

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

# The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

FAIR; RISING TEMPERATURE.

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## TROOPS READY TO GO OVER BORDER

### Army Is Prepared to Move at General's Orders.

### REBELS GAIN FORCE

### Limantour in Mexico—May Effect Release of American Prisoners Held There.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 19.—

The first troops of the army of 15,000 men of all branches of the service, mobilized here under the command of Gen. William H. Carter, will start for the border tomorrow morning.

They will be followed very shortly by every detachment of every branch of the service now in the divisional camp at Fort Sam Houston. It became positively known today that the commander of the army does not expect to be here himself, or that his troops will be here four days hence.

It is known where those who leave San Antonio are going. They are the men of one squadron of cavalry, said yesterday to be the 11th, who are going over the Southern Pacific lines to the West, in the direction of El Paso. Where the rest of the army is to be sent is not known today, except to the small group of officers constituting General Carter's personal staff. There is a strong belief among the colonels of regiments and their respective staffs that the divisional army is bound for the border along the Rio Grande, and west along the Arizona line, where the chief streams of insurrecto support are carrying munitions of war across the line.

### Ready for Quick Orders.

The depot quartermaster of Fort Sam Houston, who had charge of all the detrainings of troops as they arrived during the mobilization, has received orders from General Carter to prepare a schedule for rapid transportation application. Such a schedule has been prepared and now the yards are clear and ready to receive most of the army on a couple of hours' notice.

This is the schedule for the departure of trains: The train of pontoon bridges which accompanied the Fort Leavenworth corps of engineers and which has been standing loaded on the spur tracks, will go out first following immediately upon the order to move.

The cavalry trains will be the next in line. Already fifty cars, bedded down and fumigated according to the Texas quarantine stock law, are standing in two trains, and fifty more are ready to be fumigated tomorrow.

The artillery will follow third out of San Antonio. Strings of flat cars for the carrying of guns and caissons are already in the yards.

### Rebels Gain Strength.

TORREON, Mexico, March 19.—The rebel forces in the States of Durango and Zacatecas are increasing in strength and constantly widening the scope of their operations. Reports received from Durango are that the several bands are occupying positions near that city. Practically all of the haciendados or land owners in the State have temporarily abandoned their properties and the city is full of those wealthy refugees. The southbound trains carry many families of women and children to Mexico City, where they will be afforded better protection in case the revolution becomes more serious. Many of the Federals that were doing patrol duty on the lines of the National Railroad of Mexico, between Torreon and Chihuahua have been killed by rebels during the last few days. Manufacturing concerns all over Northern Mexico are uneasy over the threat of the rebels to cut off the supply by tying up the railroad that runs to the large coal mines in the Durango and other districts north of here.

The National Railroad of Mexico has a sixty days' supply of coal on hand for their northern divisions. The other divisions use oil for fuel. The supply is obtained from the Tampico district.

The new law enacted by the permanent commission of Congress providing for the suspension of constitutional guarantees has been promulgated by President Diaz, and it will

## DEBS' LETTER CAUSES DETECTIVE'S ARREST

TAMPA, Fla., March 19.—A special delivery letter addressed to Eugene V. Debs, at the Tampa Bay Hotel, was the indirect cause of the arrest of Detective William Evans here this afternoon by United States officials.

The messenger was riding his wheel in the walks of the Tampa Bay grounds, now the city park, which is a violation of the city ordinance. Detective Evans arrested the boy, and it is alleged prevented the immediate delivery of the special delivery letters.

Debs said that the violation of postal regulations was such a small matter that the detective should be turned loose, but as the boy had several other delivery letters it is probable that charges against the civil officer will stand.

## DISPUTE POWER OF ORDERING MILITIA

### Say Taft Must Ask States Before Sending Guard to Border.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Talk of mobilizing a part of the national guard as a possible third division on the Mexican border has raised the question as to the extent of President Taft's authority over the State troops. It developed a conflict of opinions between the War Department and Capitol Hill authorities.

A military official expressed the opinion that the President could not get the national guard out of a State without "consulting" the Governor and obtaining his consent. Congressional authority is to the effect that, under a variety of conditions, the President not only can order out all the guardsmen who have qualified under the Dick militia laws, but can send them to foreign lands regardless of the feelings of the Governors.

The first Dick bill, passed in 1903, provided that the organized militia that adopted the organization, armament and discipline of the regular army should share in a fund of \$1,000,000 annually and receive, free, all the equipments of regular army soldiers.

### Loophole in Dick Bill.

In 1908 a Dick bill to amend the law of 1903 was passed. The annual fund was increased to \$2,000,000. Additional demands were also made upon the militia. The guardsmen were required to serve for the full term of their enlistment in the militia, instead of only nine months. The President was authorized to order them to serve "either within or without the territory of the United States," instead of only in this country, as provided by the original law.

The new law stipulated that, in calling out the militia, the President should "issue orders for that purpose through the Governors of the States or Territories from which such troops should be called, to such officers of the militia as he may think proper." The burning question is whether submission of orders through the Governors is only a matter of routine, or one in which they can exercise discretion.

When the bill was up in the House Representative Steenerson, chairman of the committee that considered it, said the President was authorized to enforce the laws of the Union. A declaration of war is a law. In order to enforce such a law it might be necessary to send the militia out of the country.

### Too Much Power for Taft.

"If this bill passes," said Representative Williams, "the President will have the right to wage war without a declaration by Congress, and send the entire militia into foreign ports to carry it on. Congress never intended to place the organized militia at the service of the President to be ordered about at his will."

### VICTIM OF BUSINESS.

NEWBURG, March 19.—Gilbert H. Gerow, treasurer of the Newburg Carpet Company, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the temple. He went to the barn, a short distance from his home at Washingtonville, at about 7:30 and killed himself a half hour later. He had been despondent for some days over business cares.



NOT ALWAYS FUN BEING A CATSPAW.

## GIVES BLOOD TO MAN HE NEVER SAW

### Donor Grows Pale as Recipient Becomes Strong by Transfusion.

DETROIT, Mich., March 19.—To save the life of a man whom he had never seen before, John Wyner, mortician, has allowed two quarts of his good red blood to be pumped from his body into the flabby and impoverished veins of W. L. Fanson, of Abernathy, Canada.

Fanson, suffering from pernicious anemia, had tried everything known to medical skill, and finally decided to come to Detroit. His condition was found to be extremely serious and the transfusion of blood was necessary to save his life, and a search was made for some one who would volunteer to give two quarts of his blood.

The volunteer was finally located in the person of John Wyner, 30 years old and weighing 230 pounds. He consented without thought of compensation other than gratitude. Yesterday he went to Harper Hospital, where the two men met for the first time. The radial artery in the right wrist of the donor was dug out of the flesh, covered and connected with the basilic vein in the left arm of the patient. This necessitated a three-inch incision in the arm of Wyner and it was with some difficulty that the artery was dug out of its casing of firm flesh.

The vein in Fanson's arm was more easily made ready, and after both arteries were bared they were severed and placed together. Then for nearly two hours the rich, red drops pulsed from the healthy man to the weak one, leaving the former pale and exhausted, the latter ruddy and greatly revived. Gradually the pressure of blood in Fanson's blood vessels rose from 116 to 155, his cheeks and colorless lips took on a ruby tinge, while Wyner's pressure fell from 150 to 100. His hands were unsteady and his face pale, but the smile never left his lips as he watched the other glowing with the new vitality.

## FARMER BUYS HORSE FOR TWO SHILLINGS

ITHACA, N. Y., March 19.—John Farrell, a farmer near Asbury Church bought a 1,200 pound farm horse, no longer young but still spavineless, for 50 cents at a venue held at the farm of Henry Drake, near Asbury. Farrell got a letter included in the sale, but could not persuade the auctioneer to throw in a blanket.

When the big 1,200 pounder was led out and put through his paces the man looked him over.

"Any ringbones," said the prospective purchaser, sliding a hand down the horse's hind leg.

"None," said the auctioneer: "nary bone."

"Spavins er wind puffs," queried another.

"Nary spavin," said the auctioneer. "How much am I offered?"

"I'll give you two shillin' for that horse," said Farrell, signing him up.

"Two shillin' one, two shillin' raise, and said. You've bought somethin', Mr. Farrell."

## RED FLAG FLOATS AT FRENCH AFFAIR

PARIS, March 19.—Inhabitants of the Department of the Aube joined in a demonstration at Bas-sur-Aube today. Thousands of vineyard owners and workers gathered and made a bonfire of the tax demand notes, which they placed in grape baskets before burning them.

During the day the red flag flew from all parts of the town, even from the city hall. Senators and deputies made speeches upholding the demonstration, but there was no violence at any time.

## EXPRESS COMPANIES PREPARE FOR ACTION

### Will Make Attempt to Operate Full Wagon Service Today.

"If we only had the express companies to fight, our struggle would be easy, and we'd win at a walk, but we have the biggest officials of our union to contend with. They have been against us at every turn."

This was the statement made by one of the striking expressmen yesterday, in discussing the action of International President Tobin, in sending a telegram stating his opposition to a general tieup of the express drivers, teamsters, cab drivers and chauffeurs of Greater New York.

"Why are your leading officials against a general tieup if you think that would compel the bosses to come to time?" was asked one of the Jersey City strikers yesterday by a Call reporter.

"You've got me," he said, "unless they've got some secret agreement with the employers."

Another striker, more radically inclined, then spoke up. He said: "I know why the leaders are against us. They belong to the Civic Federation, and that crowd which August Belmont is an official of, don't believe in strikes." This striker stated that Daniel Tobin, the head of the teamsters, is a member of the Civic Federation, and has recently been speaking among the membership of the United Mine Workers in denouncing the Civic Federation, Tobin, he said, praises the Civic Federation for its influence in "settling" the last strike of the expressmen, when they were so unscrupulously betrayed.

William Ashton, the leader of the strike, he continued, "is also present at the banquets of the Civic Federation. And what can you expect from leaders who feast with the bosses like that? Before the teamsters are anywhere we will have to do like the coal miners did at their last convention—make them get out of the union if they want to belong to that Belmont gang of strike smashers."

### Wait on District Council.

It was plainly seen at the mass meeting, which was held in Curry's Hall, 229 47th street, yesterday afternoon that the men are now uncertain what to do. After a couple of hours of discussion, in which much bitter feeling was expressed against certain

## PHILA. CONCERN TO HANDLE CARNEGIE

### Assets of Wrecked Trust Company in Hands of Corporation.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 19.—Negotiations are under way for the Assets Realization Company, of Philadelphia, to take charge of the assets of the wrecked Carnegie Trust Company, of New York. George E. Shaw, president of the Philadelphia corporation, will go to New York tomorrow morning, and while there will take up the matter of assuming control of the Carnegie company's securities. Shaw is president of the Western National Bank and is also president of the Philadelphia Securities Company.

President Shaw, when seen today, refused to discuss the manner in which the Assets Realization Company would take charge of the assets of the Carnegie company. He explained that only a tentative proposition had been made and for that reason there was no information that he could give. While admitting that he would take up the Carnegie proposition tomorrow, he said that there were other matters of business which required his presence in New York.

It was explained today that the Assets Realization Company, of Philadelphia, makes a specialty of finding the best market for securities in the closing of business. If the proposition to take charge of the assets of the Carnegie company is closed the securities to be placed in the hands of the Philadelphia corporation will probably aggregate in value several millions of dollars.

## ITALIAN SOCIALISTS BARRED FROM HALL

When the Italian branch of the Socialist party yesterday afternoon were gathered to hold a meeting at Amphion Hall, 184 McKibbin street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of organizing a new branch, they were confronted by the police and the owner of the hall and told that they could not hold a meeting.

When asked why they were refused the hall, the owner said he had received an order from the police not to permit the meeting to be held.

The Italian Socialists did not know what to make of it. About sixty people had gathered, and when they came to the door a policeman told them that he had orders not to permit them to enter, and that was all there was to it.

It is believed that the order from the police is the result of pressure brought on by the shoe manufacturers, who are doing all in their power to prevent agitation in behalf of Vincent Bucavari, the Italian shoe worker, who is in the shadow of the electric chair.

When P. Arnone, one of the organizers of the Italian Socialist branch, who was to speak at the meeting, pressed the owner of the hall for a reason, he was asked if his organization was not the same one that meets at 202 Bushwick avenue, and this was used as a pretext to prevent the Socialists from meeting in Amphion Hall last night.

Amphion Hall is used by labor organizations in Brooklyn, including No. 20 of the Ladies Garment Workers' Union, and the Italian Socialists call upon other workers to boycott this hall if the owner will not allow them to use it for meeting purposes.

## INDUSTRIAL WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA

### The Terrible Story of the Year-Old Strike of 17,000 Miners in the Far-Spread Westmoreland Coal Fields.

### UNBELIEVABLE BRUTALITIES PRACTICED

### Laws Made a Joke, Women and Children Allowed to Starve and Freeze in Tents, Men Murdered Indiscriminately by Capitalist Barons.

By EDMOND MCKENNA.

It should be written down at the beginning of this story—the story of the industrial war in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania—that a statement of the plain truth about it will appear so incredible that the uninformed reader might be excused should he call the writer a liar.

The war is being waged between about 17,000 miners on the one side and the coal barons of Westmoreland County on the other. It has been going on for a year.

The mine owners have prosecuted the war with passionless cruelty without pang or afterthought.

They have made law a monstrous parricide and its minious herders of swine.

They have reduced the jury from twelve to six and given one into the hands of each of their uniformed and uniformed murderers.

They have created a new symbol of justice—of class justice—a perfect one, a barefooted woman weeping in the snow for her husband whom they murdered.

They have added a new note to the gamut of woe; the first cry of an infant born under canvas on a bleak hillside when the hail drives hissing in the wind.

They have wedded sounds whose mingled notes human ears have seldom heard—the wail of hungry children, the moan of imminent motherhood, the gurgle of dying fathers choking with their own blood, the report of rifles, the sickening thud of bludgeons and the curses and jeers of purchased man things.

They have furnished dogs a new delight—the taste of warm human blood licked up from the public roads.

Should a stranger at this time go into the County of Westmoreland, ignorant of what has happened there in the past twelve months, would he not naturally inquire what war has devastated this land? What plague has fastened its flaming teeth upon their flanks? Why these tracks of naked feet in the frozen mud? Why these armed men guarding empty houses, while all around are people perishing of cold? Is this America, and what monstrous crimes have these people committed?

### What Their Crime Is.

To these questions there is but one answer. This is America, and these men and women and children upon whose lean flanks the flaming teeth of famine are fastened, the prints of whose naked feet are frozen in the mud, whose empty houses are guarded by armed men, while they shiver and have nothing to shield them from the icy wind; these are America's wealth producers, and they have committed the crime of asking a portion of the wealth they produced, sufficient to buy bread and provide shelter. This condition has been brought about by the kindness and generosity of the coal corporations, who, by the might of ownership, have drawn to their side the legal and social machinery of the State and country; who control almost completely every avenue of education and information, the school, the church, the court and the press; who have made every repressive resource their own.

They have made the schools in Westmoreland County the disseminators of ideas they wish instilled into youthful minds; ideas of the inviolability of their right in stolen wealth.

They have made the churches sentry boxes for their watchmen, and of pulpit and altar auction blocks where men are sold for spurious minings.

The press is the pliant minion of their powers to oppress, enslave and disinherit.

The press is the gesture of their corporate soul, corrupt, polluted, suppurating lies.

These purposes they have achieved by morgue methods, by impounding the people in their politico-economic inclosure, like corpses in a vat. As long as they remain sound they lie on the bottom. As they rot they rise. When putrid they come to the surface, float over the side, and are tossed along in the polluted stream until they are caught in the high places; the courthouse dome, the church spire, the school forum, or the editorial chair, where they gang in ghastly pantomime of the actions of men.

### The Scene of Strife.

Westmoreland is one of the largest counties in Western Pennsylvania. Geographically it lies in the angle between the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. Pittsburg is twenty miles to the west and the coal fields extend east toward Johnstown under the shoulders of the Allegheny mountains. Greensburg, with a population of 15,000 is the county seat. Latrobe, Jeannette, Irwin, Yukon, Madison and Export stand out as centers. The principal operators are the Westmoreland Coal Company, with headquarters in Philadelphia; the Pennsylvania Gas Company and the Manor Gas Company, both controlled by the Westmoreland; the Keystone Coal and Coke Company; the Jamieson Coal and Coke Company; the Berwind-White Coal Company; the Latrobe Consolidated Coal and Coke Company; the Shelly Coal and Coke Company, and the Ligonier Coal Company.

From the labor stand point the region lies between the Conestogues and the Allegheny, where there have been no strikes since the early eighties, and the Pittsburg territory, where District 5 of the United Mine Workers have been bargaining with the operators for the past twelve years. In normal times 20,000 miners, mostly slaves, are employed in these fields. Before the coming of the Slav, Irish and Welsh miners populated most of this region, but these were driven out and farther west by the newcomers brought in by the corporations to cheapen labor. They are more tractable than their predecessors. They can endure oppression longer and sustain on harder fare. Prior to 1890 the Knights of Labor had a large percentage of the mine workers employed in these fields enrolled as members. During that year there was a strike of several months' duration. It resulted in the workers being defeated. After the defeat, the Knights of Labor gradually went out of existence and for the past twenty years the corporations have practically dictated prices and working conditions.

The cheap auction prices prevailing in these fields have had a depressing effect on labor in the adjacent organized districts. A large percentage of the coal mined in the Westmoreland fields is shipped to the Eastern markets, but some of it is shipped to Pittsburg and displaces in the market coal coming from the union districts where the employers are compelled to pay a higher wage rate. By reason of this the organized mine workers were often idle while the unorganized were more steadily employed at a lower wage.

The strike was declared on March 19 in several of the mines and by April 1 a general suspension of the mining industry had taken place. The following demands were made:

"First—We demand the Pittsburgh district tonnage rate, narrow gauge prices, dead work made and working conditions.

"Second—All coal shall be weighed and paid for on one-quarter ton runs of mine basis; except in the Greensburg and Latrobe districts, where the coal is sold, the mine



shall be paid on the run of mine... Third—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work at the mines with the Pittsburgh district day wage for all inside labor, and a uniform day wage scale shall be established for all outside labor.

Fourth—The miners shall be permitted to employ a check weighman at their own expense at each mine to see that the coal is properly weighed and credited to each minor producing the same, in accordance with the state law.

Fifth—Union dues and all other deductions for the miners' organization, including checkweighman's wages, shall be collected through the company's office, the amount to be specified by and paid to the Mine Committee.

Sixth—The district officials and the Scale Committee shall ascertain the thickness of the vein and classify the mines and decide whether thick or thin vein prices shall apply the same as has been done in the Pittsburgh district.

Seventh—The district officials and Scale Committee are authorized to negotiate the wage scale with the coal operators collectively if a conference can be arranged for this.

Eighth—The district officials and Scale Committee are empowered to modify these demands subject to the approval of the miners affected.

Ninth—The district officials and Scale Committee are authorized to arrange conferences with the operators at the earliest possible date.

Tenth—All contracts negotiated shall expire March 31, 1912.

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

EXPRESS COMPANIES PREPARE FOR ACTION (Continued From Page 1.)

officials, the meeting adjourned without coming to any decision, further than that the grievances would be left in the hands of the District Council of the organization.

For several days the strike spirit has been growing. The drivers and helpers employed by every express company in New York and Jersey City have been discriminated against and the union men as rapidly as they can do so.

It was reported Friday that President Tobin and Sam Gompers were coming to New York City to direct a general strike, but yesterday it was learned that they did not need to come here in order to prevent a general strike.

Some of the strikers fear, now that their union officials have denounced them as "hot heads," the companies will not take the men back who have walked out. They believe the bosses will now take a more arrogant attitude and go forward more vigorously than ever in crushing the teamsters' unions in Greater New York.

When asked yesterday what the strikers intended to do in the face of the officials' opposition, none of the strikers seemed to know what would be done. One thing is certain, however, in the mind of every striker, and that is unless the strike becomes general there is little chance of winning against two or three companies, as they are all standing together as one man against the Teamsters' Union.

It was reported yesterday that agents of the Civic Federation had been inquiring if the strikers would allow Andrew Carnegie, one of the leaders of the Civic gang, whose Homestead strike is not yet forgotten, to act as a mediator between the expressmen and the companies.

CATHOLIC PROF. ON "SOCIALIST AIMS" From "Anti" Point of View Dr. Fox Gives Exhaustive Lecture.

By P. L. QUINLAN. The most exclusive of Roman Catholic societies of New York City, the aristocratic Catholic Club, situated in Central Park South, is holding a series of lectures on Socialism during Lent. The lecturer, Rev. James J. Fox, D. D., professor of ethics in the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., seems to be unlike most anti-Socialists, in that he took the trouble to read all the standard and the plagiarized works on Socialism available.

Dr. Fox, in his lecture, "Socialist Aims and Constructive Schemes," was both fair and exhaustive in his treatment of Socialism. And unless this is a prelude to misrepresentation in future lectures, the most ardent of Socialists could only say that it is a pity we have not more of that kind of opposition.

The lecturer first took up the question of overproduction and its effect on the working class. The tens of thousands of unemployed, directly and indirectly, are the result of making too much goods. The development of the trust, and the great industrial system of the day, must be carried to its logical end. The lecturer said: "There is no use going back to the old methods. No use tinkering with reforms; the whole system is rotten, from top to bottom."

He cited the Fabians as the "best example of evolutionary idea." His revolutionary definition meant "a sweeping change, an organized effort of the class-conscious workers. The revolution must be the fruit of the workers."

In case any one would have a misconception of revolution, Dr. Fox said revolution was of two kinds: peaceful, through the ballot and legislation, and violent, by the bullet and the bayonet. The revolutionary idea by violence is the rule of France and Germany, but not of England and the United States, he said.

The French say that the bourgeoisie expropriated the nobility; it is now the proletariat's turn to expropriate the capitalists or bourgeoisie. "The Socialist," continued the lecturer, "knows all the weaknesses of the capitalists and they exaggerate them. It is their strength."

Speaking of Democracy, he said he meant democracy advocated by Rousseau. Our American democracy is only a modified form. Dr. Fox then defined the difference between representative government and pure democracy, where the people directly rule. He feared the demagogues would rule and government would be unstable. A systematic body of public servants, trained and skilled in administrative work, would be impossible.

BERNHARD Suits or Overcoats \$15 To Measure. Made by Union Tailors. BERNHARD Merchant Tailor. 148 East 125th St. Two Doors from Lexington Ave.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS MAKE GOOD In Forty-eight Offices \$133,869 Has Been Deposited Since January 3.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The sum of \$133,869 has been deposited in the forty-eight postal savings banks established on January 3. The statement is made at the Postoffice Department that if the postal savings system should be patronized in the same proportion when established at all money order postoffices, the total amount on deposit after one year's operation will be about \$200,000.

During this period only 259 accounts have been drawn out or closed, making the total number of open accounts on February 28, 3,664. The net amount on deposit at these offices after two months' operation is \$133,869. At this ratio the deposits at the forty-eight offices after one year's operation will amount to \$503,214. The total population of the forty-eight towns in which depository offices have been established is about 370,000.

The postal banks in the Western section of the country are patronized more than the Eastern depositories. Leadville, Colo., leading with 362 depositors and \$21,253 in deposits. Anaconda, Mont., 256 depositors and \$11,750 deposits.

These sums graduate down to eighteen depositors at Newberry, S. C., with \$199 in deposits. Cohoes, N. Y., 52 depositors with \$809 deposits. has fifty-two depositors with \$309 deposits.

SIX MINERS ARE KILLED U. S. TO SEND 12,000 TROOPS TO ISLANDS

COLUMBUS, Kan., March 19.—One man was killed by an explosion in Mine No. 16, owned by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, at West Mineral, Kan., and five men, who went down to rescue him, were killed by "black dust" gas, last night. John Joplin, superintendent of the mine, led the rescue party, and was among the killed. The names of the other victims are not known.

About 5 o'clock two Italian shot fringers went down into the mine. The shot which they fired tore the walls between Mine No. 16 and Mine No. 7, a gaseous mine adjoining it. Black damp gas in the old mine flooded the one which was in use. One of the shot fringers escaped, and the rescue party of five men, led by the superintendent, went down the shaft in the hope of rescuing the other shot fringer. All were killed. The mine is still filled with gas, making it impossible to rescue the bodies.

ITALIAN CABINET MINISTER RESIGNS

ROME, March 19.—The ministers have carried out their decision to hand their resignations to the King. Their action was due to the fact that the cabinet was a coalition one and formed of discordant groups. As practically all the Radicals voted against the Government, the two Radical ministers, Sacchi and Bredara, insisted upon retiring, whereupon Prussati refused to continue in power. His action is generally condemned in view of the approaching jubilee in honor of the unification of Italy. It is feared that there will not be time to form a new ministry before the celebration begins on March 27.

TROOPS READY TO GO OVER BORDER

(Continued From Page 1.) become effective in the different States and districts of the country as soon as it can be publicly posted.

Reforms to Pacify. VERA CRUZ, Mexico, March 19.—General Luis Del C. Curiel, the new Governor of the State of Yucatan, has under consideration a number of reforms relating to taxation and other subjects which he expects to soon put into effect with the view of pacifying the revolutionary element in that State. It is also announced that he will soon liberate or modify the sentences of many of the political prisoners now held at Merida.

Limantour's Movements Watched. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 19.—The order placing the pontoon trains first in the order of leaving is itself significant. There are no unbridged streams west or south of San Antonio, along the lines of the two railroads. There are two railroad bridges over the Rio Grande. One at Laredo and the other at Eagle Pass.

The use of the fumigated cars throws a hint at the possible destination of the army if it moves westward. The quarantine line for cattle has its western limit at Sanderston, some 400 miles from San Antonio. Fumigated cars must be used, according to the Texas law, for the transportation of live stock outside of the quarantine zone. Word that came from Mexico City today indicated that the preparation for an instant movement may have bearing on the political situation in Diaz's capital. An English mining engineer and financier from Mexico City named Pursell, who passed through San Antonio on his way North, today said that upon the events of the days immediately following Limantour's arrival in Mexico City, would depend the solution of the complication of the whole situation across the line.

Limantour in Mexico. WASHINGTON, March 19.—A telegram was received at the Mexican Embassy tonight announcing the arrival at Mexico City of Limantour. It is, of course, known that Limantour carried with him important messages bearing on the present situation in Mexico.

An agreement has been reached by the two governments, whereby action in the case of Blatt and Converse, the Americans who were arrested by the Mexican authorities, will be expedited. There is a desire on both sides to settle without delay the controversy that has developed over the arrest of the Americans.

Rebels Annihilated Federals. EL PASO, Tex., March 19.—Report of a battle at Chocolate Pass, near Casas Grandes, Mexico, on Tuesday and Wednesday, in which the insurgents, commanded by Orozco and Madero, are said to have annihilated the federal command of Col. Rabago, 600 strong, is printed here with all the minutest details. However, Americans of unquestioned veracity, arriving here this afternoon, who came through Chocolate Pass on Wednesday, declare that not an insurgent nor a federal was in sight, and no battle had been fought. These Americans came overland all the way from Minaca, and reported seeing no insurgents, except a small band near El Valle. The insurgents, they say, were all reported moving south, as if to congregate at Guerrero or Chihuahua.

U. S. TO SEND 12,000 TROOPS TO ISLANDS

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—It is said to be known among army officers in this city that 12,000 soldiers will pass through San Francisco within the next few months en route to points in the Philippines and Hawaiian Islands, where garrisons and fortifications are being strengthened, under secret orders from the War Department.

Two battalions of the 2d Infantry passed through Tucson, Ariz., last night and are today on their way to this city, where they will be embarked for Honolulu next Tuesday. The 3d Battalion of the 2d Infantry, now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will be sent out of this city bound for Honolulu June 5.

On July 5 two batteries of field artillery will sail for the Hawaiian Islands and secret orders are said to have been given which indicate that other infantry regiments and engineers will be withdrawn from home garrison duty and sent to the Philippine Islands. The 4th Provisional Artillery has been concentrated at the Presidio here, equipped for the field and armed as infantry, yet it has not been moved to the Mexican frontier after two weeks of waiting. The regiment is commanded by Col. John P. Wisner, an engineering and tactical expert, who, military men hint, may be needed to superintend operations of some sort in the Philippines.

Another feature which military men discuss is the issuing of public orders for the 2d Infantry to proceed to Texas for mobilization. That this force should be brought to San Francisco by so roundabout a course has puzzled officers here.

SOCIALIST CLUB DINES AND DISCUSSES

Various Topics Relating to the Movement Taken Up by Speakers.

Last night at the Cafe Boulevard a very pleasant dinner was held under the auspices of the recently formed Socialist Club. More than 100 men and women sat down, almost all of them holders of the red card. Thomas Crimmins acted as toastmaster, and immediately after the coffee Herman Simpson, editor of The Call, took the floor, speaking on the topic, "What Is Socialism (Not 57 Varieties)?"

He said in substance that there are fifty-seven varieties, a fact that was useless to deny, but that could readily be accounted for. They existed because the Socialist movement is a vital movement. They are not new, as those familiar with the Communist Manifesto well know. In that document Marx and Engels dealt with them, and showed why they existed. At the time of its publication there existed what might be called "Feudal Socialism" composed of the landed nobility that was opposed to the growing power of the capitalists in industry.

To it belonged such men as Thomas Carlyle and Benjamin Disraeli, who thought that the salvation of society lay in going back to the past, and accordingly spoke and wrote in glowing terms of the past when the landed proprietor ruled the world. There was also the Christian Socialist, led by such men as Charles Kingsley and Morris, who have no parallel in the Christian Socialism of today. There was, too, the Socialism of the small middle class led by Proudhon, who stood for "legitimate profit," and what they thought fair dealing with the working class. And there was the Utopian school of Socialism to which belonged Owen and Fourier.

Today's Variety. "We now have with us," he continued, "a somewhat new variety of Socialism—the bourgeois Socialism of George W. Perkins, which believes in profit sharing, saying to the worker, 'If you will produce an additional 10 per cent we will give you 5 per cent.' Out of the varieties of Socialism has grown the modern international Socialist movement of today. It has absorbed all that is vital in the fifty-seven varieties, leaving them only the husk, and the reactionary elements. Under such circumstances we have no alternative but to repudiate them all.

The Modern Movement. Modern Socialism may be treated under three heads. There is the ideal, having for its object collective democratic control. From this viewpoint nothing that does not lead toward the overthrow of capitalism can be regarded as Socialism or leading toward it.

There is the practical movement, which in its entirety is the labor movement, because of the necessity of its future development. And there is the theory of Socialism, which in its modern sense is the Marxist theory—a theory of society. The ideal of democratic collectivism is universally accepted, but is sometimes lost sight of by many of the 57 in their eagerness to realize what to them seem important reforms. Thus, some of them will think that at the moment the most important thing is workmen's compensation, or some other equally worthy reform which is but an item in the great working class movement, to which the class struggle is basic and nothing else.

The wage earner today makes a distinction class. Formerly free wage earners were an exception, and a small minority of the population. Today the wage earners are a majority and are constantly increasing their majority. In Germany thirty years ago they made but 30 per cent; today they make 60 per cent. In America a few years ago they formed but 10 per cent; today they form at least 40 per cent. This class is a product of capitalism, and capitalism masses the wage earners into great communities as it masses the means of production in great industrial centers.

"The intellectuals," continued the speaker, "form no separate class. They serve all classes alike, and can never all be won over to Socialism. There will be a social revolution, an appeal to force. We cannot determine the time of its coming, but it is inevitable as the culmination of the steps in progress of the workers' revolutionary movement. It may be that before it comes there will be a series of revolutions, but they will prelude the greatest of revolutions that the world records—the social revolution, that will bring the collective democratic Socialist commonwealth into being."

Anna Strunsky Walling followed with a few words on the press of the United States, declaring that it was the only source of education for the great mass of the people, other than our Socialist propaganda. Destructive Varieties. Lucien Senal followed and said that many of the fifty-seven varieties, which claim to be constructive, are really destructive and pointed out that many of them are merely middle class. He said that a middle class man might enter the ranks of the Socialist movement, but he must first repudiate his class and be repudiated by it. The capitalist class is the same the world over. In 1871 it slaughtered 3,000 men behind the barricades in

Paris; in 1871 it slaughtered 3,000 men and women in a single week. It would murder the workers again, but it cannot murder the 1,000,000 Socialists, nor the millions in Germany, and one day the worker will strike power.

Moses Oppenheimer spoke of the peculiarly American problems and urged that they be studied immediately. Each country has its own problems to be handled in its own way. America's peculiar problems are the Constitution; the problem of the Negro, who is here against his will, in the first place, and must be made a citizen, and the problem of the million slaves who come to this country every year, paying their own passage to get here. There is, too, the problem of home rule for our cities. The Socialist club exists largely for the purpose of discussing these problems and making them a far more essential part of the Socialist movement than is the case today.

Workers' Salvation. Meyer London said that Socialists differ mainly as to the best way of presenting what they have to say to the working class. He said that there is no American intellectual class and that the salvation of the working class lies in making the working class the intellectual class.

Louis Boudin agreed with the speaker on the importance of knowing how to tell the thing you have to tell, but claimed that it is even more important to know what to tell. There is only one variety of Socialism that we ought to teach, he said. There are not fifty-seven varieties of truth. The man who is not instructed by the conviction that his conception is the real one is of little use to any movement.

Alexander Fraser spoke of the necessity for being clear as to present political developments, and urged that there was a danger of the movement becoming as ineffective as the British Labor party.

Frances M. Gill declared that the most important activity for the Socialist movement was the education of the children in the principles of Socialism, saying that if that were done, in ten years we would have a need to say a single word in a campaign, for the majority of the voters would be Socialists.

Herman Simpson said, in reply to the discussion, that while "we admit the necessity for the existence of the fifty-seven varieties, we have to fight them, because we have to convert them." There is, he said, a danger of our yielding to current notions, as evidenced by the statement so often repeated that Socialism is an imported thing. So, too, said the speaker, is capitalism. We have to base our work upon the psychology of the American working class, which has fought in the past for political freedom. "We have to take up the fight against the courts, and the fight for national labor legislation. We must base our appeal upon the best elements of the working class psychology, not upon its worst, as is done by the yellow journals."

150 MINERS ENTOMBED TWENTY-SEVEN HOURS

CENTRALIA, Ill., March 19.—One hundred and fifty miners were imprisoned in the junction city mine from 11 o'clock yesterday morning until early this afternoon, when they were released on the arrival of some castings and other machinery from Chicago. The cross and broke, losing connection with the boiler and deadening all machinery until it was impossible to work the hoisting engine. A few of the miners got out by climbing up a stairway and being hoisted from there to the top of the shaft by a pulley arrangement.

This was slow and hard, however, and the others preferred to remain in their rooms. Food was sent to them by the pulley device. The repairs were made late this afternoon and the mine will again be in operation later tonight. The mine is owned by the Marion County Coal Company.

OFFICIAL SHOT BY WIFE FOR BURGLAR

CHICAGO, March 19.—Charles Schick, superintendent of the Park Ridge branch of the Northwestern Gaslight and Electric Company, a prominent Mason and property holder, was shot and killed by his wife in Cortland street, Park Ridge, yesterday. Mrs. Schick said she took her husband for a burglar and the pistol she carried was discharged accidentally. The shooting followed a celebration of St. Patrick's Day at the home of "Wick" Fraser, former baseball player and an entertainment at Park Ridge Hall and a final jollification at the home which ended at 4 a.m.

Neighbors are said to have found the body at 5 a.m., but Mrs. Schick says the first information of the shooting was phoned by her immediately after the tragedy.

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This is the first of a series of three articles on the history of and the conditions prevailing in the now famous Cokesand strike, written by Edmond Kelly, formerly a member of the Call's staff. The remaining articles will appear tomorrow and Wednesday and will relate some facts not yet told concerning the ferocious attacks on the working men and women of the Pennsylvania coal fields by the hirelings of their capitalist owners.

CARPENTER KILLED WHEN PLANK BREAKS

Peter Austin, of Murray Hill, Flushing, L. I., a carpenter working yesterday on the second floor of B. Altman & Co., 84th street and Fifth avenue, stretched a plank across as air shaft to save time in walking around it. When he started to walk across the plank it broke. He landed on his head and was killed.

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# HAYWOOD DENOUNCES A. F. OF L. TACTICS

## Speaks to Large Gathering of Workers in Carnegie Hall, Pittsburgh.

By FRED H. MERRICK. (Special to The Call.)

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 18.—William D. Haywood delivered his well-known address on "Industrialism, the Coming Victory of Labor," here this evening in Carnegie Hall. The meeting was packed with Socialists and union men.

The former secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners denounced the craft union form of organization, craft autonomy, and trade agreements as detrimental to the interests of the working class. Haywood's attack upon the American Federation of Labor tactics and labor leaders who belong to capitalist organizations like the Civic Federation received loud applause.

# ENGLAND SHELTERS MEXICAN "INTERESTS."

WASHINGTON, March 19.—That Great Britain would welcome the acquisition by the United States of Lower California and the strip of states along the northern border of Mexico is the view which has been unofficially made known to the Washington Government.

This intimation upon the part of the English Government was made upon the return of a confidential agent of Great Britain from a trip into Mexico. With a view to the safeguarding of English commercial interests in Mexico, he visited the entire country and sounded the attitude of the people toward the Diaz Government. He returned to England recently by way of Washington, to present his report.

This report will declare, it is understood, that the country is honeycombed with anti-Diaz activities and the people universally discontented. They would welcome any change which would relieve labor conditions.

# BIG BLAZE IN UTICA.

UTICA, N. Y., March 19.—A fire, which caused damage estimated at \$75,000, and which for two hours tonight threatened a considerable area in the business section, destroyed the Owen block, in Bleecker street, in which were quartered the Barber Dancing Academy, the Commonwealth Roofing Company, and the furnishing store of Moses Shiman.

Shoes for all Mechanics, also a full line of Dress Shoes. **M. SIEGELMAN** 69 Ave. D, bet. 34 & 35th Sts., N. Y.

Excelsior Stationery Co. 116 NASSAU STREET. All kinds of Stationery, Law Blanks and Typewriting Supplies.

**THOMAS G. HUNT** Maker and Importer of Trunks, Bags and Leather Goods 220 6th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan.

# BOILER INSPECTION LAW IS EFFECTIVE

## Records Show Decrease in Casualties Since Measure Was Enacted.

ALBANY, March 19.—That the operation of the locomotive boiler inspection law in New York State has been effective is shown by the record of persons killed or injured for the last three months reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In the United States two passengers were injured, nine employees killed and 305 employees injured. In the State of New York no passengers were injured or killed, no employees were killed and but two were injured during that time. The approximate number of boilers used on the steam railroads of the United States is 58,000, of which about one-seventh, or 7,900, are in use on the railroads in the State of New York.

The Federal Government will undertake the supervision of locomotive boiler inspection on July 1 of this year, the law being very similar in effect to that under which the Public Service Commission has been operating during the three and a half years of its existence.

During the last year the number of boilers actually inspected by the two inspectors of the commission was 2,649. Of these 325 boilers were reported defective.

During the year 1908 there were 25 accidents, in 1909 12 accidents and in 1910 11 accidents. In 1908 there were 9 persons killed and 28 injured, in 1909 there were 6 persons killed and 14 injured, and in 1910 there was 1 person killed and 12 were injured by locomotive boiler accidents.

The above record shows a continuous decrease in casualties from defective boilers since the present law, which was bitterly fought by employers, took effect.

# SAYS GOVERNOR WILSON FAVORS LOCAL OPTION

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 19.—Declaring that Governor Wilson is an advocate of local option and predicting that he would be found favoring the passage of legislation permitting home communities to rule the liquor question, Rev. J. J. Shannon, now superintendent of the State Anti-Saloon League, caused a stir among politicians present at a public county hearing on the Gebhardt local option bill in Grange Hall, here yesterday. In an interview following the meeting Superintendent Shannon said the Governor has already said enough in his public addresses to encourage every local optionist in the State. "It is sufficient for me to say at this time that Governor Wilson has given every indication that he is in favor of such a law as the Gebhardt measure," said Shannon, "and we are assured he is giving this matter a great amount of attention, recognizing it as a vital liberty which soon must be given to the public. Local optionists can look to Governor Wilson with great hope."

# DELAWARE TOWN NEARLY DESTROYED BY FIRE

WILMINGTON, Del., March 19.—The town of Christiana, Del., ten or twelve miles from here, was threatened with destruction by fire early this morning. The blaze started in the general store of Joseph Merritt. Three houses were destroyed, with their contents, and several others were badly damaged. The arrival of the fire companies from Wilmington alone saved the place from destruction. The loss is \$200,000, covered by insurance. The town, which has 500 inhabitants, has no fire protection.



# 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 should study. A Study Course in Socialism and the Economics of Karl Marx, by Mrs. E. Mercy, 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 entirely sold out. We have reprinted these lessons in leaflet form, and will mail a set 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 have no idea how attractive and valuable it now is. Every issue contains many new engravings from photographs showing the latest phases of the Class Struggle and of the Modern Machine that is revolutionizing society.

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# AFTER 20 YEARS IS FREE; WAS INNOCENT

## Andy Toth, Convicted of Murder, Prayed Way to Freedom.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 19.—"Little Praying Andy" Toth yesterday morning left the Western Penitentiary, where he had been unjustly confined for almost twenty long years, a free man. During those twenty years he had uttered very few words, except prayer. This morning out in the open, with free air about him and the sun on his face, he became most loquacious, and it was all that an interpreter and his four sons could do to translate the released prisoner's expressions of joy and delight at leaving the prison. He is still a vigorous, healthy man, despite his sixty-two years of age. He has but little of the prison pallor, but his long years of servitude show in his "prison" walk, his sunken eyes and lined face.

The scene between him and his sons brought tears to the eyes of even the prison officials around them. Without a word, Andy kissed his sons again and again, holding their faces and hands and stroking their heads. "Oh, my dear sons," then he clasped Attorney Edward E. Goehring's hands and pressed them tightly, murmuring words of gratitude in mixed Hungarian and English.

Escorted by his sons, Goehring, a squad of newspaper reporters and a crowd of cheering residents of Woods Run, large and small, Andy slowly made his way to the street car. On the way over to the city he talked without a stop. He referred to his rosary. "That is worth more to me than a million dollars," he said more than once. "I am free because of my prayers. I prayed all the time to God and the blessed Virgin and they put it into men's hearts to find out my innocence and set me free."

"Allegheby County to Blame." "I did not mind being in prison so much, but always prayed to be cleared of the charge of murdering Michael Quinn. I hold no hard feelings against Mullen, the man who told a lie about me, and I hold nothing against the men who put me in prison, though they did wrong. But, oh, I am glad to be free again."

"I don't expect the state to give me anything for my wrongful imprisonment, but I think that Allegheny county was to blame."

"All the men who convicted me who knew that they were doing wrong will receive their punishment some time. God doesn't forget about people. He didn't forget about me."

"I want now to see my wife above everything else. It is twenty-eight years since I have seen her. It was twenty-eight years last month since I came from Europe to this country."

# FARM LABOR WAGES GOING UP, SAYS REPORT

WASHINGTON, March 19.—If the farmer gets more for his crops in these days of the high cost of living, he is compelled to pay more for their production, through the increased cost of farm labor. This fact is shown by the Department of Agriculture in a bulletin just issued by Chief Statistician Victor Olmsted.

The salary of a farm hand, without board, averaged throughout the United States \$27.50 per month; with board it was \$18.33; while the farmers of the Far West were compelled to pay their hired men, without board, \$46.48; and with board, \$34.50.

During the harvest period the farmers paid an average of \$1.82 per day, without boarding their help; with board, an average of \$1.30. The Western farmers paid \$2.52 per day, without board, and \$1.96 with board.

In 1890, according to the department, the average salary per month paid for hired help throughout the United States was \$18.33, without board, as compared with \$27.50 in 1910. With board, the farmers paid in 1890 only \$12.45 per month, as against \$10.20 in 1910.

Far Western farmers paid, without board, \$34.50 per month in 1890, while in 1910 they were forced to pay their help \$46.48. With board, the hired laborers received only \$22.30 per month in 1890, while in 1910 they were paid \$32.69.

PHARMACEUTICALS. **GEORGE OBERDORFER** 2393 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St. PHARMACEUTICAL. Prescriptions a Specialty. Key West Co-operative Cigars Union Made by Comrades. 8c each. \$2.25 per box of 50. Better than sold at 10c in Non-Union Trust Stores. TRY THEM.

# TOM' LEWIS GOES AFTER MITCHELL

## Says Mitchell Resigned Civic Gang After Failing to Arouse Miners.

President T. L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers last Thursday came out with a letter to the Miners' Journal in which he points out that it was only after the Mitchell element in the United Mine Workers and his Belmont friends made a failure in attempting to arouse the membership of the union against the action of the recent Columbus convention in denouncing the Civic Federation, that John Mitchell resigned as member of the Belmont gang. Lewis' letter follows:

The recent international convention of the United Mine Workers of America amended its constitution so that any member of the United Mine Workers who joined or held membership in the National Civic Federation could not continue to hold membership in the United Mine Workers' organization.

Nothing Remarkable About It. "Was there anything remarkable about this action of the miners' convention? It is possible that the United Mine Workers' representatives have no right in a constitutional convention to decide who shall and who shall not be members of the organization? Was the action of the recent convention a new departure? Let us examine the records of international conventions and constitutions.

"It is well known that the international convention amended the constitution so that mine managers and top bosses could not be members of the United Mine Workers of America. Later the constitution was amended to debar saloonkeepers and those selling intoxicating liquors, and still at a later convention, another amendment was offered and adopted to prohibit operators' commissioners from holding membership. Then the recent convention amended the constitution so that members of the National Civic Federation could not hold membership in the United Mine Workers' organization."

"There was no protest from the mine managers or top bosses against the action of the international convention. Neither was there any complaint from the saloonkeepers or operators' commissioners when the miners' convention decided that they could no longer hold membership in the organization, although several of the operators' commissioners have been international presidents and district officers of the United Mine Workers of America."

Those Who Kicked for John. "It was the action of the international convention to debar members of the National Civic Federation from continuing membership in the United Mine Workers that caused the howl from a few newly initiated members, disgruntled politicians and inactive district officers. The failure of the howl of those few individuals to produce any effect on the loyal union mine workers was disappointing to the howlers. The collapse of their effort to produce a sensation before the attempt had reached the proportion of respectable protest caused a complete change of front on the part of the supporters of the Civic Federation."

John Mitchell, chairman of the trade agreement department of the National Civic Federation, suddenly resigned. This act in itself was an acknowledgment that the action of the miners' international convention was right. If John Mitchell honestly believed he was right in his position with the Civic Federation, the manly thing for him to have done was to stay with the Civic Federation and seek a vindication, by fighting it out and proving that his work as chairman of the trade agreement department of the Civic Federation would be helpful in promoting the best interests of the wage earners of our country."

John Failed to Make "Peace." "There is no real student of modern industrialism who honestly believes that John Mitchell, as Chairman of the Trade agreement department of the National Civic Federation, did any real effective work to establish trade agreements between employer and employe, or assisted in promoting those agreements that now exist. His resignation is the best proof that he has no confidence in his own ability to make his work effective. He knew that he could not succeed (probably through no fault of his) in promoting trade agreements. Rather than stay with the Civic Federation as chairman of the trade agreement and prove his own failure, he accepted the alternative and quit the Civic Federation."

"The organized mine workers of the country are to be congratulated that they forced the issue and clearly established the dividing line as to who shall and who shall not be members of the United Mine Workers of America. Trade agreements or wage contracts should be negotiated with the employer in the open and direct between the representatives of the employers and employes. Third parties who seem or pretend to have some peculiar influence over the capitalists of industry have been the medium by which the mine workers of the country have lost many advantages that they had gained on the industrial battlefield."

"The Class Struggle." "It is well known that employers of labor do not willingly surrender to the demands of the laboring people. The wage earners must first be organized and then must understand what they are entitled to for their labor. In addition to understanding what rightfully belongs to us we must be in a position to intelligently present our claims, prove our statements and then insist upon our rights being respected."

"The Civic Federation has been organized ten years and it would be interesting to know when and where a wage contract was actually established, put into force and respected by employers and employes through the influence of the National Civic

Federation. We are generally judged not by what we intend to do, but by what we have actually accomplished. This applies with equal force to every class, kind and character of men, and for the same reason applies to every form of society or organization, whether that be political, religious, fraternal, industrial or civic in its character.

"The National Civic Federation and its leaders may have the very best of intentions with reference to the industrial situation in this country, but if we are to judge it by what it has accomplished in effecting or perfecting trade agreements between employes we are inclined to believe there is nothing upon which to build the foundation of even a hope for its success. Yours very truly, T. L. LEWIS, President U. M. W. of A."

# DIX AND ROOSEVELT TO TALK "HARMONY"

## Dix and Insurgent Senator Want to End Senate "Contest."

ALBANY, March 19.—Governor Dix is going to discuss the senatorship situation with Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt, the insurgent leader, tomorrow in the executive chamber. At that time Governor Dix will make it plain to Senator Roosevelt that the Democratic majority in the Legislature is willing to make some overtures for the sake of harmony in the party and to aid in every way possible to have a Democratic United States Senator elected from this State by the time Congress convenes in extraordinary session on April 4.

Governor Dix returned from New York in time for dinner at the Executive Mansion.

Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt, the insurgent leader, declined to discuss the senatorship situation tonight. Senator Roosevelt said he had not heard from Governor Dix relative to the latter's talk in New York yesterday with Murphy. He did expect to see the Governor some time tomorrow, when Senator Roosevelt and the Governor would likely talk over the senatorship situation.

One of Senator Roosevelt's close friends was declaring tonight that under no consideration would the insurgents agree to give their support to Daniel F. Cohalan.

# WRONG MAN FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER?

Attorney Amos Evans, counsel for Giuseppe Sirauso, of 37 Monroe street, announced Saturday that he has a confession signed by Sabatino Sirauso admitting that he is guilty of the murder for which his brother Giuseppe has just been convicted. On the strength of this confession Lawyer Evans will ask Judge Rosalesky of General Sessions for a new trial for Giuseppe.

After a quarrelsome game of cards at 118 Chrystie street on September 4 last the gamblers went into the back yard to settle their differences with their fists. One of them was Vincenzo Lambados. His mother, Mrs. Maria San Filippo, ran out to separate the combatants. She was fired and Mrs. Filippo was killed. Hyman Hoffman, a peddler, of 138 Chrystie street, was struck by a wild bullet and died.

Both Giuseppe and Sabatino were arrested. The latter is now in the Tombs awaiting trial. He says that the killing of Mrs. Filippo was accidental, as she rushed in front of him as he fired to protect Giuseppe.

# SHEET METAL WORKERS CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

The Sheet Metal Workers' Educational Fund held its fifth anniversary banquet in the Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, last night. It was attended by more than 200 people. The toastmaster of the evening was Fred Paulitsch, who made himself most entertaining.

The speakers of the evening were George Friedl, Leonora O'Reilly, Frank MacDonald, editor of The Sun, day Call, and Louis Hartman, of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Union.

Friedl made a stirring appeal for Socialism and industrial unionism. He dwelt especially on the metal workers' union of Germany, and pointed out that the German workers in this branch of industry are organized industrially, and work in complete harmony with the political movement.

Miss O'Reilly spoke on "Woman's Place in the Trade Union Movement," and urged the support of men in their efforts toward a more complete organization of the workers.

Louis Hartman spoke on the conditions surrounding his own organization, and presented the greetings of the glass bottle blowers.

Frank MacDonald spoke of the power and necessity of a strong labor press.

# NO TARIFF DECISION BEFORE DECEMBER

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 19.—According to inspired announcements made today, if President Taft's hopes are realized another year will see great progress toward a scientific downward revision of the tariff in accordance with the policy of "taking the tariff out of politics" and putting it, as it is in Germany, upon a scientific, non-partisan basis.

Taft is convinced that it would be "illogical and unfair to business interests" to begin at once a general revision of the tariff. He believes that the country desires and ought to desire further downward revision of several substantial schedules "in the light of scientific information which it is the duty of the Tariff Board to collect. At present he thinks that no schedule should be revised upon which the Tariff Board is not ready with its information, and it won't be ready till next December."

A PACKAGE AND A BOOKLET FREE! HOW TO PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH. **PARTOLAX** The Most Wonderful Home Remedy for Men, Women, and Children. The Ideal Pepsin and Blood Purifying Laxative. The inventor received thousands upon thousands of letters, which you may inspect if you so desire, in which manifold thanks have been expressed for the preservation of health by Partolax. All diseases caused by impure blood or a bad stomach can be avoided by the use of this indispensable home remedy. Opportunity to be well is now offered. Eat one or two Partolax candies before retiring, and you will feel like new every morning. Do not wait until you are in a bad way. Write for a sample package. REGULAR PACKAGES, 25c, 50c, and \$1. Address, PARTOS DRUG STORE, 100 Second Ave., cor. 10th St., N. Y. City. COUPON Please send me a sample package and "Indicator and Adviser, How to Preserve Your Health," for which I enclose 10c postage in stamps. Name.....Address.....

LEGAL NOTICE. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. Joseph E. Dotter, et al. Plaintiffs, against GUSTAVE BLASS, et al., Defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of March, 1911, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Saleroom, Nos. 145½ Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of April, 1911, at 11 o'clock a. m. the premises described by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City, County and State of New York, together with the building and improvements thereon, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the Western side of Carpenter Avenue, distant 174 feet and 8 inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the Western side of Carpenter Avenue and the Southern side of 220th Street, running thence Westerly and northerly with 220th Street, 105 feet, thence Southerly and parallel to 220th Street, 25 feet and 6 inches, thence Northerly and parallel to 220th Street, 105 feet to the Western side of Carpenter Avenue, and thence Northerly along the Western side of Carpenter Avenue, 20 feet and 9 inches to the point or place of beginning. Dated, New York, March 20th, 1911. IGNATIUS M. WILKINSON, Referee. T. B. HENNING, Clerk, Attorney for Plaintiff, Boston Road, Bronx, New York City. The following is a diagram of the property to be sold in this case. Number is 2202 Carpenter Avenue, New York City.

SPORTS. BIG BATCH OF BOYS' BOUTS. Long Acre Club Enjoys Spread of Varied Talent. Fifteen pairs of scrappers, all amateur talent, fought at the Long Acre's show last Saturday night. The reason for so many encounters was the fact that many of them were abruptly cut short, most of them by the referee himself when he felt things were too uneven. Young Etzel was the first to appear, but second to go out. Young Barney, after a few seconds of boxing, knocked him cold, with a hard swing to the jaw. The fur was set flying fast and heavy in the following round between Frank Wilson and Joe Kennelly. It ended close. The fight between Young Scully and Young McGovern put up a fairly good battle, which concluded with honors even. Willie Baker bested Joe Ross in a dull and uninteresting bout. Danny Whalen shaded Young Marino in a fast and pleasing three-round fight. Spurred on by the crowd's cheers Young Adams, though smaller and lighter, beat Young Griffin, and had him holding often in the last round. George O'Brien punished Young Seaman so much in the first round that the bout was stopped. Youth triumphed in the Young Melby-Young Debelus contest. The latter had the youth, but old age in the person of Melby fought a brave though losing fight. Knockout Braks, forcing the mill throughout, won easily over Young Walcott. The serious-looking Walcott fell often a victim for Saks' long swings. Danny Meyers, looking very hefty, proved no match for Young Stazon, who finished him in the first round. A few licks to the face had him too dazed to continue. Eddie O'Keefe, showing lightning speed, had Battling Baker bloody and sore in a fight which was stopped in the third round to save Baker from a knockout. Tom Brown, claiming to be "sick," quit at the close of the first round to George Allen. Tommy Murling, compelled, with the aid of his two fists, the retirement of Tommy Kane in the second round. Young Goldie's winning streak was cut short by Jack Thomas, a very shifty lad. Thomas was entirely too large and heavy for Goldie, who, though outclassed, was willing to continue when the bout was stopped in the second session.

MARQUARD HOLDS HOUSTON. HOUSTON, Tex., March 19.—Robinson and his colts had a great time taking the Houston Buffaloes into camp today with a score of 3 to 0. Rube Marquard went the route for the Giants, although he was scheduled to give way for Tesreau. He opened well, but had not struck his salt in the second when the locals fell on him for a single and a double. The Rube got out of his own hole by catching Powell napping at first and Forsythe relayed him out. After that it was all for the Rube. The Giants left tonight for Marlborough, being joined there by the bunch from Galveston.

HAS A STRIKE NOW. New Zealand—"the country without a strike"—has a strike on hand at present. Railway workers employed by the McLean's big contractor have downed tools to enforce a demand for better conditions. McLean refused to receive a deputation that included the secretary of the Laborers' Union. "I won't see any but my own employes," McLean said. He reckons the strike as his private property.—International Socialist, Sydney, Australia.

ARONSON BROS. & FIERY DRY AND DRESS GOODS. We Offer No Special Bargains and Advertise No Bait, but Guarantee Satisfaction. 61-63 BELMONT AVENUE.

A VICTIM OF LANDLORDISM. An account of excessive rent, most given by business and all at 1/2 price, unless one of high grade Men's Furnishings, consisting of the shirt, Underwear and Hosiery, is purchased. Rent, quality, and durability cut to 1/2 price. It will pay you to give us a call. The Economy Shop for Men 115 WEST 157th STREET. A few houses West of Lenox Ave. Subway Station.

FRANK'S Department Store. N. E. COR. 93D ST. & AVE. A. N. Y. Always Something New. We handle all union-made merchandise.

SPORTING WORLD NOTES. A champion has a right to dictate the weight," says C. J. Harvey, "consequently McFarland had no right to ask Wolgast to box at 135 pounds. I do not favor ringside weighing, but I do think that the lightweight championship should be governed by 135 pounds, scaling any time during the day of the contest. If McFarland's contention is right, then it is just as fair to ask him, as champion, to take on a man weighing 137 pounds, the American limit is 133 pounds, and that is just about right."

John McGraw says he is disappointed in his new crop of young players, and will let many of them drop back to the minor leagues. He will carry twenty-five men during the championship season, retaining Manush, Fullerton, Shantz, Hendricks, Rudolph, and Tesreau, of the new men.

President Noyes, of the Washington club, was in conference with President Johnson, of the American

# 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. Full details, ample evidence, seventeen pages of engravings from photographs. American capitalists are in league with Diaz to uphold the worst slavery ever known in modern times. The PROOF is in this book.

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

This book shows the relationship between American capital and the "barbarous" government of Mexico. It contains 340 pages, printed in plain, heavy type, and is generously illustrated. Price, \$1.50. Special to Call Readers, \$1.00.

THE NEW YORK CALL 409 PEARL STREET







EDISON'S IDEA OF AUTOMATIC STORES

Electrical Wizard Believes Latest Development Will Benefit Poor.

While electricity is going to relieve and eliminate many of the hazards of business, make work more truly profitable and living more agreeable, yet there is much that will remain for the human mind to do in the way of attaining a normal balance.

The Indestructible Home.

The relation of the needs of business to the need the laborer has of a home may seem distant—but the connection exists. Within the limits of a five-cent fare there are certain facts of property adjoining most of our larger cities that could be purchased in quantity, and subdivided into lots, and sold at a very reasonable figure.

The Mechanical Future.

The greatest task before commerce, though we keep it entirely on an economic basis, is to increase the efficiency of the human material employed in all the branches of its daily activities. To do that most effectively we must largely reverse the old order.

Wireless and Aviation.

It is a question whether wireless will ever be successful on land on account of the natural and artificial obstacles that will prevent reliable transmission. On the high seas, however, it will become an ever-increasing safeguard and servant to commerce.

Where to Buy Your Books Cheap

The Book Department of The New York Call was greatly enlarged lately. This many other Call departments, it has undergone a great change.

Special Discount to all Socialist Party Locals and Branches, so as to enable Socialist organizations to derive some revenue from the sale of books.

Write or call at once to BOOK DEPARTMENT THE NEW YORK CALL 100 YEARS ST., NEW YORK CITY

signs that what commerce needs it will secure. The progress made in the last few years among some individual lines is destined to spread over the whole industrial world.

HENRY FRANK SPEAKS ON DIAZ AND MEXICO

Says Taft Sent Troops to Protect American Interests.

Rev. Henry Frank delivered a lecture yesterday morning at the Berkeley Theater on "Macheth." Before the lecture he spoke at length on the Mexican situation. He said, in part: "Are we on the verge of war? Has some maddening ambition seized the official representatives of us 90,000,000 of peaceful people, who are resolved, by intrigue, cunning, and hypocritical diplomacy, shamelessly to threaten the security of our homes, our fortunes, and our lives?"

"NAVY NOT A REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS"

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 19.—The United States Navy Department has ordered the recruiting officer here to inform Judge N. B. Neelen that the United States Navy is not a reform school for boys.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE BILL UP TOMORROW

Albany Fizzles Over Many Measures to Come Up This Week.

ALBANY, March 19.—For the purpose of putting into shape the Murtough-Collin bill reorganizing the State Highway Commission and to bring about a better feeling between the "insurgent" and "regular" Democrats in the Legislature a series of conferences are planned for this week among the leaders.

Suffrage Bill Tomorrow.

On Tuesday the Senate Judiciary Committee will take up the Woman's Suffrage bill and a favorable report is expected, the members taking the position that the question has received enough public support to entitle it to a full and free discussion in the Senate and propose to report it, at the same time declaring that this action should not be taken as an indication of their final passage.

"Woman's Night."

The subject for discussion at this evening's meeting of the Progress Literary and Debating Society, at the Yorkville Forum, 1461 Third avenue, near 83d street, will be "The Ethical Question—Woman." Gertha M. Fraser, Socialist party candidate for Secretary of State during the recent campaign, delivered such an excellent address last Monday that a second invitation was issued for her to be present at tonight's session.

BROOKLYN. Branch 2.

23d A. D. Branch 2—1776 Pitkin avenue. A good attendance is especially urged at this meeting.

NEW YORK. Yonkers.

Resolutions adopted at a meeting of Local Yonkers, Socialist party, held Tuesday, March 14, 1911.

WILL WATCH TARGET PRACTICE ON VESSEL

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer left tonight for Old Point Comfort, where he will tomorrow witness the "spotting" practice in Hampton Roads. The San Marco, formerly the Texas, will be used as the target in this practice.

The Weekly Pledge Fund.

Table listing names and amounts for the Weekly Pledge Fund, including Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Tetzner, Mr. and Mrs. S. Solomon, etc.

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.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Branch 5.

The branch will hold its regular meeting for the transaction of business and discussion tonight at the Harlem Forum, 269 West 125th street.

CONNECTICUT. Bridgeport.

At the last meeting of the City Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Bridgeport the following resolutions were adopted:

Terryville.

Local Terryville, Branch No. 2, at its regular meeting March 12, 1911, adopted a strong resolution condemning the action taken by President Taft in sending United States troops to the border of Mexico.

JOPLIN, MO.

Whereas the President of the United States, William H. Taft, has occasioned the assemblage of troops and warships near the border of Mexico for the purpose of interfering with the revolution that is now being carried on in that country, said resolution being the result of the barbarous and inhuman treatment and oppression of the masses of the people by the Diaz regime; and

SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA LEAGUE OF JOPLIN.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will lecture tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at Olympian Hall, Fifth avenue and 50th street, Brooklyn, on "New Unionism."

NEW JERSEY. Elizabeth.

At a meeting of Branch 3, Friday the 17th, a lively discussion on several different questions was held. The question of what a Socialist should do if he were drafted for service in case of war was the climax.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tonight at 8 o'clock the famous tragedienne Madame Astha Banerjee, member of the Vienna Hofburg Theater, will recite under the auspices of the "Freie Volksbueche" at the Labor Temple.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Charlotte Perkins Gilman will lecture on "The Nature of Humanity," at the Women's Trade Union League, 24 West 22d street.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL

155-157 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

Workmen's Circle Directory

BRANCH NO. 3, Arbeiter Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at 355 Broadway, corner Stuyvesant, John Bailey, 62 McKibbin st., Aaron Rosenthal, 62 McKibbin st., etc.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Brooklyn.

\$100. Buy a beautiful new one-family brick house, Brooklyn, 7 rooms, modern improvements, 20 minutes out, \$1,200; or new two-family brick house, \$2,250.

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

Rates Under This Heading Are: 1 Insertion, 10 per line. 3 Insertions, 15c per line. 7 Insertions, 20c per line. No Display.

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Sick and Death Benefit Fund

MORRISANIA—Sec. C. Holthaus, 608 E. 146th st., New York. Pays, H. Walsh, 628 Regis ave., New York. J. J. Turberville, 500-507 Courtland ave.

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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. Katz, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beekman.

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

VOL. 1. MONDAY, MARCH 20. NO. 79.

## THE MAYOR'S SENTENCE

Mayor Gaynor's remarks to a committee of express drivers reads like a judge's speech to a prisoner found guilty of some felony. It happened that the culprits were not present to hear themselves denounced and threatened, but they were the men who went on strike against the express companies without the Mayor's permission.

The Mayor strains his vocabulary of vituperation, but the point he seems to think most telling is the following: "This strike is absolutely inexcusable, and I say further that it is criminal and brutal. Public sentiment here will condemn it, and I hope that the ring-leaders will never be taken back by the express companies."

That is, the genial Mayor hopes the men will be deprived of an opportunity to make a living. It is almost an excommunication, shutting the men off from all intercourse with their fellows and depriving them not only of comforts but of necessities. The present economic system does that automatically to hundreds of thousands of persons, thereby turning them into criminals, paupers or victims of semi-starvation that leave them subject to disease. Mayor Gaynor wishes that fate visited on the leaders of this strike because they have dared to disobey him.

Another point that aroused his wrath is this: "The last of their grievances was that 'the express company should not allow any club or association detrimental to our organization to be formed among the employees.' Just think of that in a free country!"

Just think of it, and understand what it means. It has been the custom of those who employ many workmen to organize mutual "benefit" clubs because these clubs are easily controlled and because they act as a drag on the union. In them the spy, Pinkerton or otherwise, has full sway and control. Their proceedings are always open to inspection by the officials of the company. The clubs can do nothing, because they are founded in the interests of the boss, not of the worker. Even in the matter of funds they are hamstrung, because ordinarily some company official is treasurer and not a cent of what is taken from the men can be used for their protection in time of strike.

A free country—sure, it is a free country! See the freedom demanded by the companies to organize the men as they see fit in the interests of the companies and to control the funds of the men to the detriment of the men. See also the freedom Mayor Gaynor accords the companies. He places the entire police force at their disposal. This city is crime ridden and crime ruled. The police force is not adequate to protect its inhabitants from footpads and prowlers, pickpockets, sneak thieves, flat workers, gambling touts, cadets and burglars. Yet the Mayor is willing to turn that force over to the companies for the sole purpose of breaking the strike.

He does not believe the strike is just and he has pronounced sentence on the strikers. So he will use all his power and all the power of the city for the purpose of seeing that the sentence is carried out.

There is one thing Mayor Gaynor and others like him do not understand, and that is, workers do not take strikes lightly. A strike always means suffering. Yet it is forced upon the men. They must rebel or go lower. Such concerns as the express companies are organized criminals. Their political record proves it. Their dealings with the people prove it. Their throttling of the Postoffice Department proves it. Does Mayor Gaynor think that this organization, which has shown itself corrupt at every turn, is going to give a "square deal" to the men who work for it? Does he think it is not going to squeeze them to the last drop of blood?

They are not in business for that. They are after money, and money can only be made by driving the men to the limit. The limit has been reached, and the men have had the manhood to rebel, in spite of the "benevolent" organization the companies so kindly formed for them.

## CAMPAIGNING EVERY DAY

"Born a polemic and controversialist, intellectually combative and self-reliant, fearless to the verge of temerity, indifferent to applause or censure for its own sake, incapable of intrigue, prompt to accept conclusions based upon right versus wrong, without inquiring or caring whether they be politic, or even expedient, persuasive in oratory, but devoid of artifice, too intent, too earnest to employ cheap and paltry devices, his pockets filled with moral dynamite, his every thought springing from knowledge," etc., etc.

From this one would judge that the future of the United States is secure, for with such a man among us we cannot go far wrong. Such burning words of praise, surely, could be applied only to one who united all the good qualities of all the great men who ever lived and who added to these a few of his own. It would seem so, until you know the name of the man and the name of his panegyrist. The first is Woodrow Wilson, the second Col. George Harvey.

That permits us to take the praise in the Pickwickian sense. It also brings a feeling of comfort and the knowledge that, though Colonel Hutchinson is dead, that scintillating oratory, those large, long, rambunctious words and sentences with which he introduced museum freaks and impressed their measureless worth on the awed spectators, are still living and walking about under the hat of the Harper editor.

As the speech was delivered on St. Patrick's night, there might be ground for suspicion that the Colonel was joking, that is, if he was not doing something more reprehensible. But it was not so. While he may not have meant all he said, he did mean to begin the work of booming Wilson for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1912. It is a part of a carefully organized Wilson campaign. That campaign will become more noticeable and more insistent, because Governor Wilson has evidently won to himself a considerable number of influential capitalist backers.

The methods whereby such things are done are especially interesting to Socialists, for we pride ourselves on campaigning all the time. Sometimes we merely pride ourselves on it, instead of actually doing it. But when we do campaign it is for the purpose of spreading a knowledge of the party and of the party principles, not advertising an individual. In the case of a capitalist party the individual is touted and advertised. When the proper time comes his principles will be handed to him, and the platform on which he is to run will be built for him.

It will be remembered that William McKinley, in Congress, was inclined to free silver. But he was taken up by Mark Hanna, advertised as no man ever before had been, and when the fitting moment arrived it was impressed upon him that he stood committed to the gold standard. He accepted it, for through that there was a better chance for him to win, and he did win easily. But before he was brought forward as the candidate there had been two years of marvellous advertising and widespread publicity given him. Now Woodrow Wilson is put forward in much the same way.

We should not delude ourselves into the belief that other parties do not campaign the year through, that they do not prepare their plans years ahead. Wilson has been selected as a fitting candidate because, in spite of anti-working class utterances, he has managed in New Jersey, nominally a Republican State, to win out. He is a safe and sane man—of the Cleveland type—and would be

## A LABOR PARTY IN POWER—I.

By DORA B. MONTEFIORE.

As a labor party in power in the federal and some of the state governments of Australia is somewhat of a novelty in democratic evolution, it may be of interest to English and American Socialist readers to have under their eyes facts and documents showing exact tendencies, possibilities and probabilities of the legislation and administration such a labor party government can effect; and how far it is likely to be of use in replacing competitive capitalism by collective, organized ownership of all the means of life, which are at present shut away from the worker, and used for his exploitation. We are in Sydney, at the present moment, on the eve of an annual labor congress, at which 500 delegates from all over the states are expected to be present. It is the first congress held since a labor government was in power in the state. I hope to attend it as a visitor, and to send an impressionist and a detailed article on the work done, and resolutions passed. But as a preparation for those articles I mean now to let the Labor party first speak for itself, through extracts from its general and its fighting platform, its pledge, its rules, and its agenda for the forthcoming Congress.

The Political Labor League of New South Wales has its headquarters at the Trades Hall, Sydney. Its executive consists of president, vice-president, general secretary and thirty members, of whom four are women. Its objective is (1) The cultivation of an Australian sentiment based upon the maintenance of racial purity and the development in Australia of an enlightened and self-reliant community. (2) The securing of the full results of their industry to all producers by the collective ownership of monopolies, and the extension of the industrial and economic functions of the state and municipality.

Its fighting platform is: Maintenance of white Australia, the new protection, nationalization of monopolies, graduated tax on unimproved land values, citizen defense force, commonwealth bank, restriction of public borrowing, navigation laws, arbitration act amendment. Its general platform is an enlargement and explanation of the foregoing, and under the heading of "Nationalization of Monopolies" it states that "If necessary, amendment of constitution to provide for same." (This point must be kept in mind, as I shall refer to it in my later article on the forthcoming referenda, dealing with questions affecting changes in the constitution.) The citizen defense force includes, compulsory training, and Australian owned and controlled navy. The commonwealth bank plank postulates "non-political management." The arbitration act amendment is to provide for preference for unionists, and exclusion of the legal profession, with provisions for the inclusion of all state government employees. Old age and invalid pensions; general insurance department, with non-political management; civil equality of men and women; naval and military expenditure to be allotted from proceeds of direct taxation; initiative and referendum. Their pledge is: "I hereby pledge myself not to oppose the candidate selected by the recognized political organization, and, if elected, to do my utmost to carry out the principles embodied in the Australian Labor platform, and on all questions affecting the platform to vote as a majority of the parliamentary party may decide at a duly constituted caucus meeting. I further pledge myself not to retire from the contest without the consent of the Political Labor League of New South Wales." Then follow rules for guidance of members in federal elections, the last rule being that "All branches of Federal District Leagues, conducting a federal election, shall provide the necessary funds for the purpose. Each federal branch shall forward the sum of £1 to the executive, before taking the ballot." This platform was adopted at the Brisbane conference in 1908.

The New South Wales state platforms, which were adopted in January, 1910, are in principle on the same lines with a detailed demand for free secondary technical and university education; nationalization of coal mines; zone system of railway fares and freights; graduated land and income taxes; increased probate duties; a right to work bill; reform of the liquor traffic, on the lines of a plebiscite of the electors on the subject of its nationalization; state maternity subsidies; municipalization of the hospitals, and the construction by the government of workmen's dwellings.

Under the rules of the Political Labor League any person over the age of sixteen can become a member. The yearly subscription is for males, 2 shillings; for females, 1 shilling; financial members of bona fide trade unions, half rates. Branches of fifteen to fifty members can send one delegate to the electorale council. Branches of fifty-one to one hundred send two delegates; and one delegate

for each additional fifty, or part thereof. "Delegates to the annual conference or any special conference shall not belong to any other party political organization, and shall be called upon before taking their seats at conference to subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Political Labor League. The general secretary shall be paid a salary of not less than £268 per annum. Labor members of either House or of the federal parliaments have the right of attendance and speech at all special or general meetings of the executive. The executive has sole charge of all matters relating to elections not expressly vested in local branches. No person can nominate a candidate who has not been three months in some branch, or in an affiliated union. Any candidate personally canvassing or engaging others to canvass for votes shall be disqualified for selection." A special women's organization, known as the W. C. C., exists for organizing industrially all female workers, for canvassing at elections, distributing literature, and generally organizing for the party.

The twentieth annual conference of the party commences on January 26, when the order of business will be: 1. Credentials. 2. Standing orders. 3. Appointment of subcommittees. 4. President's annual address. 5. Executive's annual report. 6. Annual balance sheet, and auditor's report. 7. Election of executive, 1911. 8. Agenda. 9. Resolutions. There are 648 resolutions down on the agenda paper, which will insure that membership of the standing orders committee will not be a sinecure.

Amongst these items I select the following: "That people living in the country be allowed to have one day's horse racing in the year without registration of courses." "That the term 'woman' be used in all cases instead of 'female.'" "That the crown employ a crown defender as well as a 'crown prosecutor.'" "That the time has arrived for the government to pass protective legislation for the women workers of the state, as wages board awards have failed to give women a living wage." "That conference considers that none but union journeymen and artists should be employed on the labor a royal commission should be appointed to inquire into and report upon the exorbitant increase in the cost of commodities, which nullifies any increase in wages." "That referendum be taken with the object of altering the gambling act, so as to allow Tattersall's sweeps in the state of N. S. W." "In order to preserve the purity of the white race, and in the interest of social and moral reform, that it shall be considered a penal offense for any white person (male or female) to cohabit with any Asiatic or other colored person, and that the marriage of the same be prohibited." "That a weekly 'hansard,' both state and federal, be sent post free to all householders." "Prohibition of manufacture and sale of cigarettes, with a view to preventing the moral and physical deterioration of future Australian citizens." "That no officer under the government receive more than £1,200 a year, including judges."

"That no Asiatic aliens be allowed in future to occupy any house or building situated in a resumed area owned by the state." "That the fighting platform provide for a maximum working day of eight hours, and a minimum payment of 8 shillings per day for all adults by statute for the railway and tramway and other state services." "That adult suffrage be introduced into suburban municipal elections." "That a founding home be established in a central position for the proper treatment of our Australian babies." "Alteration of park 16 on general platform to read, 'State subsidy to maternity of £5, and to continue at the rate of 5 shillings per week for each child, until the age of 18 years.'" "That the law in regard to landlord and tenant be amended, to provide that landlords shall not possess any greater powers to recover rent than any other creditor has to recover an 'ordinary debt.'" "That courts be established to fix rentals, allowing not more than 6 per cent on capital values." "That compulsory state insurance is desirable." "That a literary and artistic section, dealing with the encouragement of literature and the arts in Australia, be included in the labor platform." "That the school age of children be raised from 14 to 16." "That sleeping accommodation be provided for all classes of long distance travelers on the railways."

"That it be desirable for the benefit of the inhabitant service be established, and that this measure should be adopted and dealt with by the government at the earliest date possible." "A state bush nursing scheme." "Free state treatment of all school children, when necessary." "That all children inadequately clothed shall receive free of cost any article of wearing apparel that may be considered necessary for their material comfort and well-being." "That imprisonment for debt be abolished." "Land nationalization to be the second plank of the fighting platform." "That full rights of citizenship be granted to all women qualified to vote." "That lawyers shall not be permitted to plead at a 'replevin court.'" "That labor ministers should be elected by caucus after each general election, and that the caucus should have authority to unseat any individual minister at any time." "That no person who has not been a member of the P. L. L. or affiliated union for three years shall be eligible for selection as a labor candidate."

I have endeavored to select from these 648 agenda items, dealing with such a vast range of subjects, as representative a list as possible; so as to illustrate for those outside Australia the tendencies, difficulties, problems and aspirations of the rank and file of a labor party in power. The documents and facts given above will provide the reader with a general idea of the political atmosphere as it presented itself to the public on the 20th of January.

An ideal man for the capitalists. Taft is not satisfactory. He is willing, but deficient.  
So Mr. Harvey, who is connected with the publishing house of Harper & Bros., which, in turn, is controlled by the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan, comes forward at this time with the Wilson boom.  
From this time on you may look for endless eulogies of Wilson. The interests have found him safe.

## EH?

By Eco Hobo.

Oh, Billy Taft, we all have laughed,  
You are so very funny!  
You'd give the Japs all kinds of raps,  
To aid the schemes of Money.  
Andy and Pier have nothing to fear,  
You are so very funny!  
Bloodshed and life war to the knife,  
Will guard their precious Money.  
For Peace you sigh—then wink your eye,  
You are so very funny!  
What's human life when there is strife  
O'er Gurgenheim's good Money?  
Oh, Fat Bill Taft, with all your craft,  
You are so very funny!  
Your ostrich head is hid, 'tis said,  
In sand hills made of Money!  
Oh, Mister Taft, who has not laughed,  
You are so very funny!  
Phew! Hold your nose, the stench it  
grows,  
From flesh-won, blood-stained Money.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### SOCIALISM AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Editor of The Call:  
Having had the pleasure of receiving a copy of your paper now and then from a Socialist working near me in the shoe factory, I have the pleasure of saying I read them with much interest. I like very much to read the columns of Letters to the Editor. I have noticed a number of writers do not like the way some of your readers write about the Catholic Church. I am a reader of the Pilot, the official organ of the archdiocese of Boston, published weekly. I want to say this, in all the editorial statements on Socialism in that paper, and in all the addresses printed from the bishop or priest, nothing is left unsaid that will not turn its readers against the Socialist party. I enclose an address made by Bishop Anderson on Tuesday, March 7, last, at the Exchange Club rooms in Boston. You can see that he is trying to make people believe that Socialism and anarchy are one and the same thing. I ask the question of those readers of your paper who don't like anything said about the Catholic Church in the columns of The Call, What are the Socialists to do when such barefaced lies are told to people about the movement of Socialism the world over? Let us have the outspoken truth at all times. I have written a letter to the editor of that paper, the Pilot, telling him what little I know about the truth of Socialism.  
Mr. Editor, for the sake of truth and justice, print all letters on both sides of this great question.  
FRED C. SMITH,  
Lynn, Mass., March 10, 1911.

### QUERY.

Editor of The Call:  
I have seen our national executive committee? When are they coming back? Perhaps it has not occurred to them that the election of Comrade Berger to Congress is a matter having any relation to the immediate future of the Socialist party.  
WILFRED GRIFFIN,  
Pittsfield, Mass., March 10, 1911.

### OSTEOPATHY AND DIPHTHERIA.

Editor of The Call:  
I have overlooked, and my attention has just been called to a letter of Mr. Alexis C. Fern in The Call for February 21.  
As to the case he mentions of a young man who cured himself of various ailments by fasting and eating no meat, I touched upon that question in my letter on the worthlessness of testimonials and also in my letter on the relative worthlessness of personal experience.  
But he asks one question to which I will reply. He asks, why doesn't the medical profession take notice of the fact that Dr. Charles Still, of Kirkeville, has only lost one case out of 500 of diphtheria without the use of any drugs or antitoxin. My answer is this: We do not take notice of Dr. Charles Still, because we do not believe Dr. Charles Still. We consider Dr. Charles Still a quack and an ignoramus, and it is immaterial whether he says 500 cases of diphtheria, or 50 cases of diphtheria, or 5,000 cases. We simply don't believe his mere assertions. It might not have been diphtheria at all. It might have been sore throat. When he will come to the medical profession with reports of diphtheria cases which have been proved by the board of health to have been diphtheria, i. e., cases in which the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus has been found, and if he will show us that he actually cured them, then we will take notice. But we cannot take notice of uncorroborated statements of every quack or ignoramus who makes extravagant assertions in order to advertise himself and to get practice. We have known of many cases of quack doctors claiming wonderful skill in treating diphtheria, when as a matter of fact what they were treating was an ordinary sore throat.  
Mr. Fern says that the professional man forgets to question. He must be thinking of the professional man of half a century ago, not the professional man of today. We do nothing but question and analyze. There is not a drug in the pharmacopoeia that is not going through the crucible of doubt, analysis, and experiment and is then either rejected or accepted, according to the results of the investigation. And remember, it isn't the 'quacks who are doing it,' but the scientific physicians.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, M. D.,  
New York, March 12, 1911.

### LET US STICK TO OUR TASK.

Editor of The Call:  
It is foolish to bite off more than you can chew, but that, it seems to me, is what some Socialists are doing, when with a know-it-all air they start out to show 'em what is what, not only in politics, sociology, and economics, but in morality, religion, and philosophy. To assert, for instance, that there will be no place for a church in the Socialist state, is to say the least, premature. There are many radicals on many subjects who are not Socialists, and to be a good Socialist it is not absolutely necessary to be a radical on every topic under the sun, though it generally follows. To make the social revolution contingent on revolutions in every other form of human activity is to delay it unnecessarily. Singleness of aim is a requisite of success in any field. Therefore, as Socialists let us work for Socialism as an economic and political movement, and revolutions in other fields will take care of themselves. Everything cannot be done at once.  
Especially is it unwise to go out of one's way to attack and ridicule the churches and ministers in a loose, general way. I know it is tempting, but self-restraint is required to win any battle. Such methods are boomerangs. They 'come back and plague the inventor.' Because as Socialists we do not have to line up with either Catholics or Protestants, that is no reason why we in America should join hands with the atheists and other anti-clericals. In some European countries it is necessary, but not here.  
To abuse the churches is like hitting one's head against a stone wall instead of blowing it up with dynamite. With that I do not mean to advocate the use of violence against the churches, but that when they stand in our way, we should down them with plain, patient, irrefutable arguments. The Protestant ministers, at least the younger ones, are as open to conviction as any one else. As a class they are none too well taken

### THE CASE FOR THE PHYSICIAN.

Editor of The Call:  
Following in the wake of Comrade Sinclair's strictures on the medical profession for alleged feeding in the case of the late Mr. Phillips, attacks one after another appeared in The Call against the physician, charging cupidity, commercialism and incompetence. Not content with animadversions against the personnel, corroborative testimony has been sought in sensational passages adduced from the works of Doctors Mott, Holmes, Bigelow and Clark tending to show the utter futility of medicine in general and of drugs in particular. I would seem, therefore, as if the case for the physician were a hopeless one. I have myself taken a whack at the doctor, but is there really nothing to be said in his behalf? With all his shortcomings it is not true that his is still the noblest work of them all! For devotion and self-sacrifice, what grander ministry one can than his to the stricken and the dying? Who are the heroes that brave pain and punishment to banish disease? Who are the

Reeds and Carrolls who die that others may live? Greed, forsooth! It is greed that dedicates 'tis life work to the love of man—that gives freely of its priceless discoveries and inventions for the public good? What honors or emoluments for McDowell von Behring or O'Dwyer? Is it selfishness that makes possible free hospitals and dispensaries for the poor? The doctor has been deliberately making and prolonging his cases, they say. Nothing more untrue nor more unkind, for the one thought uppermost in the mind of the average physician is how sooner and how better to restore his patient to health.  
Is it to prolong his case that the doctor enforces rest against the importunities of rich and poor patients alike? Is it to make more cases that he insists upon isolation, quarantine, disinfection and vaccination? Is it to spread tuberculosis that he enjoins spitting? And does he mean more cases by prohibiting marriage to the gonorrheic or syphilitic? Money, mad, and his average earnings hardly seven hundred per year? That for his sleep, his health and his peace of mind? Why, for a title of the doctor's skill or energy, the peanut vendor were a millionaire! What injustice. Always, for his politicians and despisers, man has song and marble for his benefactors, only bricks! Let us condemn the recreant doctor or Socialist, as we must, but for heaven's sake let us spare the good and the true. What sense to inculcate medicine or Socialism for the wayward few! How I pray you, is the merit of pharmacy affected by instances of dishonest pharmacists? Or that of law because of its shysters?

As to medicine or drugs, let the facts speak for themselves. Here is a baby in the grip of croup. Its chest heaves, it struggles. It clutches at the little throat. Its gasps are short and strident. It becomes blue and death is grinning at the door. Only intubation or tracheotomy will save that baby. Will Christian Science do it? Here's a man shrieking from lead colic. His body is contracted, his face distracted from the atrocious pain. His belly is locked and bloated. Shall we not assuage his torture with morphine? Aton there is another and still another attack. Soon his skin becomes ashen, his gums sore, his breath foul, and his hands droop from palsy. What shall he do? He is a laborer—a painter. He is probably underfed. He suffers from lead indigestion, not food indigestion. Shall he fast? Or will manipulation of his spinal column dispel his troubles? Where is the case that medicine has not cured with magnesium sulphate, sulphuric acid and potassium iodide? This man is suddenly seized with heart spasm (Angina pectoris). He grasps at his heart. He grasps for breath. He becomes ghastly pale. His face spells the terror of death. He cannot lie down. He dare not move. Shall we deny him the relief of amyl nitrite or nitroglycerin? Here's another infant with whooping-cough, a severe case. The neighbors say nothing can be done. Patiently the mother waits. The child coughs. Day and night it coughs. The spasms rack the frail body and suffuse its face. Now paroxysm brings a spurt of blood. Another, and blood gushes from nose and mouth. Limp and pulseless, the cough unbridled, will snuff out the little life forever more. This child has been saved from certain death by belladonna and bromoforn. What shall he do with this young woman in the throes of child labor for twenty-four, thirty-six to forty-eight hours. Continuous pain, no rest, day or night, her pulse is rapid and feeble, face flushed, body hot and dry. Would you refuse her the blessings of chloroform and the forceps? What can osteopathy do for her? Another young woman floods suddenly and sinks into profound shock. She is suffering from extruterine pregnancy, and only prompt recognition and operative measures will safeguard her life. Shall we call in a psychiatrist or a midwife to establish the diagnosis?

Will fasting cure scurvy or rickets due to improper feeding? Can a naturopath distinguish between simple conjunctivitis and meningitis, or know when to use tropin to save the eye from permanent disability? Does a psychiatrist know the indications for paracetamol to save the hearing, or to prevent an attack of mastoiditis? Will chiropractic control convulsions. Enough! Don't jump from one extreme to the other.  
A. A. GREENBERG, M. D.,  
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 14, 1911.

### EDITORIAL COMMENT.

As a model treatment of a dispute of clerical ignorance, I want to recommend a letter printed in the Brooklyn Eagle by Comrade Harry Laidler, wherein by citing proper authorities he proved that the Rev. N. L. Waters, one of the prominent Brooklyn clergymen, had thoroughly misrepresented Socialism in one of his lectures before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, reported in the Eagle. Comrade Laidler did not heap ridicule on the head of the clergyman, though there was plenty of room for it; rather did he burn burning coals, and before the Rev. McGee Waters again undertakes to speak of Socialism, he will do so reading at the public library. I dentally he was told what to read.

### YEARNING FOR THE SPIRITUAL.

Editor of The Call:  
Kindly permit one of the rank and file to have a word with his intellectual comrades in this religious discussion now going on in The Call. I see no good reasons to discourage a man in his longings for better things than this world can give. Even when want and ignorance and profits are abolished, and the Co-operative Commonwealth is ushered in, the best one can give is an abundance of material things. Of the mysteries of the universe and eternity no man knows, and deep down in the hearts of all men there is a reverence and longing for things pure and spiritual, something which material things cannot satisfy. For more than twenty years I have been a Socialist, active in the ranks most of that time, and I have a belief in God and His salvation. Which is my main impetus for being a Socialist, believing that the ripening process of paring men's minds to higher and spiritual ideals in preparation for God's kingdom here on earth, is long to no church or creed, but that the moral influences surrounding children are better in the public school, even though their religious teaching is far from what it should be, than in most of our socialistic places, where their eyes are blinded, and even boys playing cards, smoking, and drinking beer.  
I grant all men a right to religious convictions, and hope the discussion of things immaterial, in cause of Socialism, will cease in our own defense.

### FRANK B. NORMAN.

Jersey City, N. J., March 15, 1911.

### EDITORIAL COMMENT.

May I be permitted to say that you do not use throughout your paper a capital letter for the word "progr"? I am aware of the fact that two of the ablest defenders of this race in this country, the New Evening Post and the Western Independent, invariably do not capitalize the word. If they have any reason for not using the capital letter it is beyond my ken. On the other hand, the World's Work of Mr. (pace Mr. Putnam Weale's sweeping fears for the white race) correct in its use of the capital letter. Some of the English periodicals omit the capitalization.  
Undoubtedly most people use the use of the small letter, as you do, by a desire to add insult to injury to the race. If I may say so, it was Mr. Thomas Fortune, the late ex-editor of the New York American for the specific purpose of compelling a use of capital letters. I do not think a Socialist paper could do worse than to respect a respectable minority, and to consider an injustice. A Socialist paper in New York City, March 15, 1911.