

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

# The Call

The Weather.

Fair; rising temperature.

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2000 BUREAU.

Vol. 4.—No. 76.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1911.

Price, Two Cents.

## ABOLISH COSSACKS! DEMAND OF 70,000 WORKERS OF PENN.

### Reading Socialist Pre- sents Mammoth Peti- tion to Legislature.

## SIGN OF REVOLT

### Another Measure Would Give \$10 Monthly Pension to All Blind Persons.

(Special to The Call.)

## HARRISBURG, Pa., March 16.—

The working class of Pennsylvania was today given another illustration of the difference between a Socialist representative and the old party politicians when James H. Maurer, of Berks county, introduced in the legislature a petition supporting his bill providing for the abolition of the state constabulary, or Cossacks, as they have come to be known to the workers.

The petition is signed by 70,000 citizens of the state, who demand that the force of Cossacks be abolished. It is a sure bet that the capitalist politicians at Harrisburg will kill the bill, probably without even the formality of reporting it from committee, but it is equally safe to say that the workers, organized and unorganized, whose heads have been broken by the clubs of the constabulary, whose wives and children have been swept into the gutters by the brutal charge of mounted men, and whose fellows have been shot dead during industrial struggles, will know which ticket to vote at the next election.

### Full of Significance.

The introduction of this bill by Maurer has demonstrated as no other incident in the past year has done the revolutionary change in public sentiment which has taken place in Pennsylvania during the past decade.

It was shortly after the Spanish-American war, when the military spirit was strong throughout the country, that the capitalists of this great industrial "commonwealth" decided to have their own strikebreaking army of soldiers paid for out of the public pocket. A bill was put through here creating the force, and its ranks were filled with men recently discharged from the national armies, which fought in the West Indies and the Orient.

There was almost no opposition to the creation of this army designed to kill the workmen of the state when they should rebel against their masters. From some obscure corners of labor's ranks came faint opposition, but the great mass of the industrial army remained silent or commended the move, while the press of the state was loud in praise of the new constabulary.

## What Decade Has Done.

Since that time, but a few years ago, the industrial progress of the state has swept onward, leaving a trail of hard times, strikes, lockouts, starvation and—Socialism. Today the workers of Pennsylvania are rubbing their tired eyes and sitting up. Last November the men of Berks sent a Socialist to Harrisburg, and today, in the very chamber which only a decade ago helped elect the constabulary, that Socialist presented a demand that these killers of men in the name of profit shall be abolished, and his demand is backed by the signatures of 70,000 workers of the state. Men who have grown old with the name Pennsylvania a byword and a blessing in their ears are wondering today what another ten years will bring forth.

## MATTEAWAN KILLING SCANDAL IS HUSHED

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 16.—The investigation into the death of John Nugent, a convict at the Matteawan Hospital, was closed this afternoon when County Judge Frank Hasbrouck refused to hold Daniel Reilly, who was charged with manslaughter for causing Nugent's death.

There was no "convincing" evidence that Reilly had misused Nugent or that he had died from any but natural causes. Attorney Mack tried out the case and had paid several visits to the hospital and had questioned Harry Thaw and secured from him the names of patients and attendants who had knowledge of the circumstances of Nugent's death.

## SLANDER ON WOMEN AROUSSES THE DUMA

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—An extraordinary charge against women students caused a sensational scene in the duma last evening. An interpellation on recent incidents in the high schools was under discussion. Deputy Ubrusoff, a member of the extreme right, alleged that female students during the revolutionary period consorted in hundreds with drunk sailors in order to carry on revolutionary propaganda more successfully.

Shouts of "Down with the blackguards!" and similar indignant protest arose from the left benches and started a scene of uproar and great disorder.

Ubrusoff's supporters raised a great outcry, and the president closed the sitting.

The opposing factions rushed toward the tribune, but officials threw themselves between the two parties and prevented a collision.

## HOFFSTOT IS DENIED CHANGE OF VENUE

### Labor Oppressor Sets Forth Grievances Against "Labor Agitators."

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Frank N. Hoffstot, president of the German National Bank, who is under indictment in connection with the Pittsburgh graft cases, was today denied a change of venue for his trial by the Supreme Court.

The defendant is charged with bribery and conspiracy in connection with the passage by the council of the city of Pittsburgh of an ordinance for the selection of the Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, the Farmers' Deposit Bank and the German National Bank of Allegheny as depositories of the public moneys of the city of Pittsburgh.

Hoffstot set forth that he is a resident and citizen of the city of New York and the president of several large industrial plants.

He feared that because of his connection with labor troubles at his plants in Allegheny county and because of newspaper publications concerning the graft exposure he would be unable to get a fair and impartial trial in the courts of Allegheny.

## COLLIN NO LONGER AT ALBANY

ALBANY, March 16.—Professor Charles A. Collin last night dropped his work in "the legislative branch of the executive department," packed his grip, and shook the snows of Albany from his feet. He left without telling the governor why he had not delivered the now famous Carnegie Trust Company letter to District Attorney Whitman personally.

## THIS IS WHAT THEY ALL SAY

MUSKOGEE, Okla., March 16.—"Roosevelt is one of the few men who combine all qualities of ass and jackass."

This assertion is former Governor Haskell's reply to Theodore Roosevelt's speech at Albuquerque, N. Mex. When the colonel said that Haskell is unfit to hold public office.

## SENATORIAL CLINCH AT ALBANY CONTINUES

ALBANY, March 16.—The fiftieth joint ballot for United States senator, taken today resulted as follows: Sheehan 64; Littleton, 12; Kernan, 7; O'Brien, 3; Hopper, 1; Parker, 1; Glynn, 1; Carlisle, 1; Dewey, 56. Total vote cast, 146; necessary for choice, 74.

"The position of the insurgents on the fiftieth ballot is precisely what it was on the first ballot," said Senator Roosevelt today. "We stand ready to take part in fifty more ballots without any change in our attitude toward Sheehan. We stand ready at any time to confer with reference to a satisfactory compromise candidate, but we will never vote for Mr. Sheehan."

## ROBIN PLACED ON STAND AS WITNESS

### "Insane" Financier Tells Sordid Story in Very Sane Manner.

Smiling contemptuously, Joseph G. Robin, the "financier" who confessed to the grand larceny of \$27,000 from the Washington Savings Bank on August 17 last, was escorted before the grand jury investigating the Carnegie Trust Company's case by District Attorney Whitman yesterday afternoon.

Prior to entering the grand jury chamber, Robin was taken into Assistant District Attorney John K. Clark's room, directly across the corridor from the grand jury room. There he was joined by Samuel J. Goldsmith, his counsel, and a conference, lasting a few minutes, was held.

It is reported that among the questions put to the witness will be some in regard to the state banking department. According to rumor, the grand jurors are desirous of learning how the banking department conducted certain examinations of banks involved in the Carnegie fiasco.

In addition to answering questions Robin is expected to make interesting charges against persons high in the financial world.

## Expected to Tell Things.

He is also expected to tell what part City Chamberlain Hyde, the intimate friend of Mayor Gaynor, has played in several mysterious and shady banking transactions.

Robin was taken to the county court house from the Tombs earlier in the day, to testify in the Supreme Court in the case of William Henkel, Jr., trustee in bankruptcy of Fickling & Co., dealers in automobile supplies at 304 West 45th street, who went into bankruptcy in February, 1910.

The suit was to set aside a chattel mortgage given by Fickling & Co. to the Northern Bank to secure a loan of \$10,000, and also for an accounting of the proceeds of the subsequent sale under foreclosure of the chattel mortgage.

"I told him," said Robin, "that the bank would exact a mortgage that would cover everything in the business of Fickling & Co. He said he would give it, together with an assignment of their collectable accounts, for a \$10,000 loan."

Robin said that he then called up H. J. Bizallion at the Riverside branch, who was vice president of the Northern Bank, but was assigned to the Riverside branch as its manager, and that Bizallion made the loan to Fickling.

## "Financier" Described.

Robin continued: "There was a second visit from Fickling. Bizallion had reported to me, as chairman of the executive committee of the Northern Bank, that some of Fickling's collateral was not honest. I think that was the word I used in talking to Fickling, and told him that he was deceiving the bank; that was in the fall of 1909 and I said to Fickling: 'The committee has decided that you will have to pay off the loan to you and get out of the bank.' Fickling pleaded for another extension and said that if he was forced to pay off the loan he would go into bankruptcy. I said 'Go ahead,' and he replied, 'It's silly, the business is fine. I have an equity of \$30,000 or \$40,000, and the business making \$10,000 in one year, while I have a man who wants to pay a \$10,000 interest in the business. Besides I cannot afford to go into bankruptcy. I have been spending money in ways that I would not like to have in bankruptcy.' Then he pleaded for thirty days in which to turn himself, but I had told him that the committee would not permit it. Then he offered to pay \$1,500 on account and leave the rest unpaid, so he could close with the man who wanted to buy a half interest for \$10,000. I consulted a Mr. Kaufman, who said there was really a man who wanted to invest \$10,000. Fickling finally paid \$2,000 on account and went away."

"After a few seconds' hesitation Robin continued: "About a week later Fickling came back again and said the \$10,000 man was willing to pay off everything and everybody except the bank. He cried and felt awfully bad about it. I told him we would give him six months longer to pay up if he would give us security. He agreed and went away happy, but he returned next day and said he had changed his mind and would not put up any more security. I told him he was a fraud and was trying to do the bank."

Robin's answers were perfectly clear.

## JUDGE HATES TO GIVE UP HIS PHONE GRAFT

In the course of a discussion at the Board of Estimate meeting yesterday on the matter of the number of telephones paid for by the city in the homes of municipal employes, Controller Prendergast said that he could not understand why some departments required so many such phones, while others got along with almost none. Becoming more specific, the Controller said:

"A judge of the Court of General Sessions wrote a pleading, childish, puerile letter, almost begging for the retention of his telephone. The other judges don't find it necessary to have telephones in their homes. He had a private secretary, too, who used to do his work and private work until we stopped that last summer. The name of the judge was not mentioned."

## EXPRESSMEN REJECT PEACE TERMS MADE THROUGH MAYOR

### Strike Is Still in Progress on Both Sides of River.

## MEN FULL OF ANGER

### Speak Bitterly of Organizer's Hobnobbing With Gaynor in Seeking Aid.

A statement issued from the office of Mayor Gaynor to the newspapers yesterday afternoon, to the effect that the express strike was settled, that the men have decided to accept the Mayor's advice and would return to work, while the Mayor will carry on negotiations with the Adams company for the adjustment of their grievances, was promptly given the lie by striking expressmen yesterday afternoon. They voted not to return to work until their grievances have been adjusted.

A committee of six representing the striking expressmen and led by William H. Ashton, visited the Mayor yesterday and laid the grievances of the strikers before him. The Mayor informed this committee that he would take no hand in the controversy unless the men call the strike off and return to work immediately. After the men go back to their former places Gaynor said he would take up their grievances with the company and see that matters are adjusted.

The committee then left the City Hall and returned to the headquarters of the New York strikers in Curry's Hall, 220 East 4th street, to put the matter to a vote.

As soon as the committee left the Mayor's office the statement was issued to the press that the Mayor had settled the strike. Ashton confirmed this statement by saying that a cessation of the strike would be ordered by the leaders. The capitalist newspapers instantly "played up" the story for all it was worth. Mayor Gaynor was hailed as the great peacemaker.

While the ink was drying on the afternoon editions of the papers the New York employes of the Adams company were discussing whether to accept Mayor Gaynor's proposal or reject. Ashton advised them to accept it and return to work. And the New York strikers did as Ashton advised them to. They voted to return to work, provided, of course, that the strikers in Jersey City do the same.

## Turned Down in Jersey.

The committee, after having got a favorable vote from the New York contingent of the strikers, then took the Mayor's proposal to the strikers in Jersey City. Here Mayor Gaynor's proposal was rejected in no uncertain terms. The men voted to stay out on strike regardless as to whether they lose in the estimation of Mayor Gaynor until such time as their demands are granted. The decision of the Jersey City men was then taken to the expressmen in New York. When the New York strikers learned that the Jersey men were solid in their demands, with a whoop and a roar the strike was declared to be on again and Mayor Gaynor was advised to go back to Epictetus and cease meddling with strikes in the future.

## May Call Out Others.

Immediately after rejecting Mayor Gaynor's proposal, the officers of the express drivers' unions called a special meeting of the executive boards of the United States and Wells Fargo employes with a view of ascertaining whether it will be possible to call out the expressmen of these two companies this morning. Up to a late hour last night the executive boards were still in session and no information as to whether the United States and Wells Fargo men will go out in sympathy with the Adams men could be obtained.

Among the strikers last night there was not a more unpopular man on the face of the earth than Gaynor. He was charged with fakery and with having betrayed the strikers at the

(Continued on page 2.)

## TAFT CADDY FOR THE INTERESTS, SAYS DEBS

ATLANTA, Ga., March 16.—Labeling President Taft as a "caddy for the interests," Eugene V. Debs before a big audience of workmen last night made a stirring attack on the administration's policy of sending troops to the Mexican border.

"Taft goes to Augusta and plays golf with John D. Rockefeller and sends our army to defend the interests of Morgan and Guggenheim. He is nothing more than a caddy for them," said Debs.

"Diaz is a tyrant and dictator. He keeps millions of peons under slavery as bad as that of the middle ages, and Taft sends the American army to help him keep them there."

## 1,500 LAID OFF.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 16.—The Alice rubber shoe plant of the Woonsocket Rubber Company will close March 24 for three weeks. It employs 1,500 hands.

## O'CONNELL TO GET MITCHELL'S DOSE?

### Locals of I. A. M. in Conn. After Him on Civic Fed- eration Issue.

(Special to The Call.)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 16.—A strong movement has been started by the various locals in this state of the International Association of Machinists to suggest to the international president, James O'Connell, that he either quit the Civic Federation or resign as head of the machinists' union.

Several organizations in the state have already made this demand on O'Connell. The reasons which are being given for this action against the head of the machinists' organization are that the Civic gang attempts to perpetuate the hypocritical teachings that the interests of the masters and the slaves are identical, and that that organization has done and is doing all in its power by underhand methods to weaken the power of organized labor.

In most of the unions in the state the Socialist teachings are making rapid headway, and this, the conservative elements in the organization realize, is responsible for the action against them because of their connection with an organization whose purpose is to emasculate the labor movement by controlling its most prominent members.

This opposition to O'Connell is not only strong in this state, it is spreading to all the locals where the machinists are organized. For years the membership has been realizing that they have been fooled by a conservative and capitalistic leadership. But it was not until the United Mine Workers, the largest labor union in America, started the ball rolling that they began stepping into line. As far as can be learned, O'Connell has made no reply yet to the locals opposing him.

From reliable sources it is learned that throughout the country the various labor organizations are preparing for a move to put the Civic Federation out of business, so far as its connection with the organized labor movement is concerned. A general attack is to be made against union leaders connected with it.

An important phase of this movement against the Civic Federation is the fact that it originates, principally, from the rank and file of the membership, which shows that it is a healthy trend, instead of a movement of rival factions of leaders taking advantage of popular sentiment in order to swing into power.

## MILWAUKEE WOMEN QUICK TO REGISTER

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 16.—With Milwaukee women given their first chance to vote this year, the polling booths were monopolized almost exclusively by women who registered, with the result that several thousand will be entitled to take part in the primaries on March 21 and the election on April 4.

The women will have an opportunity to express their opinion for members of the school board and on a \$520,000 school bond question. On primary day they will vote for five school directors.

No complete figures on the registration may be obtainable for several days, but the number of women voters is expected to be in the neighborhood of 10,000. Club women are largely represented.

## ANNOUNCE NEW UNION OF EXPRESS EMPLOYES

(By United Press.)

FREEPORT, Ill., March 16.—The organization of a national union of express employes was announced here today.

Organizers of the movement declared that 10,000 express workers have already pledged themselves to join the new organization, which is to be known as the United Brotherhood of Expressmen of the United States. The avowed object of the new union is to secure better pay, shorter hours and an equalization of the present pay scale.

## NEW INDUSTRY IS OPENED IN R. ISLAND

RIVERPOINT, R. I., March 16.—A new industry, made possible, it is said, by a provision of the Payne-Aldrich law which permits the importation of certain lace making machinery free of duty, was started here today by the Phenix Lace Company, which had imported the necessary machinery from England. About 100 operatives will be employed.

## BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, W. C. F. A., MEETS TONIGHT

A special meeting of the board of management of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association (The New York Call) will take place tonight, Friday, March 17, at 8 o'clock, at the office of The New York Call, 463 Pearl street, New York. Very important business of interest to the welfare of the paper will be considered at this meeting and every member is requested to attend.

## REBELS IN MEXICO CONTINUE FIGHTING

### Limantour's Scheme to Sell Them Land Is Rejected.

## DIAZ MUST QUIT

### Yucatan Insurrectos Invade Town and Kill Two Capital- ists Who Joined Defense.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Diaz government, upon the recommendation of President Diaz, has suspended the constitutional guarantee throughout Mexico.

This is a "mild" form of martial law and provides a death penalty for all persons convicted of certain specified crimes. The Mexican embassy was officially notified today by Enrique C. Creel, minister of foreign affairs of Mexico, of this action. Creel's dispatch was as follows:

"The permanent commission of the general congress today approved the suspension of the guarantee given under the first part of the 13th, 19th, 20th and 21st articles of the federal constitution. Consequently, there may be inflicted and subject to immediate trial within a limit of eight days lawbreakers of this description: Highwaymen, people who destroy railroad lines and lines of electric transmission generally, robbers, people who assault villages and lay them waste and persons who kidnap and hold persons for ransom. The punishment prescribed for persons convicted of these offenses on trial is death."

"This decree will apply to Americans who participate in the revolution as well as the Mexican insurgents. There are a good many Americans now in the ranks of the revolutionists. The State Department takes the position that Americans who engage in the revolutionary movement do so at their own risk. If they are captured by the Mexican authorities, the only assistance they can hope to receive from the State Department is that the American government will use its diplomatic influence with Mexico to obtain a fair and regular trial."

The capture of Topia by the insurgents was reported to the State Department today by E. E. Dearing, charge d'affaires of the Mexican embassy at Mexico City. The lives and property of foreigners, he added, have been respected by the insurgents.

EL PASO, Tex., March 16.—Porfirio Diaz will have to get down and out and allow a fair election for a successor.

This is positively the only way the revolution will end, according to the El Paso junta of the revolution, and this comes mighty near being the real headquarters for the secretary of state in the Mexican insurrecto government is here; also the secretary of state for Chihuahua.

Both Francisco Gonzales Garcia Madero, secretary of state and Brasilio Hernandez, secretary of state for Chihuahua, declare very positively that Limantour can bring about no peace negotiations unless the abdication of Diaz is included. They declare that Diaz has never been legally elected, and that to admit that he was would be to condone the wrongs inflicted by Diaz.

If Francisco Madero's father had made any agreement in New York with Limantour, they say they know nothing of it and that it will not be binding upon the insurrecto army unless Diaz sets out, inasmuch as their entire propaganda is based upon the illegal elections of Diaz and his acts of abuse while serving in the presidency.

It is declared that the junta that preparations are going steadily forward for the fight. Men are being enlisted every day and sent across the river into Mexico to join the ranks of the fighters. It is known positively that these recruits are not being paid, as has been stated in certain quarters. They are all serving without pay, but have been promised a farm and a pension when the insurrectos win. It is the rumored plan of the insurrectos to confiscate the big landed interests and divide them among the insurrectos.

## "Land Was Stolen."

It is said to be the plan of Limantour to buy the land and sell it to the people at a cheap price. The insurrectos say that this will not be satisfactory, because the land was stolen from the people and the nation has no right to buy it back.

That the army of insurrectos is concentrating to the south for some purpose is certain. Nothing more has been heard of the report that Madero was marching north on Juarez, and it is believed now that a move northward to a better camping place in the vicinity of Casas Grandes caused the report that he was marching on Juarez.

J. E. McDaniels, an engineer with the Mexican Northern Railway, came to New York from Juarez, Chihuahua, yesterday from Juarez, Chihuahua, and said he witnessed a barbarous, lawless and treacherous tyrant.

McCANN'S HATS. If Your HAT is As Good As McCANN'S It Costs More. McCANN'S HATS 210 BOWERY OPP. RIVINGTON STREET.

WEAVER SILK WEAVERS' STRIKE

Company Ignored Their Written Demands and Men Walk Out.

Because the York Silk Company, Hackensack plank road, Weehawken, N. J., failed to acknowledge a letter sent them by their employees...

They demanded an increase in wages of 25 per cent and a fifty-five hour week instead of sixty-five...

The strikers declare that they are only making \$9 per week, out of which they have to support their families...

When the strikers held a meeting at 211 Hackensack plank road yesterday afternoon...

When the boss had finished his oration the cop jumped to his feet and made a motion that the strikers send a committee to lay their grievances before the company...

The strikers are all members of the silk weavers' union of West Hoboken and they will get the support of that organization...

Richard Brown, a former New Yorker, who was in the insurrecto hospital corps, may be released because of the nature of his services with the insurrectos...

The American boys held in prison in Juarez are almost certain to be released in a few days...

Formal notice has been served by the insurrectos in Sonora on all the railroads that they must cease carrying federal soldiers or suffer the wrecking of their lines...

News from Monterey is that all the officials of El Modelo Printing Company in that city have been arrested...

El Pais, a daily paper published in Spanish in Mexico City, recently closed by the officials, has resumed publication, still printing revolutionary news and criticizing the Mexican government...

It is the Catholic Journal of Mexico. There is considerable border gossip here as a result of the nature of the supplies being sent to American troops along the Rio Grande...

ATTENTION! We are now ready with a full line of Spring Suits and Top Coats. A large variety in new patterns, latest styles at popular prices. All our goods are strictly Union Made and bear the Union Label. We will endeavor to deal with our patrons in such a way that they should call again. LEVY BROS. 2196 Third Avenue, near 120th Street.

QUEEN AND CRESCENT DEAD LIST NOW 12

Fireman Killed and Two Others Shot in Kentucky Clash.

SOMERSET, Ky., March 16.—Following a calm of twenty-four hours along this division of the Queen and Crescent route...

Two of the wounded men are white and one of them is from Cincinnati. At Kings Mountain a dispatch tonight states that one fireman was shot dead, another seriously wounded and a guard who was in the cab on duty at that time was seriously wounded.

STRIKE ON BAKERS' TRUST BUILDING

The Brooklyn board of business agents of the building trades have ordered a strike on the building at the corner of Pacific street and Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn, because non-union iron workers were employed on the job.

All the painters, plumbers and helpers, steamfitters and helpers, and plasterers laid down their tools at the request of Delegate Slattery, of the Iron Workers. About 150 mechanics are involved in the strike.

Another strike because of the employment of non-union iron workers was ordered at the Erasmus Hall High School, Church and Flatbush avenues. All the trades except the carpenters struck in sympathy with the iron workers.

At the office of the Brooklyn board at 137 Court street, it was reported that the delegates had settled a strike at Atlantic and Flatbush avenues which had been called at the instance of Business Agent Farley, of the Cement Masons' Union.

JUDGE PUTS STRIKERS UPON THEIR HONOR

BOSTON, March 15.—Pending the hearing on the merits in the case of the F. Brigham & Gregory Company, shoe manufacturers in Hudson, against Michael J. Tracey et al, officers and members of the United Shoe Workers' Union of America...

BOOKBINDERS TO AID STRIKING COMRADES

The fight of the bookbinders against Weisman & Cohen, 328 Pearl street, for higher wages and better working conditions was formally taken up by all the workers of the trade when the Bookbinders' Union, at its meeting at 66 Essex street, on Wednesday night, endorsed the strike...

EXPRESSMEN REJECT PEACE TERMS MADE THROUGH MAYOR

settlement of the general express strike last fall, of which the present express strike is an after effect. The criticism of the Mayor was mingled with criticisms of Organizer Ashton. Ashton, the men loudly asserted, should never have lent himself to any such scheme...

The expression was taught a lesson by Mayor Gaynor in the last settlement of the express strike several months ago. They will not be so easily misled again.

When they took the Mayor's advice last fall and returned to work, waiting for him to adjust all grievances and influence the companies, they believed that the Mayor had some sort of an influence over the express companies and could make them live up to their promise.

George Lewis, of 302 West 111th street, a guard on one of the Adams express wagons, was taken to Fordham Hospital suffering from a fractured skull after an encounter with a street thug yesterday. With Lewis there were three more men on the wagon...

William Travers Jerome, who is prosecuting express strikers for the Adams company, managed to have three men who were arrested on Wednesday at Church and Cortlandt streets held for the grand jury on a felony charge, "inciting riot."

SUBWAY FARCE "NEAR TO END"

Five specific things have been asked of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, according to reports of the conferences that have been going on between the officers of that company and the city's representatives to reach an adjustment of the new subway building question.

These five things are: Segregation of the city's \$33,000,000 investment into one complete line, so that it may be taken over by the city if occasion arises.

Division of profits in one or two ways. Limited franchise on the Jerome avenue "L" extension.

Right of the city to intervene in labor troubles during construction or operation. Representation by a city official or officials in the Interborough directorate.

Unless these demands are granted, the report is, the special subway committee of the Estimate Board simply will not recommend the acceptance of the Interborough's offer to build subway extensions, so there!

William R. Wilcox, chairman of the Public Service Commission, said yesterday that he believed the end of the subway negotiations was near at hand.

"WE'LL TELL THEM," SAY SOCIALISTS

New Castle Men Are Preparing to Fight Contempt Charge.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., March 15.—The three well known Socialists here, Charles A. McKeever, member of the common council of the city; S. L. Flanagan, editor of the Free Press, and F. M. Hartman, its business manager, were served with a two column and a half charge for contempt today.

Speaking of the latest move on the part of the capitalists today, Flanagan, who is also secretary of the Free Press defense fund, said: "It looks as though everything would have been satisfactory to the gang here if we kept very quiet about the fact that they were calling up the 'seditious libel' case again."

It would seem that they thought we were demagogued skunks with our power of defense taken away. They found out different, however, and we will assure them in our coming issue that we know just where our effective power of defense lies—publicity of their actions.

Intend to Go After Them. "We will tell them in our coming issue that we feel honored that they recognize that we are in contempt of court; especially to a court that would entertain laws that are thought to have been abrogated in the signing of the Declaration of Independence."

The law of a king is deserving of our contempt. The motion to continue the 'seditious libel' case until the June term is based on the ground that our articles were intimidatng.

In the charges an article written by Fred D. Warren, who visited New Castle during the 'seditious libel' case a year ago, was quoted. The article appeared in the Free Press as a reprint from the Appeal to Reason. It was headed, "Shall It Be Revolution?" and follows: "To 'Seditious Libel' Prosecutor Thomas Dickey:

"I attended the trial of four Socialists in New Castle charged with 'seditious libel.' For six days I studied your methods. I know who you are back of you in this prosecution. An I, in behalf of the Socialists in America and defenders of free speech and free press everywhere, I dare tell you that the case is not ended. The constitution of Pennsylvania is as peculiar as the obsolete English laws which you wish to enforce in the United States. It provides that the 'constitution may be amended or altered in three ways: First, by legislative enactment. Second, by constitutional convention. Third, by revolution. I serve notice on you that the constitution of Pennsylvania shall be changed in such a way as to end the complete subjugation of the working class to the master robbers. We shall seek protection by legislative enactment. That failing, we shall demand a constitutional convention to wipe out the shame of the state. If both these fail, there is another legal, constitutional way in which the chance can be made—that is, revolution. The workers of Pennsylvania are greatly in the majority, and they shall rule the state in their own interest."

Other quotations contributing to the contempt charge are as follows: "Judge Porter is as much interested in the conviction of the defendants in the 'seditious libel' case as any one else," it is said.

And also the following: "Judge Porter's Claim Court. "The beginning of the official prosecution of the Free Press demonstrated the class character of Judge Porter's court. It causes us to laugh, though, when we think of the methods used to prosecute this paper. The first charge was that of a technical violation of the publishing laws of this state. It pertained to a requirement that all publications carry the name or names of their owner, editor, etc., at the head of the editorial page. This paper being the property of the Socialist party, and having no particular editor at that time, it was impossible for us to say on our editorial head any more than we did say, which was that it was the 'official organ of the Socialist party' of Lawrence county."

"A Pinkerton detective was employed by some one to learn who the individuals were who published and circulated the paper. It was an easy matter for him to learn that as it was no secret who the individuals were who composed the committee that published the paper. Six constables were started out one evening last March and six Socialists were brought into an alderman's court, one after another, from all parts of town. When at last the sixth constable had arrived with his victim, the above charge was read to them and they were bound over to court.

"The capitalists of today, grasping for more power, want a method of suppression, and to control these it is necessary that they establish a precedent in the courts of this country prohibiting free speech and free press to those who will not bow to their will. The Free Press and all Socialist papers arrange the prevailing system of government, and severely criticize judges and other officials for their class rulings, and demand the establishment of a new system of government. In a monarchy this might be a crime, but in a republic it is a crime for the government to punish men who criticize it. The capitalist lackey of New Castle, in their efforts to suppress the Socialists and their publication, will go down in history as lovers of monarchy rule and traitors of a republic. They have gone mad with power, but are digging their own graves."

The chief of police of the city, Joseph Gilmore, has signed the charges.

C. LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMPANY 1449-55 Broadway, Junction Putnam Avenue BROOKLYN. All Steel Bed, Only 3.98. An exceptional bed in every way; design unusually good; fillers heavy; posts very strong; chills all steel; construction such that usage proves its value. 3.98. \$50 WORTH \$5 to \$4 Deposit 75c to \$1 a Week. Green Trading Stamps Given with Each Cash and Charge Purchase. \$100 WORTH \$7.50 to \$10 Deposit \$1 to \$1.50 a Week.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. HOT AFTER UNIONS Resorts to Most Brutal Tactics Against Organizers in Mechanical Department. (Special Correspondence.) ALTOONA, Pa., March 14.—The Pennsylvania railroad has started a war to the knife on the brotherhoods. It is especially hostile to the men of the mechanical department on the road. Recently the car men, machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and shop laborers organized and federated into one organization west of Altoona, including Pittsburg, and the bosses realized at once that this would soon mean that they would have to give up some of their profits. This organization was brought about with the co-operation of the trainmen, conductors, engineers and firemen. Under the labor law of the state all upper diem laborers are entitled to their pay once a week, not less than six days after the end of the working week. The Controller has announced the schedule to comply with this law.

HARRY, THE HATTER The Oldest Union Hatter in Town 1683 PITKIN AVENUE Near Rockaway Ave., Bklyn, N. Y. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Home of Satisfaction. Wear the TRIEBITZ SHOE 1734 Pitkin Ave., Opp. Postoffice. DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS. BERGER'S LUCKY SHIRT 2825 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. ARONSON BROS. & FIELDS DRY AND DRESS GOODS. We Advertise No Special Bargains. Offer No Bait, but Guarantee Satisfaction. 61-63 BELMONT AVENUE. C. O. LOEBEL UP-TO-DATE Union Hatter and Men's Furnisher. 1800 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN. KNICKERBOCKER FURNITURE. Furniture, Oilcloth and Bedding. 585 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn. Mattresses Made to Order. WILLIAM LEEBAW. Shoes of Style and Quality. Reliable Repairing by Electric Machines. 877 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

TALK STRIKE AMONG CANADIAN MINERS. WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 16.—At Canadian Pacific railway headquarters here today information was given out which indicates that another big strike of the coal miners of the Crow's Nest Pass district of Western Canada is probable on April 1, when the present working agreement expires. The points in dispute are wages and the recognition of an open shop. The mines affected have a daily output of approximately 15,000 tons and employ 3,000 men.

How Can a Capitalist Pay His Laborers MORE Than the Value of Their Labor-Power, Sell the Product for LESS Than Its Value and Still Make a Profit? Maybe you think he can't. But he can. If you don't see how, you don't study. A Study Course in Socialism and the Economics of Karl Marx, by E. Marcy, is now running in the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW. These lessons give a clearer understanding of the subject for the same amount of labor than anything of the kind yet published. The issues of the REVIEW containing the first three lessons are available out. We have reprinted these lessons in leaflet form, and will mail a copy of them, together with the February and March REVIEW, containing lessons IV and V, on receipt of 20 cents. Or for \$1.00 we will mail ten sets of the lessons, and ten copies of the REVIEW for February and March. If you have not seen a LATE number of the REVIEW you can learn how attractive and valuable it now is. Every issue contains many engravings from photographs showing the latest phases of the Class Struggle and of the Modern Machine that is revolutionizing society. Fill out the blank below: Charles E. Kerr & Company, 118 West Essex St., Chicago. Enclosed find \$1.00, for which please mail at once ten sets of the first issue of your Study Course, ten copies of the February REVIEW and one copy of the March REVIEW. NAME..... ADDRESS..... P. O..... STATE.....

O. R. T. MEN GATHER FOR CONFERENCE

BOSTON, March 16.—The members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers of every section of the New England states, to the number of 900, gathered in Boston yesterday, listened to addresses by International President H. R. Perham, General Secretary-Treasurer L. W. Quick, of St. Louis, and the officials of the various sections of New England and decided to make an effort for better wages and conditions on every New England railroad system during the coming year. A joint board was formed for mutual action of the general chairman of the five New England railroad systems which embrace the "Mellen" lines.

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430 SIXTH AVE., COR. 26TH ST. SPRING SUITS AND TOP COATS. \$6.50 TO \$25. Ready to Wear.

WAR BETWEEN PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS ON

CHICAGO, March 16.—The first violence in the plumbers' strike occurred today when John Young, a guard in a building on which the plumbers are striking, was shot. The police say that sympathizers attacked Young. More than 500 plumbers are striking on buildings in the course of construction, owing to a dispute between the plumbers and steamfitters. Nearly 10,000 men are out in sympathy.

SCHEME TO 'HELP' DAY LABORERS OF THE CITY

Mayor Gaynor's administration is so "help" with the needs of the day laborers in the city's employ that the Board of Estimate yesterday named a special committee to take up with the Municipal Civil Service Commission the advisability of establishing a common civil list for these men.

Hillquit in Brownsville

A LECTURE WILL BE GIVEN TONIGHT Under the auspices of Brownsville Forum At 432 Hopkins Ave., Brooklyn Comrades and sympathizers should not miss this lecture. Subject of the Lecture: "Substance of Marxism."

SANE FOURTH PAINS PAIN.

The Pain Manufacturing Company, one of the largest makers of pyrotechnics in the United States, is the victim of the "safe and sane" Fourth of July movement. Four of the five directors have filed a petition in the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the corporation, which was formed in April, 1909, and the papers show that the concern is in a bad way financially and cannot continue.

# BOHN ON MEANING OF MACHINERY

## Speaks to Machinists on Past and Future of American Unionism.

Frank Bohn spoke to the Brotherhood of Machinists at the Labor Temple last night on "American Unionism."

"Nowadays," he said, "new machinery is being invented and used every day. This same machinery is being used to do the work that was done by men, and it is up to the workingmen to find out and understand this machinery—just how it is run and how it runs us. It is this great revolution in the world of machinery that is going to change the universe—yourself, myself, the government of the United States—and the nature of education, and we must be ready to meet it."

"Five years ago I spoke in the great flint glass fields at Marion, Ind. Up to that time those glass workers had been organized in the great American glass industry. These were the most aristocratic and highly paid men in the country. They earned an average of \$200 each a week, worked eight hours a day, and the majority had their summer vacation of two months. It cost a small fortune to join this union, and this was what the men wanted. They wished to keep it exclusive. When I arrived upon the scene I found that a big strike was in progress. The men were going about in rags. They had tried to smash the Owen machine, which was a new invention that did away with their labor, and turned out 2,000 bottles an hour. Not only did it do away with their work, but it made bottles sell as cheaply as matches. These men did not try to stop and understand the value of such an invention. They resented its appearance and tried to destroy it, which was entirely wrong and ignorant."

"With the invention of these labor saving machines the whole machinist trade has changed. A man today works only one machine instead of many. His wages cannot be compared to those of twenty years ago. This condition of labor is due to the machine process, which is separating the capitalist more and more from the laborer, and making the laborer more a part of the machinery. Now what we want is that the unions develop with the machinery. Above all we must always remember that the capitalist is our enemy; no matter how you look at it, no matter if at times we win what we want, whether it is 50 cents more on our wages or an eight hour day. In the end it is the working man who loses, for the capitalist will never give up the fight. To do away with this we must have all have politics for the unions. If there were enough of our representatives in the legislature at Albany no unjust laws would be passed, and no outrages be perpetrated in our courts, as they are at present. The Republicans and the Democrats would fall over themselves in their efforts to protect the party. Let me urge that the unions work as a whole. Let the unions own the machines in every shop and railroad in America. And let the union make its own laws the laws of the party. Now all is in the hands of the capitalists, but the time is bound to come when we will have the whip hand."

### PANAMA CANAL PROGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Panama canal has been completed for a distance of five miles at the Pacific entrance, according to a report received by the Isthmian Canal Commission today. At the Atlantic entrance the canal channel has been completed to its full width for a distance of five miles and a half inland from deep water in Limon bay.

## 23D ANNIVERSARY CONCERT AND BALL

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# The Sunday Call

## MARCH 19

KARL MARX. Translated from Der Wahre Jacob (1894) by S. Solomon. It is really a historic document, and it shows Marx in relation to certain important activities with which most English readers are unacquainted. In translating it an important piece of work has been accomplished, and Sunday Call readers have an article that will give them solid enjoyment and genuine enlightenment.

THE MACHINE. By Upton Sinclair. The second act of this drama more than bears out the promise of the first. It is a fine piece of work, and Call readers are enthusiastic over it.

VARIOUS VIEWS OF MEDICINE. Nothing has aroused more eager, animated comment and controversy than the matter of medicine, doctors and health. In this issue there is a roundup from many sources, and it will temporarily end the discussion, as plans are under way for important economic and educational articles that will be of great importance in the campaign. But do not miss this gathering-in. Among the contributors will be M. I. Littauer ("Marius"), Edward Allbright, D. O., Simon Frucht, M. D., and Ernest Tucker, D. O.

THE MAKING OF A SOCIALIST. An important chapter of Rev. Roland D. Sawyer's autobiography. Gordon Nye will have another splendid cartoon. Woman's Sphere will contain "Woman's Contribution to Society," by Agnes H. Downing, and "International Notes," by Meta L. Stern.

And the fiction will be exceptional. So send in your orders at once. The Sunday Call is furnishing lots of exceptional matter and in great variety. You will enjoy reading it.

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## SIXTY SEAMEN PASS AWFUL NIGHT ON SHIP

### Crew Aboard Stranded Man-choria Now Believed Out of Danger.

NORFOLK, Va., March 16.—Although life-savers still are standing guard, the sixty men on board the stranded steamship Manchoria are believed this afternoon to be out of danger. The gale that swept the coast last night has died down and the heavy sea has subsided. At noon the vessel signaled "All well on board." Grave fears for the safety of the men were felt, but the peril now is believed to have passed. The vessel is in such a position now that it is thought she can be floated at the first high tide.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The lives of sixty men were in peril, according to early morning reports about the British steamship Manchoria, which is stranded on the Virginia coast, thirty miles south of Cape Henry. The Little Island life-saving station reported to the United States life saving service here that an intense northwest storm was raging and the vessel was in danger momentarily of going to pieces.

John W. Partridge, keeper of the Little Island station, reported that he and his men were on the beach opposite the wrecked steamship and were doing everything possible to bring the men safely to shore. Life savers from the Dam Neck Mills and False Cape stations will go to the assistance of the Little Island crew.

### FERRY WELCOMED BACK.

Ferry service on the Roosevelt street line was re-established yesterday under a lease granted by the Sinking Fund Commission to the Brooklyn and Manhattan Ferry Company.

The service started at 5 a. m., when the ferryboat Mine left the slip at the foot of Broadway, Williamsburg, and the Oregon left the Roosevelt street slip in Manhattan. There were not many passengers on the early trips, but later the traffic increased. Residents of the lower part of Williamsburg celebrated the resumption of the ferry service by having a parade of civic bodies in the afternoon.

## STARVING MAN IS ATTACKED BY RATS

### Found Freezing to Death in Abandoned Shack at Bay Ridge.

Lean, hungry rats scurried away from a huddled form lying in an abandoned lime shack at 44th street and First avenue, Bay Ridge, yesterday, when a policeman and several others persons, attracted by groans, broke through the door and entered the place.

The policeman stooped over and found a man, half mad from hunger and cold, and his feet bitten by rats. The tattered remnants of a shirt and trousers were all that he wore, and these were covered with lime dust. The man was at first unable to answer questions.

He was removed to the Fourth avenue police station and then taken before Magistrate Harris. At the court-house Dr. Bell, of Seney Hospital, treated him, and he revived sufficiently to say that he was Henry Thomas, thirty-six years old, and that he had no home. Dr. Bell's examination disclosed that the man's condition was serious.

His feet are so badly frozen that they will have to be amputated and his mind has been affected by his sufferings. He was led before Magistrate Harris, who declared it to be the most pitiful case that he had ever seen, and ordered that Thomas be taken to a hospital.

In a lucid interval Thomas was able to say that he had crawled into the shack about three or four days ago to escape the cold and had been overcome. When the rats attacked him he was unable to drive them away.

## HOMELESS MAN DIES IN SNOW

Discharged a week ago from Bellevue Hospital, Malcolm Morrison, of Scottstown, froze to death on Thursday night, while making his way to the railway station at White Plains along Fulton street, that town toward the porthouse at Eastview.

The body of Morrison, who was about fifty years old, was found by a milkman. It is supposed that after leaving the train at White Plains, the homeless pauper became bewildered in the blinding snow storm and walked in the wrong direction until he fell exhausted and froze to death.

Papers found in the dead man's pocket indicated that he had been a landscape gardener.

## FROZEN TO DEATH IN A DOORWAY

WILMINGTON, Del., March 16.—George H. Merritt, fifty, of this city, was found dead in the hallway of Johnson's flats this morning. Richard Ryder, colored, an inmate of the flats, tumbled over the body when he started out of the door to his work.

Merritt, it is believed, walked into the hallway late last night and lay down to sleep. The body was frozen stiff when found, death having been caused by exposure.

## PHILADELPHIA STILL CORRUPT AND CONTENTED

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—A committee of four business men called on Mayor Reubens in the city hall yesterday and urged his approval of a bill to be introduced in the state legislature extending his term of office from the first Monday in December next until January 1, 1914.

The committee said it was the desire of the citizens that he serve the two additional years in order that he might put into effect plans now under consideration for the physical improvement of Philadelphia on an extensive scale. He said he would take the matter under consideration.

A successor to Mayor Reubens under the present law would be chosen in November.

## TARIFF REVISION BY SECTIONS.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 16.—That there should be revision of the tariff, a schedule at a time, and with a country at a time, was the doctrine announced today by Senator Norris Brown at a luncheon given in his honor by the Lincoln Commercial Club. He declared that both "stand-patters" and "progressives" believe in the principle that the duty charged by this country should be represented by the difference in the cost of production here and abroad.

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## SERVED 20 YEARS FOR NO CRIME

(Special to The Call.)  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 16.—A maze of mythical and intricate procedure, that finds for its abiding place a tabernacle of farce and which sails valiantly under a banner stamped justice, met its end here today when Andrew Toth was set free from the penitentiary after serving twenty years for a murder which it was discovered he did not commit. As the man was released from the prison he showed by his demeanor what he had suffered within the barren walls of the colossal chamber erected for the purpose of punishing criminals and satisfying stupid civilization.

## GRESSER TELLS SOME CAMPAIGN SECRETS

### Queens' Boss Loses Temper on Stand and Explodes in Heat.

Secrets of the campaign in which Joe Cassidy forced his nomination for the office of President of Queens on the Democratic convention in that borough in the fall of 1909 and then tried to buy off Lawrence Gresser by giving him the nomination for County Clerk, which was refused, were told by President Gresser himself at the continuation of his defense before Commissioner Samuel H. Ordway in the Queens county courthouse, Long Island City, yesterday.

Having endured a rapid-fire cross-examination for more than four days from Attorney Charles Pope Caldwell, representing the taxpayers' association, which filed charges against Mr. Gresser; Attorney George W. Foren, representing the Progress Society of Far Rockaway, which also has charges against Gresser, took up the cross-examination of the witness on behalf of the charges he represented. It was when Foren was endeavoring to find out why Gresser had refused to accept the nomination for the office of County Clerk of Queens, which, under the antiquated fee system still in vogue is worth at least \$50,000 a year, and accepted instead the nomination for the office of President of Queens, worth only \$5,000 a year, that Mr. Foren encountered an unexpected answer.

"Do you want to know my reason for not accepting that nomination for County Clerk?" finally demanded Mr. Gresser, with an unexpected show of temper, about the first he has displayed through his long and trying ordeal. "Well, I'll tell you. My principal reason was that I refused to run on a ticket with Joe Cassidy. I told Cassidy so and I also told the same thing to Charles F. Murphy. I told Cassidy so at a conference at Delmonico's. It was after the first session of the Democratic convention had been held and an adjournment was taken. I received a request to attend a conference at Delmonico's and there were present Charles F. Murphy, surrogate Daniel Noble, of Queens, who was looking for a re-nomination and re-election; Joe Cassidy, Martin Mager, my son, Fahner Gresser and myself.

"When the nomination for County Clerk was offered to me I pointed at Cassidy the same as I am pointing at you," said the witness, shaking his index finger in the direction of Attorney Foren, "and I said to Cassidy: 'Do you think that I would stand on the same platform with you and tell people that you are a good fellow and all right?' I told them they could nominate Martin Mager for County Clerk, but that I wouldn't run on the same ticket with Cassidy."

It was the constant probing on the part of Attorney Foren that brought forth this outburst, for in answering the same questions a few hours before Mr. Gresser said he refused to take the nomination for County Clerk because he wouldn't desert the workmen in the borough employ, who would have been "thrown out on the streets" if he failed in being returned to the office of Borough President. He also went into his campaign contributions and told of borrowing money, which he had repaid.

He also said that he had invested in certain mining stocks that one could have now if he wanted it. In the matter of having his requests for money for work in Queens cut down, he said he believed that the committee was responsible for the cutting. On one occasion he was led to believe that he would receive an appropriation of \$500,000, which was finally cut to \$140,000. He said that Mr. McAneny had informed him that this cut was made on his (McAneny's) recommendation. In answer to a question he also said that he kept his deposits in the Nassau Trust Company and with the Williamsburg Savings Bank.

## GALE IN BOSTON TIES UP SHIPPING

BOSTON, March 16.—The gale that raged here today, with gusts reaching a velocity of seventy miles an hour, kept all shipping tied up in the harbor, but the sea was so heavy several barges and a schooner broke their anchors and drifted. The Cunard liner Irenia twice tried to get up the harbor, but finally had to anchor below for several hours, reaching her berth this afternoon.

Several wagons were blown over and many persons blown against buildings and injured.

## DICKSON, OF STEEL TRUST, HAS RESIGNED

William B. Dickson, first vice president of the United States Steel Corporation, has resigned, the same to take effect May 1. The report that he had quit the interests of the trust was made yesterday morning and reached Wall street before the stock market opened. The confirmation of the report was made by King Gary, chairman of the steel trust. Dickson has been connected with the combine since its organization in 1901. It was rumored about the financial district that Dickson was angry because he had not been elevated to the position of president when William Ellis Corey was politely asked to resign.

## HE TAKES HIS PLEASURE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 16.—President Taft went early to the links of the Country Club today for his usual round of eighteen holes, of golf. The weather was clear and chilly.

## HAYWOOD APPEALS FOR IMPRISONED WORKER

### Tells Story of Buccaforti and Discusses the General Strike.

William D. Haywood, former secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, sounded the keynote last night for industrial unionism in his address on "The General Strike," delivered at a meeting in Progress Assembly Rooms, 2d street and Avenue A, held for the benefit of the Buccaforti defense fund.

Frank Buccaforti is held without bail on the charge of killing James Wilt, foreman for J. M. Dodd, shoe manufacturer of Brooklyn. Despite the fact of a rather small attendance of the I. W. W.'s the meeting was a success.

Haywood prefaced his remarks by dealing with the case of the imprisoned worker. He said:

"I am here with a heavy heart; tonight, I am disappointed. I had hoped this would be a big meeting. I tell you I would hate to be that man, our fellow worker who languishes in a Raymond street cell tonight. I can see him sleeping upon an iron shelf, covered with a dirty blanket that is infested with vermin. I can see him surrounded by human wolves who would tear him limb from limb."

"It is all right to be charged with a crime by capitalists, when you are an officer of a labor organization. You are a proletarian, and all the labor organizations rally to your support. But this wretched man is but one of the rank and file. He is obscure, unknown."

### Unions Saved Haywood.

"Were I but of the rank and file like Buccaforti I would not be here tonight. I would be sleeping in a bed of quilts within the walls of the Idaho penitentiary. There are those who prefer prominence to that saving a fellow worker's life. Let me tell you this and take it wherever you go, that Buccaforti is as much a part of the labor movement, a part of the well-being of society, as I ever dared to be, or as any one who lifted their voice to save me. I am sorry I cannot bring together all the forces that saved my life to aid this Comrade. I can only speak for him."

There is no more fitting time for my subject than tonight when the anniversary of the French Commune is so near at hand. That event began the greatest strike known in French history. It took the powers of France and the iron heel of Bismarck to subdue it. Had those workers won that strike, the world would have been on the highway toward an industrial democracy. I am sorry I am not a better theorist. I can give to you but the practical side."

Haywood reviewed the great strikes of Spain, of Russia, of Sweden and of Italy. He said that the only way to win a strike was to hit the capitalists in the place where their hearts and souls were centered—their pocket-books.

The railroad workers in Italy were organized into one solid union. When one struck they all struck. They were not divided up into so many craft unions as they are in this country.

It was always the craft union that caused us to lose our strikes in the West, when we did lose them. Capital is United.

"When there is a strike here capitalists railroad soldiers to suppress it. Who carries these troops? Railroads manned by union engineers. Who digs the coal that feeds the engine? Union miners. So that you see craft unionism is helping capitalism to crush its own life out."

"There are three phases of a strike. First, confined to industry. Second, confined to a community; and third, a national strike. How a person can take the position that a general strike would not be effective when there has never been one declared is more than I can understand. Capitalists go on general strike. They close down a mill here, a factory there, work here and work there when these are not producing profits. They never think of the idle men created by this."

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn told how Buccaforti had been assaulted by Foreman Wilt before he was shot by the worker. She told how he had been told he could have back his position at the Dodge works and how when he went back he was abused by Wilt.

She bitterly denounced the way in which she said the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union had acted, and told those present to spread among their friends "of the American Federation of Labor how the craft union has sunk to its uttermost depths in New York."

Joseph Ettor, organizer of the I. W. W., said that had the shoe workers won the strike they would not have appealed to the general labor movement to aid in the defense of a fellow worker. He told of the long struggle waged by the striking workers. He said that every man and woman who carries the stamp of a progressive movement, be it Socialist, anarchist or anything else, he or she is a culprit before the bar of organized labor if Buccaforti is allowed to go to the chair."

Ettor said that George Behrens, business agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, hired professional strikebreakers and thugs to take the places of the I. W. W. men who fought for long weeks to win the strike.

## DEUTSCH BROS

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## SKIMMING RICHES FROM MISFORTUNES

(Continued From Page 1.)

Industrial insurance, it is difficult to express these reductions in cost in terms of dollars and cents, but that there have been substantial reductions is apparent.

"Further, the company claims that in 1909 it did its industrial business practically at cost."

"Such cost is still considerably in excess of the cost of ordinary insurance. This must be so because inherent in the industrial insurance system is the heavier mortality incident to the industrial classes being the insured, the large initial expense or overhead charge of placing an enormous number of policies in small amounts."

### Lapse Ratio.

"The Armstrong report stated that the lapse ratio of the Metropolitan was extraordinary, adding, 'More than one-third of the policies do not survive three months, and about one-half are canceled within a year.' Such report, however, concluded that a heavy lapse ratio was inherent in industrial insurance; a conclusion clearly just when it is recalled that industrial insurance, as a rule, placed with a class of the community where the slightest reduction in wage or increase in family expense almost inevitably leads to the dropping of the insurance carried, and the holder, being subject to such condition, has fitly-two opportunities to lapse during each policy year; while, further, the lapse ratio necessarily omits from consideration all revivals, which in this field are numerous and made easy by the rules of the companies doing an industrial business."

### Profits and Surplus.

"The criticism of the Armstrong report directed to the 'enormous profits and rapidly increasing surplus of this company' seems to have been justified by the facts as developed on that investigation. But \$500,000 of the \$2,000,000 of capital was paid in in cash; the balance came from a capitalization of the surplus. Thus, then, as now, stockholders received in effect a 25 per cent annual dividend on their original investment. Increases in capital from earnings are no longer possible, and whatever the profits of this company they must now go either, by annual additions to the surplus, to increase the security of its policy holders, or, in the shape of bonuses and dividends, direct to the policy holders, themselves. Its distributions of this kind have greatly increased in recent years. The actual addition to the surplus, i. e., the policy holders' guaranty fund, in 1909, has already been mentioned. The reason for and method used in distributing bonuses will be spoken of later."

### MEET TO DISCUSS ANTHRACITE CAVES

John Hays Hammond and Others Meet in Scranton for That Purpose.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 16.—What is considered the most important conference ever held in this county upon the subject of mine caves over the workings of anthracite collieries will be held in this city tomorrow. It will be attended by three engineers of national prominence—John Hays Hammond, Lewis B. Stillwell and D. W. Drummond, all of New York. These are known as the anthracite mine cave advisory committee, who were appointed less than a year ago by joint action of the Scranton councils and the Scranton school board.

For a number of years the anthracite mine regions of Pennsylvania have been great sufferers from surface caves over abandoned mine workings. These were due largely to the haphazard coal mining done in the early days of the coal companies. Only in recent years has mining been conducted on a scientific basis that aims for the protection of the surface. Whole districts in this section of the state have been rendered unfit for habitation through these caves and there are blocks in the corporate limits of Scranton where property valuations have depreciated because the surface is not considered safe.

You are at home when dealing with

## FRANK'S Department Store

N. E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A, N. Y.

Always Something New.

We handle all union-made merchandise.

### MEETING HALLS.

#### Astoria Schuetsen Park

Broadway and Steiner avts., Astoria, N. Y. Largest and most beautiful Park in Oregon. Tel. 212 Astoria.

#### George Stein's West End Park

Jamison and Van Wyck avts., Jamaica, L. I. Largest and most beautiful Parks in Queens in Queens here. Tel. 156 Jamaica.

### Labor Lyceum

Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Owned and Controlled by the Labor Union Association. Telephone 6261 Williamsburg.

### George Stein's West End Park

Jamison and Van Wyck avts., Jamaica, L. I. Largest and most beautiful Parks in Queens in Queens here. Tel. 156 Jamaica.

### Labor Temple

949-55 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Owned and Controlled by the Labor Union Association. Telephone 6261 Williamsburg.

### ARLINGTON HALL

1923 St. Marks Ave., elegant hall for balls and concerts, wash and bath; modern bowling alley. J. H. Schneider, Prop.

### Bronx Labor Lyceum

708-707 Courtlandt Ave. Spacious Halls for Clubs and Organizations. Books Open.

### CLINTON HALL

151-153 Clinton Street

We have open for rental from May 1st several large and small meeting rooms.

FOR WEEK-DAYS, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS.

Main Hall and smaller halls for balls, mass meetings, and weddings.

### LEGAL NOTICE.

"Notice is hereby given by the Board of Directors of the Medical Review of Services Company that the assets of said Company consisting of goods-will, copyrights, furnishings and other tangible property, together with its outstanding accounts, will be sold at highest bidder on the 20th day of March, 1911, at twelve o'clock, at No. 13 Stuyvesant Park West, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, and that sealed bids therefor will be received by said date at said time. Bids must be addressed, as follows: Directors of the Medical Review of Services Company, 12 Mount Morris Park West, New York City, and must be subscribed by the bidder and must be accompanied by a certified check for 10 per cent of bid amount."

Per order Board of Directors.  
Medical Review of Services Company.  
FREDERIC H. BOYD, Secretary.

### STRIKING DRIVERS HELD UNDER BAIL

Chief Magistrate McAdee, in the Tombs Court yesterday, held three striking grocery drivers under \$1,000 bail each on the charge of attacking a driver employed on a grocery wagon of Francis H. Leggett & Co.

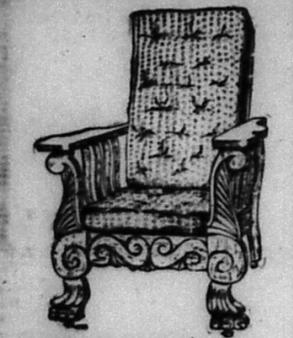
When the strikers were brought in court, they were charged with disorderly conduct, but the magistrate ordered the charge changed to a felony, declaring that he had determined to put a stop to the violence that has attended the strike of the grocery drivers. Magistrate McAdee also announced that he would hereafter hold in heavy bail, every striker charged with attacking non-striking drivers.

There were several other skirmishes between scabs and strikers, but no arrests were made. The strikers were out in full force as pickets, and declare they will fight until all the firms involved grant their demands.

### UNION LABELS.

Bread here. Union Label is the only one. Buy the Label when buying bread.

GEORGE J. SCHWARZ LARGEST FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE IN RIDGEWOOD



Morris Chair This handsome Morris Chair is not only an ornamental piece of furniture, but is most serviceable.

1279-81 MYRTLE AVE.

SAILORS DROWN IN LAKE ERIE TEMPEST

One Tug Founders and Others Drive Helplessly Before Gale.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 16.—Eight men are known to be drowned as the result of a terrific gale which swept Lake Erie last night.

Of the eight known to be dead seven were drowned with the sinking of the fishing tug Silver Spray just outside the Cleveland breakwater.

Shoes for all Mechanics, also a full line of Dress Shoes. M. SIEGELMAN

ARBITRATION COURT HINTED IN BRITAIN

No Pourparlers Yet Between U. S. and England, Union-ist Is Informed.

LONDON, March 16.—In the house of commons this afternoon Earl Winterton, Unionist, asked the government whether any pourparlers had been exchanged with the United States in regard to the composition of an international arbitration tribunal.

Replying to another question on the same subject, Sir Edward said that the Japanese government was aware of the views of the British government regarding the proposal for arbitration with the United States.

ENGLAND QUARRELS OVER DREADNOUGHTS

LONDON, March 16.—A bitter attack on the government's naval policy was made in the house of commons last night by Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Conservatives.

"England's supremacy is threatened as the result of the niggardly policy of the government," he said. "The situation is extremely grave."

WHITE GIRL AND CHINAMAN MARRY Yesterday George Chin, a Chinese laundryman, twenty-four years old, and Margaret Smith, an American girl, nineteen years old, were married at New Brunswick, N. J.

SAVAGES ON A RAMPAGE

RIO JANEIRO, March 16.—Dozens of pieces of torn harem skirts, torn from their wearers by a mob that the police had to disperse, are held today as souvenirs of the first of these skirts seen in the city.

Tomorrow Night March 18, at 8 o'clock Celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Paris Commune

Speaking in English and German by Morris Hillquit and Ludwig Lore. A brilliant musical program, including Madame Eva R. Krantz, vocalist; the Misses Spindler, artistic dancing and singing, and a chorus of the United Workingmen's Singing Societies of N. Y.



LITTLE MARY. By Phyllis Metzler.

Over by the river, in the same place that little Joe is being cared for, there is a poor, pale, wasted little girl whose name is Mary. She is only eight years old, and she is dying.

STARTLING PROGRAM FOR EXTRA SESSION Demagogic Democrats Determine Drastic Dealings Due Dirty Dodgers.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Plans for a long series of investigations as a part of a Democratic "campaign for economy and retrenchment" were tentatively determined today by party leaders.

3 YEARS FOR MUNROE, THE STOCK FLEECER Bootblack Trust and Wire-less Man Goes to Federal Jail.

George H. Munroe, the stock washer who has been on trial in the United States Circuit Court for a week and a half on the charge of using the mails in a scheme to defraud in connection with the sale of Marconi Wireless stock and also United Shoe Shining stock, the latter concern frequently referred to as the "bootblack trust," was found guilty yesterday.

Munroe took the sentence coolly. He was taken back to the Tombs, where he had spent the night. Marshal Henkel will probably take the convicted man to Atlanta at once.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

- Public School 27, 42d street, east of Third avenue: "Pompeii and the Land of the Romans," George Sawyer Kellogg.
- De Witt Clinton High School, 59th street and Tenth avenue: "Songs of Burns," Mrs. Henrietta Speke-Sealey.

UNEMPLOYED MEN CARE OF SOCIALISTS

Milwaukee Administration to Set About Remedying the Trouble.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 16.—The Socialist administration took up the challenge of the minority members of the common council last night by deciding upon various means of solving the unemployed problem in Milwaukee.

One of the plans is to conduct a municipal dance in the Auditorium, the proceeds of which will be used to pay unemployed men to do work for the city. A resolution to this effect was introduced by Alderman Welch and adopted.

The other plan is rostered by Alderman Victor L. Berger and provides for the borrowing of \$200,000, which will be used exclusively to give city work to the unemployed.

Alderman Welch's resolution provides for the appointment of five aldermen to formulate plans for the municipal dance.

The question of unemployment in Milwaukee has been made a little more difficult because of the fame achieved by the Socialist administration, which has drawn a number of unemployed from all over the country.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—The West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company in its annual report issued today showed an increase of \$500,288, or 10.87 per cent in gross earnings for 1910 and a gain of \$45,455 in net from operation.

MANHATTAN CLOTHIERS AND GENTS' FURNISHERS. Joe Levy, Sponsorer to Levy Bros., 210 W. 4th St., near 150th St.

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KENYON TO WIN. Iowa "Trust Buster" Looks Like Next Senator.

FURNITURE FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO YOU. BIG G FURNITURE WORKS. 203-205 E. 76th St. AT 7th AVE. STATION.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME. The Big "G" Furniture Works. 203-205 East 76th Street. A Step from the Third Avenue "L" Station.

CIGAR MAKERS PROTEST. Regular Meeting of the Brooklyn Call Conference. 2D AND 4TH FRIDAY EVENING AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

THOMAS G. HUNT. Maker and Importer of Trunks, Bags and Leather Goods. 430 6th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan.

PATENTS. INVENTIONS PROTECTED. Careful Work—Moderate Prices. BERNARD COWEN, 76 William St., PATENT ATTORNEY.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS. 15 Spruce St. PRINTERS. GEO. J. SPEYER :: Printer. 183 William St., Cor. Spruce, New York.

TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER. 1499 3d Ave. Cor. 84th & 85th St.

PHARMACEUTS. GEORGE OBERDORFER. 2393 Eighth Ave., Near 124th St. PHARMACEUT.

O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS. 1518 THIRD AVENUE, near 86th Street (Manhattan). 2929 THIRD AVENUE, near 151st Street (Bronx).

Excelsior Stationery Co. 115 JARVIS STREET. All kinds of Stationery, Law Books, Typewriting Supplies.

A PACKAGE AND A BOOKLET FREE! INDICATOR AND ADVISOR HOW TO PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH. PARTOLAX The Most Wonderful Home Remedy for Men, Women, and Children.

BARBAROUS MEXICO By John Kenneth Turner This is the only book that tells the unvarnished, terrible truth about the Chattel Slavery against which the working people of Mexico are in revolt.

THE NEW YORK CALL 409 PEARL STREET NEW YORK

ST. LOUIS LABOR MEN FOR SOCIALIST PARTY

Disgusted With Politicians and Attempted Street Railway Grab.

(Special Correspondence.)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 13.—Voicing their distrust of both old political parties, the delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Union, at their regular meeting, adopted a resolution endorsing the Socialist ticket and pledging the delegates to vote for it at the next municipal election on April 4.

The objection to the adopting of a resolution endorsing the Socialist party, raised by one of the delegates, was drowned by a chorus of voices which shouted:

"We will fill the city hall with Socialist officials and clerks who are workingmen."

The workmen of St. Louis are especially disgusted with the way the old parties are backing the steal which the United Railways Company, of St. Louis, is trying to perpetrate upon the people. The Railways company is seeking to extend its franchise and immunity from taxation for thirty-seven years and is now trying to have ordinances passed to that effect.

The proposed ordinances have also other clauses which would make the corporation the arbitrary ruler of the transportation facilities in St. Louis. The Central Trades and Labor Union objects especially to the clauses relating to the extension of tracks and the matter of transfers. The labor delegates also claim that the manner in which the board of supervisors are selected allows the company to name its own supervisors.

Another clause in the ordinance to which the labor men take strong exception is the clause making every employe of the company a sort of policeman and empowering him to cause the arrest of a citizen on suspicion where there is an alleged attempt to defraud the company of a fare.

The delegates also adopted a resolution pledging their moral support to the insurgents in Mexico and demanding that the United States refrain from interfering.

For the municipal elections on April 4, the Socialist ticket names for city council, W. H. Worman, G. A. Hoehn, Max Stopp, Otto Pauls, W. E. Kindorf, and Otto Kaemmerer.

For board of education, A. Keen, L. G. Pope, J. A. Weber, W. P. Mason. There is also a Socialist candidate in each of the twenty-seven wards for the house of delegates.

**HOME SEEKERS TO MEET.**  
Make Plans for Forming Commuters' Groups in Country.

The Co-operative County Home Seekers will meet at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, New York, at 3 p.m., Sunday, March 19. T. J. Lloyd, of Bloomingburg, N. Y., will speak on "Co-operation."

Prospects now seem good, they report, for forming a good-sized commuters' group this spring. The committee on sites, consisting of W. J. Ghent, S. V. Tsanoff and Edwin W. Wheat, has found, and previously reported upon, a location on the D. L. & W. within commuting distance of New York, where land can be had at reasonable prices, either in individual plots or by lump purchase from the farmers. One person who has visited the spot says it "could be made another Arden."

In order that the land-buying and home-building may be done to the best advantage, it is requested that all those interested should get together at once and prepare a definite program of procedure, or elect a committee for that purpose. To facilitate the work of such committee, all prospective co-operators are asked to fill out an information blank and hand to the secretary as soon as possible. Progressives of all schools are invited to join.

**INTER HIGH SCHOOL SOCIALIST LEAGUE (BRONX BRANCH)**  
REV. ROLAND D. SAWYER  
WILL LECTURE ON "THE FRENCH REVOLUTION"  
At Bronx Labor Lyceum  
Overtland Avenue, bet. 144th and 145th Sts.  
On Friday, March 17, 1911, at 8 P. M.  
Lecture illustrated by Stereopticon Views.  
TICKET, 10 CENTS.

**DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.**  
**DR. A. CARR** SURGEON DENTIST.  
Special Liberal Prices for Comrades.  
183 E. 84th St. Tel. 3997-Lexon.

**DR. PL. LEWIN** Surgeon Dentist  
530 Brook Ave.  
Cor. 149th St., Bronx.

**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**  
225 6th Ave., near 15th St.  
50 Broadway, Corner Orchard St.  
1815 Madison Ave., Corner 118th St.  
BROOKLYN OFFICE, 715 Broadway, near Flushing Ave. L. Station.  
Other offices will be established shortly.

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 BRONX.

May Day Conference.

The May Day Conference meets tonight at 239 East 34th street. All delegates are requested to attend.

Branch 2.

A regular meeting of Branch 2 will be held this evening at 165 East Broadway. The new organizer, Comrade H. Silver, together with the executive board, have made many plans for the future activity of Branch 2, which has been asleep since the last campaign. The members are all requested to attend tonight's meeting, which will start our activities on the East Side.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Branch 7 Lecture.

Phillips Russell, city editor of The Call, will speak on "The Socialist Press and Its Influence on the Labor Movement" this evening at 8:30 o'clock at the headquarters of Branch 7, 112 East 10th street. Questions and discussion will follow. Admission is free and all are invited.

Dinner of I. S. S.

The third and last dinner of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society for the season of 1910-11 will be held this evening at 6:30 o'clock. "Child Welfare" will be the subject of the evening. Miss Frances Perkins, of the Consumers' League; John Martin, of the Board of Education; Owen R. Lovejoy, of the national child labor committee; and Robert W. Bruer, formerly general agent of the A. L. C. P., will be the speakers. Willbur C. Phillips will act as chairman.

E. S. Socialist Suffrage Club.

The East Side Socialist Suffrage Club had a very interesting discussion at the last meeting. Thirteen new members joined. The next meeting will take place this evening at Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway, ground floor. Dr. Anna Ingberman will open the discussion on "Woman and Economics." Dr. Ingberman is well known to the readers of The Call and her knowledge of the subject to be discussed is thorough. All comrades and friends are invited to attend. Admission free.

THE COMMITTEE.

Young Socialist League.

The Young Socialist League will hold its regular literary meeting tonight at 81 Columbia street. A debate between Comrades Lichtblow and Stark will take place. All members are requested to attend.

Y. P. S. F. Circle 1.

The executive board of Circle 1, Young People's Socialist Federation, will meet tonight at the headquarters of the Bakers' Union, 287 Grand street. There is business of especial importance to come before the meeting. Members of the board are requested to attend at 8 o'clock promptly.

Lecture on "The French Revolution."

Under the auspices of the Bronx Branch of the Interhigh School Socialist League, Rev. Roland D. Sawyer will lecture on "The French Revolution" this evening at the Bronx Labor Lyceum, Courtlandt avenue, between 154th and 155th streets. The lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon views. Admission is 10 cents.

City Executive Committee.

The following are the minutes of the meeting of the city executive committee held on March 13:  
Comrade Bryant elected chairman. All members present except Halpern. Minutes read and approved.  
Forty-eight applications for membership were read and accepted.  
Organizer reported that Comrades Hillquit and Lore had been secured as speakers at the Commune celebration on Saturday, the 18th, and on motion Mrs. Krantz was added to the list of entertainers.  
It was moved to go into joint session with the trade union and public affairs committees, the former represented by Rothstein and Cassidy, and the latter by Fieldman and Adler.

RESTAURANTS.

**LITTLE HUNGARY** 21 E. Houston St.  
Table d'Hôte; every evening concert; Hungarian Glee Band and Stage.

THE KARL MARX ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

The Karl Marx anniversary dinner on the evening of Sunday, March 19, at Cafe Boulevard, under the auspices of the Socialist Club, promises to be an enjoyable event. More than seventy people of both sexes have already ordered seats at \$1 a cover. The after-dinner discussion on the subject, "What Socialism is (no 57 varieties)," will be opened by Herman Simpson, editor of The Call. Among those who are expected to follow the opening speaker are Bertha M. Fraser, Carrie W. Allen, Bertha W. Howe, L. B. Boudin, H. L. Siebodin, Lucien Saniol and Moses Oppenheimer.

In order to be sure of getting a seat those wishing to participate should send word not later than Saturday morning either to Thomas Crimmins, 1452 Wilkins avenue, Bronx, or to Moses Oppenheimer, 301 East 65th street.

The great majority of those who have ordered seats thus far are holders of the red card of the Socialist party, with a fair sprinkling of sympathetic outsiders.

THE KARL MARX ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

Under the auspices of Local Hudson County a big mass meeting will be held on Thursday evening, March 23, at Elks Hall, corner of Henderson and York streets, Jersey City. James H. Maurer, Socialist member of the Pennsylvania state legislature, and Rev. Dr. Dubois H. Loux, Socialist, and former minister of the Congregational Church, Meriden, Conn., will be the speakers.

By carrying the agitation into the industrial center (the lower part of Jersey City), the meeting will serve well to counteract the opposition to Socialism by the Catholic churches, which are systematically holding meetings all over the city denouncing the cause of humanity. The notice is intended as a last call to the New Jersey comrades to get busy and work for the success of the demonstration. Greater New York comrades desiring tickets at 10 cents each should apply to headquarters of Socialist party, 255 Central avenue, near Franklin street.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Newark.  
On Sunday, March 19, at 2:30 in the afternoon, James M. Reilly, member national committee and state com-

**ISRAEL KATZ** Violinist  
Concert and Instruction  
Studio.  
283 Henry St., N. Y.; 688 Van Siclen Ave., Bal.

BROOKLYN.

1st and 2d A. D.—At Irvington building, 246 Fulton street.  
12th A. D.—At Turn Hall, 16th street, near Fifth avenue.  
18th A. D.—At 1191 Flatbush avenue, near 5th street.

The question of the publication of the agitation leaflet, which was read and discussed at the last meeting, will be decided upon. As this is a very unusual and revolutionary leaflet every member of the branch should take part in its consideration.

Morris Hillquit in Brownsville.

Morris Hillquit, member of the national executive committee of the Socialist party, and author of many books on Socialism, will lecture on "The Substance of Marxism" this evening in the Knights of Pythias Temple, 422 Hopkinson avenue, Brownsville. The lecture is given by the People's Forum of Brownsville, which is under the direction of the lecture committee of Branch 2 of the 23d A. D. Admission is 5 cents.

Next Friday evening Benjamin Feigenbaum will lecture on "The Philosophy of Tolstoy and Socialism."

Williamsburg Young Socialists.

The Young Socialist League of Williamsburg will hold its regular business and literary meeting tonight at New Plaza Hall, Grand and Havemeyer streets, Brooklyn.

Danish Commune Festival.

The Danish Socialist Club of Brooklyn will hold its Commune festival tomorrow evening at Concordia Hall, 355 Prospect avenue, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Brooklyn. A prominent speaker will give an address suitable to the occasion. There will also be good music and dancing, etc. A general good time is promised to every one present, and all Scandinavians in the city, who are in sympathy with the Socialist movement, are invited to be present. Admission 10 cents.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Branch Ridgewood No. 1.

The following are the minutes in part of the meeting of Branch Ridgewood No. 1 on March 15:  
Comrade Roth was elected chairman. Ernest Benzenberg and Mathew Brendel were proposed for membership.

No Teachers' Meeting.

On account of the Commune celebration tomorrow night, there will be no meeting of Socialist Sunday school teachers at the Rand School.

Commune Celebration.

It has been figured out that if every Comrade purchased a ticket and attended the Commune anniversary celebration, which will be held tomorrow evening, at the New York Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, success would be more than assured, and for some time thereafter the party's campaign bag would be able to stand up straight. The program will be a brief but a thoroughly enjoyable one. Appropriate speeches will be made by Ludwig Lore in German and Morris Hillquit in English. Madame Eva R. Krantz will render a number of vocal selections. The Spindler sisters will introduce a novel song and dance act and the United Workingmen's Singing Societies of New York will render several stirring revolutionary songs.

The Carl Sahn Club will furnish music for the dancing.

Tickets can be obtained at party headquarters, Rand School, Volkszeitung and Call offices and from branch secretaries. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

East Side Extension Course.

The next lecture in the American history course, under the joint direction of the Rand School and Branch 2, will take place Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at 155 Clinton street. Bartley J. Wright will continue his lectures on the reconstruction period. Students may register for the course any evening at the headquarters of Branch 2, 163 East Broadway, where Comrade Silver, the branch's organizer, will be in charge.

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ISRAEL KATZ

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283 Henry St., N. Y.; 688 Van Siclen Ave., Bal.

SCHOOLS.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL

185-187 EAST BROADWAY.  
Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening.  
J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

Elizabeth.  
The Socialist party of Elizabeth has sent the following protest against the closing of certain streets to N. K. Thompson, street commissioner of Elizabeth:

"Dear Sir—Responding to the corporation notices appearing in the local papers relative to the proposed vacating and closing of Mayo street and an unnamed street lying within the bounds of the property of one Swan, from lines as laid out in the said notice, the Socialist party of Elizabeth most emphatically protests against the vacating or closing of any street for the purpose of benefiting any individual or corporation, unless it can be proven conclusively to the citizens that such privileges granted will revert to the direct advantage of the community.

"Streets are to be considered as the arteries of the main bodies of the community and should under no consideration be given away or vacated to benefit a few at the expense of the many.

"It does not appear that the closing and vacating of said streets will prove a direct benefit to the community, proportionate with the franchises asked. It is for such reasons mainly and for no other personal or ulterior reason that the Socialist party of Elizabeth registers this protest.

"Trusting that the honorable city council will consider this objection reasonable and logical, we remain  
Respectfully,  
"THE SOCIALIST PARTY."

Irvington.

The meeting of Branch Irvington, Socialist party, will be held tonight at headquarters, corner Union and Springfield avenues. No more notices will be sent to the members announcing the regular meeting nights, which are held on the first and third Fridays of each month, with the exception of special meetings or by the instruction of the branch. The members will have to watch the Socialist press more regularly.

REINHOLD KNIEP, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston.

Today at 8 p.m. Leo Deutsch, one of the founders of the Russian Social Democratic party, will speak in Russian at Franklin Union, Berkeley and Appleton streets, Boston, in aid of the new Russian paper in New York. Franklin H. Wentworth and John J. Ohsel are expected to speak in English and Lithuanian, respectively. Tickets at 20 cents each are now on sale at headquarters, 14 Park square, Boston, and may also be obtained from the Russian, Jewish, Lithuanian and other members of the committee on arrangements.

George Willis Cooke will give a course of lectures on "Six Demands of Socialism," in Irving Hall, Pierce building, Copley square, Sundays, at 3 p.m., as follows: March 19, "Why Socialists Demand the Use of the Union Label"; March 26, "Why Socialists Demand the Abolition of Poverty"; April 2, "Why Socialists Demand the Abolition of Child Labor"; April 9, "Why Socialists Demand Franchise and Equality for Women"; April 16, "Why Socialists Demand the Abolition of War"; April 23, "Why Socialists Demand Internationalism and Federation of the World."

On Sunday, March 19, at 8 p.m., Professor G. H. Parker, of Harvard University, will speak on "Education," at Commercial Hall, 694 Washington street. On March 26, Rev. Charles A. Casson will speak at the same address on "The Sanity of Socialism." These lectures are under the auspices of the Central Branch.

Springfield.

The action of the United States government in mobilizing troops on the Mexican frontier and sending warships into that neighborhood was denounced in resolutions passed March 12 by the Socialist Party Club, following a talk on Mexico and the present crisis there by Thomas F. Loorem, of this city. The resolutions, which were proposed by Jacob Henin and adopted unanimously, state that the steps taken by the government were in the interests of American capitalists, whose wealth invested in Mexico would be endangered by a revolution in that country.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dr. Edward Howard Griggs will address the People's Institute on "Self Culture and Social Service Through Vacation" in the great hall of Cooper Union this evening at 8 o'clock.

An international meeting, with a concert and ball in honor of the sixth birthday of Mother Earth, combined with a Commune celebration, will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway. Tickets are 15 cents; hat check, 10 cents.

A shadow and confetti dance of the Nocoma Club will be given at Webster Hall, 11th street, near Third avenue, on Sunday evening, March 19.

STEAMER WRECKED

CREW SAVED  
VALPARAISO, Chile, March 15.—The steamer Cacique, from New York, was wrecked today in the Laganar Channel, near Anoud. Her crew was rescued.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING WITH CONCERT AND BALL

Sixth Birthday of "Mother Earth"

Combined With COMMUNE CELEBRATION  
Friday, March 17, 1911, at 8 P. M.  
AT TERRACE LYCEUM  
206 East Broadway.

Ticket, 15 Cents. Hat Check, 10 Cents

MRS. NATION DANGEROUSLY ILL.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 14.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the saloon smasher, is again dangerously ill in a sanitarium near where she has been under treatment for some weeks. She is subject to sudden fainting spells and is steadily weaker. Her recovery is not expected.

Classified Advertisements

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# The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 3303-3304 Beekman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.	
For One Year	\$2.00
For Six Months	1.00
For Three Months	.50
For One Month	.15

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

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

VOL. 4. FRIDAY, MARCH 17. No. 76.

## THE CHIP ON OUR SHOULDER

"We" do need a war. Trade reports and business forecasts show it. "We" also need a suitable enemy, one that will not be too difficult to thrash, and from whom a suitable amount of property may be taken. At first there was some indication that we might take on Japan. But Japan is a tough antagonist, and is not so very rich. It had given no provocation, but the Ship Building Trust, speaking through the raucous voice of Hobson, would have liked Japan, for this would have been a naval war.

Now it is Mexico. It, too, has given no provocation. But it is rich and weak. Its resources are almost unlimited. Its mines are of fabulous value. There is rich ranch territory there, and petroleum is believed to be abundant. Nothing, therefore, could be more conclusive than that Mexico should be taught a lesson and have something taken away from it.

There is and has been for years, as far as the United States is concerned, one great cause of provocation, an insult that would arouse most nations, and that is Russia's treatment of American citizens of Jewish race. But in this matter the United States has been deferential to the point of obsequiousness. The class that really rules and tells us the things over which we should be patriotic sees no chance to grab anything in Russia. If we won other European governments might object to our "reorganizing" the government of Russia, or of sending even such a worthy man as Mr. Taft to be Governor General of it. This course on their part would be merely following out the ideas contained in the Monroe Doctrine.

But the case of Mexico is different. With the aid of the army and navy we can spread the mantle of our protection over the country, and under cover of the mantle loot it as we ourselves have been looted. This would not be a war of conquest for the aggrandizement of any man, but it would be a war of spoliation in the interests of a small class.

That class would send no member to the front. The workers would do the fighting and the suffering. But all the financial results of the war would come to those who are now so carefully and persistently trying to inflame public opinion against Mexico, a country with which we should be at peace and the people of which have never done us a single wrong.

The working class of the United States would be sent to crush out the just revolt of the working class of Mexico, and both would suffer, for the capitalist class of the United States and the capitalist class of Mexico would speedily come to an understanding, if they have not actually done so.

War with Mexico would mean more money for the railroads, the Smelter Trust, the Standard Oil interests, the Hearsts, the Morgans and others who are draining their own country and who are looking for new and easy lands to drain. So every workingman should be against it, should fight against this premeditated and unjustifiable assault, for if it is permitted it will mean further degradation to the people of the United States.

## THE VANDERBILTS' VESTIBULE

Some kindly persons will feel a thrill of indignation on reading that "the Willie K. Vanderbilts" deliberately closed their inner doors to Mary Cunningham, seamstress, who had been knocked down by an automobile and had her leg broken. But they provided a chair for her and generously permitted her to shiver and suffer in the vestibule while she waited for an ambulance. Real "charity" seldom goes as far as that. They could have waited until they received a doctor's certificate that the woman's leg really was broken and that she was not imposing on them. That is the right procedure, especially with injured and starving people.

Now, the Vanderbilts are quite right in not wanting people suffering and dying all over their home. They really have both enough in that line, with men, women and children inconsiderately being slaughtered on the New York Central or on Death Avenue. Must the shadow of suffering always pursue them? Besides, they got no profit from the accident. It was one of those minor things that happen outside the routine of money making and business.

The woman, writhing with pain and numb with cold, sat for over half an hour in the vestibule before the ambulance arrived. A policeman held her upright and did what he could for her. Several ladies came to the inner door, looked through the glass, shuddered and went away. When the suffering woman was carried off servants spread carpets from the door to the curbing, automobiles came along, and the Vanderbilts departed for the opera.

Fortunately, they are good, sensible people, or the sight of a stricken, poor, suffering woman might have taken the edge of their appetite for an evening's feast of music. But perhaps they consider this all part of the world's history, for scarcely a day passes in the business from which they draw their enormous revenue that there is not an item to the effect that some worker has met death or mutilation creating wealth for them. So why intrude the sufferings of others upon them?

Furthermore, the Vanderbilts are charitable people and possibly give as much as one cent out of every hundred dollars income for the relief of the suffering poor. But the poor, to deserve this bounteous handout, have to be mighty poor and really deserving. They have their hospitals, to which they may be admitted if there is room. They have their out relief. Above all, they have various excellent men and women who are paid to give them good advice.

So the Vanderbilts should not be blamed. It was not up to them to ease in any way the sufferings of a seamstress, who, bending before the bitter storm of Wednesday night, was knocked down and injured.

When it is realized that "we" have nearly \$700,000,000 invested in Mexico it will be plainly seen that our sacred duty to protect the country is pressing. Most of that sum, of course, was a grant by the corrupt Diaz government to corrupt American financial pirates. It was tribute as brutal and bloody as was ever extorted by any Algerian gang. But the pirates have it, or think they have it, and consequently they have forced the righteous Mr. Taft to turn over to them the United States army to make a demonstration, or a threat, to any one who might threaten their loot. And Americans look placidly on. Why not? They, themselves, are so used to being robbed that they believe such robbery is a sacred and patriotic institution.

Boston clergymen are strenuously seeking to "expurgate antiquity." Some old sculptors did not have that fine sense of morality that exists among Pennsylvania legislators, and consequently fashioned various human figures either unclad or with insufficient clothing. So the Boston clergymen wish to have reproductions of all these shut out of the art museums. They wish them forever removed from public view. When this is done the nude will cease to exist and morality will be given a boost to a higher level.

Adjutant General Verbeck gives many reasons why military service is not popular in this country. But he leaves out the fundamental one. That is, the workers are good and tired of fighting the battles of their masters and having the masters not only rob them but gather in the spoils of all kinds.

## THE FARM COLONY—II.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

Not the least significant part of the tramp colony scheme is carefully hidden in the provision which gives the board of trustees full power to establish rules and regulations for the management of the colony.

In the original bill, the one introduced in 1900, express provision was made giving the superintendent power to set inmates to work outside the colony, if he deemed it expedient. Of course, severe discipline would be visited upon any colonist who would dare to refuse work when ordered to do it outside.

It was pointed out at the time that this provision might well result in making the tramp colony a regular supply agency for gangs of strikebreakers. The trustees, selected from the capitalist class, would naturally appoint a superintendent in accord with their own economic ideas and beliefs. That executive officer, vested with far-reaching discretionary powers, might deem it but right and proper to order gangs of the colonists to work in places where the regular working force had gone on a strike. He might do this as a matter of sound business from his own point of view, or he might do it in consideration of substantial inducements offered by the parties who are anxious to break the strike.

The bill of 1910 does not specifically grant that power to the superintendent. But it does not in any way tie his hands in that direction. It leaves the matter a blank. It remains hidden within the general powers given and the rules and regulations to be established by the trustees.

Only the most innocent political baby will assume that danger does not lurk there, very serious danger.

Now let us briefly glance at the sponsors of the scheme. They are mostly middle class elements, well meaning, no doubt. The kind that is ever dabbling with reforms that don't reform. The kind that has been grappling with the "social evil" by confining its victims in reformatories, while the places left vacant are soon filled by new victims. The kind of reformers that forever tackles symptoms of social disease and is forever too obtuse or too faint-hearted to attack the causes producing the evil. That kind of reformer may possibly rescue and reform a few hundred individual tramps, but it is

hopelessly lost as to the causes that turn tramp into tramp under capitalism.

Those well meaning reformers belong to the middle classes, that spineless, decaying element of our social body that has no clear understanding of its own position under highly developed capitalism. It still clings to outworn beliefs and formulas of the past. It does not realize that it has gradually been reduced to more or less unconscious servitude to our plutocratic masters. It goes on babbling of its independence because it does not as yet have to wear visible uniforms at the masters' bidding.

The real pushing force behind the tramp colony scheme is represented by the railroads. To the railroads the tramp appears as a great nuisance. He steals rides, he is apt to help himself to some of the merchandise they carry, particularly to articles for immediate consumption. He swells the numbers of the killed and injured. A glance at the statistics gathered by the interstate commerce commission shows this plainly.

Now, the railroads cherish no illusions as to their ability to abolish trampdom per se. But they do wish most intensely to keep tramps off their tracks, their cars, their freight yards. Hence, their desire to shut the tramp up in farm colonies.

And the middle class eagerly joins in the campaign. It is vexed by the presence of the tramps. It does not know why he exists. It does not know how to get rid of him. It surely does not love him. He is a general nuisance. Shut him out of sight and be done with him. He may reform, or he may not. At any rate, he won't hang around their back doors and kitchens asking for a bite. He won't commit petty depredations in their barnyards. He won't help himself to a clean shirt from their wash lines.

And the working class? They feel indignantly that the tramp is of their own flesh and blood. He is usually recruited from their ranks, a victim of unemployment or even of the blacklist.

They begin to sense the dangers lurking behind the scheme. They fear its possibilities as another weapon in the hands of the capitalist class. Hence, opposition to the compulsory features of the scheme has mainly developed in the ranks of the workers, stirred up by Socialists.

This opposition should continue in alert watchfulness. Else we awake one fine morning to discover that the scheme has been sneaked through by guileful methods, adding another link to the shackles upon the workers' wrists.

## HANDS OFF MEXICO!

(From The Call of Nov. 24, 1910.)

The sympathies of all the friends of freedom in this country and in other countries are enlisted on the side of the Mexican revolutionists.

It is only recently, and very largely through the Socialist and labor press of this country, that the world has learned something of the horrible conditions that prevail in Barbarous Mexico. Hence very little is known of the elements of the population from whom the army of the revolution draws its recruits, or of the immediate aims and ultimate purposes of the revolutionary leaders.

But conditions in Mexico are known to be rotten-ripe for revolution.

There is the military dictatorship, to which all who are republicans at heart must be bitterly opposed.

There is the exploitation of the country by foreign capitalists, to whom the government has made most valuable concessions of mines, oil lands, rubber lands, railroad franchises, and immense tracts of fertile pastures. American capitalists have received the special favor of the dictator, who has thus secured the financial support of the American capitalist class and the political support of the American government. The National Railways of Mexico are controlled by that government in partnership with an international syndicate of financiers, largely American. The Southern Pacific, the most important constituent of the Harriman railroad system, is engaged in constructing an important branch line through Mexico that will ultimately extend to the border of Guatemala. To advance this enterprise, the Mexican government has granted subsidies in land as well as in money. The Guggenheim interests are in possession of extensive mines and smelting and refining plants. The Intercontinental Rubber Company, fathered by Senator Aldrich, is a combination of Guggenheim, Ryan, Morgan, and Standard Oil interests; it controls the guayule rubber industry of the country. Other concessions without number have been made to British, German, Dutch, French, and Belgian capitalists. The oil fields are mostly in control of a British syndicate.

The favors extended to foreign capitalists have naturally embittered large sections of the native population.

There is the agricultural population, chiefly pure-blooded Indians, who are peonized and serfed on the lands of their fathers, now the possessions of greedy landlords mostly of Spanish descent. Between these Indians and their exploiters there has been raging an intermittent civil war, which is no sooner suppressed in one part of the country than it breaks out in another. The settlement of the land question is the greatest problem with which a successful Mexican revolution will be confronted.

There is also the labor question. The railroads, the mines, the industries now employ a considerable number of wage workers, who are deprived of the elementary rights the wage workers of other countries have conquered for themselves through innumerable conflicts. The right to combine for self-defense, as well as the right to strike, has yet to be conquered by the Mex-

ican wage workers. Until now strikes of workingmen have been treated in Mexico as they have been treated in Russia. They have been crushed by the military, "settled" with the bullet and the prison.

Thus we see there is no lack of explosive material in Barbarous Mexico, quite as much as in Barbarous Russia. The latter used to be the main support of the European reaction, until foreign war and internal revolution have revealed its inherent weakness. The former is the paradise of American capital, in which the exploitation and degradation of the laboring masses meet with no other obstacle than the limits of human endurance. The overthrow of this barbarous state on the American continent is therefore something to be wished for by every friend of his kind, but particularly by the American labor movement.

The government of the United States has repeatedly manifested its warm friendship for the existing regime in Mexico. Mexican political refugees in this country have been hounded, persecuted, imprisoned at the behest of the tyrant. Their press has been harassed by all sorts of annoyances, by special postal regulations, by costly trials. The frontier and the entire border country are kept under the closest surveillance in the interests of the tyrant. In short, our government has openly and flagrantly identified itself with the existing Mexican regime. It has thus estranged the sympathies of the more liberal and enlightened elements of the Mexican people while it has earned the hatred of the active revolutionists as well as of the Mexican masses.

This policy of our government has been just as short-sighted, for example, as was the policy of the German and other reactionary European governments in supporting the throne of Abdul Hamid. In the long run the Diaz regime will prove just as untenable as the regime of the late Sultan, and the sympathies of an entire people have a tangible value, political as well as commercial. But such has ever been the fate of reactionary governments. They always ally themselves with the powers of darkness and decay, while they repulse the advances of the rising and, in the long run, irresistible movements of progress and amelioration.

Our capitalists and their government openly side with Diaz. It is therefore the duty of the Socialist and labor movement of this country to exercise the utmost possible pressure upon the government of the United States, in order to prevent it from lending direct aid to Diaz and defeating the revolt in Mexico by the military intervention of Hands off Mexico!

It must become the slogan of the American labor movement. For starvation wages in Mexico are a perpetual menace to the living conditions of American workingmen, and political tyranny in Mexico tends to bring about a similar state of affairs in adjacent countries. Hands off Mexico! must be the demand made by the united working class upon the government in Washington. The Socialist party, the American Federation of Labor, and all other labor organizations have a common interest in this matter, and should combine to act in common. Hands off Mexico! you rulers in Washington, and in the border states as well, and let the tyrant contend unaided against the spirit of revolt he himself has unchained. Hands off Mexico! also, you capitalists, and financial magnates. And if you come to the aid of the tyrant with your money bags, be warned beforehand. The American people will not aid you to recover your money from a successful Mexican revolution!

Hands off Mexico!

## RELIGION AND SOCIALISM

By R. LOW.

An article on the attitude of Socialism toward religion does not appear to be out of place, as there exists considerable misunderstanding with regard to this question, not only outside of the Socialist party, but even within our own ranks, as evidenced by the frequent discussions on this subject carried on in The Call.

One of the objections often heard against Socialism is that it is identical with atheism; especially priests and clergymen make this statement and warn their flocks not to familiarize themselves with Socialist ideas, lest they be punished for this in the hereafter. Some of our comrades, in the desire to repel this attack on our movement, go to the other extreme of claiming that scientific Socialism is compatible with religious belief and that the ethics of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity. On the other hand, an obvious fact that most Socialists are without religious belief leads some of our comrades to demand that the Socialist party should declare itself openly as opposed to religion. They know that science and dogma are incompatible, and realize to what an extent religious belief prevents numerous workingmen from arriving at a correct understanding of the causes of their misery and consequently from fighting for their emancipation, and they therefore urge the Socialist party to fight religion.

Considering how important a factor religion still constitutes in our social life, clearness on this subject is highly important, and we must try to find the correct view among the many different opinions.

First of all, let us be clear as to what the term religion really means. It is often said that although it is true that Socialists generally lack religious belief in the sense of dogma, they nevertheless are more religious than other people, as evidenced by their high ideals, their solidarity, the heroism with which they fight for a higher stage of humanity. In such a statement religion and ethics are treated as identical, while in reality these moral qualities of the revolutionary proletariat are not a consequence of any religious belief, but the natural results of the conditions under which the working class lives today. If we desire to be precise in our terminology we must call religion in general that which is common to all the numerous special religions, and notwithstanding their different dogmatic teachings, their different moral codes, they all have something in common, and that is the belief in a supernatural power that rules the universe. Only in this sense should the term religion be used.

The first opposition to religion as such arose with the beginning of the bourgeoisie; the philosophers of this rising class, the French and also the English materialists, as well as practically all later bourgeois atheists, show by logical reasoning and by pointing to the facts of natural science that belief in a supernatural ruler is an absurdity, that modern knowledge has left no room for a god, that science and dogma are incom-

patible. They, however, do not explain why men have made this "mistake" for thousands of years and why after all the achievements of modern science a very large portion of mankind is still religious. They attribute this fact to the ignorance of men. In this they are as unscientific as were the Utopian Socialists who criticized the evils of capitalism and expected their cure through a higher intelligence of men, without understanding the causes that necessarily brought about and eventually will abolish capitalism. And just as capitalism was for the first time scientifically analyzed by Karl Marx, who showed that capitalism was inevitable during a particular historical period, so this question of religion is scientifically treated only when the causes of the origin and of the persistency of religious ideas are searched for, and not by merely showing their absurdity.

The Marxian method enables us to do this. The materialist conception of history enables us to explain how the juridical and political institutions, as well as the philosophical, religious and other ideas of a given historical period, are dependent upon the manner in which man produces and exchanges his products. The final causes of all changes in men's ideas are to be sought in changes in the mode of production and exchange. This theory of history thus enables us to find the causes of the origin of and the changes in religious ideas.

Way back in prehistoric times, when man gradually began to ascend from the animal kingdom, his tools were extremely crude and imperfect, his knowledge of the laws of nature was practically nil. In his effort to produce the means of livelihood he was the helpless slave of the powers of nature, which controlled him absolutely, because he was not able to understand them and thereby subject them to his will. Being beyond his control, these natural phenomena assumed in his mind the form of supernatural powers; as they ruled him, they ruled the universe. The religious belief of primitive man attributes divine powers to the powers of nature. The origin of religion is thus due to the inability of primitive man to understand the natural powers and to utilize the laws of nature for producing the means of his subsistence.

But gradually man learned to understand the laws of nature and to utilize this knowledge to his advantage; the forces of nature that formerly governed him have been subjected to his will. Instead of being a slave of nature, he has become its master; from savagery through barbarism he has evolved to civilization. Yet we find that though the forms of religious belief have constantly and considerably changed, though the many gods representing forces of nature gave way to the one Almighty God, there still remained this belief common to all religions in a supernatural ruler of the universe. Why? Because there still exist forces beyond the control of man, conditions governing man and unexplained to him; not the powers of nature that ruled him

formerly, but economic forces, the laws of man's own social organization, determine man's destiny mercilessly and mysteriously, and consequently are reflected in his mind as the unexplainable acts of a supernatural power. What, then, are these social forces?

In prehistoric times the organization of human society was communism. The land (the most important means of production) as well as the products were not privately owned by their respective producers, they belonged to the group and were allotted to the members of the group. With the development of the productive forces and the consequent changes in the mode of production, this primitive communistic form was substituted by another form of economic organization. The means of production became private property, and the products became commodities, that is to say, privately owned products that were exchanged by their respective owners.

While under primitive communism the relation of man to man was simple and direct, it now develops that this relation is governed by certain economic laws; that is clearly evidenced by the fact that when the products are exchanged the rate at which the exchange takes place is beyond the control of man and governed by a law of value. By producing for exchange, instead of for use, man has lost control over his own product, and the product controls man; certain economic laws inherent in the production of commodities work themselves out independently of the producers and in opposition to their intentions.

Man, producing individually and for himself, produces for others, for society, though indirectly. No individual knows what the social demand for a certain product is, yet its proper supply is effected through the law of value, which thus serves, regardless of the knowledge and intentions of the producers, as a regulator of production under the present anarchy of production. As a consequence, a sudden decline in the prices of certain products frequently results in the bankruptcy of many; a rise in the prices of the necessities of life, to a large extent unintentional and the consequence of economic laws, brings misery to millions. While civilization progresses, poverty, vice and prostitution increase against the will of man. At certain intervals panics occur, necessitating the closing of factories and the involuntary unemployment of multitudes; a veritable famine befalls society, not for the lack of food, but because products are superabundant; not in consequence of a natural disaster, but as a consequence of economic laws inherent in the present system of production. And man is not only to a large extent incapable of understanding the causes of all this misery, but is also unable to prevent their effects; the economic laws resulting from the production of commodities rule him like the inextinguishable laws of nature, and therefore create in him the belief in a supernatural power governing his destiny.

(To be concluded tomorrow.)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### STRIKEBREAKERS IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Editor of The Call: Scabbing has always been a crime in the eyes of Socialists until the central committee of the Socialist party of this city at its meeting last Saturday night voted not to expel a negro who was guilty of scabbing on his fellow cigar makers in this city recently.

One of the favorite expressions of those good comrades who oppose the discussion of industrial union principles and tactics, not to speak of that awful bogaboo, syndicalism, in the columns of The Call is that we must make a rapprochement with the trade unions. How in the name of common sense we are to do that if we harbor scabs in our midst is more than my faulty wit is capable of grasping.

It seems to me that our color sympathies are being played on altogether too much when we refuse to expel a colored scab as quickly as we would a white scab.

Of course, I know that the man in question claims that a teaspoonful of dirty Seine water three times a day is a great remedy for consumption, bronchitis, rheumatism, dysmenorrhea, dyspepsia, etc., etc. (The woman was shrewd enough not to recommend her medicine for acute fevers.)

No. Testimonials given by laymen of the cures or benefits derived by them from certain methods of treatment are, unless scientifically investigated and corroborated, utterly worthless.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, M. D.  
New York, March 10, 1911.

### THE WORTHLESSNESS OF TESTIMONIALS OF CURES.

Editor of The Call: In a previous letter, repeating my challenge to Mr. Sinclair, I remarked that testimonials from laymen as to cures were generally worthless. Not because they were necessarily fraudulent, many of them are undoubtedly written in good faith, but the layman is unable to judge properly of his own condition. He may think he is getting better when he is actually getting worse. Or he may be better, but the improvement may be of a temporary abnormal character, and very quickly after "writing a testimonial he may have an exacerbation of his trouble which may put him into a worse condition than he ever was before, or may put him into the grave. I am glad to be able to report that a ruling has recently been obtained from the federal courts barring testimonials as evidence in cases in which the court has to decide as to the claims made for the curative properties of patent medicines.

attorney general to the Postmaster General, has recently said regarding testimonials: "Speaking generally, it may be said that in all my experience in this office, never has a medical conviction been made on the basis of its methods or worth of its treatment. I have been unable to produce an almost unlimited number of these so-called testimonial letters."

You may perhaps have heard the story of the old Parisian woman who always had on her point of starvation decided upon the following way out of her troubles: She took a few empty bottles, filled them with common water from the Seine, and went around peddling them, offering them as a sure remedy for all possible ills. She sold them very quickly, bought some more bottles, sold them again, and soon she was doing a rushing business. And what is more strange, there were numerous people who were swearing by her and were willing to testify to the wonderful cures which her medicine, the dirty water from the Seine, had accomplished. And there was quite a riot when the police arrested her for obtaining money under false pretenses. She was let off on the promise not to do it again, but in the meantime she had made quite a few thousand francs. And she had numerous written testimonials. Or should we perhaps believe that a teaspoonful of dirty Seine water three times a day is a great remedy for consumption, bronchitis, rheumatism, dysmenorrhea, dyspepsia, etc., etc.?

(The woman was shrewd enough not to recommend her medicine for acute fevers.)

No. Testimonials given by laymen of the cures or benefits derived by them from certain methods of treatment are, unless scientifically investigated and corroborated, utterly worthless.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, M. D.  
New York, March 10, 1911.

### WHEN PHYSICIANS DIFFER.

Editor of The Call: I protest with the greatest energy against the letter of Dr. W. J. Robinson, printed in The Call of March 10, in which he claims that a doctor who attacks the medical profession "as a whole" does it on account of low and dishonest motives only. There are no physicians who represent the medical profession as a whole, but fortunately there are now some who dare to attack the majority of the profession, and still do so belong to the series of six classes of quacks which Dr. Robinson has enumerated. Of course, the medical profession, the word "quack" takes a meaning which it has not with the general public; they consider as "quack" not only the real swindler and charlatan, but a doctor who has the audacity to tell the lay public the truth about the medical profession. The few members of the profession who are so openly that the great majority of physicians are dishonest belong to a small class which Dr.

Robinson has failed to mention, but which has been growing constantly in the last decade—to the class of those who like to divulge the truth which they have found out. They do not care much about the ostracism of the mighty medical organization—just as Socialists, in their work of emancipation, are not frightened by the attacks of the capitalist writers. It is my opinion that we must tell the public the whole truth about medicine, and that medicine and medical practice must not be any longer a mystery to the laity; there is no better way to arm the public against all kinds of quacks, including those of the so-called regular medical profession. As to being a "renegade"—is it always shameful? In fact, the Socialists are very glad to get from time to time renegades from the capitalist class. B. LIBER, M. D., Editor *Union Geant*.  
New York, March 11, 1911.

### DE PROFUNDIS.

Editor of The Call: What care we for popes or doctors? Endless controversies pall! Put 'em back on the line, our paper, Give us back The Morning Call!

What old lady has a grievance? (Nice old maids, we love 'em all!) Print a separate edition— Party members want The Call.

Let kids read the fairy stories— Catch 'em young and brand 'em small! Cap'lists think that's "good going"— Give us back The Morning Call!

Have they books for advertising? "Scripture lists they'd fain make us! Charge 'em rates for the business! Give, oh, give us back The Call!"

"Grandpa" stories may be "shocking"— They scare them, but it may call— Some pedlars are rather rummy— What's that to The New York Call?

Atheists are prone to bother. Also "Christians"—one and all. Let 'em bust through other papers! Better things should fill The Call.

We would learn the economic. Truths from Mary, who wrote for Prejudice enough is Rummy. Kindly spare The Daily Call.

Old "Porpoise" relegated. For write-ups "editorial." Take the place of "sense by yonkers" In the columns of The Call.

Anything will look like "brain" to word "Coping stocks and old legends." But why in Hades are we bothered? Who have at heart The Morning Call?

For axe dull that need sharpening— Charge the rates and "kick the bucket" people, use their brains! We want more to read The Call! GANKER, N. Y., March 10, 1911.