appeal to the readers to give us all the aid possible in accomplishing organization. Our ward our emancipation. Our becoming ready to accept the union and Socialism. New York, March 5, 1911.