

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

# The Call

The Weather.

CLEARING AND COLDER.

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2928 BUREAU.

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## DIAZ QUILTS MEXICAN THRONE?

### Old Despot Driven From Power by Wave of Rebellion.

### REYES IS COMING

### Big Conference of Maderos With Limantour Called in San Antonio Last Night.

MEXICO CITY, March 27.—IT IS REPORTED HERE THAT PRESIDENT DIAZ HAS RESIGNED AND THAT GENERAL REYES WILL SAIL FROM PARIS TOMORROW TO ACCEPT THE POST OF MINISTER OF WAR.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 27.—The report that President Diaz of Mexico had resigned, unconfirmed here as yet through any direct Mexican channel, dropped in on top of several other very important developments early this evening.

The culmination of the day's news serves to intensify indications that a great deal is afoot in Washington, in the Capitol at Washington and even in Paris that is only partially revealed. One fact comes as a positive statement, and that is that Francisco I. Madero, the Provisional President of insurgent Mexico, and leader of the insurgents in the field, is now on his way to San Antonio, and will probably be here within the next forty-eight hours.

Francisco Madero, Sr., and his son, Gustavo, now en route from New York, will join Alfonso and Julio, the other sons of the Madero family, here tomorrow morning. Francisco L. De La Barra, late Ambassador of Mexico to the United States and newly appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the just born Cabinet of Diaz, is due to arrive in San Antonio on Wednesday morning.

Expect Something Soon.

Every circumstance supports the belief that the reunion of the Maderos, which can only be accomplished with difficulty by the fighting Francisco here, at the head of the Mexican Junta in the Southwest, and the coming of De La Barra at the same time, has more significance than a mere coincidence. Should De La Barra find it in his convenience to stop over for a day in San Antonio on his way to Mexico City that circumstance would be all that was needed to confirm the belief that definite negotiations were on between the strong family of the insurance and the strongest man in the new government that Diaz contrived to build after the resignation of the old oligarchy last Friday.

If the report of Diaz's resignation proves to be true, it is problematical what effect that act will have upon the action of General Reyes, the former Minister of War, and beloved of all the Mexican army, who has been living in exile in Europe.

(Continued on page 4.)

## HASN'T MEANS TO ENFORCE LAW

Borough President McAneny said yesterday: "It is true that the Building Bureau has power to act in forcing compliance with the law, but it hasn't the means and it has never attempted it."

"The bureau acts in cases where complaint is made. It has never been able to make periodical inspection of buildings. The Fire and State Factory departments have made such inspections."

McAneny was asked if the appointment of Rudolph P. Miller as Superintendent of Buildings was in compliance with the law, requiring that the office be filled by an architect or a builder. "I know that Mr. Miller is an architectural engineer," answered the Borough President. "He had long service, five years in the Building Bureau, before he was appointed by me at the request of a committee of architects and engineers. But what has it got to do with the matter of the fire? The attempt to place the blame for the situation on Mr. Miller is the most contemptible and outrageous thing I have ever heard of."

Asked about Miller's absence from the city, McAneny said: "Yes, he has gone to Panama, taking his vacation for that purpose. It's a vacation after fourteen months of hard work."

Asked as to the power of the Building Superintendent to pass upon fire escapes of factory buildings, the Borough President said: "Yes, he has full power, but it was never exercised as a matter of periodical inspection until about four months ago. I did not have the inspectors necessary to undertake the inspection of all buildings that should have been inspected. A disastrous fire took place, the firemen detailed at my request by Commissioner Waldo gave it a clean bill. We have had the power, but not the means."

## CALIFORNIA SENDS HER SYMPATHY

(Special to The Call.) SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—A mass meeting held at Central Theater to hear J. Stitt Wilson, Socialist candidate for Mayor of Berkeley, unanimously adopted the following:

"Whereas nearly two hundred working women were horribly burned and killed in a dreadful holocaust in a New York factory where they were employed; and whereas press reports declare that the awful sacrifice of human life was directly due to the utter and unspeakable inadequacy of fire escapes and fire protection; and whereas it is the human duty of all city officials and all employing capitalists to see that every place where labor is employed is safeguarded with every modern appliance for protection of human life; therefore, be it

## OWNER FINED FOR INADEQUATE ESCAPES

John H. Duffy, a pipe manufacturer and owner of real estate in the Bronx, who lives at 228 East 27th street, was held in \$200 bail for trial by Magistrate O'Connor in the Morrisania court yesterday, charged with violating the tenement house law in not providing proper fire escapes for a three-story frame tenement at 1108 Forest avenue.

Duffy was locked up for twenty minutes until his son secured a bond.

## APPEAL FOR RELIEF

### For the Victims of the Triangle Waist Company Fire.

To the Public—The Executive Board of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union No. 25, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, at a special meeting has appointed a Relief Fund Committee for the purpose of aiding the families of the victims of the fire at the Triangle Waist Company factory on Saturday, March 25.

The Relief Fund Committee, by authority of the union, hereby issues this appeal for contributions to the relief fund.

## EVERY CARE WAS TAKEN TO INSURE DEATH OF GIRLS

### Even Spider's Web Fire Escape Was Barred by Doors to It.

## DANCE OF DEATH

### Dead Piled Deep Before Iron Door Locked to Insure Triangle's Profit.

By PAUL HANNA. Every hour since fierce flames devoured nearly 150 human lives in the Triangle tragedy last Saturday night the evidence has been piling up to prove that the men, women and children who went daily to slave for bread and clothing in the Asch Building walked into a death trap. That ONLY 150 of them died when the trap was sprung on Saturday indicates only once more that humanity has a way of escaping the most criminal cupidity of some of its members.

Investigation since the fire has shown that while every apparent effort was made to insure the deaths of those in the building in case of fire panic not a single adequate avenue of escape was provided. The girls and men of the Triangle Waist Company worked behind locked doors, which were opened to them only after they had been searched like so many convicts to prevent them carrying away any of the VALUABLE material from which profits are created.

One hundred and fifty human lives were sacrificed to save some yards of lace which MIGHT have been stolen.

### Iron Door of Profit.

This door, behind which human beings were locked to protect VALUABLE lace, was an iron grill door. When the fire started scores of the terrified women and girls dashed toward it to save their lives.

But they had not been searched yet. Blanck and Harris were not sure that some of them were not carrying away with them some precious pieces of lace. The door was locked.

Through the open meshes of this iron door, designed to protect the lace of Blanck and Harris, the slaves of Blanck and Harris saw with their terror-wide eyes the stairway which would lead them to the cool, free air without, and their families at home. Vainly they tore at this iron door, but the door did not yield. This door was built to protect profits, so the girls screamed in fright and pain until the roaring flames swept up from behind and flamed their mouths with death.

And when it was all over and the firemen came there they found more than fifty dead girls lying in a heap higher than a man's shoulder. Steel-nerved firemen staggered back sick at heart and weak at sight of half a hundred girls lying dead with their blackened faces close against that iron door, built to protect profits.

### Spider's Web Snaps.

But all the girl slaves of Blanck and Harris did not see before the flames to die at the iron door. Many of them, ever in their terror, remembered that the iron door never opened until the girl who wanted through had been searched. These latter girls rushed like frightened sheep to the wide doors which opened out onto the fire escape in the rear of the building.

THE fire escape is correct—there was but one. This lone fire escape stretched like a spider's web from the tenth floor of the building down, down to where?

Down to a pit two stories below the level of the pavement, where Death stood grinning with arms opened wide to embrace the girls that came tumbling from above.

Dozens of the girls joined in a mad race toward this spider-web fire escape. Against the wide doors they threw themselves, and in this attempt to cheat the flames behind them they shut off their escape completely.

Swinging outward the doors barred the narrow floor level of the fire escape, making it impossible for the girls to pass. Driven on by the flames, the girls in the rear pushed forward, until the tiny platform, which was barred by the wide doors, was packed with human beings.

## WAIST SHOP OWNERS MADE MILLIONS; TRY TO PUT BLAME ON CITY OFFICIALS

### Greatest March of Mourning Workers Yet Held Is Planned.

## UNIONS ARE BUSY

### Labor Will Declare Holiday That All Workers May Attend Vast Funeral.

The official police record of the number of dead following the fire in the Triangle Waist Company's scab shop on Saturday was given yesterday afternoon as 143.

Thirty-four bodies remained unidentified, and most of these will never be.

A complete list of the injured has not yet been prepared.

By noon yesterday the paralysis in which the East Side was held for forty hours subsided somewhat and deliberations were begun for the arrangements of a public funeral for the thirty odd unidentified bodies and remnants of bodies now lying in the Morgue.

At the office of the Jewish Daily Forward a meeting of representative labor men and Socialists was held. A similar meeting was held at the headquarters of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, at the Women's Trade Union League, and the offices of the Cloak Makers' Union.

It was decided to hold the great funeral on Thursday. On the evening of that day the three principal theaters of the East Side—Lipsin's, People's and Thalia—will be turned over for memorial meetings.

The cloak makers, who number about 75,000, have decided not to work half a day on Thursday, and to turn out to the funeral in a body.

All other labor unions will follow the same course.

At the Women's Trade Union League steps were taken to notify all the unions in New York to send delegations to the funeral.

The unions of the East Side, with the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union at the head, will turn out in a body. While these memorial meetings will be held in the theaters, the synagogues on the East Side will hold religious services during the week. The same will also be done in the Italian churches.

Indications are that the funeral will be the greatest march of mourning that New York, and possibly the world, has ever seen.

## PHILADELPHIA HAS TOWER FIRE ESCAPES

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Aroused by the appalling loss of life in New York's factory fire, the newly elected Board of Fire Escape Inspectors, in charge of Fire Marshal John Lattimer, announces it will next week begin a rigid examination of all fire escapes in this city.

Heavy fines will be imposed on all property owners whose fire escapes are not found in first class condition, it is declared.

The principal safeguard in this city from a fire horror such as befell New York on Saturday, local fire officials point out, is the tower fire escape required by law on all buildings of three stories or over, except those used as dwellings.

All such buildings erected since 1903 have been provided with these tower escapes.

Older buildings are equipped with iron outside escapes.

"The New York fire was a terrible thing," said Fire Inspector Baxter today, "and the man responsible should be punished."

## TRIANGLE SHOP LIKE OTHER HELL-HOLES

By CARRIE W. ALLEN.

"It's horrible for women to meet such a fate as that. I've done this work as special police all these years just to keep my girl from going into such a hell-hole of a factory as that," the man in the cadet-blue uniform said.

"When the shirtwaist girls were on strike, did you arrest them?" a woman asked.

"Of course I did. I am hired to protect the property of the people who pay me, and when there is a strike it's my duty to arrest the strikers. I don't like it, but it's only by doing this work that I have been able to educate my girl and give her a chance," the special officer replied.

As he spoke, a hideous little bundle was slowly lowered from a window on the ninth floor of what had been the scab shop of the Triangle Waist Company. It swirled and flapped grotesquely in the wind as it made its lonely journey to the street.

On the Washington place side, where months before shirtwaist girls

head. Then limply falling away, and spinning round and round, it kept up a goblin dance as it went down, down, down, and finally lay in eternal quiet upon the ground.

As the woman watched the little figure's shadowy dance, everything was blotted out, except the triangle and the little specter dangling in the air.

Upon the three sides of the triangle these words blazed brazenly forth: Greed, Avarice, Profit, and all the center was made up of human bones and skulls.

The triangle, symbol of the profit system, was the answer to the little questioning specter dangling helplessly in the air.

Hell Holes All.

As they bore the little incinerated girl across the street, the special officer brushed away a tear and said: "God! What hell holes these factories are. Hundreds more just like this. I'm glad I've saved my girl



THE TRIANGLE

had tramped wearily back and forth picking the Triangle, dead girls with broken bodies and staring eyes lay in crumpled heaps upon the pavement.

The pickets had been clubbed and arrested by the New York police. Now the bluecoats helped the firemen bear the dead girls across the street, laying the little pitiful bodies in the rude brown coffins brought to receive them.

"Tenderness for the dead, brutality for the living," the woman thought. Huge searchlights cast their white rays into every nook and corner of the desolated building which a few hours before had teemed with the activity and life of hundreds of girls.

High up on the corner "The Triangle" blazed forth in shining letters above the three-sided trade mark of the waist company.

### Bundles of the Dead.

On the eighth and ninth floors the firemen went about their ghastly work of sorting out the dead girls from the heaps of twisted metal which marked where the rows of machines had been.

One by one the bundles were put over the window ledges and started on their journey to the street, casting fantastic shadows as they swirled about, and traveled slowly down.

One—a very little one—made its way fidgetingly and reluctantly, clinging to each ledge and projection as if in fear. Ever and anon, as the feet tarried on the ledge, the specter face would turn upward as if to seek the answer to the tragedy in the cold, black sky over.

from going into a hell hole like that." Tomorrow, and the next day, and perhaps the next, meetings will be held, resolutions passed, and investigations made. Then the murderers will be exonerated, and the public will be calmly told that no person is to blame, that the fault lies with the law.

The public will lose interest, all the good people will return whence they came, and pursue the even tenor of their ways conscious of duty well done. No real help will come to the workers from above, and so far as uptown New York is concerned, the tragedy will go on.

It is up to the working class to prove that they are not a spineless, shapeless mass, but a living, breathing force, demanding that Blanck & Harris, the proprietors of the Triangle, shall be held responsible for the death of their comrades. It is up to the working class to see that this pair, who save their worthless lives, shall not be whitewashed, but shall be brought to account for the scores of shirtwaist girls for whose lives they had no care.

This tragedy will not be in vain if the workers of this city are aroused to an understanding of their class interests, and will use their collective strength not only to wipe out the death traps of this city, but to go steadily on to their greater work of wiping out the profit system, which saps the vitality from the workers, and annually exacts a heavy toll of human life.

## MILWAUKEE TO IMPROVE FACTORY CONDITIONS

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 27.—A more rigid building code and general improvement in local factory conditions were the objects of a movement begun today by Fire Chief Thomas A. Clancy and Socialist Alderman and Congress-elect Victor L. Berger.

"Nothing is more serious than locked doors or doors that swing inward in factories," said Clancy today. "This was the main cause of the fatalities in Saturday's fire horror in New York. The necessity for fire escapes on factory buildings is imperative. These conditions locally will be rigidly inspected today."

Berger is heading his forces toward framing a new building.

## THAT CRIMINAL INSIDE FIRE ESCAPE

The single "inside" fire escape in the Asch Building has been photographed for use in the Grand Jury investigation. It is so narrow that only one person could descend at a time and of the kind characterized by the firemen as utterly useless. So-called fireproof buildings in which category the Asch Building was are required to install fire escapes in the "discretion" of the city Building Department.

The officials never compelled the installation of any on this structure.

## Owner Asch Declares Building Complied With Law.

## RECITE THE HORRORS

### Triangle Concern Reaped Millions From Poverty Stricken Workers.

Max Blanck, who, with Isaac Harris, conducted the Triangle Waist Company, was the first witness to be examined yesterday in a preliminary hearing before Fire Marshal Rosen. The proprietor of the sweatshop and scab shop in which more than a hundred lives were sacrificed on Saturday, was composed, and spoke in a plain, clear voice. Not once did he waver.

He declared that in 1908 the company realized profits on their workers' toll of more than a million dollars. In 1909 profits were close to a million.

The company, he said, was not a corporation. He was in his office on the tenth floor of the Washington place building, he said, when he was called into the sample room by Harris to settle a discussion with a man named Silk. He returned to his office when he was told that a taxicab had arrived.

He started downstairs, but when he reached the ninth floor he was met with a rush of smoke. Running toward the back of the building he helped the girls into the elevator. Then he went to his office, unlocked up his children, and made for the roof. Forty or fifty girls followed him.

On the ninth floor there were 300 people, 225 on the eighth, and 75 on the tenth. Saturday being a Jewish holiday, 50 girls have stayed home. He told about the deaths of several of his relatives. The witness said that his stock was valued at \$200,000, and was insured for \$250,000.

Isaac Harris, the other proprietor, was called. He said that he was on the top floor in the private office when he first learned of the fire. His memory was bad as to how word of the fire first reached him. After trying to help several of the girls into the elevator, he ran to the rear on the Greenwich street side, but was driven back by smoke. Seeing that his only means of escape was by going through the fire, he made a second attempt, followed by a crowd of men and girls. He said that he did not know how he reached the roof.

"When I got to the roof," he said, "a stepladder was found, and we made our escape to an adjoining roof." Harris said that 75 per cent of the employees were foreigners.

### Never Had Fire Drill.

In reply to questions, he said that he never had a fire drill in his establishment, but believed that all factory workers should receive special instructions as to fire. He also said that all manufacturers who employ 500 or more men and women should have a fireman in their building, to be kept there at the manufacturer's expense.

Joseph Zito, who ran the elevator on the Washington place side, said that he made seven or eight trips, making two to the tenth floor, one to the ninth, and the remainder to the eighth. He said that he thought he took down more than 150 girls and women. The runner said that he made two more trips than the other elevator boy, and twice went through smoke and flames.

Casper Mortillaro, who was in charge of another elevator, was the next witness.

"How many trips did you make?" "Five; then my car gave way, and many jumped on me. They hit me and pulled my hair. They crowded so they broke the car. They jumped and dived on me."

Frank Formanek, who ran an elevator on the Greene street side of the building, said: "I made two trips to the eighth floor and two trips to the ninth floor. Each time I was my car was jammed full."

Owner Asch Testifies.

The last witness of the morning session was the owner of the building, Joseph J. Asch.

# BORDEN'S COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK

Served in bottles that have been thoroughly cleaned and sterilized.

It started. The fire marshal at the time congratulated me on having a fireproof building.

In reply to a question of the fire marshal, the witness said he could not remember the name of the man who was fire marshal at the time.

"You built it as a loft building?"

"Yes."

"You never considered it as a factory building?"

"No."

"Who collected the rents?"

"I did. The rents were mailed to me."

"Has the Building Department ever requested you to make any changes in the stairways or to add fire escapes?"

"I never had any such request from the Building Department or any other department."

"Do you own any other large buildings?"

"No."

"Then you are not in a position to compare your building with others?"

"The architects said it was ahead of any other building of its kind at the time of its construction, and the equal of any today, save the later ones which had to comply with the more stringent fireproofing requirements."

"In view of what occurred Saturday, do you think that the fire escape should be on the outside of the building?"

"It seems to me that no provision could be made to check any such panic as that which I understand the girls were in. I learned that the stairs were all right, were not even scorched, and the same was true of the elevator shafts. The elevators were running. There was easy access to the roof."

"If you were requested by the Fire Department to put fire escapes on the outside of the building, would you put them on?"

"Certainly."

**No Provisions Made.**

Before the hearing the Fire Marshal said:

"In my opinion, the fire started on the Greene street side of the building, next to the elevator on the eighth floor. There are a thousand other buildings in this city in the same condition. They are passed as loft buildings, and are then converted into factories. Nine-tenths of the employees

cannot read English, yet in the examination I have made I could not find a sign in Yiddish or Italian, which most of the employees spoke, pointing out fire exits.

Isaac Stern, the superintendent in charge of the building, was the first witness. Stern said he was employed by Joseph J. Asch, owner of the building, who lives in South Norwalk, Conn. When asked by the Fire Marshal if he knew of any violations filed against the building, he replied in the negative.

Samuel Bernstein, manager of the eighth and ninth floors, was then called. He denied that there was an iron lattice-work door on the ninth floor. There was one on the tenth floor, he said, which was open.

"I ran toward the girls," said Bernstein, "and told them to run downstairs, after sending Brown, the mechanic, to the Washington place stairs to help the girls down. There is nothing on the eighth floor but machines."

"How do you account for the fires in your place during the last two years?"

"I don't know."

"Most of them have started where the men are at work, have they not?"

"No; only a short time there was a little fire where the girls were working."

"Are most of your men smokers?"

"Yes; but they do not smoke in the building."

"Do you generally leave before all get out?"

"Yes, generally."

"How long were you fighting the fire yourself?"

"One or two minutes."

## WORKERS ANSWER CALL FOR RELIEF

The workers of the Greater City heartily responded to the call for funds, issued by the Relief Fund Committee of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union.

Little boys and girls brought in money they had saved up to buy toys. One little boy came in with 50 cents which he declared he had been saving to buy a baseball outfit with. Donations came in in sums ranging from 50 cents up to \$100 and more. Miss Cecylia Wozniak, treasurer of the Women's Trade Union League, brought in \$505 she collected over night among her friends.

William Mailly, business manager of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, told a Call reporter yesterday

that the union had an understanding with Dr. Devine, of the American Red Cross Society, that the funds raised by them should be handled in conjunction with the union. He said that a permanent fund would be established to help the widows and families of the victims, and that a weekly benefit fund would probably be established.

**Union to Bury Dead.**

Mailly declared that the union would take care of all the unidentified bodies and bury them at the Workmen's Circle Cemetery, so as to save them from being buried at Potter's Field. The Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union will also take care of the bodies of those identified with the union, if a request is made by their relatives, and that the union would defray the funeral expenses.

The committee having in charge the arrangement of a demonstration on the day of the funeral of the unidentified dead reiterated its appeal yesterday to all who can spare the time to come to its assistance and help make the demonstration a most impressive and effective expression of the feeling of horror and protest of the working people.

A meeting will be held this afternoon at the headquarters of the league at 43 East 22d street and all labor organizations are requested to send representatives. Miss Mary E. Dreier was elected chairman of the conference and Mrs. William Mailly was elected secretary.

**Many Have Responded.**

The organizations which have already responded are the following:

The Socialist party, Bakers' Union, Local 1; Job Press Feeders, Neckwear Cutters, Sheet Metal Workers, Joint Board of Tailors and Skirt Makers, Joint Board of the Waiters and Bartenders, Lithographers, Bookbinders' Union, Locals 11 and 113; Bartenders' Union, Local 3; Typographers No. 7; Pattern Makers, Piano Workers, Bonnaz Embroiderers, Stereotypers, Local No. 1; Allied Printing Trades, Cloak Makers and the United Hebrew Trades.

All those willing to help in the distribution of circulars calling on all workers to take part in the demonstration are requested to call at the headquarters of the league between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon today and tomorrow.

The conference will work in conjunction with the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union.

Andrew Carnegie headed the list of contributors to the fund to be distributed among the families of the survivors of the fire with a gift of \$5,000. By nightfall the sum was approaching close to \$15,000. The tenor of the reports turned in last night by the investigators was that the Asch Building was "fireproof" and that most of the lives could have been saved had there been a fire drill and had the hose and automatic sprinkling apparatus been turned on.

During the day sinister rumors of suicide floated about the East Side. Friends of the bereaved never left the mothers, the fathers, the sisters, and the brothers of the dead alone for a moment. Rumors of suicides or attempted suicides by relatives of the victims were current everywhere. The drug stores were busy yesterday selling restoratives or reviving women who had fainted in the streets and who were taken into the drug stores. Carbolic acid or any other poisonous drugs were tabooed as far

as the drug clerks were concerned. Nothing short of a doctor's prescription would get carbolic acid.

**Brother Attempts Life.**

In the tenement house at 282 Madison street, where Yetta Goldstein, 29 years old, lived with two of her brothers, who have been searching in vain for a trace of their sister all day Sunday and yesterday, a suicide was narrowly averted.

Sam Goldstein, one of Miss Goldstein's brothers, who lives in Paterson, on entering his sister's room caught sight of an enlarged photograph of the girl, which hung on the wall. This, after thirty hours of fruitless search for her body, or a remnant of her body among the dead, crazed Goldstein.

He ran into the kitchen, seized a knife, and would have slashed his throat had not several of his friends seized him and taken the knife away.

Yetta Goldstein was to have announced her engagement this week. Saturday night her fiancé rushed into the house where she lived to inquire whether she had come home. When told that Yetta had not appeared he rushed straight for the morgue.

There he spent all night trying to identify his sweetheart, but failed to find a clue to her.

**Not Even Identified.**

Her brothers who joined him likewise peered into every one of the blackened faces, felt every one of the smothered bodies for a sign which would enable them to find at least a trace of their sister, but were unsuccessful.

The Jewish Daily Forward has issued an appeal to working men and women all over the United States to send in money to help the victims of the fire. The money will be distributed among the sufferers through the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, the general office of the Workmen's Circle and other organizations. The treasurer of the Forward fund is Abraham Cahon.

A partial census was compiled yesterday of the identified bodies of the girls. One of the victims was found to be only 14 years old. Another girl's age was 15. Six girls were 16 years old each; twelve were 17, thirteen were 18, twelve were 19, nine were 20, seven were 21.

**Union Makes Demands.**

At the meeting of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union yesterday action on the seventy-eight shops which were found to be fire traps was taken. It was decided to give the employers fourteen days' time within which to make the places safe. If this is not done within the time specified a strike will be declared in all of these shops.

All the eleven locals of the cloak makers' organization will call upon their members to raise a fund for the families of the fire victims.

The joint board decided to take up the work of investigating conditions in shops in New York City.

**FIRE CHIEF'S PROPOSALS.**

Chief Croker recommends these amendments to the Building Code:

1. Stairways provided with fireproof partitions.
2. Fireproof doors.
3. All doors to open outward.
4. Windows leading to fire escapes to be built down to the floor to prevent tripping and jamming.
5. All doors and exits to be kept unlocked during business hours.
6. Automatic fire alarms.
7. Compulsory fire drills.

## WHAT ABOUT YOUR SHOP?

All working women who believe their shops to be dangerous or in insanitary condition are urged to answer the questions printed below and send to the Fire Investigation Committee of the Women's Trade Union League, at 43 East 22d street.

It will be taken care of by a committee of five women, who will hold all names in confidence, but see that complaints are made. They are Miss Ida Raub, Mrs. Alice Heimer, Mrs. Charles Beard, Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, and Miss L. O'Reilly.

Workers are asked to answer the following questions:

1. Name of your factory?
2. Number and street of your factory?
3. What is your trade?
4. How many floors in your building?
5. On which floor do you work?
6. How many people in your room?
7. How many windows in your room?
8. Are windows barred or nailed down?
9. Are doors locked during working hours?
10. Do doors open in or out?
11. How many fire escapes are there?
12. Are they in rear or front?
13. How many staircases?
14. Are they in rear or front?
15. Are staircases wood, iron or stone?
16. Is the way to fire escape clear or obstructed?
17. Are halls dark or lighted?
18. Are the freight elevators closed during the day?
19. Are the windows at the fire escapes free of access?
20. Are there any scraps of material left near the engine or the motor?
21. What other information can you give?

## SOME OF THE VICTIMS



B. Kurt, Bessie Ostrowsky, Sam Lehrer, Jennie Rosenberg, Dora Hummelstein, Sarah Weintraub, Abraham Benovitch, Annie Miller, Jennie Stern, Ben Skliver, Rebecca Feibusch, Gussie Bierman, Fannie Lansner, Yetta Goldstein, Tessie Weisner, Jennie Ederman, Gussie Spant, Tessie Kaplan, Pauline Levine, Yetta Meyers

## PROTESTS ARISE FROM MANY ORGANIZATIONS

Stirred by the terrible tragedy of the Triangle holocaust, friends and members of the working class at meetings in this city and elsewhere have adopted strong resolutions of condemnation and have arranged protest meetings.

Under the auspices of Branch 3, Socialist party, two open air meetings will be held this evening, at which the speakers will discuss the lessons to be learned from the Triangle fire catastrophe.

The meetings will be held at the corner of 10th street and Second avenue and at the corner of 7th street and Avenue A. Speakers and chairmen will be: Alex Golden, Max Shover, J. W. Roberts, Bert Kirkman, August Claessens.

At the Lecture Forum of Branch 3 Sunday night the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the Triangle Waist Company, in its ruthless pursuit of profits, has totally disregarded the safety of human life; and

Whereas owing to the criminal negligence of the officials of said company the lives of over one hundred and fifty workers were sacrificed upon the altar of capitalist greed; and

Whereas the officials of the city of Greater New York, having the recent fire of Newark as a horrible example in front of them, have criminally neglected to investigate factory conditions, thus being morally responsible for the present disaster; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, members and friends of Branch 3, Socialist party, tonight in meeting assembled, do protest against and emphatically condemn the capitalist system under which human life is needlessly sacrificed; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to do everything in our power to abolish the present capitalist system and advance the cause of human brotherhood.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the People's Forum Sunday afternoon:

Whereas we, assembled in meeting in the People's Forum of Brooklyn, view with indignation and resentment the terrible loss of life at the fire of the Triangle Waist Company of New York; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon all labor organizations and fraternal societies to unite in a monster open air meeting to

## GIRLS FLEE AT SCREAM OF FIRE

With the tragic scenes of Saturday night's terrible factory fire in Greene street and Washington place fresh in their minds, 125 girls employed by the clothing firm of Manson & Jacobson, in a twelve-story loft building at 32 to 36 West 18th street, were thrown into panic by the cry of "Fire" yesterday, and many injured in the wild rush which soon extended to employees on two other floors of the building.

Before the alarm of fire was found to be a false one two girls, Miss Fannie Fox, of 560 Fox street, the Bronx, and Miss Minnie Rohling, of 35 Bower street, had been so severely trampled by the fleeing crowds that an ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital.

Sixty employees of A. & A. Franklin, manufacturers of kimonos on the third floor of the building, were so wildly excited that they refused to return to work.

## NEW LABOR DEPUTY.

ALBANY, March 27.—John Williams, Labor Commissioner, has appointed former Secretary of State John S. Whalen, of Rochester, Deputy Commissioner of Labor to succeed William W. Walling, of New York, who resigned a fortnight ago.

## Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association

The regular meeting of the association will be held on Thursday, March 30, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, Manhattan.

The following is the order of business for the meeting:

Reading of minutes of the last meeting.

Proposition of new members.

Admission of new members.

Report of the Board of Management and Business Manager.

Unfinished business.

New business.

As there are several matters of importance for the welfare of the Call every member is requested to attend.

By order of the Board of Management.

JULIUS GERBER, Secretary.

WARREN ATKINSON, President.

Candidates for membership in the association are requested to be present and present their party membership cards in order to be admitted.

## PEACEFUL BILLY T. SINGS PEACE SONGS

Abolition of War No Dream, Whispers Whimpering Willie.

(Copyright, 1911, by the United Press Association.)

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The abolition of war is not the dream of theorists, but the practical end of a practical plan, which, according to President Taft, today, promises to mark one of the very greatest steps in the history of the world, through the medium of arbitration.

Through a special interview, granted by the President, the United Press today is able to present for the first time his views on this project. Under the unwritten law of the White House, the President is not directly quoted, but in the following an earnest effort is made to reproduce his opinions as he expressed them:

Arbitration will surely come as the means of settling international disputes. Disarmament is incidental, it will follow as a matter of course, and has no part in the present movement. The realization of arbitration will make armament useless, and then it is useless it will disappear. The way to dispose of armament is to provide some means of settling international disputes without the use of armament. When that is accomplished, it will be time enough to think of disarmament.

The first step is the formation of an arbitration treaty with Great Britain. The favorable manner in which England speaks well for its early accomplishment. The favorable indication in France is another indication that the time is ripe.

It is right that the United States should take the first step in this movement. The hearty response which the plan has been received in an indication of this. While the exact details are as yet in a formative state, they will soon be worked out. The arbitration treaty must not be confused with an alliance. It is an agreement between two nations to settle disputes arising between them, and would have no bearing whatever upon a dispute between one of the parties and a third power.

## STRIKERS SELL THE CALL ON STREETS

Hartford Public Learns of Garment Workers' Strike From Socialist Paper.

(Special to The Call.)

HARTFORD, Conn., March 26.—Although the lockout, which was followed by a strike, of the garment workers was begun a week ago, the first intimation the public had of the trouble was when the striking appeared of the street Saturday evening the issue of The Call containing the story of the strike.

A thousand copies of the paper were quickly sold, resulting in a surplus to the organization. Many of the calls were sold at a profit. Some people paying as much as a quarter for one.

The workers are still standing there being no desertions from their ranks. The strike has tied up all big department stores, abolition of alteration work being done. Bosses, instead of advertising skirts, etc., are booming the sale of canned goods, groceries, hair shoes, etc.

Because the losses are big, the capitalists, the local papers do not attempt to print any news of the strike. The ox knoweth his master's stall. The bosses are sending some of their alteration work away from some of it being sent away from Boston. The Manufacturers' Association has taken up the fight of department stores and it looks as though the struggle would be bitter.

One of the houses in Hartford is mission, so the employees are having difficulty in getting all the necessary section they want.

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This great store gives every customer the highest values, the best service and the thoroughly reliable goods in  
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COMPARE PRICES AND CONVINCE YOURSELF THAT  
**YOU SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU BUY HERE.**

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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 Mary E. Marcy, is now running in the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW. These lessons give a clearer understanding of the subject for the same amount of labor than anything of the kind yet published.

The issues of the REVIEW containing the first three lessons are 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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MOORNFUL SCENES FOLLOW HOLOCAUST

East Side Plunged Into Gloom by Ghastly Murders of Kin.

Horror beyond description was enacted at the morgue when persons came to view their dead. A terrible scene was it when Clara and Max Lemlich were looking for their cousin Harry, who was employed as a buttonhole maker in the Triangle shop.

"About two and a half years ago I went to work for the Triangle Waist Company. At that time there was no talk of organizing the shop. The spy system the firm employed was simply horrible. They could trace every movement of a girl. For talking in the shop the girls would immediately be fired. Although the shop was big and supposed to have enough light, there was no light whatsoever in there."

"The machines were in long rows kept close together. A girl could not pass between the machines. The girls were sitting back to back, and if one would move their chair others could not pass."

"At the conclusion of the day's work girls were searched, like thieves. When a fire engine passed the block and the girls got nervous and excited, they were not allowed to move from their places and so over to the window to see if the fire was in the building. Finding the conditions so bad I left my job on the fourth day, although I badly needed the money."

"After I left the job I had to run for nearly three weeks before I collected the money."

Morris Simkin, 276 Madison street, where one of the victims, Becky Kessler, lived, said last night that Miss Kessler always complained about the bad conditions prevailing in the shop. He said the girl told him that girls were discharged every day and replaced by new ones in order to prevent an organization of the workers."

Miss Kessler was an active worker in the strike against the Triangle Waist Company and held out until the last moment when a compromise settlement was brought about with that firm. She was to have married in two months.

Shulem Goldstein, a Paterson silk weaver, was looking for his sister Yetta, who perished in the fire. It is believed that Yetta was burned beyond identification.

Another heartbreaking scene was when Abraham Greenberg, 275 Watkins street, Brooklyn, recognized his sister Dina by the ring she wore. Her face was terribly burned. Abraham was searching for his sister from late Saturday night until noon yesterday, and finally identified her corpse by a ring.

The depth of horror was reached in the homes of the victims. At 75 Forsyth street, on Sunday afternoon, the body of Fannie Lansner was brought in. Fannie Lansner was 21 years old. She had been in New York seven years. She made many friends. All her friends, young men and women, came to bid her farewell. The people in the tenement dropped in, one by one, and when they left it was with swollen eyes.

Miss Lansner's death brings grief not only to her friends, but to a brother of hers, who is to arrive in New York from Russia in a few days. In the past week the girl has been extremely happy anticipating the arrival of her brother. She had prepared new and pretty clothes for his reception. But it will be somebody else who will now meet her brother when he arrives.

Jennie Rosenberg is 21. Her body was taken from the morgue straight to the cemetery. At the house of a friend, Morris Gassman, of 242 Broome street, where she roomed, it was learned that she has a father in New York working in a basement eking out an existence for himself. Her death, it was predicted, would kill him.

Even more pitiful is the case of Sarah Weintraub. Sarah Weintraub lived in Chemnitz, Austria, until three months ago. Then she came to a sister of hers, Mrs. Jacob Kurtzman, of 186 Ludlow street. She had been working at the Triangle shop for three weeks. Her sister, Mrs. Kurtzman, yesterday walked up and down her flat. She repeated again and over her head: "Why didn't she stay in Chemnitz? Oh, America! Oh, the golden land! This is what we get!"

Throughout the day thousands upon thousands of frightened girls clustered about Clinton Hall, asking each other in whispers whether more bodies were found, wiping tears away and wringing their hands.

Not only the East Side, where many of the fire victims lived, but all New York is saturated with fear of fire.

The panicky mood of New York was brought out strikingly when a Bronx elevated train took fire near 90th street. In an instant the street was packed with people. In the trains, despite the assuring words from the guards, many of the women were ready to jump from the train and risk coming in contact with the third rail.

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STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

Several Important Matters Are Taken Up—Reports From Locals.

At the State Executive Committee meeting held on Tuesday, March 21, Comrade Burckle acted as chairman. The following members were present: Fraser, Paul, Wolf, Burckle, Heidemann, Low, Wall, Secretary Solomon, and Meyer, of the German Agitation Committee. Absent with excuse, Slobodin; without excuse, Bennetts.

The regular order of business was suspended and correspondence was read from the following: Comrades King, Crimmins, and Rhine, the latter as secretary of Cigar Makers' Union No. 90, all of them appealing to the State Executive Committee against the action of Local New York for filing the report of the Grievance Committee of Local New York, which investigated the alleged charges of scabbing brought by Cigar Makers' Union against Comrade Matthews, a member of Local New York. The appellants contending that the spirit and traditions of the State organization required that Local New York should have administered proper punishment to any of its members guilty of an alleged act so inimical to the interests of the workers as scabbing.

After considering the matter a resolution was adopted to the effect that the State secretary be instructed to communicate with the Central Committee of Local New York and request that all the records on this case be submitted to the State Executive Committee, so that the appeal may be properly investigated.

A communication was received from Local Jamestown to the effect that at its meeting of March 9, Comrade Squier was expelled from the party after being found guilty of making statements reflecting on the integrity of members of the local, and for upholding Comrade Williams, of Dun- kirk, in an illegal act; also for having been a disturbing element in the local.

A communication was received from Comrade Squier appealing to the State Executive Committee against his expulsion from the party.

After deciding to proceed with the investigation of this case, communications were read from Local Falconer, Comrade Peterson, of Jamestown, and a lengthy report on the entire situation in Chautauque County, submitted by Comrade Strehel, who, by the direction of the State secretary, made a thorough investigation of the entire matter. The committee also listened to the reading of the minutes of the proceedings of the trial of Comrade Squier as submitted, both by Local Jamestown and Comrade Squier.

**Squier Is Reinstated.**  
The charges on which the verdict of expulsion was based were thoroughly investigated, the testimony as recorded in the minutes was scrutinized, and after a thorough discussion the following motion was unanimously adopted: "That the decision of Local Jamestown in expelling Comrade Squier from the party be reversed on the ground of excessive punishment; that the charges, even if proved, were not of such a nature as to warrant a verdict of expulsion from the party. On these grounds the State Executive Committee orders the reinstatement of Comrade Squier to membership in Local Jamestown."

The State secretary was authorized to attend a meeting of Local Jamestown and explain to its members the action of the State Executive Committee in this matter.

Credentials were received from New York certifying to the election of Comrades Slobodin, Heidemann, Low and Wall to represent the County of New York on the State Committee.

A number of communications were read from different parts of the State, reporting on the work which the locals are doing, the attendance at meetings, distribution of literature, etc. Chief among these communications were:

From Local Queens County bearing on the Matthews case. The secretary was instructed to notify them of the action taken.

From Local Buffalo reporting that the Italian Branch of the local, which formerly ceased to pay dues to the local and affiliated itself direct with the Italian national organization, has resumed again its affiliation with the local, but that pressure is being brought to bear on the Italian Comrades to again sever their connections with the local. The local desires that the matter should be investigated, and a protest be filed with the National Executive Committee. It was decided that action on this matter be referred to the next meeting.

From Locals Frankfort, Scotts, Falconer, Farnham, Patchogue and Gouverneur, reporting on their village elections and the good work which these locals are doing.

From Herkimer County stating that suitable steps will be taken to organize a local in Little Falls immediately following Comrade Strehel's meeting there.

From Comrade Dr. Gibbs reporting successful meetings in Amsterdam, Frankfort and Scotts.

The State Committee Meeting.

From Local Gloversville stating that inasmuch as the State Committee is scheduled to meet in Gloversville some time in June, the local is arranging a picnic for Saturday, June 17, and suggests that the committee meeting be called for June 18. Action on the same to be taken at the next meeting.

From Comrade Eugene Wood signifying his willingness to write a propaganda leaflet suitable for agitation among farmers, and suggesting a small amount of money to be sent. Secretary authorized to leave matter at the discretion of Comrade Wood.

From W. A. Jacobs, State organizer of Wisconsin, expressing a desire to make a six weeks' tour of the State, beginning about June 15. Secretary authorized to secure the necessary information and report back to the committee.

The question of the little space given to Socialist news by the Forward was again brought up; complaint

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**McCANN'S HATS**  
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OPP. RIVINGTON STREET.

It was made especially that such an important manifesto, as the one issued by the National Executive Committee on the Mexico situation, and which was reprinted in full, and in a prominent position by every Socialist paper, received scant notice in the Forward. After discussing this matter, the secretary was instructed to communicate with the Board of Directors of the Forward and request again that steps be taken to give proper attention and space to Socialist news and activities.

It was decided that in the future all the meetings of the State Executive Committee shall begin not later than 8:20 p.m.

Adjourned.  
A. PAULY,  
Recording Secretary.

BUILDING BUREAU IS BLAMED BY WILLIAMS

"Reliable" Labor Inspector Had Found Fire Escapes Easily Accessible.

ALBANY, March 27.—State Labor Commissioner Williams last night made public correspondence had in December last, with a special committee appointed by the Kings County Grand Jury which was inquiring about the escapes on factory buildings in New York and possible remedies for violations of the law.

Charles A. Montgomery, chairman of the committee, on December 21 wrote to Commissioner Williams in part, as follows: "I should like to inquire if you can suggest any way in which the Grand Jury can help you to remedy any violations of the law or evils which at present exist. If practicable, it may adopt such suggestion, and if possible, safeguard the lives of the persons working in such factory buildings."

Commissioner Williams in replying, under date of December 23, called the attention of Mr. Montgomery to the fact "that the Supreme Court has held that this department has no authority to deal with the questions of fire escapes on factory buildings in New York City. I deem it unnecessary to discuss that subject further than to say that the Bureau of Buildings, which alone is clothed with authority to enforce the law, should be consulted."

"If the Grand Jury in its consideration of this important subject should come to the conclusion that the Department of Labor by reason of its specialized organization for the inspection of factories is best adapted to effectively enforce the provisions of the Factory Fire Escape Law, it should recommend an amendment thereto specifically designed to relieve the Bureau of Buildings of New York of the duty of enforcing its provisions, then the duty would probably devolve upon our Bureau of Factory Inspection."

Asch Building O. K. d.  
Williams said of the recent inspection made of the burned plant: "The Triangle Waist Company plant on the eighth, ninth and tenth floors of the Asch Building in New York was inspected by G. I. Harmon, of Hoosick Falls, one of our inspectors, on February 27 last. He reported that there were 405 employees, that there was no overcrowding, that the fire escape exits were accessible and unobstructed, that the doors and windows were not obstructed by bars or grating, and that on the whole the conditions were good."

"The only order issued as a result of this inspection which might in any way affect the safety of the premises was to direct the owner of the premises to provide lights in the halls during working hours."

"Mr. Harmon, who made the inspection, has been in the service of the State Labor Department for fourteen years, and has always been regarded as a thoroughly reliable man."

TWO FARMERS KILLED IN ALABAMA CYCLONE

MOBILE, Ala., March 27.—Reports today from Monroe County say that two lives were lost and great damage done to property by a cyclone last night.

At Jones Mills Stephen Byrd and Alex McJoy, farmers, were killed outright, and a score of persons injured.

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CATHOLIC PRIEST TALKS SOCIALISM

Philosophizes Many Beliefs. Speaks of "God-Given Rights."

The Lenten course of lectures on Socialism, conducted by Rev. Dr. James J. Fox, of Washington Catholic University, at the Catholic Club, Central Park South, were continued last Saturday night. The subject chosen by Dr. Fox, "The Fundamental Errors of Socialist Philosophy," was handled in the same manner that he treated previous subjects.

No attempt was made to misrepresent or exaggerate Socialism. An exception a Socialist could take to the lecturer was the title he selected. For instead of pointing out errors of Socialism, Dr. Fox told his flock the fundamental difference between a materialistic collective society and an individual society colored or shaped by benevolent ecclesiasticism.

He began with a definition of the materialistic conception of history and explained what was meant by the economic interpretation of history as generally understood. He thought that a too close application to such doctrine was contrary to the standards of the Catholic and other churches. He hastened to explain that the acceptance of the economic interpretation of history was not necessarily a part of the Socialist philosophy, and did not need to be accepted in the movement for the general advance and welfare of the working class, such as reduction of the hours of toil, or an advance in the wages of the toiler.

The lecturer said Socialists laid too much stress on economics, and by so doing had a tendency to eliminate all ideas of future life and practically set aside the importance of religious ideals. He exonerated the Socialists from complete acceptance of this theory.

Dr. Fox next tried to define morals as understood by the Socialists. He said one was moral or immoral as one did well or ill of society or his neighbor. A social act that was to the good of the community was moral, an unsocial act immoral.

"Here," he said, "is where the Socialists came in conflict with the Catholic and other churches who hold that a man has individual responsibilities, rights and duties given him by God."

He added that God-given rights were not to be ignored. Such rights as the full product of labor to the worker and pursuit of happiness were God-given.

"The State is a means to secure those rights, said the Socialists, but they should remember that man lived and had rights antecedent to the State, such as regulation of home and welfare of the family."

**Socialism Not Free Love.**  
When he mentioned free love many expected the usual slander, but they were surprised when he said Socialism was not free love, nor were Socialists free lovers. The movement should not be held accountable for the acts of a few individuals. Dr. Fox disagreed with Roosevelt, and he added Socialists are not atheists. There was no connection between atheism or free love and Socialism, he said. Many Socialists in France were anti-Christian, but so were the bourgeoisie.

Dr. Fox paid a tribute to the Socialists for their zeal and devotion to the movement. He told how the Socialists of Milwaukee and other cities went about distributing literature advocating their theories, without reward or benefit.

The Socialists receive very little outside support, nearly all the funds coming from the members themselves. He admitted that many crimes may be abolished by the introduction of Socialism. In support of his many statements on Socialism, Dr. Fox read extracts from books by Pearson, Karl Marx and Lawrence Gronlund.

BISSOLATI WON'T TAKE THE JOB

ROME, March 27.—Bissolati, leader of the Socialist party in the Chamber of Deputies, has declined to enter the Cabinet now being formed by Ciolitti. Bissolati gives as his reason the fact that he cannot get his way clear to wearing a uniform on state occasions, as is required in the case of Cabinet Ministers.

R. R. MAIL CLERKS DEFY GAG ORDER

INDIANAPOLIS, March 27.—Notwithstanding the attitude of the Postoffice Department toward a secret organization among postal clerks, several railway mail clerks entered today upon the work of organizing a union, and it is understood that a number have joined the local, which will be affiliated with the national organization, which is a part of the American Federation of Labor.

It is stated by those at the head of the movement here that there will be not less than thirty-five charter members of the local lodge.

FRIEND OF THE CALL AMONG THE VICTIMS

An ardent little friend of the Call was among the victims of the waist shop horror. Mrs. Anna Johnson, 191 Madison street, yesterday mourned for her cousin, Beckie Kopelman. Beckie's sister, Gussie, is in St. Vincent's Hospital in a dying condition. Mrs. Johnson said yesterday that Gussie never missed a copy of the Call. She was an active participant in the strike against the Triangle shop and stayed out for nine months. The sisters were the only support of an old father in Russia.

WIS. CAPITALISTS PLEAD FOR MERCY

Plutes Beg Socialist Legislators Not to Hamper Profits.

By ANNA MERCY.  
(Special Correspondence.)  
MADISON, Wis., March 24.—Panicked capitalists thronged the Capitol to use their influence to avert the calamity of an eight-hour law for women. Fur-collared overcoats and big fat cigars were the indicative signs of prosperous Milwaukee manufacturers. Carloads of them transported themselves into the legislative halls to petition or bully the legislators into vetoing the bill. But they finally had to admit their defeat when they pleaded for a compromise bill. This is the first time in the history of American politics that a group of capitalists begged for mercy of the Socialist lawmakers.

Extracts from a letter to a Socialist Assemblyman will illustrate the trend of thought of some employers: "My twenty-five years' experience," writes one hotelkeeper, "tells me it's a great mistake to have too much idleness in a hotel, otherwise we have trouble; keep the girls busy and we get along better always, but they are hardly ever worked hard, they possibly put in ten hours, and one-third of the time doing but little. Let hotels alone. If you want to keep the future motherhood of the State, for heaven's sake start a campaign of good morals, which is needed everywhere. Vice and immorality is rampant on every side."

"Persecute the friendless women and leave us in the enjoyment of our profits," is the pitiful plea of this mistreated individual.

The belief throughout the East prevails that Wisconsin, as a State, is a progressive and radical community. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Milwaukee County alone is the Socialist oasis. Madison, for instance, boasts of a local of forty members. It is not to be supposed, therefore, that Socialists have full swing in the Legislature.

**Attack on Cripple Party.**  
On the contrary, they are being opposed step by step. The very latest innovation to crush them is the non-partisan bill for Milwaukee, which provides for elections for individuals, instead of by party. The election ballots in the future, if the bill passes, will have the names of the parties omitted. This refers to Milwaukee alone, hence it is a direct, concerted attack of both parties to cripple the Socialists. This bill has already passed the Senate, and will undoubtedly become a law; for our Comrades are in the minority. This sneaky, sordid bill ought to be exposed from every Socialist platform in the country.

No better champions for the cause of labor could be found anywhere than in this group of twelve Assemblymen and two Senators of the Socialist Democratic party. Of the nearly 300 bills which they introduced, the great majority of them deal with the problems of labor. A bill relating to the ventilation of manufacturing and mercantile establishments has already passed the Assembly. A bill providing for thirty-six hours of consecutive rest in seven days has been introduced, as well as a bill limiting the hours of workers in mines and smelters to eight hours a day.

The bakers have a valiant champion in Assemblyman Kahn, who, as a baker, knows the conditions well. Several bills relating to their welfare are being worked for. The hearing for the bill which would prohibit night work in bakeries brought many bakers from every part of the State. Three in the little committee room, stood face to face the opponents of the class struggle. And sitting at the table was Assemblyman Weber, champion of the downtrodden, who interrupted the speakers with pertinent questions, to which they replied angrily. One wealthy wholesale baker pounded his fist on the table and denied that society had any right to interfere in his accumulation of worldly goods.

**MILWAUKEE PROTECTS WORKERS FROM FIRE**  
MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 27.—The manner in which Milwaukee protects workers in high buildings from death or injury in fire was given prompt exemplification today when following an incense in the death of four men in a fire last week. Bernhard A. Minn, president of the Minn Billiard Table Company, was arrested charged with manslaughter.

The warrant was sworn out by Coroner Nahn, who says that with the aid of his Socialist colleague, Prosecuting Attorney Zabel, he will try to send Minn to State prison.

The Minn fire was in a structure completed three weeks before the fire, a building three stories high in which there had been a delay in erecting fire escapes.

The Milwaukee ordinance provides that every structure over two stories in height must be provided with fire escapes, and Minn started work in a new building before the fire escapes, which he had ordered, were installed.

SOCIALISTS CARRY ANOTHER CITY

(Special Correspondence.)  
**TWO HARBORS, Minn., March 25.**  
The Socialists of this city have won the majority election, electing Alex Halliday Mayor, and putting four Aldermen into the City Council.

The old parties combined, but were defeated.

ALLEGED STREET CAR DYNAMITER SENTENCED

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 27.—William Cavanaugh, the first of four accused dynamiters to be found guilty, was sentenced to ten years in the Ohio Penitentiary today by Judge Rogers. Cavanaugh was found guilty on two counts, one of having dynamite unlawfully in his possession and the other of placing it on the street car tracks during the recent strike. Judge Rogers gave him 600 years on each count.

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SURVIVING GIRLS EMBRACE ON SIGHT

Believing Each Other Lost, They Meet at Union Headquarters.

Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, where the office of the Waist and Dress Makers' Union is located, was a scene of excitement all day yesterday.

From early morning until late at night working men and women of all trades rushed to inquire whether they should go to work today. Practically all of them were willing to lay down their tools and quit for at least twenty-four hours.

The most striking scene of the day was when the former employees of the Triangle Waist Company, who succeeded in escaping, got together at the office of the union. For nearly an hour the office was given over to a wild scene.

Many girls, who thought the others were killed, fell into each other's arms, kissing and hugging them. Many fell fainting from sheer excitement, while others fell in hysterics.

"Oh, Bessie, you are here, dearest! I thought you were burned and among those who are beyond identification," said one of the little girls, falling in her friend's arm.

Handshaking, kissing, and embracing marked the scene during that hour. The girls were in such an excited condition that they could not talk clearly to the committee in charge of taking evidence.

One of the girls stated that many lives could have been saved but for the fact that the machinist had the keys to the doors. She said there was only one machinist on the three floors, and he had the keys with him.

She could not tell how she got out of the shop, but remembered being pushed into the elevator by some one.

From early in the morning until late in the afternoon there were reports that girls were fainting while at work in different shops. In one particular shop the girls hung up a sign which read, "We mourn the loss of our sisters and brothers," and draped the machines in black.

While looking at this sign about a dozen girls fainted and had to be taken into the office until they regained consciousness.

Some of the girls in this shop were so agitated while at work that needles pierced their fingers. At 3 o'clock the girls were dismissed without loss of pay.

When seen by a Call reporter last night Miss Helen Marot, of the Women's Trade Union League, said that all the workers should immediately make demands on their employers to install sufficient fire escapes and in other ways try to abolish the death traps.

"The officers should immediately ask their employers to fix up various safety devices in the shops," said Miss Marot.

"The bosses should be given a certain time to install the various works in the shops and if in that time the desired changes were not made all the workers should lay down their tools and force the employers to have safe shops."

"The Newark hat trimmers did it, and I believe if the New York workers take this action they will soon wipe out all death traps."

**"COMMERCIALISM IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION"**  
A LECTURE IN ENGLISH BY  
**DR. A. M. SKERN**  
(From Yonkers, N. Y.)  
At 206 East Broadway, 3d Floor  
Wednesday, March 29, 8:30 P. M.  
FREE DISCUSSION.  
Chairman, Alex. Berkman  
Arranged by the group and the Yonkers magazine, "Our Cause."  
ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

EVERY CARE WAS TAKEN TO INSURE DEATH OF GIRLS

(Continued From Page 1.)  
were crushed to death by the shower of bodies which rained down upon the web snapped off far above and the girls still in the building leaped forth to escape the withering fire within.

Later it was ascertained by Acting Superintendent of Buildings Ludwig that the fireproof doors leading to one of the inclosed tower stairways were locked. Everywhere the girls turned they fought with locked doors until the fire devoured them.

Saturday morning everything was in readiness for the Dance of Death. The girls were invited in, the doors were locked, the flame applied.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon girls and men were whirling down from a dozen windows and the flames inside were licking away the lives of those who could find no opening through which to leap to death.

**SPECIAL MEETING, Y. P. S. F.**  
All members of the Young People's Socialist Federation are ordered to attend a special meeting tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock sharp at Terrence Lyceum, 206 East Broadway. All members of young people's Socialist organizations are invited. The meeting is to take action on the fire disaster of Saturday.

**HIGH-GROUND DAIRY CO.**  
QUALITY OUR MOTTO.  
COUNTRY BOTTLED MILK.  
642-433 Madison St. Tel. 6530 Bnd.

**McCann's Hats**  
Are always the best and cheapest.  
210 BOWERY.

**Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von America**  
WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of America.  
The above society was founded in the year 1854 by workingmen in New York with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 248 branches with 24,190 male and 1,700 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 16 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches by the payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a benefit of \$9.00 for 45 weeks and \$4.00 for another 45 weeks, continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$5.00 and \$2.00, respectively. Every death benefit is above principal and interest is added to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 16 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches by the payment of \$5.00. Monthly contributions are levied upon the different classes of members of 15 cents and 25 cents, respectively. Members at large 45 years of age and above principal and interest is added to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 16 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches by the payment of \$5.00. Monthly contributions are levied upon the different classes of members of 15 cents and 25 cents, respectively. 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The Ideal Peppermint and Blood Purifying Laxative.

The inventor received thousands upon thousands of letters, which you may inspect if you so desire, in which manifold thanks has 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 newly-born the following morning.

Do not waste your precious time, but write at once for a sample package.

REGULAR PACKAGES, 25c, 50c, and \$1.

Address, PARTOS DRUG STORE, 160 Second Ave., cor. 10th St., N. Y. City

**COUPON** Please send me a sample package and "Indicator and Advisor, How to Preserve Your Health," for which I enclose 10c postage in stamps.

Name.....Address.....

## DIAZ QUILTS MEXICAN THRONE

(Continued From Page 1.)

ing for some time in Paris, because of certain conditions which made his residence nearer Diaz unwise.

De La Barra is it.

J. P. Diddap, a Mexican, who says that he is attached in a confidential capacity to the Mexican legation in Washington, and that he has come to San Antonio "on a secret mission," said this afternoon that General Reyes will sail from Paris tomorrow morning for New York, and that he is returning to accept the portfolio of the War Department in Mexico City.

Enrique Ornelas, the Mexican Consul at San Antonio, was present when Senator Diddap made this statement and he did not deny it. Diddap added that De La Barra, the newly appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, knew that he was slated for his present promotion as far back as last January, and he volunteered the statement that "De La Barra was the man who brought about the resignation of the old Ministry and who dictated the selection of the new."

To all of which the Mexican Consul gave negative assent by saying nothing.

SAN ANTONIO, March 27.—Upon a meeting to be held this week, possibly in San Antonio, but more likely in the mountains of Chihuahua, depends the fate of the Republic of Mexico.

Alfonso and Julio Madero, brothers of the leader of the Mexican revolution, are awaiting the arrival of Francisco Madero, Sr., and Gustave Madero, preparatory to a family conference. The Maderos may hold that conference in San Antonio, but junta members believe they will go on to Chihuahua to meet the active leader.

The father and sons are believed to have received from Senor De La Barra, former Ambassador to the United States, but now named as Minister of Foreign Affairs in Mexico, proposals from the Diaz government for peace.

The proposals, it is said, will be laid before Francisco Madero, Jr. If he accepts the rebels in the field will lay down their arms, and intervention on the part of the United States will be rendered unnecessary. If he refuses, civil strife will be continued, a probability that the American army will cross on a "mission of pacification."

It is understood that when Robin is arraigned again on April 27 the District Attorney will ask that sentence be suspended in consideration of the evidence that the banker and promoter has placed at the disposal of the prosecutor.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—It was reported at the White House today that President Taft would not pardon either Charles W. Morse, the New York banker and "ice king," or John R. Walsh, of Chicago, two of the most prominent financiers ever given a penitentiary sentence by the government for violation of the banking laws.

Attorney General Wickersham, it was learned today, in both instances denied the appeals of the convicted men for pardon, and President Taft, according to an authoritative report, has decided to sustain his decision.

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631-633 Third Ave., near 51st St. NEW YORK

We are offering extra great bargains in our Ladies' Goods Dept.

# FRIDAY, MARCH 31

## Dramatic Evening and Ball

Arranged by THE BROOKLYN CALL CONFERENCE

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CALL

AT THE

### BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM

949-957 Willoughby Avenue

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

### The Webster-Powell Dramatic Ensemble

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

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

**Tickets, 25 Cents**  
**Hat Check, 10 Cents**

**After the Entertainment, BALL**

Tickets for sale at the following places: Party headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum; at all assembly district headquarters, Queens County Labor Lyceum, 457 Greene street, Glendale, New York; The Call office, 409 Pearl street; Volkzeitung office, 15 Spruce street; Forward office, 175 East Broadway; party headquarters, 239 East 84th street.

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

# FRIDAY, MARCH 31

**THE 873d Day of The Call and Our Ad**

## UNION LABEL GOODS

Men's Furnishings—Underwear, Shirts, Ties, Linen and Lithonia Collars, Umbrellas, Belts, Bow Ties, Sweaters, etc.

Walters and Cook's Outfits.

Ladies' Furnishings—Corsets, Underwear, Hosiery, Skirts, Rubber Shoes, etc.

Absolutely Reliable and Free Call Purchase Plan.

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80 AND 82 THIRD AVE., NEAR 10TH ST., NEW YORK.

By HARRY CHAPIN PLUMMER.  
Elaborate Program for Brooklyn Recital.

Assisted by John Berger, violinist, Carl G. Schmidt will present the twenty-seventh of the American Guild of Organists series of free organ recitals tomorrow evening, commencing at 8:15 o'clock, in the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Dean to Bergen street, Brooklyn. Three works of heroic character among Mr. Schmidt's offerings are a group of two movements from the Fifth symphony of Charles Widor, organist of the Church of St. Sulpice, Paris, which is among the greatest of symphonic compositions for the organ, the "large" movement from Dvorak's symphony, "From the New World," scored during the Bohemian composer's stay in this country, in the early '90s, and the Liebes Tod, or Death Song, hymned by Isolda over the dying Tristan, in Wagner's great epic music-drama. Two other important works to be presented are an "andantino" melody, replete with color and expressiveness, by the celebrated English organist, Edwin H. Lemare, and the Theme and Variations in A-major by Adolph Hesse, a great organist of Breslau, of the early nineteenth century, who was honored with the title, "the Mozart of the organ," and whose compositions take high rank among the classics for the organ. Mr. Berger's solo will be a Ten Have "Allegro brillante" and a Beethoven romance for violin. The complete program:

**ARENS ASKS PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERTS.**

FRANZ X. ARENS, director of the People's Symphony Concerts, made a direct appeal for public support of the work of that organization, at the closing performance of the society's eleventh season, in Carnegie Music Hall, yesterday afternoon, which was attended by the usual monster gathering of the city's workers. A sum less than the deficit of the Philharmonic Society for the present season, Mr. Arens declared, would place the orchestra upon a stable footing for the ensuing twelfth season, and he urged the contribution of large and small sums from those interested in the future of the movement to acquaint the people at large with the masterpieces of music literature. His remarks were met with the spirited applause of his three or four thousand listeners.

Two vocal soloists, a solo violinist, and the MacDowell Chorus of 160 voices, led by Kurt Schindler, assisted at the final concert, which was devoted wholly to music of Richard Wagner. The orchestral offerings were the Vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger" and "Der Fliegende Holländer," and the episode of Siegfried's death from "Die Gotterdammerung." The preludes named were given competent presentation, but some confusion in the brass choirs detracted from the complete poetry of the big works. More of tonal cohesion and, so, more of "atmosphere," were realized in the "Gotterdammerung" music.

The Preludes from "Die Meistersinger" brought forward as soloist, William G. Deenges, who rendered the Wilhelm arrangements for violin of that lively melody. The merit of his performance was sustained by admirable bowing, but the resultant tone wanted clarity and fullness.

The aria, "Dich Theure Halle" from the second act of "Tannhauser," was sung by Miss Gertrude Rennyson, soprano, the daughter of a former newspaper publisher of Norristown, Pa., whose work in the Savage-Grau English grand opera season at the Metropolitan Opera House, ten years ago, is agreeably remembered, and who since that time has gained laurels at Dresden and elsewhere in Europe. Miss Rennyson has a voice that in quality resembles that of her great contemporary, Mme. Gadschik, and she displayed it to advantage in the inspiring song of Elizabeth. But it was in the dialogue of Senta with Mary and the spinning Maidens, from "Der Fliegende Holländer," that the full beauty of her voice and of her lyric artistry was revealed. Her rendition of the tender theme of compassion met the prompt response of her audience.

Miss Adelaide Gerson Lewis, contralto, who has achieved renown in quartet work in Chicago, sang attractively the music of Mary as her debut appearance in concert in New York. The MacDowell woman choristers provided a highly creditable support in this excerpt, as, also, in the "Messenger of Peace" chorale from "Rienzi." Mr. Schindler's conductorship being, in particular, effective. The apotheosis of the festival performance came in the concerted delivery by orchestra and the full chorus of the Kaiser's march, which, imposingly rendered, closed the concert.

Mozart, Bach and Gullmunt are represented on Moritz Schwarz's program for the midweek free organ recital in Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall.

**LEGAL NOTICE.**

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—The New American National Bank of New York, plaintiff against Mary E. Strasburg et al., defendants.

The Bureau of Judgment of foreclosures and sales, duly made and judgment in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of December, 1910, the interest in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Room, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1911, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises described by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-one (171) feet easterly from the southerly corner of Amsterdam (formerly Ten) Avenue and Two Hundred and Ninth Street, running thence southerly, parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, sixty-nine (69) feet eleven (11) inches to the center line of the block; thence easterly, along the center line of the block, eighteen (18) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, sixty-nine (69) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street; and thence westerly, along the southerly side of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, eighteen (18) feet to the southerly place of the block.

Being the same premises conveyed by the party of the second part hereto to the party of the first part herein, deed bearing date and intended to be recorded simultaneously herewith, this mortgage being a purchase money mortgage and given to secure part of the consideration for said deed, and being second and subordinate to a prior mortgage for \$3,000 made by The Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association.

Dated New York, March 27th, 1911.

AUGUST M. THIERY, Referee.

PARKER & AARON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

**DUVEENS FINED \$10,000 EACH**

Louis J. Duveen and Joseph J. Duveen, two of the partners in Duveen Bros., are dealers at 302 Fifth avenue, pleaded guilty yesterday afternoon before Judge Martin in the United States Circuit Court of conspiracy to defraud the Government by undervaluing an importation of three vases valued at \$28,075, and were fined \$10,000 each, the maximum fine provided for in the statute.

Wise is on record as saying that he will insist on a jail sentence for Henry J. and Benjamin Duveen, who were arrested three days before the Federal Grand Jury on October 17, 1910. Both of these men have pleaded guilty and their trial is set down for next October. Henry Duveen is now in England.

**MOTHER SCARRED CHILD.**

Four-Year-Old Girl Hag 44 Bruises From Beating With a Strap.

Bernice Stewart, a negro, 4 years old, whose mother, Mary, of 239 West 51st street, was held by Magistrate Barlow in the West Side Court for beating Bernice with a strap on which was a heavy buckle, came before Justice Oimsted in the Children's Court yesterday.

Dr. W. Travers Gibb, of the Children's Society, who had examined Bernice, said she showed evidence of extreme cruelty. There were twenty-three bruises on her legs, fourteen on her back and chest, six on her arms and one on the back of her hand.

**THE CIVIC FEDERATION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE LABOR MOVEMENT**

By HUGO L. KING.

How does the National Civic Federation "settle" strikes? How does it bring about "rightful relations" between capital and labor and establish "industrial peace"? How does the Civic Federation prevent strikes?

These questions are best answered by a study of the makeup of the Civic Federation, the methods by which it recruits its members from both capital and labor, the manner in which and the persons by whom it is financed.

Membership in the National Civic Federation is gained by invitation only. The federation has in its office a complete directory of all American industries, and the stockholders, officers, and owners of these industries. From the owners, officers, and the biggest stockholders of each of these corporations a few names are selected and letters are sent explaining the purposes of the Civic Federation and how no big corporation, no captain of industry, can well afford to remain outside of it. There is no membership fee and the captains of industry thus addressed usually become members of the federation.

**Softening the Labor Leaders.**

The same method is pursued in getting labor leaders. Secretary Easley is thoroughly conversant with the labor movement. John Mitchell, who has been connected with the Civic Federation since it was organized, and who for the last two years and a half has been on its pay roll, keeps Easley well posted on everything that is going on in the ranks of labor. The labor leaders that look as though they might furnish good timber for the Civic Federation are addressed by Easley in the flattering manner similar to that in which the heads of corporations are addressed, and they become members in the same way.

The finances for its maintenance—and the Civic Federation needs a great deal of money—are supplied to the Civic Federation by those capitalists who are interested most in its existence. They make contributions to it regularly.

Its secretary admits there is hardly an industry in the United States, hardly a corporation, that has not one or more of its principal stockholders on the membership list of the Civic Federation.

The same is true of practically all the big unions. A number of the biggest labor leaders are members of the Civic Federation. The rest, the smaller fry, who are not worth while for that august body of capitalists, can be reached at any time through these labor members.

It is in this way that the federation is enabled to carry on its work of "settling" strikes by bringing capital and labor together.

A certain labor organization becomes restless. The men are dissatisfied. They have grievances and talk strike. Before the men, however, have had the opportunity to hold a meeting, thrash out their grievances and adopt a course of action, some enterprising labor leader, connected with the organization of these particular employes and also a member of the Civic Federation, promptly reports the

unrest among the workers to the National Civic Federation.

If the organization in question has not at its head a man who is connected with the Civic Federation, some friendly labor leader, from an allied organization, who learns of their restlessness, "tips off" the trouble that is brewing to the Civic Federation.

The federation at once gets busy. It looks up a member of that firm, who is also a member of the Civic Federation, and tells him all about the unrest among his employes. The federation, according to Easley, does it all for the sake of industrial peace. It urges the particular employer or stockholder to use his influence for "peace" and see to it that a settlement is reached with the men and a strike prevented.

In a talk with The Call investigator Easley, apparently without being aware of the significance of his statements, told the following story:

"Only the other day a labor leader called me up and told me that the employes of a certain concern were dissatisfied and were talking strike. We looked up that particular concern and found that one of its stockholders is a member of the federation. We called him up on the phone and told him that trouble was brewing among the employes of his concern. The man was totally ignorant about it. He was glad to learn of it and assured us that he would see to it that the matter was given immediate attention."

"It was given immediate attention and the strike was averted. The men and their employers have come to an understanding."

**2 KILLED, OTHERS MAIMED AT WORK**

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 27.—By the blowing out of the end of a 12-inch steam pipe in the new power house of the Ameskeag Manufacturing Company's plant here today, one man was instantly killed, another received injuries from which he died in the hospital a few hours later and eight others were injured, two probably fatally. The officials of the company for a time refused any inspection of the accident, closing the factory gates to all.

The dead are Frank Cassidy and Horace C. Crawford, the latter from Boston. Frank Dyer and James McFarland are the most seriously injured. They were taken to the hospital. The accident caused slight damage to the plant, but no shut down of work. A new end was quickly fitted to the disabled feed pipe. Thousands of mill operatives were frightened by the explosion, but there was no panic.

**ITALY'S LABOR TROUBLE IS SECONDARY TO SHOW**

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Italian Embassy today requested the publication of the following:

"The attention of the Italian Ambassador, Marquis Onani Confalonieri, having been called to reports circulated in this country that strikes and labor conditions, and especially diseases in certain parts of Italy might interfere with the success of the exhibitions in Rome and Turin, he feels called upon to state that there are no conditions in Italy which would justify any such reports."

**CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY**

**Physical Culture Restaurants**

65 Bleecker St. 125 & 457 Pearl St. 215 7th St. 2079 Seventh Ave. 194 E. 200 St. 112 E. 12th St. PHILADELPHIA, PA., New Address: 100 Chestnut St. As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Bread. TRY NATURE'S DIET TODAY.

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Joe Levy, Successor to Levy Bros.  
CLOTHIERS AND HATS  
Levy Bros., 112 E. 12th St., near 10th St.  
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S. Goodman, 140 Chambers St.  
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Olson & Anderson, 3 School St., Boston.  
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Cut This Out. Worth \$5.00 on every \$50 worth of goods purchased from us.

Home Furnished at \$49.95

Actual Value \$75. Containing the following articles:

LIVING ROOM.  
1 Extension Table  
1 Case-Seated Chair  
1 Rocker  
1 Couch, Boston leather  
1 Rug  
1 Pictures

KITCHEN.  
1 Case  
10 Yds. Oilcloth

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\$3 Down on \$50  
5 " " 75  
7.50 " " 100

OPEN EVENINGS

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**ONE WORKER HURT, ONE DEAD BY LIVE WIRE**

WILKIE-BARRE, Pa., March 27.—N. M. Fox, a steamfitter at the Mine of the Susquehanna Coal Company, fell from a scaffolding last night and grasped a live electric wire in his descent. The wire broke, but before Fox had sustained serious injury and his hand nearly burned off.

The current was turned off and John Grady, an electrician, went up the pole to repair the broken cable. While thus engaged the power was turned on and Grady was roasted to death by 4,000 volts of electricity.

**OFFICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST, NEW YORK**

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303 East Broadway, Tel. 2363 Orchard Branch, 105 Lenox Ave., bet. 116th and 116th St.

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L. M. KURTZ, Expert Optician.  
1060 Broadway, Brooklyn.  
Glasses, \$1. & up. Open Evenings.

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**DR. A. CARR** SURGEON DENTIST.  
Special Liberal Prices for Comrades.  
123 E. 84th St. Tel. 3907-7666.

**DR. P. LEWIN** Surgeon Dentist.  
550 Brook Ave. Cor. 14th St. Bronx.

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

**DENTISTS—Brooklyn.**

**DRS. L. & I. HERMAN** SURGEON DENTISTS.  
Have removed to 1208 40th St., cor. 12th Ave. Brooklyn. Phone 287 Bar Ridge.

**TRUSSMAKERS.**

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

Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Stockings, Crutches, Compression stockings guaranteed. Comrades allowed 10 per cent on all purchases.

**MACFADDEN'S**

**Physical Culture Restaurants**

65 Bleecker St. 125 & 457 Pearl St. 215 7th St. 2079 Seventh Ave. 194 E. 200 St. 112 E. 12th St. PHILADELPHIA, PA., New Address: 100 Chestnut St. As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Bread. TRY NATURE'S DIET TODAY.

**MANHATTAN**

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Joe Levy, Successor to Levy Bros.  
CLOTHIERS AND HATS  
Levy Bros., 112 E. 12th St., near 10th St.  
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J. M. Howe, 150 West St.

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FURNITURE, ETC.  
Smith & Director, 75th St., near 8th Ave.

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ATTORNEYS, COUNSELORS AT LAW—Boston.  
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BARBERS' SUPPLIES—HAZARD REPAIRING.  
C. F. Clump, 141 Portland St., Boston.  
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S. Goodman, 140 Chambers St.  
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H. Harlow, 1087 Washington St., 7th Street St.  
HARDWARE AND TOOLS—Boston.  
A. & E. Z. Levy, 280 Harvard St., Boston.

WAY DAY PARADE TO BE BEST EVER

100,000 Workers Expected to Be in Line—Great Enthusiasm.

The call sent out by Local New York, Socialist party, for a May Day demonstration has already been answered by sixty labor organizations...

All labor unions and progressive societies will be asked to participate, and it is expected that within the next few weeks delegates to the conference will represent at least 100,000 workers...

The parade will end in Union Square in a monster mass meeting with prominent speakers in the various languages. Plans are being drawn up for the line of march, and trucks will be prepared for speakers in addition to those using the cottage.

Floats, banners, and novel lights will teach the watching crowds the story of the class struggle and significance of the day.

Several unions and Branch 7 of Local New York have already engaged hands to lead them, and many more are expected to furnish music for their marching hundreds.

Bicycle squads and a broom brigade will be formed, and all desiring to join should communicate with the Executive Committee.

The May Day Conference meets every Friday at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple, East 54th street, and all labor organizations and progressive societies who have not as yet elected delegates are urged to do so at once...

Organizers and delegates of branches are hereby reminded that the dramatic evening and ball arranged by the Brooklyn Call Conference, for the benefit of The Call, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby avenue, is but a few evenings off.

Their co-operation is solicited in seeing to it that all unsold tickets, general admission and reserved seats are returned no later than Wednesday night, March 29. Money and tickets may be left with the county organizer, Edward Lindgren, at headquarters any evening.

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

Paul Tausig, Inc. 104 E. 14th St., New York

ANIMALS DEVOUR FAMINE'S DEAD ST. PETERSBURG, March 27.—Four hundred plague deaths are occurring daily in the Kiu-kiang district, thirty miles from Peking, according to advices received here today.

Today's messages say the plague is practically stamped out of Russian and Japanese territory, but is still raging in the interior of China, where 35,000 deaths have occurred within the last few weeks.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY Public School 27, 42d street, east of Third avenue: "Growth of Union." Miss Jennie M. Davis.

CO-OPERATIVE NOTES A regular business meeting of Branch 2, Co-operative League, will be held at 1303 Fulton avenue tonight at 8:30 sharp.

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.

BUSINESS MEETINGS MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Branch 1. The enrolled Socialist voters have been invited by mail to attend the meeting of Branch 4 tonight at Turn Hall, 305 West 54th street.

NEW JERSEY. Hoboken. Branch 3 will hold a discussion meeting tonight at 333 Jefferson street. Subject, "Militarism."

NEW YORK. Schenectady. The debate on Socialism last Thursday evening between Rev. George R. Lunn, of Schenectady, and Jay W. Forrest, of Albany, was a great success.

MINUTES CENTRAL COMMITTEE. The Central Committee met at the Labor Lyceum on Saturday, March 25. J. Well was elected chairman.

SCHOOLS. ERON PREP. SCHOOL 185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening.

NATIONAL NOTES In the capitalist papers it will soon become a habit to keep standing as a head for news items the following: "Socialist Candidates Win."

VERMONT. Vermont's membership is now 225, an increase of 50 per cent since December 1.

NEW YORK. Schenectady. The proclamation entitled "Withdraw the Troops," issued by the National Executive Committee, has called forth an immediate and favorable response from all parts of the country.

MASSACHUSETTS. Haverhill. The following was the program of the "Home Day" entertainment held by the Central Socialist Club on Sunday night: Piano solo; song, "My Country," Lillian Wood and Gladys Monahan; solo, "A Greek Girl," Miss Laura Merrill; recitation, "Joy of Hard Work," by Gladys Monahan.

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BIG G FURNITURE WORKS 203 205 E 76th St. EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME. Absolutely Free This \$16.00 Solid Brass Bed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. Louis B. Boudin will lecture this evening at the Knights of Pythias Temple, 432 Hopkinson avenue, Brooklyn.

O. W. Wuerz PIANOS 1516 THIRD AVENUE, near 84th Street (Manhattan), 2929 THIRD AVENUE, near 151st Street (Bronx), 1796 PITKIN AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

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

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. AUDUBON AVE. 180, near 174th st.—3 large rooms, all improvements; \$25.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 6TH AVE. 2107, near 133d st.—5 large rooms, bath, hot water supply; \$18.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brook. 150TH ST., 533 E.—3 large, light rooms; bath; one light; newly decorated; 2 blocks to L and subway; \$18.

SITUATION WANTED. A young man, presser by occupation, but compelled to leave his present job on account of health, is desirous to secure some outdoor work.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members.

The Weekly Pledge Fund

Table listing names and amounts for the Weekly Pledge Fund. Includes Ernst A. Rosenthal, Paterson, N.J. \$2.00; A. D. Atkinson, South Braintree, Mass. \$3.00; C. C. Hlychok, Ware, Mass. \$0.75; Julia Eldred, Ellensburg, Wash. \$2.00; L. H. Murdoch, Holden, Mass. \$1.50; William Finkle, Willamport, Pa. \$4.00; M. J. Alcott, Bridgewater, Mass. \$2.00; J. Fredland, Brooklyn, \$2.00; M. Catok, Brooklyn, \$2.00; Ernest Poole, New York, \$4.00; Paul Gundlach, New York, \$4.00; J. M. Huber, New York, \$20.95; M. Bartholomew, New York, \$4.00; Rene E. Hogue, New York, \$17.00; Samuel W. Eiges, New York, \$1.00; Harriet Forbes, New York, \$1.60; H. M. Johnson, New York, \$1.80; Jessie B. Adams, New York, \$3.00; Wright & Aguilar, Montreal, Canada, \$2.00; D. G. Hawthorne, Brooklyn, \$7.00; Osmong K. Fraenkel, Lawrence, N. J., \$2.00; John Benson, South Orange, N. J., \$1.00; Frederick W. Keasbey, Morristown, N. J., \$4.00; John I. Cohn, New York, \$4.00; Martin Nathan, New York, \$3.00; Herbert L. Stein, New York, \$2.50; W. E. Rice, Hyde Park, Mass. \$0.50; C. W. Erwin, Philadelphia, Pa. \$10.00; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 26, New Haven, Conn., \$15.00.

CALLAHAN, THE HATTER, Nearly 50 Years' Reputation, 160 BOWERY.

MEETING HALLS. Astoria Schuetzen Park Broadway and Broadway av., Astoria, O. R. Largest and most beautiful Park in Oregon.

Labor Lyceum 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations.

Labor Temple 243-247 E. 54th St., New York. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations.

CLINTON HALL 181-183 Clinton Street. We have open for rental from May 1st several large and small meeting rooms.

CLINTON HALL 181-183 Clinton Street. Main Hall and smaller halls for balls, mass meetings, and weddings.

Job Wellnes, Brooklyn, \$1.00; Mr. and Mrs. M. Oppenheimer, New York, \$1.00; Jos. K. Meyer, Brooklyn, \$0.25; Grace E. Davis, Bayonne, N. J., \$2.50; Chas. Reiff, Bayonne, N. J., \$2.50; W. L. Lloyd, Westfield, N. J., \$1.00; J. E. Bassett, Hudson, N. H., \$1.25; Morris Hillquist, New York, \$4.00; Mrs. S. Hemberger, New York, \$0.50; Elias Hemberger, New York, \$1.00; Bertha Hemberger, New York, \$1.50; A. W. Schoch, New York, \$1.00; S. S. Gass, New York, \$2.00; A. A. Heller, New York, \$12.00; Samuel Heller, New York, \$4.00; Jack Heller, New York, \$2.00; Jas. Rosen, New York, \$4.00; Jos. Rifkin, New York, \$2.00; Otto Becker, Union Hill, N. J., \$10.00; G. B. L. Arner, Hanover, N. H., \$2.50; Dr. M. Mielig, New York, \$1.00; W. Black, New York, \$3.00; T. F. Conway, New York, \$2.00; 19th A. D., Branch 1, S. P., Brooklyn, \$4.00; Peter Fireman, Alexandria, Va., \$2.00; Anna Rochester, Englewood, N. J., \$1.50; Harry W. Laidler, Brooklyn, \$8.00; H. Laxer, New York, \$2.00; Beer Drivers and Stablen's Union No. 24, Brooklyn, \$4.00; Max J. Annenber, Brooklyn, \$10.00; M. J. Clarke, New York, \$1.00; Leonard D. Abbott, New York, \$1.00; Celia Robinowitz, New York, \$2.00; Faith Pierce, Chicago, Ill., \$5.00; Henry H. Layburn, New York, \$2.00; B. J. Riley, Brooklyn, \$1.00; William Raoul, Birmingham, Ala., \$4.50; Dr. Rosalie M. Blittstein, Philadelphia, Pa., \$6.00; Local Gloversville, S. P., Gloversville, N. Y., \$5.00; X. F. Kratz, New Haven, Conn., \$15.00; Esther E. Shaw, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., \$4.50; Dr. Geo. M. Price, Brooklyn, \$3.50; Albert Weigle, Brooklyn, \$3.00; Elaine Marnant, New York, \$1.00; Martha Arras, New York, \$0.60; J. Levy, New York, \$1.50; J. Loughrey, New York, \$1.50; U. S. Adams, Keene, N. H., \$1.00; Jos. Liess, Brooklyn, \$1.00; H. Bode, New York, \$4.00; Bertha W. Howe, New York, \$2.00; John V. Storck, Brooklyn, \$2.00; Alex. Berkman, Philadelphia, Pa., \$10.00; Elizabeth Paine, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., \$2.50; Local Dover, S. P., Dover, N. J., \$5.00; Warren Atkinson, New York, \$5.00; Prosper Schottling, New York, \$1.00; Julius Epstein, New York, \$2.00; Mrs. Sara Volovick, New York, \$1.00; Harry T. Smith, New York, \$1.00; Dr. E. Robinson, New York, \$5.00; Dr. E. Kubert, New York, \$1.00; J. A. Behringer, Brooklyn, \$1.00; Wm. Keister, New York, \$5.00; Isaac G. Levin, New York, \$2.00; A. G. MacLean, New York, \$0.40; Sarah Volovick, New York, \$2.00.

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Broox Preparatory School 163 WASHINGTON AVE. Near E. 17th St., Bronx. 80c RUSSIAN-TURKISH BATHS. On 72d St. & Lexington Ave. Open daily 2 p.m. to 11 p.m. except on Sundays. Bathing, 3 c.m.; shower, 2 c.m.; wash, 3 c.m.; 3 p.m.; other days 3 c.m. to 11 p.m. on Sundays.

# The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.  
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## WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The shock of horror that passed through the community at the awful news that one hundred and fifty workers, mostly women and young girls, were burned to death in the Triangle factory fire has of necessity diverted the attention of the public from the decision of the Court of Appeals of this State annulling the recently enacted Workmen's Compensation Law.

The actual murder of one hundred and fifty workers has caused the public to forget, at least temporarily, that the Court of Appeals has, by its decision, virtually said to the capitalists of the State and of the land: You may go on murdering as many working men and women and children as you find necessary in order to extract the last possible dollar of profit out of your respective businesses. We, the judges enthroned in supreme political power, rule that the people cannot, through their chosen legislative representatives, curb your lust for gold and blood.

The grief-stricken families of the working class, suddenly robbed of their beloved mothers and sisters and breadwinners, are in no condition to search for the causes of this holocaust. And even the general public is only too prone to ask for the punishment of those immediately responsible, and to ask for no more than that. If swift and instant punishment were to overtake the criminally negligent public officials, the owner of the building, who failed to provide the necessary means of safety, and the manufacturers, who are among the most notorious oppressors of labor in the garment trade of this city—if these were to suffer prompt retribution for their criminal negligence and insatiable greed, the general public would breathe a sigh of relief and be happy in the thought that "justice was done" and that other catastrophes would be prevented.

Alas, we know that the public is doomed to be disappointed. No justice will be done. Neither the high-placed city officials, nor the house owner, nor the manufacturers will receive the punishment befitting their stupendous crime. The men of wealth and power will be protected by all the tremendous influences that wealth and power can bring to bear upon "justice," as "justice" is administered in this city. The newspapers, now so loud in their demand for "justice," will soon be clamoring about some other sensational occurrence. And the whole horrible tragedy will soon be forgotten by all but the grief-stricken families of the victims.

We have witnessed these newspaper spasms more than once, and we know how soon they pass into oblivion.

But the thinking elements of the working class will not soon forget this ghastly tragedy. They have not forgotten the holocaust of the St. Paul mine, or of the Trinidad mine, or of the Newark fire, or of the New York Central explosion.

The intelligent workers know that more working men, women and children are being killed and maimed in this country than in any other civilized country. They know that the lives of the workers are rated lower in this country than in any other country.

And they also know the cause of this shameful condition. The intelligent workers know that there exists a very close relation between the decision of the Court of Appeals annulling that rudimentary and most inadequate Workmen's Compensation Law and the burning to death of one hundred and fifty workers, mostly women and young girls.

It is, of course, only a matter of accident that the holocaust at the Triangle factory occurred within less than twenty-four hours of the publication of the Court of Appeals decision. But this is one of those accidents that throw a glaring light upon a whole situation. The almost simultaneous occurrence of these two events is a truly frightful symbol of the actual situation of the American working class.

Who are the public officials immediately and indisputably responsible for the Triangle factory fire? The factory inspectors say, Not we. The Building Department officials say, Not we. The Fire Department officials say, Not we. Each department throws the blame upon the others, and all of them combine to throw the blame upon the law, or the lack of law.

Why are more working men, women and children killed and maimed in the United States than in any other civilized country? The legislators avoid the responsibility, throwing the blame upon the courts. And the courts say they are not guilty, so help them God, and throw the blame upon the dead and immutable letter of the Constitution.

This division of authority exists whenever action is demanded in the interests of the working class. But it disappears so soon as action is demanded in the interests of the capitalist class.

A law protecting the lives of working men, women and children meets with almost insuperable obstacles in the various legislatures. But if passed in a mutilated and most inadequate form, it is either annulled by the courts or it remains a dead letter.

But let a great strike menace the profits of the capitalists, and an army is rushed into Chicago. Let "American interests" be disturbed by a popular uprising in a neighboring country, and an army is shipped to the frontier. Let China or Honduras or Turkey be contemplating the making of loans and concessions, or let Germany interfere with the operations of American fertilizer companies, and all the machinery of the State Department is set in motion.

In short, our government is bound hand and foot in so far as the interests of the working class are concerned. But it acts with the speed of lightning whenever the interests of the capitalists are concerned.

But who is to blame in the last resort? Why is it that executives and legislators and judges serve so loyally the interests of the capitalist class and care so little for the lives of the working class?

Alas, it is we ourselves, the men and women of the working class, that are most to blame. It is we ourselves that bear the ultimate responsibility. It is because we tolerate and obey a Court of Appeals that annuls a most inadequate Workmen's Compensation Law, that our brothers and sisters are burned to death in a huge fire trap. It is because we elect executives and legislators and judges, sworn to obey the mandates of the capitalist class, that the property of the capitalists is held sacred, and not the lives of the workers. It is because we tamely submit to every aggression that we are held in contempt. It is because we dare not demand anything of our government that nothing is given us, and even the little that we have—the lives of those dear to us—is taken away from us. It is because we ourselves are devoid of courage and easily corrupted that our leaders are lowly and foul with corruption. It is because we ourselves are swayed by every passing breeze that our leaders become traitors and our masters punish us with rods and scorpions. It is because the working class of this country has no self-consciousness and no self-respect, because it has not yet risen to a comprehension of its great historic destiny, that we rot in material, intellectual and moral misery, and that we are simultaneously visited with such punishments as the Court of Appeals decision and the Triangle factory holocaust.

## ECONOMIC CHANGES IN GERMANY

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

The Vienna Arbeiterzeitung publishes a highly instructive study of the results and figures of the census taken in 1907 in Germany. A large number of statistical tables, prepared by experts, summarizes the economic changes that have taken place since the exhaustive researches of the census work of 1882 and 1895.

No bourgeois economist is likely to study the census figures more eagerly and with more intense concern than we Socialists. These figures speak to us, go to our very hearts. They tell how the masses live and work and how in the course of capitalistic evolution the structure of the social body changes. They tell us how far capitalism has already advanced on its road and how near we have come to our goal, to the conquest of society.

And those tables speak not merely to the Comrades within the German Empire. They also speak to us. For they show the working of economic evolution; they are a signpost to the future.

One group of figures is especially interesting: the group showing in what occupations the German people gains its living. Here we are struck with the fact that the agricultural population is retrograding. In 1882 it still counted 19,200,000; in 1895, — 18,500,000, but in 1907 only 17,700,000 persons. In spite of the tremendous increase of the total population—from 45,200,000 in 1882 to 61,700,000 in 1907—the agricultural population has diminished steadily.

The increase has been totally absorbed by industry, trade and commerce. Those branches sustained in 1882 a total of 20,100,000 heads, in 1895 already a total of 26,200,000, and in 1907 already a total of 34,600,000. The industrial population counts already twice as many units as the agricultural one. From decade to decade the relative proportion changes as against agriculture. In 1882 out of each 1,000 of Germany's total population 405 gained their living in agriculture; in 1895 only 358 out of each thousand; in 1907 only 286. A generation ago the rural population constituted almost half of the German nation; today scarcely more than a quarter belongs to that category. The economic life of Germany is gravitating more and more toward the industrial sphere.

Hand in hand with the industrialization of Germany another revolutionary process is going on: the triumphant onward march of large enterprises. In 1882 there were in Germany 2,175,357 industrial petty enterprises employing from one to five persons, in 1895 still 1,989,572; in 1907 there existed only 1,870,261 such petty enterprises. In spite of the tremendous increase of the industrial population the number of small concerns has diminished steadily.

In an entirely different manner appears the development of medium sized business concerns in which from six to fifty persons are engaged. There were in 1882 such concerns to the number of 85,061, in 1895 they numbered 139,459, while in 1907 a total of 187,174 is shown by the census. During one generation that class of concerns has doubled in number.

But the large concerns have grown much more rapidly, namely, those engaging fifty or more persons in their work. Of such there existed in 1882 only 2,481, in 1895 already 17,941, and in 1907, a total of 29,033.

The number of small concerns has diminished, that of the medium concerns doubled, that of the large concerns triples—thus showing how the large concerns steadily gain at the expense of the smaller ones. The process of capitalistic concentration is here clearly demonstrated.

The distribution of the industrial population among the various classes of industrial concerns has also changed very materially. In 1882 there were engaged, 3,300,000 in small concerns, 1,100,000 in medium sized concerns, 1,500,000 in large concerns. Hence a generation ago the small concerns employed more workers than the medium and large ones combined. In 1895 such was no longer the case by long odds. Then the small concerns counted 3,200,000

workers, the medium ones 1,300,000, the large ones 2,900,000. The large concerns already employed almost as many workers as the small ones. Large and medium concerns combined employed a great many more than half of all the workers. In 1907 the small concerns showed 2,200,000 employed, the medium ones 2,700,000, the large ones 4,300,000 employed workers. Thus the large concerns alone employed almost half of the total working army, the small ones less than one-third.

The small concerns that a generation ago still employed more than one-half of the total working force now employ less than one-third. In the large concerns, in 1882, about one-fourth were employed, in 1907 almost one-half of all the workers.

Concentration is going on at a steady rate. All the alleged remedies of a backward middle-class policy have failed to stop the victorious progress of capitalism.

As a matter of fact, the victory of the large concerns is even more complete than the census figures would show. For hundreds of thousands of small concerns belong really to the domain of the capitalistic large enterprises.

There are the "artisans" who actually are nowadays only the sales agents of factory wares; the "craftsmen" reduced to the category of home workers for capitalistic concerns. Only when we closely scan the statistics will it dawn upon us to what extent the concentration of capital is already dominating our whole economic fabric by means of large enterprises.

The whole status of the various classes of the German nation is being rapidly changed by that evolutionary process. The change is most rapid in trade and industry, of course. The number of independent enterprises in trade and industry has been diminishing steadily. In 1882 there were 2,200,000, in 1895 only 2,100,000, in 1907 only 2,000,000.

On the other hand, the number of salaried officials has been growing rapidly. In 1882 the German industry employed 99,000 of that class, in 1895 already 261,000, in 1907, however, 680,000 such officials. This new so-called middle-class is developing in an amazing degree. Its growth offers a striking contrast when compared with the old middle class composed of independent economic units.

The most important change, though, is expressed in the increase of the number of industrial workers. In 1882 there were 4,100,000 of them, in 1895 already 6,000,000, in 1907 we find 8,800,000. While the number of the independent units in trade and industry has diminished, the number of wage workers has nearly doubled. The wage workers constitute today already 76.34 per cent of the whole industrial population, more than three-fourths of it.

Somewhat less rapid has been the development in other branches of activity. But the number of wage workers has increased there also, in commerce from 46 to 56 per cent, in agriculture from 71 to 74 per cent of the whole number engaged in that class of occupation.

The net result of that evolutionary process shows that more and more the wage working class is becoming the majority of the producing population. Taking all occupations together, the German census of 1907 shows 5,500,000 independents, 1,300,000 salaried officials, and 17,800,000 wage workers. Of each 1,000 of the producers there are 225 independents, 53 salaried officials, and 724 wage workers.

More than seven-tenths of the German nation are wage workers! Thus the dry statistical figures reveal to us the Socialist conception of the evolution of the body public. More and more all the power of economic life becomes concentrated in the hands of capitalists. More and more on the other side the mass of wage workers is growing. The development of capitalist society is progressing toward the historical moment when the working class, having grown to an overwhelming majority, will overturn the rule of the small minority of capitalists and take into their own hands the management of the economic life of the nation.

From the mute and dry figures of the census a paean of triumph rises to herald our inevitable victory. We are the power, ours is the future!

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### AGITATION AMONG WOMEN NEGLECTED.

Editor of The Call:

When I read your editorial in this morning's Call commenting upon the Milwaukee school vote, and the setback given us by the Catholic Church, which marshaled out all its women to the polls, the thought came to my mind: Why did not the Socialists do likewise and marshal their women to the ballot box?

Somehow or other, my feminine mind cannot agree with you that we might consider this setback as an encouragement, rather than a discouragement. A setback is a setback. It ought to, though, serve our Comrades throughout the country as a lesson for future activity. This last move of the Catholic Church should at last prove what many of us claimed so long ago: That they must take up the agitation among, and education of, the proletarian women, or the conservatives will snatch them from us, like the Catholics did in Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee Comrades, too, are apt to make mistakes, and one of their mistakes was the utter listlessness toward the workingwoman and the workingman's wife. From the very day Milwaukee came into the public eye we never heard of any activity among the women—it was always the full-fledged citizen, the male voter, that our Milwaukee Comrades were after. And while they were busy with the men, the Catholic Church, begotten of its age, long experience of getting things done by the women, turned to the latter.

Nor is Milwaukee alone wrong in its attitude toward the women. Our party, as a whole, does not make use of the partial rights granted to women. In twenty-five States in the Union women have school suffrage which is scarcely ever exercised by the women of the working class. Did our party ever make an attempt to stimulate an agitation for the exercise of these rights?

Today it is school suffrage, within a few years the conservatives will make haste to utilize the women's votes as a setback to the ever growing spirit of the workmen.

The Catholic Church and others, in spite of their bigotry, conservatism, and hypocrisy, have already recognized the fact that the sex revolt is taking place day by day before our very eyes, not in the shape of catastrophic events, like the French or American revolution, but by the continuous, steady change in woman's occupation, mode of living and consequent mental development. Their activity in Milwaukee ought to make it clear to us that they are commencing to act accordingly. Their victory in Milwaukee will eventually cause them to give women the suffrage. To my mind it is only a question of a few years when we shall see the spectacle of the workingwoman marshaled out to the polls to fight her brother toilers. This, provided our party does not need a timely warning.

The National Conference had elected a Woman's National Committee for the purpose of carrying on special agitation among women. But said committee is helpless to do anything, unless it meets with co-operation of the State organizations and the party membership at large. The committee's repeated communications for the election of women State correspondents to help facilitate the work of the committee have not as yet been complied with except for a very few States. The Woman's National Committee has issued a number of leaflets addressed especially to women, but our Comrades when ordering literature for systematic distribution never even think it necessary to order these leaflets and send them out along with the other literature. These are only two of the many instances in which the committee failed to meet with co-operation, and if this is to continue the Milwaukee setbacks will be repeated more and more often.

TH. MALKIEL.

New York, March 24, 1911.

### SOCIALISM ALL BUT FORGOTTEN.

Editor of The Call:

The Boston Socialist women deserve high praise for their able and successful management and organization of the suffrage demonstration. Still, with all due respect for the good work done, a suggestion is offered to do still better next year. Not in the spirit of fault-finding, but from deep conviction that such criticism is needed, do I want to point out that during the Boston demonstration the basic viewpoint of Socialism upon the suffrage question was not duly presented and illuminated, though a large and sympathetic crowd was ready eagerly to accept it. My opinion concerns only the meeting at Ford Hall, for I had no chance to enter gatherings at the Statehouse.

We were represented by three splendid and able speakers, but each of their speeches, excepting only the declaration

standing for the good of their country as creditable to him. But that Mayor Gaynor should show such a lack of good breeding as to wish and permit the men might not be taken into the express companies is an insult that one thinks of the words of King Arthur, "Manners are not idle, but the fruit of loyal nature and of a noble soul." As a man speaketh, so is he in his heart."

B. MORDAUNT WILSON.  
New York, March 24, 1911.

### INTENDED FOR MAYOR GAYNOR.

Editor of The Call:

Our classic minded Mayor, Mr. Gaynor, recently recommended that a Socialist who had written him would do well to read a certain passage in the works of Ben Franklin. This is often good advice that can be given in almost endless variety. For instance, it would be well if Mayor Gaynor read and pondered the little thought that occurs in the letter Franklin wrote to Charles de Weissenstein from Passy, on July 1778:

"I now indeed recollect my being informed, long since, when in England, that a certain very great personage, then young, studied much a certain book called 'Arcana Imperii,' I had the curiosity to procure the book and read it. There are some good things in it, but some bad ones; for, if I remember rightly, particular King is applauded for a BELLION AMONG HIS SUBJECTS AT A TIME WHEN THEY HAD NOT THE STRENGTH TO SUPPORT IT, that he might, in subduing them, TAKE AWAY THEIR PRIVILEGES WHICH WERE TROUBLESOE TO HIM; and a question is formally stated and discussed—'Whether a prince who, to appease a revolt, makes promises of indemnity to the rebels, is obliged to fulfill these promises.'"

Something like that seems to have occurred in the express strike. I suggest that this passage be called to the attention of the Mayor, together with the editorial of March 17, the latter marked at the passage which explains the mystery of Thomas Kelly, which seemed to puzzle the Mayor's usually acute brain.

MARTIN L. FLANAGAN.  
New York, March 23, 1911.

### REFLECTIONS ON THE MATTHEWS CASE.

Editor of The Call:

I have read with much interest the letter in the issue of March 17 by M. Braun, of the Cigar Makers' Union.

It is not the question of ousting Comrade Matthews, a negro, from the party because of alleged scabbing that interests me so much as the old question which Comrade Braun raises regarding the interference of the Socialist party in labor union affairs.

I agree thoroughly with Comrade Braun that no scab should be permitted to remain in the party. I believe that a thorough investigation of both sides of the case should be made, and if Comrade Matthews is wrong, he should not be permitted to remain in any working class organization.

The question of special importance which Comrade Braun has raised is a good one, and I believe we should have it thoroughly discussed in the columns of our papers, especially in the dailies, which must depend more and more upon workers outside the party. If our papers are to grow more powerful and more influential,

Who is the scab? That has been one question of prime importance to me. I know I have been one myself many times, and I believe there are thousands of good Socialists who have been scabs more than once in their lives. They have been scabs, because their unions have compelled them to be. In my own organization, the United Mine Workers, I have seen a set of men dig coal, and I have seen this coal sent a few miles away to another section, and used where my fellow workers were out on strike—have dug such coal many times.

Who would say that it was the bosses that beat our organization under the circumstances? It was our own men, the men of our own organization, all paying into the same treasury for our common defense, who caused our defeat. In short, the scab and our scabs and professional strike breakers did not amount to anything in the face of the union scabs. The real scabs are the scabs in a union who produce and supply the markets while their fellow workers are out struggling against the bosses.

I believe Comrade Braun was one of the members of the Central Federated Union delegates who voted unanimously to put their foot down on giving support to the struggling shoe workers in Brooklyn, which dealt such a heavy blow to those miserable paid men, and this, too, should be investigated. Our stand against scabbery should be consistent.

To see Comrade Braun come out to see for a stand on the part of the Socialist party on these questions is to me, a healthy sign. Socialist unionists are certainly awakening to the new tendencies within the movement.

Who will be the next man to organize labor movements? Let us not plainly as has Comrade Braun let us have the matter thrashed out in the columns of The Call, so when the time comes to vote on a subject, which some of us, at least believe will not be very long, we be prepared.

Then, too, it would be a good thing for a change of discussion in our paper, after so much powder and blarney, which alone has not been enough to make a healthy man of us.

LOUIS DUCHESNE.  
New York, March 22, 1911.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE FASTING CURE. By Dr. Mitchell Kennedy. \$1.  
A CONTRIBUTION TO THE SCIENCE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By Karl Marx. Translated from the second German edition by George Stone. Chicago: Charles H. Stone & Co., \$1.  
THE COMMON SENSE OF SOCIALISM. By John Spargo. \$1.  
Charles H. Key & Co., \$1.  
RECENT ACTION RELATIONS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS' LEAGUES AND WORKMEN'S COMPANIES. By Lindsey D. Clark. Bulletin No. 26 of the Bureau of Labor, Washington, D. C.

## MEXICAN CHESTNUTS FOR EUROPEAN CONSUMPTION

By ANDRE TRIDON.

If the Republican party and Taft could learn anything they would have gathered some enlightening information from the speeches President Roque Saenz Pena, of Argentina, delivered in Madrid, Rome and Paris last summer, and from Manuel Ugarte's new book, "The Future of Spanish America," which I reviewed in these columns a few months ago.

The distrust which all South and Central America had felt toward this country since the Cuban aggression has become in the past two years akin to hatred. President Pena stated frankly while in Europe that the South American republics wished to retain their European type of intellectuality and would never forget that they were the daughters of "Madre Espana," of "Mother Spain."

While Pena was being lionized in Europe, President Montt, of Chile, was practically ignored in this country. Thereupon the Presidents of Brazil and Argentina, who were to visit President Taft last fall, canceled their trips. The incident passed unnoticed in this country, but the Latin American press, from Mexico to the Tierra del Fuego, exploited it in a sensational manner.

And now comes Ugarte's book, published in Argentina, the country which is assuming the lead of the anti-Yankee movement in Latin America. Ugarte proposes boldly to freeze out Yankee merchants and Yankee investors and to give the preference in all commercial and financial matters to Europeans.

Latin American journalists never miss an opportunity to display as authoritative utterances the various letters now and then by unknown jingoes who would like to see the Stars and Stripes waving over the whole American continent.

Speeches bearing upon this subject and delivered sometimes fifty years ago are dug out from the musty books in which they slumbered and republished without any mention of their date.

European nations have watched with delight the steady growth of those anti-Yankee feelings and have done their utmost to foster and encourage in Latin America panicky fear of the North American imperialism.

Even John Barrett's Bureau of the American Republics is being suspected by Latin American editors, who follow the example of their European confederates, of covering up dark schemes for the enslavement of the republics to the south of us.

to the situation in Mexico fills with joy all Europeans who have an eye upon the trade of South America. First of all, European capitalists have enormous interests in Mexico and are quite willing to let this country put out a fire which might burn up their house. Secondly, the intervention of the United States in the affairs of a Latin American nation will supply the professional detractors of this country with most valuable material with which to goad all Latin Americans against the blundering Yankee. United States guns may delay for a while the fall of Diaz monarchy.

After the "courtesy" extended to the Taft family and to the Hearst family, the least we could do is to lend a hand to this open-handed neighbor, Porfirio Diaz. And then there is the Monroe Doctrine, almost as sacred as the Constitution.

Either the United States will succeed in protecting European interests in Mexico or they will fail. If they succeed, success will come high; if they fail, the sneer of nations will follow them in the future. Whether they succeed or fail, they will lose in South American trade more millions than American capitalists ever invested in Mexican enterprises.

The step taken by Mr. Taft in regard