

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather. CLOUDY AND WARMER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2303 BEEKMAN.

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RUDOLPH P. MILLER INDICTS HIMSELF

Building Superintendent's Own Testimony Convicts His Bureau of Astonishing Indifference and Incompetency.

TRIES TO SHIFT BLAME ELSEWHERE

Admits Evidence Shows Doors in Asch Building Were Locked, but Declares That Wasn't the Cause of Wholesale Murder of Trapped Workers.

Rudolph P. Miller, superintendent of buildings of the Borough of Manhattan, testified yesterday before Fire Marshal Beers as to what he knows about the causes which resulted in the Triangle Waist Company holocaust on March 25, in which 143 girls, women and men lost their lives. Miller testified upon his own volition. His lack of knowledge as to his own responsibility is a terrible commentary on certain conditions in this town. Although Miller admitted that he was under the impression that doors were locked so that workers could not escape from the fire trap, when he was asked point blank what, in his opinion, caused the wholesale loss of life he replied: "The panic condition of the workers and the placing of machines in the room, which the operators apparently had to jump over." This comes from a man in charge of an office that has technical and legal jurisdiction over the lives of thousands of men and women. "When were you first connected with the Building Department?" asked the Fire Marshal. "I have been with them since 1895, excepting a period of three years, during which time I was a consulting engineer. This was from 1906 to the first of 1910. "Were you there when the plans for the Asch Building were made?" "Yes." "What was that?" "About 1906." "What was your position at that time?" "I was a commissioner, Thomas J. Beers was an examiner." "What did you do?" "I was an examiner." "Did you see the Asch Building?" "I think I did. I am not sure." "Building Never Inspected." "Have you examined this building from that time until the time of the fire?" "I don't believe so." "Can you testify that the building was built within the building code?" "I cannot say." "Under the present code should not the stairs go to the roof?" "No, not necessarily." "Why not?" "There is nothing in the law which provides for stairs to the roof." "What is your personal opinion as to this?" "I think they should go to the roof, the same as the fire escapes." "Who was the building inspector at the last inspection of the Asch Building?" "I am not sure." "Has the building been inspected lately?" "I don't know of any inspection since the structure was built." "How do you construe section 103 of the Building Code, which relates to partitions?" "As to their construction, they should be of fireproof material, if dividing the place into rooms. If they were only dividing up floor space, I should think they could be constructed of combustible material." "In that case should not the upper half be constructed of glass?" "Not necessarily." "You call the partition by the cloak-room on the ninth floor of the burned building office partition?" "Here Mr. Miller exhibited photographs taken after the fire, and said he was unable to tell what kind of partitions they were." "Has your department ever tried to set aside stairs between machinery?" "No, it has been the custom to place the machinery as they please. The Building Department has no supervision over this." "Don't you think, in your own opinion, (Continued on Page 2.)

THE SACRIFICE

By IRWIN TUCKER.



419 IN THE SHOP, 143 OF THEM DIED

Statistics compiled by Assistant District Attorney Bostwick, who, with Assistant District Attorney Rubin, is in charge of the investigation into the criminal aspects of the Triangle fire, show 143 deaths resulting from the massacre. According to these figures there are 153 identified dead and eight unidentified bodies. Seven survivors are confined in hospitals, five of whom are women and two are men. Among the identified dead persons, 115 are women and twenty are men. The unidentified dead are seven men and one woman. A collection of portions of bones and burned flesh is also in possession of the District Attorney's staff. From the evidence gathered by Assistant District Attorneys Bostwick and Rubin it was learned that the entire working force of the Triangle Shirtwaist Company consisted of 318 employees. On the day of the fire 419 of this number were in the factory. The average age of the employees was 19 years.

REPORT OF WAIST MAKERS' RELIEF FUND

Table listing contributions to the Relief Committee of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union. Includes names like Employees of Hanson & Son, Mary Cally and Yetta Striker, etc., with amounts.

Like sheep in the shambles that bleed, Like rubbish that roars in the draft, We are slain on the altar of Greed, And burned to the image of Graft.

By wreck, and explosion, and fire, By swindling, and thieving, and traps, We are robbed that a stock may go higher; We die, lest a dividend lapse. A wark, and a jest, and a fee, And the State's whole duty is met; "INSPECTED: O. K."—safe are we; What more could we ask than: we get? Then we scream for an agonized hour In the smoke and the steam and the flame, So the State drops a tear and a flower: God willed it—why, who was to blame?

SEVEN LEFT UNKNOWN

Shortly before noon yesterday the body of another Asch Building victim was identified at the Morgue. The body was that of Besse Dugbesky, 25 years old, an operator, who lived at 25 Jackson street. She was identified by her brother Jacob, of the same address, through some dental work which recently had been done. Last week The Call told how he had been looking for her, but could find no clue among the charred remains showed to him. The left seven unidentified bodies at the morgue.

BURY VICTIMS AS WORKERS MARCH

Labor won't be allowed to help bury its dead today. Giving as an excuse that he feared the presence of the hearse containing the unknown dead would have a tendency to cause riotous demonstrations, Commissioner of Charities Michael J. Drummond yesterday said that he would have the bodies buried under his direction in a city owned plot in Greenwood Cemetery. Monsignor William J. White, a Catholic; Rev. Dr. William Morrison, Episcopal; and Rabbi J. L. Magnes, Jewish, will officiate at the cemetery; the services to be held this afternoon at the same hour as the public demonstration is taking place.

FACTORY BUILDING CODE UNTOUCHED

Borough President McAneny and the Board of Aldermen are busy fumbling the Building Code. It is hoped that the public will mistake this fumbling for an honest revision designed to prevent such disasters as cost the lives of 143 persons in the Triangle fire. No far, the city officials have taken advantage of public excitement to ease up on the owners of theaters in such ways as allowing them to erect superstructures above auditoriums and doing away with exit spaces in the rear of the stages, as required by the present code. About three weeks will now be devoted to making changes in the requirements for factory buildings. As yet not a single change has been made in the code relating to factory buildings. Just why our honest city officials should think it necessary to "regulate" first regarding houses of amusement following a great fire which killed factory workers, only they are competent to explain.

RELIEF FUND TO CLOSE SATURDAY

At a meeting of the Joint Relief Committee, held Tuesday afternoon, it was decided the fund close on April 8, and that all money be collected and turned in before that date. Miss Dutcher reported to the committee four cases of cases to be considered: First, where families were deprived of all support; second, where dependent families are in Europe; third, where partial support of families had been lost; fourth, where people were injured and have to be helped until they are well. It was decided that money be distributed in sums of \$100 or \$150 in cases, after thorough investigation. Miss Dutcher, having in charge the work of investigation of cases, reported at length and also stated that close to \$1,500 had been distributed. The Joint Relief Committee decided to meet again on Thursday to vote upon the various cases and to hear reports of results of conferences to be held with the Red Cross Emergency Fund.

FOR COMPLETE DETAILS AS TO THE FORMATION OF TODAY'S FUNERAL PROCESSION, WITH PLACES AND SECTIONS NAMED, ALL ORGANIZATIONS MAY FIND THE INFORMATION WANTED ON PAGE 2 OF THIS ISSUE.

300,000 WILL DROP THEIR WORK TODAY TO HONOR 143 VICTIMS

Toilers of Greater City to Gather in Marching Hosts to Form Greatest Labor Demonstration Ever Seen Hereabouts.

UNORGANIZED AND ORGANIZED ALIKE

For One Day Working Class Will Cease to Pile Up Profits While They Walk in Silence Behind the Charred Bodies of Brothers and Sisters.

It will be a general strike today. Three hundred thousand of them will be out. Toilers of all races and denominations, of all lands and all tongues, organized and unorganized, will today pay their last tribute to the 143 victims of the Triangle fire by laying down their work, and joining the procession and demonstration organized by the Labor Conference, consisting of representatives of the Central Federated Union, the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, the Women's Trade Union League, and the United Hebrew Trades. "Rain or shine, stay away from your shop." These words were passed on from mouth to mouth yesterday, from shop to shop, from tenement to tenement, by thousands of workers, who toll in shops that are fire traps, and from whom industry may any day collect a toll as ghastly as has been collected from the toilers in the Triangle shop. The procession will be not only a tribute to the dead. It will be a call to the living to unite for the abolition of a system which puts property above human life. It will be a protest against the organized murder of the capitalist system, for which present day society, with its capitalist class justice, affords no redress. It will be a warning to the masses that the working class is gathering its forces to demand redress for the slaughter of its children, women and men in shops and factories, in mills and mines. Working men and women! Slaves of the sweatshop! Child slaves of our shops and factories! Lay down your tools. Stop your machines. Let every shop be deserted. Join the demonstration. Make it both a funeral march and a war cry! This was the message that was carried to the homes of the toiling masses where the 147 victims of the Triangle fire were recruited, where their charred bodies were brought after their remains were yielded up by the death trap of Washington place. Silence, the silence that speaks louder than words—this will prevail in the procession today. And in this silent demonstration will join, not alone the toilers of the shop, but the small business men of

SPECIAL NOTICES

TO SOCIALISTS. To the members of Local New York Socialist party, and all those who sympathize with the Socialist movement: The members of Local New York and all Socialists are hereby asked to take part in the funeral procession in honor of the victims of the Triangle Waist factory fire. Comrades, these men and women were of our class, flesh of our flesh, blood of our blood, and the Socialist party, as the political organization of the working class, should be represented in large numbers in this procession. Let every Socialist make it a duty to the cause to be in line this afternoon. All Socialists and party members will assemble in 19th street, in front of the Rand School, between 12 and 1 o'clock today. Comrades who are willing to help distribute literature during the parade should report to Miss Caroline Dexter, at the Rand School. J. GERBER, Organizer. The members of the Socialist party of Kings County are hereby requested to attend the funeral parade of the Triangle fire victims today. The marchers will form a line on East 19th street, near the Rand School, at 1 p.m., whence they will proceed to join in the general parade. By order of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Socialist party, ED LINDGREN, Organizer. TO CENTRAL UNIONS. You are hereby urgently requested to, if possible, assemble today, at 1 p.m. sharp, at the Women's Trade Union League headquarters, 45 East 22d street, New York City, and join the funeral procession arranged as a tribute to the union victims of the recent Asch Building fire. It is requested that you wear a mourning band on your coat sleeve. ERNEST BORN, Corresponding Secretary. TO BRD. OF MACHINISTS. Members of the Brotherhood of Machinists who desire to participate in today's parade are requested to assemble on 19th street, east of Third avenue, at 12:30 p.m. R. L. LACEY, Secretary. TO JEWELRY WORKERS. All jewelry workers are requested to stop work at noon today and assemble at 79-81 Fourth street, near Grand, by 12:30 o'clock, for the purpose of taking part in the funeral procession of the Triangle fire victims. BY ORDER OF JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARD, Independent Jewelry Workers' Union. TO MILLINERY WORKERS. The Millinery Workers' Union hereby calls upon its members to assemble at the parade of the Triangle Waist Company fire victims today. You are urged to do your duty and not work on Wednesday, April 5. The Millinery Workers' Union will form a line at 415 Grand street, where they will meet before the parade. SOPHIE ROSENTHAL, BERNIE GOLDMAN, MOLLIE ROSENBERG, ROSE FRIEDMAN, SARAH BRUMAN, Committee. TO YOUNG SOCIALISTS. All the members and friends of the Young People's Socialist Fellowship will assemble at 19th street, east of Fourth avenue, today, at 1 p.m. Young Socialists desiring to participate in today's parade are requested to assemble at 19th street, east of Fourth avenue, at 1 p.m. NATHANIEL M. KINNON, Organizer. TO WRAPPERS AND BINDER MAKERS. No wrapper and binder makers shall work today. All workers in the trade in New York, Brooklyn, and Queens will assemble at 19th street, east of Fourth avenue, at 1 p.m. Grand street, where they will meet to join the funeral procession in honor of the victims of the Triangle fire. WRAPPERS AND BINDER MAKERS' UNION.

DO YOU WORK IN A FIRE TRAP?

Form for reporting fire traps. Includes fields for Name of your factory, Number and street of your factory, What is your trade?, How many floors in your building?, On which floor do you work?, How many people in your room?, How many windows in your room?, Are windows barred or nailed down?, Are doors locked during working hours?, Do doors open in or out?, How many fire escapes are there?, Are they in rear or front?, How many staircases?, Are they in rear or front?, Are staircases wood, iron or stone?, Is the way to fire escapes clear or obstructed?, Are halls dark or lighted?, State anything else you wish to say about bad conditions in your factory, insanitary or dangerous, which you have not mentioned here.

THE CALL PLEDGE FUND MUST BE RENEWED

THREE MORE SOCIALIST MAYORS! IN THREE BIG TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES... PEOPLE HAVE PUT SOCIALISTS IN THE MAYOR'S CHAIR SINCE THE FIRST OF THESE APPEALS WAS WRITTEN LAST SATURDAY.

On that very day the well-to-do university city of Berkeley, Cal. won a sweeping victory over the "reform" ticket which Theodore Roosevelt had endorsed.

On Monday of this week Butte, Mont., a typical American town of extreme poverty and flaunting wealth, of miners' shacks on bare brown hills and "lobster cafes" which never close, elected a Socialist Mayor, a Socialist Police Magistrate and five of the nine City Councilmen.

On the same day the town of Flint, Mich., with nearly ten thousand inhabitants, elected a Socialist Mayor, several Aldermen and minor officials.

From top to bottom the old craft of financial freebooting is being raked by Socialist shot.

Just a little more "grape," Comrades, and the old tub will go downward to oblivion.

The New York Call is the big gun of the American Socialist battery.

The Call needs money. It needs a pledge fund of \$450 a week for another year and relies on the American Socialist movement to provide it.

How long will it have to wait for that sum to be pledged? How long will this paper whose space is invaluable to the working class of America have to devote its space to an appeal for funds?

The Call simply must have this money. It must have \$300 a week to meet a weekly deficit of that amount. It must have an extra \$150 a week to pay off some old debts which are pressing for payment and hampering the paper at every turn.

With this weekly deficit and the pressing debts cared for by the Call will be free to face the enemy unafraid.

This is a critical hour in America. All summer long a few Socialist Congressmen will be holding aloft the torch of mankind among the hosts of Capital's minions at Washington.

Socialists want to know what goes on at Washington, they want to know what goes on among the toilers of New York City, among the miners of Pennsylvania, what the solitary Socialist fighters in the little towns are doing.

The New York Call is the one journal in America qualified to impart this information. The workers need The Call and The Call needs \$450 a week.

This is a serious hour. The Call must have the money. All contributors will receive for their money 4 per cent bonus of the W. C. P. A. or subscription cards to the full amount of the sums given.

Those able to do so may distribute these cards free among persons who do not now know The Call. Others may sell these cards and thus reimburse themselves.

THE CALL IS WAITING FOR YOUR RESPONSES. IT NEEDS THE MONEY NOW. IT MUST HAVE THE MONEY IF YOU WANT THE CALL.

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT Of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association.

THE NEW PLEDGE FUND. Amount subscribed \$..... Date..... Indorsing the purpose outlined in your circular, the undersigned hereby agrees to contribute \$..... per week for a period of one year. It is a condition of this subscription that no payment is to be made until notification is given that the amount of \$450 has been pledged.

The undersigned further agrees to bring or send this amount when due to the office of The Call.

Signature..... Address..... This blank should be forwarded to THE NEW YORK CALL, Pledge Fund Committee, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

SOCIALIST MAYOR IN WARREN'S TOWN STILL AGITATED ABOUT "CRIME WAVE"

By FRED D. WARREN. (Special to The Call.) GIRARD, Kan., April 4.—H. F. Houghton, Socialist, was elected Mayor of Girard today by a plurality of 75.

Nothing was heard up till a late hour last night from Wichita, Pittsburg, and Iola, Kansas towns in which the Socialists were putting up a hot fight.

VERDICT IS AGAINST SHOE WORKERS OF AM.

BOSTON, April 4.—Judge Pierce, of the Superior Court, this afternoon gave a verdict of \$300 to Donald Mucklihan, a Lynn laborer, in his suit against the United Shoe Workers of America, and Lynn Laster, Union No. 1, for preventing him from obtaining employment.

He alleged that because he was a member of Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, a rival organization to the United Shoe Workers of America, he had several times lost his position.

Judge Pierce also issued an injunction restraining the defendants from calling strikes at any shops where the plaintiff might obtain employment.

BIG BLAZE IN MASS. KILLS TWO WORKERS

FITCHBURG, Mass., April 4.—During a fire on the two upper floors of the Cushing Building, a five-story brick structure, late this afternoon, a heavy hot air explosion blew the roof off, and the shower of debris, which was hung into the street, killed Lieut. Charles Grinnell, of the Fire Department, and George Dow, foreman of a train elevator, so badly that he died tonight.

The Fitchburg Daily News occupied the two lower floors and the water put the plant out of business.

FORMATION OF LINES FOR FEDERAL MARCH OF THE TOILING HOSTS TODAY

The downtown section of the parade will form in Rutgers Square, march from Rutgers Square, by way of East Broadway, to Clinton street; Clinton street past the headquarters of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, No. 25, to Broome street; Broome street to MacDougal street; through Washington Square under Deyey Arch to Fifth avenue; north on Fifth avenue to 25th street; east on 25th street to Madison avenue; south on Madison avenue to Madison Square, where the parade will disband.

The uptown section will form on 22d street, near the Women's Trade Union League. They will march to Fourth avenue, and cross 17th street to Union Square, down to University place, to Washington Square, where they will join the downtown section of the parade.

Places of Gathering. Thomas J. Curtis, of the Central Federated Union, will be grand marshal, assisted by Julius Gerber, organizer of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, No. 25, of New York; John W. Roberts, president of the Bonnaz Embroidery Workers, and Arturo Carol, organizer of the Women's Trade Union League.

The uptown section of the procession will be composed of trade unions, Socialist party branches, the Women's Trade Union League, and other organizations that have headquarters above 4th street. The carpenters are expected to turn out in full force, as the District Council of the Carpenters' Union will accept to pay tribute to the victims of the Triangle holocaust.

The Rockmen's Union has decided to stay away from work today, and they will take part in the procession. The six local Excavators' Union are also expected to join.

The Labor Conference requests all labor and other progressive organizations desiring to join the uptown section to report at the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union League, 45 East 22d street, this morning, where they will be assigned to a place by Grand Marshal Curtis. They also appeal to all citizens who desire to pay their last tribute to the victims to fall in line of the procession at any place convenient for them.

The most impressive part of the uptown section of the procession is expected to be the division of mothers who are compelled by poverty to send their children to work to help support the family.

The Women's Trade Union League and allied bodies will form a line on 22d street, west of Fourth avenue. They request all working girls to join them.

The organizations comprising the uptown section will congregate on the following corners: At 22d street, west of Fourth avenue, Central Federated Union, Bronx Labor Council, Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, Women's Trade Union League, and allied bodies.

At 21st street, east of Fourth avenue, Harlem Barbers' Protective Association, United Hat Trimmers, Bonnaz Embroidery Workers, Joint Board of Waiters and Bartenders.

At 21st street, west of Fourth avenue, Neckwear Cutters, Local 693; Locals 4, 5, and 9, the Amalgamated Association of Clothing Cutters.

At 20th street, east of Fourth avenue, Allied Printing Trades, Typographical Union No. 6 (Six Six), and Typographical No. 2.

Eleven locals of cloth hat and cap makers, and Bakers' Unions Nos. 1 and 164, will gather on 20th street, west of Fourth avenue.

The Socialist Party Executive Committee of Local New York, Branches 2, 5, 6, 7, Local Kings County of the Socialist party, International Hodcarriers' Union, Rockmen's Union Local 5, and the Young People's Socialist Federation will gather on 19th street, east of Fourth avenue.

The following will gather on 19th street, west of Fourth avenue: Brotherhood of Machinists, Almalgamated Wood Workers, German Painters' Union, Local 92, Stuyvesant Political Club, and allied bodies.

Survivors at the Head. The downtown section of the parade, headed by the Triangle shop's survivors, which will be composed of organizations affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades, Socialists and other organizations, will be divided into six divisions.

S. Witaschkin, organizer of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, will form grand marshal, and S. Leibowitz and A. Miller will be his assistants. Louis Schaffer will be the march director.

The first division, of which S. Witaschkin is marshal, will form on East Broadway, between Rutgers streets, facing East Broadway.

The rescued workers of the Triangle fire and flags of the Forward Association, United Hebrew Trades and the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union will accept to pay tribute to the victims of the Triangle holocaust.

Next will follow the Forward Association, Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, White Goods Workers, Wrapper and Kimono Workers, Typographical Union No. 2, East Side Branch of the Socialist party, Children's Dress Makers and the Petticoat Workers' unions.

The second division, of which S. Epstein is marshal, and A. Avrutov is assistant, will form on Henry street, between Rutgers and Clinton streets.

It will be composed of the following organizations: Joint Board of Cloak Makers, Cloak Operators, No. 1; Tailors and Finishers, No. 9; Skirt Makers, No. 22; Pressers, No. 23; Ladies' Garment Cutters, No. 19; Buttonhole Makers, No. 64; Ladies' Tailors, No. 88; Raincoat Makers, No. 20, and Reeler Makers No. 17.

The third division, of which S. Bulsch is chairman, and H. Davis is assistant, will form on East Broadway, between Scammel and Clinton streets and will be composed of the following unions: Mineral Water Workers, Paper Cigarette Workers, Progressive Bell Cigarette Workers, Neckwear Makers, Bakers' Unions, Locals 104, 205, 149, and 163; Butchers, Paper Box Makers, Chorists, Bill Posters and Ushers, Theatrical Musical Club, Variety Actors, Variety Musical Club, Theatrical Tailors and Dressers' Union. Next will follow the executive, control, and all standing committees of the Workmen's Circle and also individual branches of the Circle.

The fourth division, of which J. Goldsch is chairman, and H. Gibbs is assistant, will form on Hester street, between Orchard and Canal and down to East Broadway, where they will join the second division. It will be composed of the following unions: Brotherhood of Tailors, Operators, Basters, Finishers and Pressers; Local Custom Tailors, all branches; Vest Makers, of New York and Brooklyn; Pants Makers, of New York

SUCKER LIST OF A WALL STREET HOUSE

Motley & Co. Had File of 200,000 When Inspectors Made Visit.

Postoffice inspectors Booth, Kincaid and Reddy paid a little visit to the offices of William George Motley & Co., on the fourteenth floor of 22 Broadway yesterday while a dozen clerks there were opening the morning mail.

Just as they stepped off the elevator, Motley stepped into a car going down, but Inspector Kincaid got aboard too, and together they shot down to the ground floor.

At the bottom, Kincaid requested Motley to ascend again.

"I beg your pardon, sir, but you must be an inspector," said Motley, a naturalized Englishman, with a King George beard. When Kincaid admitted his identity, Motley said, according to Kincaid: "I know, old chap, but this has all been fixed up."

Kincaid couldn't find out with whom Motley had fixed it up, and made Motley go back to his offices on the fourteenth floor. In the offices were gold and silver ore to the amount of several hundred pounds, half a wagon load of bricks—not gold ones—to be used in a new stock selling scheme, tons of literature of the most elaborate kind and a sucker list.

The sucker list, the postoffice inspectors said, was the most wonderful that they had ever seen. The names were kept in metal cases covering an entire wall and were estimated to number 200,000.

As a part of this outfit there was a machine called an "autograph," in which you stick in names from the sucker list, 300 at a time, and get them printed one by one on your latest "touch" letter.

After looking over the contents of the three rooms from which Motley has been distributing stocks for the last ten years the Postoffice men packed the literature into a wagon and took it to the postoffice along with Motley. They left the samples of ore and the bricks with the typewriter girls. The ore hadn't been put through the smelter.

Motley will be held pending further investigation.

POLICEMAN SHOT IN LABOR TROUBLE

CHICAGO, April 4.—Officer John J. McGuire, of the Central police station, was shot and injured, perhaps fatally, just after leaving Posthast's saloon at the corner of Market and Madison streets yesterday afternoon, following a labor disturbance.

In all fifty shots were fired. Two men who ran from the saloon as the officer fell to the sidewalk were arrested.

They gave their names as D. J. Sullivan, 32 years old, piano polisher, and Joseph Nolan, 30 years old.

The shooting of Officer McGuire followed an afternoon of disorder around the new Hearst Building, in course of erection at the northeast corner of Market and Madison streets.

For a long time there has been a jurisdictional fight between the International Association of Steamfitters and the United Plumbers of America.

No plumbing or steamfitting has yet been installed in the new Hearst structure and the dispute has been made this afternoon in anticipation of the starting of this work.

SYRACUSE BREWERY STRIKE NEAR AN END

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 4.—The 200 striking brewers and drivers, and the members of the Brewers' Exchange are lying on their arms today in anticipation of a settlement.

Conferences have been held and the brewers have conceded the increase in wages, but they are fighting now on the arbitration clause of the union's agreement, which says that the fifth member of an Arbitration Committee shall be a union man.

The brewers want a disinterested fifth man and they are likely to carry their point.

The Waddell & Mahon Corporation, at 327 Church street, New York, is advertising for scab brewery workers to go to Syracuse.

RATIFY JAPANESE AMERICAN TREATY

TOKIO, April 4.—The exchange of ratification of the treaty between the United States and Japan, which has been approved by the United States Senate and the Japanese Diet, took place at the imperial palace this afternoon.

The Emperor and Mr. O'Brien, the American Ambassador, took luncheon at the palace at 3 o'clock, after which the exchange took place.

The Emperor expressed great personal satisfaction at the conclusion of the treaty and sent a message to President Taft congratulating him on the part he had taken in the happy result.

FINLEY MAY HEAD PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

The selection of Gen. Woodrow Wilson's successor at the head of Princeton University has sifted down to two men, President John H. Finley, of Yale College, and Prof. John Grier Hibben, of Princeton, according to information. One of these two men will be selected today by the special committee appointed to make nominations at a meeting in Princeton on 6th inst. This committee has been at work and a process of elimination reached a point where a list of over 100 names have been narrowed down to two.

ROCKARDS CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS. 400 SIXTH AVE., COR. 26TH ST. SPRING SUITS AND TOP COATS. \$25.00 TO \$55.00. Ready to Wear.

THE GREAT EAST SIDE, THE FATHERS AND MOTHERS WHO, THOUGH THEMSELVES OUT OF DANGER OF THE FIRE TRAP FACTORY, ARE COMPELLED TO SEND THEIR CHILDREN THERE.

The Brooklyn Grocers' Association, an organization of small business, asking out so scant an existence from their little stores and shops that they are compelled to send their children to work in the "fireproof" traps of Fifth avenue and Broadway, requested the Labor Conference for permission yesterday to join the toiling masses in their silent protest demonstration.

The small storekeepers whose numbers run into thousands, will have their stores closed during the procession.

Thousands of peddlers, who can ill-afford to lose a day in their desperate battle for existence, will not move a pushcart today.

Every printer of the East Side will obey orders of Typographical Union, Local 83, and will take part in the procession.

The bakers will not sweat for twenty-four hours.

All will cease to produce the goods of life for the masters for the time being.

Unorganized Will Be There. Thousands upon thousands of unorganized workers will join the procession, and will form Division 6 of the great army of marching toilers.

The cloak makers will be by far the strongest body numerically of any labor organization in the procession. Fully 50,000 of them are expected to take part.

The funeral of the eight unidentified bodies and the few bones which are believed to be all the remains that were left of a body in the fire, will be buried in the afternoon today by the city on a plot which it owns in the Evergreen Cemetery. The funeral of the unclaimed will have no connection with the procession, as the city authorities refused to let the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union have the bodies of the eight fire victims for burial at the expense of the union.

But the tribute to the eight unidentified bodies and to the few charred bones of the ninth body will be paid by union men and women, by the workers of this great city.

A hearse drawn by six white horses, all draped in black, will be filled with wreaths and flowers in honor to the martyrs of capitalist industry.

Guards of the Hearse. Behid this hearse will walk those of the employes of the Triangle shop who saved themselves from the blaze of the eighth, ninth and tenth floors. They will be dressed in black.

All day yesterday wreaths and flowers were received at the headquarters of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union at 151 Clinton street from various labor organizations and friends of the fire victims.

East Side widows and mothers, who must send their children to factories as soon as they reach the legal age limit will march in the procession. They will form a separate division in the uptown section of the procession.

The East Side will have its heart in today's demonstration was evidenced yesterday when, despite the rain, many of the East Side buildings of a "public character" were being draped in black.

All the Yiddish newspapers which generally come out about noon will appear in the morning today.

ANOTHER MAIL CLERK IS DROPPED

BOSTON, April 4.—Under orders of Postmaster General Hitchcock the local postoffice authorities have today dropped Charles H. Quackenbush, a railway mail clerk, living in Stamford, Conn., and a candidate for president of the First Division of the Railway Mail Association, from the government rolls.

The retirement of Quackenbush will not prevent his continuing a candidate against A. C. Wilson. He was appointed in 1898 and has served between this city and New York.

Railway mail clerks in this city were considerably surprised today at the dropping of Quackenbush, and some of them ascribe it to Hitchcock's sag policy.

MILLIONAIRE NEGRO DIES IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—After a long illness John Trower, reputed the wealthiest negro in the United States, died today in Germantown, aged 61.

Trower, whose fortune is estimated at \$1,500,000, was prominent in church work and founded a Baptist seminary in Downingtown.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS AND FURNISHINGS. Linder & Berger. 1084 Fulton St., near Ralph Ave., Brooklyn. We Give Good Trading Stamps.

WILLIAM LEEBAW. Shoes of Style and Quality. Reliable Repairing by Electric Machinery. 297 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

MAYER'S BIRDSEW BURY DRY GOODS STORE. 53 West Broadway, New York. We give and redeem Buy's Stamps.

UP TO DATE CLOTHING. B. PFEFFERKORN. 247 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

Haslach Shoes UNION MADE. 341 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn.

Martin Derr MEN'S FURNISHINGS. 66-68 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

C. GRAU. High-class Delicatessen and Groceries. 1610 FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN.

AMONSON BROS. & FIERST DRY AND DRESS GOODS. We Advertise No Special Bargains and Offer No Salt, but Guarantee Satisfaction. 41-43 BELMONT AVENUE.

HEADE SHOE CO. UNION MADE. 100-102 W. 14th St., New York City.

H. Dilworthal. HATS, SUITS AND GREAT BARGAINS. 100-102 W. 14th St., New York City.

THE REPATRIATION MOVEMENT. 1,000 New England French Canadians Leave for Western Canada. OTTAWA, Ontario, April 4.—The work of French Canadians for the "repatriation" of their compatriots living in the New England states got a big boost today when one thousand French Canadians from those states left Montreal on two special trains bound for the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, where they are going to settle on homesteads.

They were in charge of Nathaniel Gagne, a French Canadian priest, who has been active in the movement throughout the New England states for many months and who says that about four thousand more French Canadians from the mill towns of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island will follow today's repatriates in a few weeks.

The "repatriation" movement has the sanction of the Catholic church in Canada and the work is being supported early by the Immigration Department of the Canadian Government and partly by private individuals.

Where to Buy Your Books Cheap. The Book Department of The New York Call is greatly enlarged. Like any other Call department, it has undergone a great change. The stock was given away as presents and more up-to-date stock of new Socialism was put in. It is to make the Book Department of The Call the clearing house for all members and Socialist organizations of the East.

Special Discount to all Party Leagues and Branches. We enable Socialist organizations to receive revenue from the sale of very low priced to individual readers and sympathizers.

Write or call of our new BOOK DEPARTMENT. THE NEW YORK CALL. 409 Pearl Street, New York.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The American Red Cross Society contributed an additional amount of \$5,000 today to the relief of the famine sufferers in China.

GLENN'S Sulphur Soap. For the Skin. Cleans the complexion, whitens the hands and is a time-saving remedy for skin diseases.

BLINDED BY ELECTRIC FLASH. Thomas Harrigan, of 128 East 113th street, signal operator of the Brooklyn tunnel of the subway, was badly burned yesterday at the Willow place powerhouses of the Interborough system by a flash from the overhead caused by a short circuit. At the Long Island College Hospital it was said he might lose his eyesight.

LOWESTOFF, England, April 4.—A Dutch bark, turned turtle off this port in the North Sea during a storm today and all on board perished. Shortly before dawn coast guards who were hurrying to rescue the crew could make out eight men clinging to the rigging of the doomed ship. They went down.

PEERLESS PAIR PRAISED. WASHINGTON, April 4.—Governor Harmon, of Ohio, and William Jennings Bryan met on the floor of the House just before the session opened. It was a defining demonstration of applause and cheering. Both men were ostensibly brought to Washington by professional engagements.

DUTCH BARK SINKS IN STORM, ALL DROWNED. Lowestoff, England, April 4.—A Dutch bark, turned turtle off this port in the North Sea during a storm today and all on board perished. Shortly before dawn coast guards who were hurrying to rescue the crew could make out eight men clinging to the rigging of the doomed ship. They went down.

GLENN'S Sulphur Soap. For the Skin. Cleans the complexion, whitens the hands and is a time-saving remedy for skin diseases.

TO THE LADIES!

The great parade of Easter Gowns comes on April 16 this year. Between now and then every lady will be getting ready for The Day. Buying Corsets is the first step in getting ready, and buying at

J. GOLDBERG, No. 9 Avenue A

is the best place. Our specialties are High Grade Corsets to Order. We also carry a Very Large Variety of Styles in

THE BON TON CORSETS

Catalogues on Request.

RUDOLPH P. MILLER INDICTS HIMSELF

(Continued From Page 1.)

Employers should be compelled to file plans of office partitions or inside arrangements. "I don't think so. The Building Department looks out for the structural construction and not partitions." Assuming the Asch Building was left building when passed in 1900, and that several of the floors were transformed into a manufacturing plant, whom do you think should be indicted? "I don't know."

"You have charge of the elevators?" "Yes."

"When were the Asch Building elevators inspected?" "I am not sure."

"Who should do this?" "An elevator inspector."

"What one?" "I don't recall his name."

"If they were inspected, some man in your bureau would do it?" "Yes."

"Do they also report other violations of the building code?" "I have personally never known of any."

Miller asked Miller to tell how his investigation happened to be held. He said he believed he might be of aid to the fire marshal in his investigation, and for that reason had requested a permit.

The marshal then asked the witness' opinion about inspecting buildings after completion. Miller suggested that the Fire Department or the State Safety inspectors might look after them.

Provision should be made for a certificate of occupancy after a building is completed, said Miller; "these certificates can be minimized only by placing a share of the blame on tenants who occupy the buildings. We have found the most serious instances where cases of shelling have been built in front of doors. There ought to be an inspection made of this habit, but the law does not provide it for the Building Department."

"What was the loss of life due to, in your opinion?" "The panicky condition of the workers and the placing of machines in the room, which the operators apparently had to jump over."

"What is your view of the fact that there was apparently only thirty inches between the machines and the partition on the ninth floor?" "That condition ought not to have been allowed."

"Could this have been avoided?" "Yes, it might have been, but there were many chances made between inspections."

The department has held investigations in the fire, I believe?" "What did they testify in regard to the doors?"

Several testified that the doors on the eighth, ninth, and tenth floors were locked.

Miss Girls' Testimony. At this point, Miller produced testimony taken by the Building Department, of which read as follows:

"Washington place doors were locked and the Green street door was open. After the door was opened, a lot of girls got out. When I went to the door, and it was locked, about half of the girls were there. Some went to the windows, and some to the door, and I don't know what happened to them."

This testimony was taken by the Building Department, and was signed with the following names: Jessie Nicolosi and Tom Passanino.

Madman Corruption. At the time the Asch Building was completed, he said, it complied in every respect with the law. His department, he said, was not in the habit of inspecting completed buildings unless complaints were received regarding them, or there were plans for altering the structural construction.

"Was there ever been a time when politicians have come to you in regard to elevators?" "Yes, they replied the superintendent."

"What did they want?" "Well, they generally wanted small matters overlooked."

"Who were the politicians?" "They were from both parties, but I don't recall their names."

Miller added that his inspectors were sometimes approached by contractors who wished them to overlook the necessity for fire escapes and other appliances.

"In his report on the fire, it is understood that Reers among the many recommendations he will send to Commissioner Waldo, will suggest that there be taken to fine or imprison operators who insist on smoking in crowded factories."

Lau's Shoes. 107 Avenue A, bet. 82d and 83d Streets.

The Bardin Hat. 107 Ave., cor. 106th St., Harlem.

Cleaning and Dyeing. Gusenburger. 107 Ave., cor. 106th St., Harlem.

Travis. 107 Ave., cor. 106th St., Harlem.

Siegelman. 107 Ave., cor. 106th St., Harlem.

TWO WORKERS HURT BY WALL CAVE-IN

A bricklayer was injured, probably fatally, and a laborer badly hurt when the retaining wall of the excavation for the tenement to be erected at the northeast corner of Division and Forsyth streets gave way a little after 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Six bricklayers were working on the wall, which was along the rear of the backyards of tenements on Division street. As the wall caved in, dirt in the yards came down. The bricklayer and the laborer were caught.

Patrolman McCullen, jumped down into the excavation and directed the rescue work. Only one of the imprisoned men was visible. They dug the brick and dirt from around him and he was lifted up, not much hurt. Getting the other man out was harder, and when he was finally freed Dr. Arlick, who came with an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital, found him in pretty bad shape.

The injured bricklayer's name was given as Mos Fischer, 24 years old, 2 East 108th street. Dr. Arlick found his left leg fractured, his face and hands cut, his body a mass of bruises. The superficial examination before removal to the hospital revealed a probably fractured skull. The laborer, who was likewise taken to the hospital, gave the name of James Zachri, 30 Mott street.

Nathan Brandt, the foreman in charge, was arrested. He gave his address as 182 Bowery.

DOES IT HURT A TURTLE TO CUT IT?

Lest a magistrate of the City of New York be unable to decide whether it were painful to turtles to have holes torn through their flappers and be thus trussed together as they lay on their backs aboard ship many experts gave testimony before Magistrate Freschi. Captain Downs, of a steamer plying between Havana and New York, and Walter Smith, a turtle dealer, are charged with cruelty to animals in fastening the turtles together in the manner described. To avoid having to pay a fine for inflicting cruelty, Smith and the sea captain introduced much testimony by pain experts to show that so far from finding it painful, most turtles hold out their flappers to have the holes punched. "The turtle's nerves are highly sensitive," said Dr. Osburn, of the Aquarium, "just like human beings. Boring holes in the flesh cannot be otherwise than painful." Most of the other scientists agreed with him.

AMERICAN KILLED ON MEXICO RANCH

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Clarence Z. Miller, the American Consul at Tampico, Mexico, telegraphed the State Department today that George Crichfield has been shot from ambush near his ranch near Tuxpan. It is said he cannot recover.

Crichfield is a citizen of New Jersey and a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in that State. The State Department has directed an immediate investigation be made into the facts of the case. Recently his family received a letter in which he spoke of a treat which had been made against him by a man who had formerly been in his employ. No definite information has been received as to the person who shot him and members of his family conjecture that he may have been attacked by the discharged employe.

SHOTS IN ST. PETER'S. Madman Tries to Kill Priest, Then Shoots Policeman.

ROME, April 4.—During mass at St. Peter's this morning, an Austrian madman entered the church and leveled a revolver at the priest. He then shot a policeman who rushed to disarm him. The congregation, which included many Americans and English, became panic-stricken and rushed out of the building. The man was finally disarmed. The policeman was slightly wounded.

TO ASK FOR RECIPROCITY.

LONDON, April 4.—Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons today, the British Government contemplates asking the United States to accord Great Britain the reduced duties granted to Canada under the American-Canadian reciprocity agreement. Reply to the beckers who sought to draw him again into the much discussed subject, the Foreign Secretary said that he was unable at present to make a definite statement, but added emphatically: "There are complete points involved in the question of the most favored nation treatment, now under examination. These must be settled before I can say what steps we shall take in laying our view of the matter before the United States Government."

CONDUCTOR KILLED.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., April 4.—George Ferguson, a conductor on the Hartford, Manchester and Rockville trolley line, was instantly killed about midnight when his car, while taking a sharp curve, jumped the tracks. The conductor, James A. Wilson, was also injured, but not seriously.

SOCIALISTS RESENT.

A flash from a news agency last night said: MILWAUKEE, April 4.—Early reports indicate that a machine crew,...

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS SCORE THE CHURCH

Declare They Are Against the Emancipation of the Workers.

UTICA, N. Y., April 4.—Churches of all denominations were placed under the ban of the Italian Socialist Federation of the United States at the closing session tonight of its National Congress, which has been in session for the last three days, in this city. Strongly worded resolutions, charging all churches with being against the "emancipation of the working class, and for the protection and perpetuation of capitalism, and moral and economic slavery," were unanimously adopted amid vociferous applause. The adoption of these resolutions, all members of the federation must sever their affiliation with any and all existing churches and religious organizations, and to refrain from all religious practices and rites.

In an impassioned speech in behalf of the above resolution, A. M. Giovanitti, of New York, the editor of Il Proletario, the official organ of the federation, declared that the almighty dollar was the god of those who determine the policy of every denomination. He said that the church had always stood for the powerful and greedy, and against the weak and down-trodden.

With diction, dagger, thimble and rack, he averred the Catholic Church has endeavored to convert the world, to the end that it could rule with an iron hand. The monstrous feudalism, the divine right of kings, chattel slavery, and every other device to make the many toil for the benefit of the few, he declared, had been defended by the church until it was forced to change its attitude by the force of revolutionary sentiment.

E. Fedeli, of Bridgeport, Conn., introduced a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that as the working class has no country or interests to defend that they should refuse to enlist in the American army and that efforts to be made to the brotherhood of man and not slaughter each other on the field of battle for the vanity and greed of kings and money lenders.

A resolution was adopted calling for a "closest relationship between the labor organizations of all nations." R. Tonaco presided at yesterday's session. It was decided to hold the next congress in Chicago. Before the congress adjourned since die these officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. M. Giovanitti, of New York, editor of the official organ; V. Neri, of New York, national secretary and treasurer; Edmondo Rossoni, of Chicago, national organizer; executive committee, Albert Arlati, of Washington, D. C.; Thomas and Jersey City; P. Ricciardini, New York; F. Aronne, New York; Louis Kea, Brooklyn.

BUY VOTES AS WELL AS BOOZE IN KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 4.—Vote-buying and selling is to be investigated by circuit judges in the manner of attorneys throughout Eastern Kentucky, according to reports received here today. Heretofore in investigations of this character only vote-sellers have been indicted, as the laws of Kentucky provide a penalty for the class of lawbreakers, and none for the buyers. Now, however, the investigators promise to consider both.

Hindman, the county seat of Knott County, reports that eighty-seven indictments were returned by the grand jury yesterday. This is in the same circuit district as Floyd County, where 200 indictments were reported last week. Magdoff will be the next county where the probe will be taken up. After that will come Pike, Johnson and other eastern counties.

SAVOY TRUST CO. ALSO UNDER PROBE

Continuing its investigation into the affairs of the Carnegie Trust Company, its relations with other banking concerns in the city and the manner in which loans to the Carnegie by other banks are alleged to have kept pace with the deposits of city money by City Chamberlain Hyde, the Grand Jury called several witnesses yesterday to tell about the affairs of the Savoy Trust Company.

To corroborate the story told by Joseph G. Robb, whose failure precipitated this crash and inquiry, Vice President Day and F. J. Lisman and P. K. Stephens, directors of the Savoy company, were called. The nature of the testimony they had to give was not made known.

MICHIGAN "WETS" WIN.

DETROIT, Mich., April 4.—Catholics, Protestants and "wets" by yesterday's elections, and Isoco and Montclair shifted from "wet" to "dry." The fight was one of the closest waged in Michigan since the local option contests began, but the "wets" are jubilant over gaining the cities of Jackson, Battle Creek and Flint, which are contained in the three counties which the "wets" captured from their opponents.

OFF AGAIN, ON AGAIN.

LONDON, April 4.—While a train was approaching London Bridge yesterday the engine blowing along, it leaped the track, blowing along, and striking a cross track was thrown back on its own rails uninjured. It continued on its way as if nothing unusual had happened.

5 Pounds of Coffee for \$1 or \$1.30

We sell our coffee at wholesale prices, consequently you buy from us on the same quality as held at 50 and 50¢ retail. If you order 50 pounds you can save 40¢ per pound. We sell in 50 lb. cases. We sell in 10 lb. cases. We sell in 5 lb. cases. We sell in 2 1/2 lb. cases. We sell in 1 1/4 lb. cases. We sell in 3/4 lb. cases. We sell in 1/2 lb. cases. We sell in 1/4 lb. cases. We sell in 1/8 lb. cases. We sell in 1/16 lb. cases. We sell in 1/32 lb. cases. We sell in 1/64 lb. cases. We sell in 1/128 lb. cases. We sell in 1/256 lb. cases. We sell in 1/512 lb. cases. We sell in 1/1024 lb. cases. We sell in 1/2048 lb. cases. We sell in 1/4096 lb. cases. We sell in 1/8192 lb. cases. We sell in 1/16384 lb. cases. We sell in 1/32768 lb. cases. We sell in 1/65536 lb. cases. We sell in 1/131072 lb. cases. We sell in 1/262144 lb. cases. We sell in 1/524288 lb. cases. We sell in 1/1048576 lb. cases. We sell in 1/2097152 lb. cases. We sell in 1/4194304 lb. cases. We sell in 1/8388608 lb. cases. 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THE CIVIC FEDERATION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE LABOR MOVEMENT

By HUGO L. KING, IX.

The number of strikes the Civic Federation has anothered in the ten years of its existence, the number of strikes it has "settled" apparently fair and equitably, but in reality betraying the workers into the hands of their employers, goes into the hundreds.

To watch the federation's course of action in handling strikes and to see what happens after its fine work has been put in, let us examine the expressmen's strike of last fall. It is typical of strikes in which the federation takes a hand.

In the last days of October, 1910, the employees of the United States Express Company in Jersey City struck for higher wages, a shorter workday and the adjusting of several more grievances. The strike was contagious. In a few days the employees of all the other companies in Jersey City and New York joined in the revolt.

This was before the Christmas season. A long strike meant a loss of millions to the express companies and merchants of this city. Hence the Civic Federation was quick to interfere.

On October 29, John Mitchell, who was then holding a \$6,000 a year job in the Civic Federation, was sent to acquaint himself with the strike situation. John Mitchell paid the strikers a visit, talked with the leaders, and then returned to the Civic Federation office.

On October 31 the strike assumed such proportions that the express business in New York and vicinity was held up completely. Mayor Gaynor rushed to the aid of the companies and put one or more policemen on every wagon. The strikers in reply threatened to "stop everything on wheels." It looked like a tremendous struggle.

Never came a head. But the struggle did not materialize. The Civic Federation got its hand in. It sent emissaries to the strikers to find out if they would be willing to meet their employers and talk over their grievances.

Among the emissaries was, of course, John Mitchell, and to him a statement was made by the leaders of the strikers as to what the demands of the men were. The men demanded an increase of \$5 a month in pay, recognition of the union and a few more things of minor importance.

Now, the Civic Federation was not in business to get these demands for the strikers. It was there to settle the strike for the companies. So here is what it did:

It appointed a committee consisting of Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Clothiers Association; John Mitchell, Timothy Healy, Louis B. Schram, and Emerson McMillin, to try to bring about a conference between the strikers and their employers. To that end they sought Mayor Gaynor.

The conference was brought about on November 2. At this conference, however, it is worthy of note that not a single leader of the strike was present. It was a conference of two of the employees of each company with representatives of the company. They preferred to talk to "their own men," the express companies announced.

Taken Out of Strikers' Hands. The upshot of the conference was that Mayor Gaynor, of New York; Mayor Witten, of Jersey City, and Henry R. Towne, president of the Merchants' Association, were given charge of the express situation. W. H. Ashton, the leader of the strike, the paid organizer of the American Federation of Labor, left the Civic Federation have its way, and apparently surrendered the strikers to the mercy of Mayor Gaynor and the others.

The first thing Mayor Gaynor demanded was that the proposed calling of a general strike be deferred for a week. The strikers obeyed the Mayor's order. During that week, Mayor Gaynor, Mayor Witten, and President Towne, of the Merchants' Association, as the chosen representatives of the Civic Federation, were working out a "settlement." It was accepted on November 13, and the strikers returned to work.

The settlement consisted of a promise to the strikers by Mayor Gaynor and the other two men, in whose care they were entrusted by the Civic Federation, with the consent of William H. Ashton that all their difficulties would be taken up after they returned to work.

This was all there was to the settlement. "Return to work and your grievance will THEN be given a hearing." This settlement was approved of by Ashton, despite the fact that he was barred by the companies, who would have nothing to do with union officials. Ashton was too much of a Civic Federation man to protest against a federation settlement.

The men duly returned to work. For months Mayor Gaynor was telling the men that their demands would be granted. In the meantime, however, the companies started a systematic campaign of weeding out the most active union men from among its employees.

CAMORRIST MAKES STRONG DENIALS

Declares Himself Victim of Discharged Informer's Spite Work.

VITERBO, Italy, April 4.—The jury in the Camorra trial listened today to the interrogation and defense of Giuseppe Di Marinis, who is charged with having planned the murder of Gennaro Cuocolo and his wife, Maria. Di Marinis has been frequently arrested in Naples, the accusations against him including robbery, assault, and murder, and he has served brief sentences of imprisonment.

The Camorrist made his denials with considerable vehemence and appeared to impress the spectators. He denied any part in the assassinations, and asserted that he had been involved in the revelations of the informer, Gennaro Abbatemaggio, because of the latter's personal spite. He had discharged Abbatemaggio from his employ, he said.

In getting evidence against the thirty-six Camorrist, the carabinieri said they found in Di Marinis' home a postal card addressed to him by Luigi Arena, asking for the death of Cuocolo, because he had betrayed the writer to the authorities. In telling the story of the murders, Abbatemaggio had said that such a post card had been written, and that immediately upon its receipt by Di Marinis the assassinations were planned. The informer also said that Di Marinis took possession of Cuocolo's ring for the purpose of sending it to Arena, who was in prison, as evidence that he had been avenged. Subsequently, the carabinieri said, they found the ring at the home of a woman friend of Di Marinis.

Replying to questions by President Bianchi, Di Marinis said that Arena had never written to him. He could not recall ever having met the man. He denied that he had received the ring supposed to have been taken from the hand of the dead man. As for the Cuocolos, he did not know either of them. At the time of their deaths he was in Naples.

Di Marinis admitted that he was a usurer, but declared that he was innocent of the crimes charged. Abbatemaggio, in involving him, was satisfying a personal grudge, he said, for dismissing him from employment as a stable boy.

GARIBALDI'S SON TO AID ALBANIAN REBELS

LONDON, April 4.—The following dispatch has been received by mail, the Italian press censor having stopped its transmission by telegraph: "Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi says he is not surprised at the outbreak of a revolution in Albania. He knew that the Albanians had been collecting arms which had been smuggled in on a large scale from Germany and Belgium. The insurgents, he said, were well armed, but needed money."

"Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi produced a telegram from the leaders of the revolution asking his help. He said he could not forget his father's words, that the cause of Albania was the cause of Italy, and consequently he had determined to help the insurgents."

"The General does not wish to create complications for the Italian Government and consequently has organized an expedition to Albania with the utmost secrecy."

"He is now awaiting developments before making a start for the front, as he hopes the Powers will intervene to prevent the Turks from crushing the Albanians, but unless the situation improves, or if the revolution extends, he is determined to lead an expedition in aid of the Albanians."

HILLES STEPS INTO SEC. NORTON'S SHOES

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Charles J. Hilles, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, took up his duties for the first time as secretary to President Taft today, succeeding Charles D. Norton, who resigned to become vice president of the First National Bank of New York. Hilles is favorably known to most of the politicians and "big men" in Washington, having been Assistant Secretary of the Treasury since March, 1909.

RULES BOTHERED FRED.

So He Broke Nearly all the Police Department Had. Three patrolmen who were, recently on charges before a Deputy Commissioner, and were found guilty, yesterday were dismissed from the police force by order of Commissioner Crosby. The men were James Haggerty, of the East 51st street police station, charged with violation of rules, neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer, absence from residence while on sick list and alcoholism while on sick list; John Jacobs, of the new Flatbush police station, for conduct unbecoming an officer, neglect of duty, assaulting a citizen and failing to make a report; and Frederick W. Martin, of the lower Fulton street police station, Brooklyn, for neglect of duty, violation of rules, conduct unbecoming an officer, conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, absence without leave, failure to patrol properly, absence from reserve roll call, failure to report as directed, absence from residence without permission while on sick list, feigning illness, making false statements, failing to pay debts and accepting sums of money from citizens and giving in payment worthless checks.

3 YEARS FOR COUNTERFEITER.

Aaron Silverberg, who was convicted in the United States Court in Brooklyn of passing counterfeit half dollars, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Childs to three years' imprisonment in the Atlanta Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of \$1000.

WENTWORTH POINTED TO DANGER WEEKS AGO

BOSTON, April 4.—"New York is not a city. New York is a disease," declared Franklin H. Wentworth, secretary of the National Fire Protection Association, in discussing the recent holocaust in the metropolis with an interviewer.

Wentworth's views concerning New York were pointedly expressed in his testimony before the legislative investigating committee of the Empire State, December 31, 1910, as shown by the following excerpt: "Chairman Merritt—Do you mean to say that there are factory conditions in New York City as serious as those exhibited by the recent holocaust at Newark?"

"Engineer Wentworth—Yes, sir, I do. New York is criminally negligent of the fire dangers to its working people. There are hundreds of factories in this city so dangerous to life in the event of fire that if the working class knew the daily risk they run they would refuse to go to work in them."

"We are still fond of pointing out, on occasion," he said, "evidences of the so-called 'New England conscience,' but I do not think that as a class the Boston landlords are any less greedy than are those of New York."

There is no need in Boston for operating factories eight or ten stories above the ground. Our prejudice against skyscrapers, crystallized into law, assures us some time a beautiful city, and if reasonable precautions are taken, a safe one. We have more room than is available in Manhattan Island."

B. OF M.'S EXAMPLE TO LABOR UNIONS

Brotherhood of Machinists Conducts Lectures on Socialism and Industrialism.

Socialism and the scientific principles upon which the Socialist movement is based are being promulgated by the Brotherhood of Machinists, with national headquarters at 125 Park row that speaks much not only for the Socialist movement, but for organized labor as well.

The systematic plan which the brotherhood has adopted may well be adopted by other labor organizations. It has established a lecture bureau within the ranks and the results have more than satisfied the general secretary, Robert Lackey, who conceived the idea.

According to Lackey and the general executive board which backs him up in his efforts, a very important phase of the work of the labor movement is to educate its members. He believes that one of the best means of doing this is through lectures.

About three months ago the idea was put into effect and since that time the various locals of the brotherhood in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut have been conducting lectures before large audiences. Hundreds outside the organization as well as within attend these lectures and, according to Lackey, they have been effective in strengthening the organization morally as well as materially.

The lectures are not confined to one any subject, though it is one of the special objects of the brotherhood to teach its membership the principles of industrial unionism as a preparation for the building up of the new form of labor organization in order to be able to cope with the constantly growing power of capital.

Socialist Speakers Are Secured.

Among the speakers which the brotherhood has heard during the last three months are: William D. Haywood, Frank Bohn, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Joseph J. Ettor on the labor movement and industrial unionism; George R. Kirkpatrick on "The Mystification of the Working Class," "War What For?" "Timothy Walsh on 'Wall Street and the Labor Movement'; Bartley J. Wright, attorney, on "The Employers Liability Solution"; W. R. Cassile, one of the members of the brotherhood, lectures occasionally on the labor and Socialist movements, also.

Fred Paulitch, of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, a well known Socialist, is scheduled to lecture before one of the brotherhood locals in New York on "The Evolution of Classes" about the middle of April. John V. Schubert, teacher in the New York high schools, is also scheduled to lecture for the brotherhood on "The Philosophy of Progress."

Special Effort to Interest Women.

General Secretary Lackey took a call reporter yesterday that his organization makes a special effort to get the women out to these lectures and to take an interest in the questions that concern their husbands, fathers and sons. He says these lectures not only have a tendency to make the lectures and entertainments, which are often carried on in connection with the speaking, a social force in the lives of the members, but in acquainting the women with the ideals and objects of organized labor they lead the women to encourage the men in their efforts.

"Education for their class interests," said Lackey, "is the most important part of the working class today, and the labor movement, if it wishes to keep abreast of modern times, must assist the Socialist movement in bearing this burden. We have taken advantage of the opportunity to use speakers trained in the Socialist and militant labor movement and our membership has taken to the idea and profited by it. The most important benefits of our results along this line, however, will be in the future. We are preparing our membership for Socialism."

WHISKY STILL RAIDED.

An illicit still at 71 Broome street, where whisky was being made for the approaching Jewish holidays, was raided yesterday by Edgar J. Moore, a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, and Henry Fisher and Solomon Gardner, the illicit distillers, were held by United States Commissioner Shields. In \$2,000 bail each for examination next Tuesday. Twenty-four gallons of whisky were found in the premises, and the accused were carried out sixteen gallons each.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS CONVENES

Champ Clark is Speaker. Old Guard Forlorn—Eyes on Berger.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The first session of the Sixty-second Congress was opened promptly at noon today. This session was called by President Taft to act on the reciprocity measure with Canada. The usual scenes which attend the opening of the national legislative body were enacted in both the House and Senate. Every inch of available space was taken by spectators in the galleries.

The Democrats in the House were wild with enthusiasm when Champ Clark stropped up the aisle with Representative Mann, of Illinois. The former Democratic minority leader of the House was inducted into the office of Speaker with all the pomp and ceremony of the office. After delivering his speech, Clark announced that he was ready to take the oath of office and asked that it be administered by Representative Tabbutt, of Maryland.

It was a sorry group that sat on the Republican side of the House. The new members of the House were scarcely paid any attention to, with the exception of those who have gained national prominence.

Berger Is Attraction.

As Victor L. Berger, Representative from Wisconsin, strolled into the House, he was met by hundreds of staring eyes. Democratic and Republican Representatives nodded to the only Socialist legislator in the entire national body. Repeated whisperings could be heard in the galleries to this effect: "Where's the Socialist? Is he here?" And then necks would stretch that eyes might see the Socialist Representative.

The House opened with prayer by the Chaplain as usual, and then the clerk proceeded with the swearing in of new members. After that officers were elected, including Speaker, and lots were drawn for seats.

Another feature of the proceedings was the ovation given to William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio, as they met in the center aisle on the Democratic side. Both sides of the House rose and cheered when this occurred. Uncle Joe Cannon leading the applause of the Republicans.

Democrats Jubilant.

Every Democrat in the place wore a smile, and the Republicans, too—a small body enough they looked, too—were 'game and grinned at the joyous antics of their opponents and at their own discomfiture.

Immediately after the House had convened the roll was called by Speaker Clark, Representative Currier, of New Hampshire, the Republican caucus chairman, offered the name of James R. Mann, of Illinois. Both men were cheered, the Democrats losing no opportunity for noise, and the Republicans following suit, measure for measure.

Routine Business.

After Speaker Clark had taken the oath of office, the elective officers of the House—Clerk Trimble, Sergeant at Arms Stokely Jackson, Doorkeeper Sinnott, Postmaster Gordon, and Chaplain Couden—were installed, and the entire membership sworn in by delegation.

The usual routine resolutions, notifying the Senate and the President of the organization of the body and the election of officers, and suggesting that the House was ready for business, were adopted.

Next came the drawing for seats. The resolution proposing the method of drawing was offered by Representative Foster, of Illinois, arrangement being made that absent members should have seats selected for them by members of their own delegation.

The political complexion of the Sixty-second Congress, convened in extraordinary session today, is as follows: Senate—Republicans, 50; Democrats, 41; vacancies, 1. House—Democrats, 228; Republicans, 160; Socialist, 1; vacancies, 2.

Senate Convened.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Senate was opened up with a prayer by the Rev. U. G. E. Pierce, the chaplain. This was followed by the reading of the President's proclamation calling the Congress in special session. Seventeen new Senators then took the oath of office. Their names were called in groups of six and they stepped forward to the Vice President's desk and Sherman administered the oath.

As soon as the last of the Senators had left the Vice President's desk, the roll of the Senate was called. Eighty-six Senators, within five of the entire membership, were found to be present, and Senators Gallinger and Bacon were appointed a committee to wait on the President and notify him that the Senate was in session and prepared to do business.

The only feature of the proceeding not on the program was introduced by Senator Bailey, of Texas, who sought to have the hour of daily meetings of the Senate fixed at 2 p. m., instead of 12 o'clock noon.

Taft's Message Today.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—President Taft's first message to the Sixty-second Congress will go in tomorrow, according to unofficial information today at the White House.

The President began the dictation of the message early today, and when the Cabinet met at 11 o'clock he laid before it a rough draft of the document. After the Cabinet session this afternoon the President will take up the message with one of his secretaries, and propose to complete it. The message, according to White House statements, will deal only with reciprocity with Canada. Reference to a permanent Trade Commission or to other kindred matters will be postponed until later, if the present plan is followed.

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HINTS TRUSTS WILL GET IMMUNITY BATH

Supreme Court Likely to Whitewash Standard Oil and Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A direct intimation of the standing of the Supreme Court of the United States in the great trust cases, indicating a majority favorable to the "ultimate consumers," was the construction placed by attorneys here today on a hint dropped yesterday by Associate Justice Holmes, in the course of his dissenting opinion on the medicine contracts case.

Justice Holmes voiced his disagreement with the majority on the belief that the selling of medicine under contracts stipulating the exact sale price tended toward creating a combination in restraint of trade. That part of his opinion which lawyers believe indicates that he is in a minority against the government in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases was as follows:

"There is no statute covering the case; there is no precedent that requires the conclusion to which the court has come. The conclusion is reached by extending a certain conception of public policy to a new sphere."

"I think that at least it is safe to say that the most enlightened judicial policy is to let people manage their own business in their own way, unless the ground for interference is very clear."

"What then is the ground upon which we interfere in the present case? Of course, it is not in the interest of the producer. No one, I judge, cares for that."

"It hardly can be the interest of subordinate vendors, as there seems to be no particular reason for preferring them to the originator and first vendor of the product."

"Perhaps it may be assumed to be the interest of the consumers and the public."

"On that point I confess that I am in a minority as to larger issues than are concerned here. I think that we greatly exaggerate the value and importance to the public of competition in the production or distribution of an article as fixing a fair price. What really fixes that is the competition of conflicting desires."

It is in the first sentence of the last quoted paragraph that today directed special attention.

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WOMAN MADE MAYOR OVER KANSAS

HUNNEWELL, Kan., April 4.—Ella Wilson is now Mayor of this city. At the election yesterday she and Alkers were tied for the office.

At first it was suggested that they split the office. But that did not appeal to the voters.

They said if Mrs. Wilson could not get a tie she ought to have the office. Therefore, the judges of election declared her elected.

Now she says she is going to resign. Her resignation was accepted by the City Council and a new date for police judge, but all of them were defeated.

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GEORGE OBERDORFER. 2302 Eighth Ave., Near 129th St. PHARMACEUT.

DR. P. LEWIN. 125 Broadway, Cor. 14th St. Tel. 287-1200.

Dr. B. L. Becker. Optical Place. 205 E. Broadway, Tel. 2568. Cor. 105 E. Broadway, Tel. 105-1050.

I. M. KURTZ, Optician. 180 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1. & up. Open Even.

Various small advertisements and notices at the bottom of the page.

LAST SPIRIT WEEPS ROCHESTER

Shedd Defies Mayor Rousing Speech in Council Chamber.

(Special Correspondence.) ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 3.—Shedd is still tingling with enthusiasm as the result of the meeting on Sunday when Prof. Shedd, of the University of Rochester, defied the muzzling order of Mayor Edgerton and addressed a packed house in the Common Council chamber.

Observers are convinced that Shedd is rapidly swinging over to socialism and a complete Socialist administration may be elected to the near future.

At the attempt of Mayor Edgerton to arrest a speech in public buildings has aroused the entire population and a few more such stupid blunders are to be expected.

Shedd's attitude of defiance has been a great deal of talk for the day. Many a girl passes her time in reading his address on "Economic Patriotism."

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VARIED OPINIONS ON MANY SUBJECTS

COMRADE SIMPSON'S WORK.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of The Call, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Whereas Comrade Herman Simpson has determined to sever his connections with The Call after a faithful service of nearly two years as editor in chief; and

"Whereas the work done by him during this period was of a masterly character and made The Call respected all over the country; and

"Whereas his editorial writings always showed careful study of the questions of the day from a sound Socialist standpoint; therefore be it Resolved, That we hereby express our sincere admiration for Comrade Simpson's writings and hope that he may long continue to use his trenchant pen in the service of Socialism."

JULIUS GERBER, Secretary. WARREN ATKINSON, President. Board of Managers.

ANOTHER APPRECIATION. Editor of The Call: The note of Comrade Simpson in this morning's issue, stating that he has ceased to act as editor, suggests to me that it would conflict in no way with our principles of democratic control, etc., if we should occasionally express our appreciation of the labors of those Comrades who for a time at least are in the front rank. It seems to be considered unsocialistic to give any credit to Comrades who are still in the land of the living. I am not acquainted with Comrade Simpson personally, and I differ from him on many minor points, but I am glad to record my indebtedness for both information and inspiration to his able and vigorous editorials.

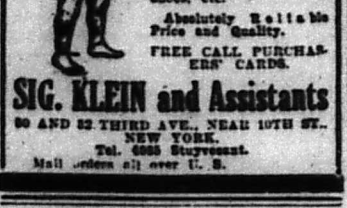
Comrade Russell, the city editor, talked before the branch to which I belong not long since, and he impressed me with the hard work and extreme mental and physical strain which the inadequate staff and equipment of The Call necessitates for those who are managing it for us. To represent so individualistic a constituency as we Socialists are must be a trying task but we are not a trifle ungracious in taking for granted as we do the unselfish and able work of those who are, after all, doing the hardest part of our fighting for us. I think that Comrade Simpson deserves a hearty vote of thanks for doing so much to forge the effective weapon which notwithstanding its lacks and limitations we now have in The Call.

EVELYN W. HUGHAN, Brooklyn, April 1, 1911.

J. F. HART'S CARTOONS. Editor of The Call: I see in this morning's Call that our old friend, J. F. Hart, is back. Congratulations! We certainly have missed him all these days. Now don't let him get away again, will you? Most assuredly in great cartoonist. Please give my love to him.

NAT ZALOWITZ, Columbia University, April 3, 1911.

The 500th Day of The Call and Our Aid UNION LABEL GOODS



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MEP'S FURNISHINGS. Underwear, Shirts, Tie Linings and Linens, Socks, Hosiery, etc. Tailors and Coopers' Outfits.

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if he has no authoritative guide to govern his actions. Here in Connecticut we have had a similar unfortunate experience, which makes us all the more urgent for decisive and timely action upon this important point.

It should be said that Comrade Berger is certainly to be congratulated on his political sagacity in selecting a Comrade of the type of Comrade Ghent's assistance to Comrade Berger will be invaluable, and he will strengthen Berger's hands and lighten his burdens. It was thought that the choice would fall upon a Wisconsin Comrade, but that man did not have Ghent's acknowledged fitness for the place attest the wisdom of the selection.

Now, let us forget, for the rules of action. EDWARD PERKINS CLARKE, Norwich, Conn., April 1, 1911.

ACCUSE RICH WOMAN OF SHOPLIFTING Charged With Stealing Silk Waists From Department Store.

Weeping beneath her black veil Mrs. Sarah Jane Blair, second wife of C. D. Blair, a rich retired merchant of 302 Lewis avenue, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Magistrate House in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning to answer the charge that she slipped silk waists to the value of \$161 from the counter of a Sixth avenue store into a large necktie case she was wearing Monday afternoon, and ran for a 24th street car.

Mrs. Blair had spent the night in the Tenderloin police station and in the morning had submitted to the measurements and photographing at Police Headquarters. On the plea of her counsel, John J. Sammon, of 346 Broadway, that it was physically impossible for Mrs. Blair to testify yesterday, the case was adjourned to 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

SOCIALIST PARTY CALENDAR TODAY MANHATTAN AND BRONX. City Executive Committee—At 239 East 84th street.

Branch 3—Protest meeting, 10th street and Avenue A. Speakers: Isaac Kushner, Max Sherover, Bert Kirkman, Alexander Golden, August Claessens, Max Dubow, chairman.

Branch 10—Meeting of all committees, Jewel Building, 1623 street and Amsterdam avenue, Room 208. Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club—Meets at 112 East 104th street.

Branch 2 and 8th A. D.'s—At 202 President street. 4th A. D.—At 281 Marcy avenue. 5th A. D. and Branch 1, 23d A. D.—At Miss Strohmeyer's home, 1109 Putnam avenue. Last chance to vote on referendum. All should attend.

Branch 2, Notice: Instead of assembling with Local New York in front of the Rand School, as announced in yesterday's Call, Branch 2 will assemble at 155 Clinton street, at 1 o'clock today, to march in the parade with the East Side division.

Branch 7, Attention: In yesterday's Call there was printed the appeal of the Executive Committee of Branch 7, Socialist party, to its members and all residents of Harlem, to participate in today's demonstration of the workers of New York.

At the meeting of all committees tonight the most important matter to be discussed will be the concert and ball to be held on Saturday, April 22. We have only a little over three weeks' time, and a big job is before us. The Comrades on the Entertainment Committee who didn't appear last Wednesday, are, therefore, urgently requested to come tonight.

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Classified Advertisements

Workmen's Circle Directory. BRANCH NO. 2, Archer Building, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at 8:30. Branch No. 3, 23rd St. and Ave. C, meets every Friday evening at 8:30. Branch No. 4, 10th St. and Ave. A, meets every Friday evening at 8:30.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. COLUMBIA AVE. 212, near 84th st.—2 1/2 baths, all newly renovated; \$21.24.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 5TH AVE. 217-3 Five rooms, bath; hot water supply; \$22.50. 41ST ST., 328 E.—Five rooms, tiled bath; private house.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Bronx. WESTCHESTER AVE. 672-4 Five rooms; steam; all improvements; \$19. WEINBERG AVE. 1708, 14th St., L. station—2 1/2 baths, all improvements; \$22.

SITUATION WANTED. A young man, presidee by occupation, but compelled to leave his present job on account of health, is desirous to secure some outdoor work. Capable and trustworthy and bears excellent references. Address H. M. Coz, of The Call, 469 Pearl street.

SITUATION WANTED MALE. A PARTY MEMBER, who by reason of his political and economic convictions, finds it hard to make a living at his former occupation, desires to change to make himself useful. He is not skilled in any particular trade, but is fairly intelligent, sober and trustworthy, and can be referred to by a number of prominent citizens. He would be satisfied with very moderate wages if he could obtain some kind of employment, which would be a practical way of earning a little money. Address J. S., care of City Star, 225 Van Brunt st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED MALE. YOUNG MAN to make himself generally useful in a work of the movement; must be prompt and business-like; give references and former employers' names; will receive no wages; do not answer unless you are willing to work hard if necessary. Address in own handwriting, H. care of The Call.

Bundle Found. A bundle containing silk was found in the committee room of the Cooper Union after the meeting last Monday night. The Comrade who lost it can get the same at the office of the organizer.

Naturalization Conference. The first meeting of the Naturalization Conference, called by the Naturalization Committee of Local New York, will be held on Friday, April 7, at the Labor Temple. The delegates of the party branches and the labor organizations are requested to be present.

Brooklyn Protest Meeting. At the open air protest meeting held by the Socialist party of Kings County on Saturday at the Williamsburg Bridge piers, resolutions on the Triangle fire were adopted by a unanimous vote.

NEW JERSEY. Orange. The Orange Branch of the Socialist party will hold its regular semi-monthly meeting in Temple of Honor Hall, Park street, Orange, today at 8 p.m. Comrades: We are going to start a paper in Orange and if we get help the paper is already an assured success. Imagine the surprise of the local politicians to wake up some morning and see on the news stands Orange Socialist. Sounds good, eh? The best of it is that it's a fact and not the incoherent ravings of a disordered brain. Come around to the meeting and learn about this paper. HARRY EBERTON, Secretary.

Massachusetts. Gloucester. "Christ, Socialism, and Present Conditions" was the subject of a lecture delivered Sunday night at Universalist Church by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Miller. The Comrade who attended was all enthusiastic over the lecture, as it was a great boost for Socialism. One Comrade said that Deas himself could not have done it better. This makes four ministers in Gloucester who have come out for Socialism in about two years. A SHAYE.

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## MARCH ON!

Little will be gained if the march of the 300,000 workers today ends at the grave of their murdered fellow toilers. That vast body of men and women in itself pictures the number of other workers that have been slaughtered by capitalism in the last seven or eight years. A body four times that size would not equal the number of the mangled who have been rendered unfit further to produce wealth for capitalism. If 50,000 of the marchers were picked from the ranks and led to the shambles it would show only what is happening every year in this great and magnificently wealthy land of ours.

It is not the old and worn out who are thus sacrificed. Today youth, that has been ended in blood and fire, is to be commemorated. And it is youth, strength, hope and ability that are blotted out in the mines, factories and mills and on the railroads. That is the toll that capitalism takes, and almost all of it is due to criminal recklessness in the pursuit of profits.

This demonstration is going to be more than a protest. It is going to be an exhibition of growing working class solidarity. For a few hours there will pass silently through the streets of the city the largest body of workers that ever assembled in this country. All of them are imbued with one idea, and that is a bitter resentment of a system that piles its sacrifices to Mammon as was done in the Triangle fire.

But some of them go beyond this bitterness and resentment. They know how to put a stop, for good and all, to such murders. They know that this was but one incident in the endless carnival of death that is due to capitalism. They know that it will happen again and again, and that more and ever more numbers of the working class will go down to death unless the whole system is changed. They will not cease their protests when the earth covers the charred and mangled bodies of the victims. They will leave the graves with hearts set on wiping out the cause of this.

Perhaps many will merely be numbed with grief and will feel a sense of helplessness and hopelessness. The portion of so many of the working class has been violent death that it appears inseparable from working class existence. It is not so. Today's protest shows it. The climax is not reached by this. The real, effective demonstration is swelling and gaining strength and before long it will manifest itself in ways other than grief at wholesale murder done.

The tragedy of such things does not rest in the victims themselves. At the mine mouths the agonized widows and the little children indicate where the blow has fallen hardest. There is tragedy when a dismembered body is borne to a house where a family has been waiting expectantly for a husband or brother. It is shown when news is brought to a tenement that the woman breadwinner has been caught in the machinery and crushed, or has dropped at her machine. There is the accumulated horror, but the details are hidden from all but those who are directly concerned.

Today's march will be as much a demonstration against the general cruelty of capitalism as it is against that particular cruelty enacted in Washington place.

The Socialists know it, and they know how to end it. There will be many recruits to the Socialist ranks from the ranks of the marchers. Success will be won just in proportion to the number and the determination of the recruits.

So the march must go on. The marchers must demand protection in their work. They must force their recreant city officials to do their duty, force them, for they lack the decent intelligence to be reasoned with, and they lack the spark of humanity that would lead them to act as a matter of duty. Present legislators are the tools of those who are responsible for the murder. They must be replaced with men and women who are of the working class and for the working class. Such a march has for its goal Socialism, and only under Socialism can there be safety and decency for the workers.

## AND NOW IT IS FLINT, MICH.

A Socialist, Jack Menton, cigar maker, is to be Mayor of Flint. His election is no accident. It is the result of work. It is the result of many years of work, and it is a triumph in which all Socialists may rejoice.

Here is an industrial town, typical of towns in the United States with a population of 40,000 people, which finds that it must come to the Socialists and that its inhabitants must accept Socialist ideas.

Not only has a Mayor been elected, but there are various city aids which will enable Mayor Jack Menton in carrying out his plans. In every way it is a triumph that must spur us on to harder and ever harder work.

## THE PRESENT UNPLEASANTNESS

There is no difference between that unseemly squabble now under way between the chief elected officers of this city and a pack of ghouls. There is no doubt on several points. Violence prevails in this city and the police seem incompetent to deal with it. Worse than that, there are various violations of rules, such as that which concern buildings, which are systematically evaded. It is possible that the choice melee of our city officials is designed to draw away attention from the real and horrible truth.

But it will not. The only thing that has been shown is that the whole crowd of them, protesters, reformers and Tammanyites, should be turned out. They are not only incompetent to rule; but they are an absolute menace to the city.

## SHAUGHNESSY ON WAR

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is enthusiastic for war. He says: "It is very nice to hear of all these noble purposes for the avoidance of war, but I am inclined to question whether the suppression of war is good for the world. War now and then acts, after all, as a sort of clearance of surplus energy."

It acts also as a sort of clearance of surplus goods, a fact Sir Thomas forgot to mention. It is this fact, moreover, which permits greatest profits to be made, and as Shaughnessy's class lives for profits, thinks always in terms of profits and sees no good outside of profits, it necessarily is for anything that leads to profits.

As it happens that most of the members of the working class use up every available bit of their energy in creating profits they are not interested in war. Neither do they profit by war. When wealth is destroyed through war, the workers who were not killed in battle continue in industry and run a much greater risk of being killed there than they did in the field.

But as the capitalists seem bent on war, and despite peace talk all the governments breathlessly push forward spending hundreds of millions of dollars preparing for war, it might be an excellent idea if the capitalists were driven to expend some of their own surplus energy in what is such an excellent mode of clearance.

For instance, if instead of using the old Texas, which cost nearly \$5,000,000, merely as a target, she had been sent out fully armed and manned by a crew of eminent financiers and had been pitted against a modern ship also manned by eminent financiers, there could have been an excellent demonstration of the comparative

(Continued on columns 6 and 7 this page.)

## SOCIALISM OR REVOLUTION? WHICH?

By FRED C. PHOENIX.

As I was riding on the trolley car in my journey to Cohoes, N. Y., which is about three miles from the City of Troy, my thoughts entered my mind as to my questioning and my conduct in order to obtain an interview with one of the leading priests of the city, concerning the condition of industry and the condition of the people of which we, in this neighborhood, had heard much that was distressing in the extreme, of the misery and suffering of the people, and which it was stated was due to the slow work in the Harmony Mills, one of the largest producing cotton mills in the country.

That there has been much suffering is without question. Beginning with April of 1910, up to the present time, the operatives have worked four days a week, with the exception of when the water was low in the canals or ditches, when the time put in was less.

When working full time the average pay of the workers is \$3.09 per week. From this it can be assumed that the wage was much less when working part time.

Now, when it is considered that many of the employees live in the houses owned by the company, for which they pay a weekly rental of \$2, which is deducted from the wages of the worker, one can readily see that with the sum of \$3.09 left, with which to buy food, clothing and other necessities, it is not hard to conceive that to live with this income for a period of time that grim poverty would be the lot of the worker.

Many stories of distress were told, and it was my desire to investigate. Who could I go to see? I was not long in making up my mind. To go into the heart of the population who lived in the houses of the company. Surely here, I could find some one who could tell me of the true condition of affairs. Who would be the one to tell me? Why not the parish priest? These questions went through my mind.

With this thought in mind and feeling inwardly that I was to try and interview a priest, one whom, from our common conception, was in every way opposed to what I was trying to represent, the working class—that is, politically.

I approached the residence of the pastor of the Catholic Church and rang the bell. I was admitted by the Rev. Father, and whom I noted at a glance had a very kindly, face and apparently of scholarly attainments, but very reserved. After a little parley I was invited to take a seat in the reception room. I advised him that I had called to obtain an interview for The New York Call on the condition of industry and the condition of the

people. He was rather reluctant at first to make a statement for publication, but on being assured that The Call was a paper published in the interest of the working class, which wished to show the true condition of industry and the people, he gave his consent. His statement follows:

"Cohoes has been especially blessed by Divine Providence in the way of natural resource with the Cohoes Falls, which, with a proper conception of the needs of the community, all would have been well; but with the organization of the Cohoes Hydraulic Power Company, whose purpose it was to control and sell the power to be obtained by the building of canals or ditches. This turned the tide to the interests of private owners, who had acquired the legal control, and they made contracts with mill owners for the use of the power. This was well for many years, but through the deforestation of the Adirondaeks and other sources of supply to the streams and tributaries of the Mohawk, the flow has been very much reduced, until now that it is impossible to depend upon the requirements for those who have contracts; hence, it was necessary for the power company to give consideration to creating electrical power, and do away with the present power canals.

"In the meantime a change of ownership had taken place in the transfer of the interests of the Harmony Mills Company to a syndicate headed, so it is stated, by ex-Governor Draper, of Massachusetts, and it was published in the local press that the now antiquated machinery would be replaced by the latest and improved cotton machinery, in order to meet the competition of the trade.

"In view of this necessary change in machinery it was decided to close the mills for about a year; and in order to pay for same it was decided to issue bonds to the amount of \$3,000,000, one and a half million at once, same to bear interest of 7 per cent earning anything during the year that will be required to make the change of machinery, how can they pay 7 per cent? Again, during the cessation of operations it is necessary that customers be supplied with goods, and will they not lose these customers, as most of them buy by contract. If they are to get 7 per cent on these bonds, they must get it out of the vitals of the poor workers.

"Consideration is now being given to the electrification of the mills through power created by the water rights, and it would have been completed as soon as possible, if it were not for the fact that several mills have contracts

which they will not abrogate, due to the fact that they have gone to considerable expense to handle same, for which they demand reimbursement, when they will agree to the change.

"Owing to this unsettled condition the people see very plainly that it will be impossible for them to exist in such uncertainty and are gradually moving away. In fact, about 200 families have left town in the past two years, and more must follow, as conditions could not be worse.

"You ask, what is the remedy? Socialism is the only remedy of a revolution. Roosevelt was right in trying to stop the grasping corporations from getting control of the nation's resources. Am I opposed to Socialism? I don't think we can live outside of Socialism. Mind you, I do not believe in a Socialism that believes in destroying the marriage contract. Is there a Socialism that believes in destroying the marriage contract? Karl Marx would have destroyed marriage, but I do not believe that there is a party in this country that follows his views on that point, and the Catholic Church cannot agree with any form of Socialism that believes in this; and should not act hastily in the matter.

"You say that you do not know as to the truth of the statement that Marx was opposed to the marriage contract, and ask if it were true, would it not be better to go to the principles of the party on this point? Yes, I do believe that would be best.

"The position of the Catholic Church should be to lead sympathetically and wisely in seeking relief from the oppressions under which the people suffer, in order to not alienate them from the church, and to do all that she possibly can to keep them from going to excess, and within law and order.

"To read the Catholic papers, one would be led to believe that Socialism was the devil incarnate, which it is not. Socialism is now in many things. Is not the church Socialist? Who built the church? The workers, and with the money of the poor to pay for it. Is not the Cathedral in New York the same? But, the Catholic Church should be very cautious with its alliances.

"Yes, I have studied the condition of the working people, and particularly the Henry George Single Tax theory 'Progress and Poverty,' and I can assure you that my sympathies are with the working people, but at the present time I can see no relief for them.

"I then thanked the Father for his frank and sincere expressions. He then stated that he would sooner that I should not use his name, of which I assured him, then with a kindly hand-shake and good-bye the interview was at an end.

## COMMISSION GOVERNMENT AND SOCIALIST POLITICS

By REV. ROLAND D. SAWYER.

I noted Comrade Stroebel's inquiry about commission government, and I want to give herewith some of the reasons why I feel Socialists ought to oppose commission government, and as I was a citizen of Haverhill, Mass., when that city secured such, and have seen its operations, heard the arguments for and against it perhaps my judgment is worth the space I take.

1. Commission government is theoretically opposed to Socialism. Socialism is democratic, this is aristocratic. Socialism trusts the people, the commission advocates belief in a bureaucracy of select citizens chosen from the higher walks in life.

2. It is antagonistic to our political policy. We believe in organizing the working class into a class conscious political power; to do this we must cohere, refuse to fuse, agitate, educate and organize.

The commission form removes from us all chance to do this in municipal affairs, and local affairs are just where we must begin with many

voters. In Haverhill we could get a vote for Socialist candidate for Mayor of 2,200, and after three years of commission government we get a vote of less than 400 for Governor—commission government is a blow right between the eyes of the Socialist movement.

3. It is a scheme in favor of the entrenched and corrupt old parties against new and reform parties. The old established parties, thoroughly organized and powerful, can stand being kept from local political fights, but to new and struggling parties this is a hard blow.

4. Its advocates are not men with whom Socialists can politically work. Their ideals are not ours, they believe in the present system of society.

They are against us. They maintain that labor should have a subordinate position in human life and organization.

We, as Socialists, cannot join hands with them and retain the revolutionary character of our organization. Beware of the Greeks bringing gifts.

5. Its professed progressive features are generally a humbug. It professes to have the recall, initiative and referendum. But it always puts these at so high a per cent as to be practically unworkable. With the papers and business interests and professional men to stand allied against labor there is little to fear from a 20 or 35 per cent referendum.

6. Its workings are not yet such as to commend it to us. How much has the workman gained in the cities governed by commissions? Haverhill's commission put the ban on some petty graft like getting an Irishman a job on the streets and taking 10 per cent, but it delivered the city over hand and foot to "big business," they get what they want. A single vote was said to have increased the value of the gas monopoly \$400,000, and a vote that much, by just so much robs the people. The practical workings of the commission form in various cities is not yet proven to be such a great gain, even from the standpoint of opportunist Socialist politics, it is baby's play.

No, Comrade Socialists, the commission for cities is no friend of ours, and the only time its advocates claim it is, is when they want our votes to help secure the change. Let us not be deceived.

## CONCERNING MEXICO

By HAROLD D. REED.

There is a revolution in Mexico. President Diaz has, by corruption and intimidation, held office continuously for twenty-six years. He has virtually sold his country to foreign capitalists who, as is well known, have mercilessly exploited the natives.

And now when the Mexicans are fighting to regain their lost liberty, the United States Government is massing troops along the frontier at great expense, to overawe the revolutionists and, possibly, to actively intervene in favor of Diaz.

We are in no danger of invasion, our lives and homes are not threatened. Why this demonstration? Who benefits by it?

Firstly, Diaz, and his unpatriotic ring of political grafters. Our lending of support of any kind to such a crew would indicate a sad change of ideals since 1776.

Secondly, the capitalists of the United States and Europe profit by it. They are exploiting Mexico and the Mexicans for their personal profit. The Morgan-Guggenheim copper syndicate, the Standard Oil Company and the affiliated Continental Rubber Company, the Harriman railway interests, the Sugar Trust, the express companies, the men who own our sensational press, the men who sell our navy rotten armor and our army enameled beef, all benefit by it.

In short, Wall Street benefits. You do not, who suffers by it? Our young men, who must intimidate or kill men against whom they have no equality. Their lot is disease in camp, maiming and death in battle. Then there

is the suffering of those at home who foolishly allow their fathers, sons, brothers or lovers to embark on these contemptible ventures.

Would you wish one of your own to risk life and limb for such a cause? Who pays for it?

You pay, out of your hard-earned wages. They tax your tea, tobacco, medicine and you pay higher prices or get less for the same price. Your cost of living is raised. The burden falls heaviest on those least able to bear it.

What can you do about it? Agitate by voice, pen and vote against this madness.

There is just one party which in every country not only talks against militarism and the burden of huge armaments, but works against it, organizes against it, educates against it, votes against it.

That party is the Socialist party. Modern wars are usually a product of capitalism, that system of profit seeking of which war is open foreign markets, to protect foreign trade and foreign investments, and to keep foreign peoples from ending their exploitations, is a necessary part.

There is but one party in all countries which understands this, and works ceaselessly for the overthrow of capitalism. That party is the Socialist party.

If you are sincere in desiring peace, if you desire to end war with its waste of life and money you will give it your support.

PRESS COMMENT ON THE TAFT ADVENTURE.  
New York Evening Post: "The aims of the interventionists are not entirely

plain \* \* \* yet it appears to be certain that the animating spirit of the insurrection is revolt against a tyrannical government, the abuses of which there is no effective way of combating except by arms. \* \* \*

But whether the insurrection fail or gain its ends in part and indirectly, it is not for the United States to lift a finger against the Mexicans who are fighting for what they believe to be their political rights and the well being of their country."

Springfield Republican: "Mexico is an independent nation and should be left to work out her own salvation."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "The War Department calls it a maneuver; no one believes what the War Department says. \* \* \* It may be considered a question of ethics as to how far a government should employ its military forces merely to protect investors. Should the people of the United States, down to the poorest and humblest, be forced to pay for guarding investments in which they can have no possible interest?"

Boston Post: "Intervention, the ordinary acceptance of that word, cannot be considered under conditions now prevailing or such as are likely to prevail."

New York Evening Post: "Plainly there rests a tremendous responsibility upon Mr. Taft. If it should appear that so costly and dangerous an action was taken on insufficient evidence without duly considering all possible consequences both here and in Mexico, and the danger of increasing the war spirit of both countries, the administration must be prepared for a severe rebuke which visited upon it for its defense of the Payne-Abraham tariff would seem but trifling."

## REVIEW OF BOOKS

THE PARTY SYSTEM.

By Louis H. Wetmore.

There is a little book that has been published in England, the authors of which are Hilare Belloc and Cecil Chesterton, the one a Liberal, the other a Socialist. The book deals with the case against the Party System, in particular as the authors find the system works in England, in general as it works out everywhere throughout the world. Mr. Belloc is a Catholic and has written some very admirable criticisms of the Socialist movement; Mr. Chesterton (not to be confused with his clever brother, Gilbert) is a Fabian whose revolutionary tendencies are somewhat out of place in that elegant body of "intellectuals." Mr. Belloc has sat in Parliament for five years for the constituency of South Salford, Manchester; at the last election he resigned his seat as a protest against the unreality of party politics. While he was a member of the House of Commons he made some admirable speeches, especially one against conscription, while his tendency to vote against his party whenever he happened to disagree with them caused the unfortunate Liberal whips much trouble and worry. This original and charming man is a product of all that is best in present day society, a clever controversialist, an essayist of the front rank, the most perfect writer of lyric prose at present writing in the English language. Mr. Cecil Chesterton, like his better known brother, G. K. Chesterton, is a journalist, pugnacious, with the fire that distinguishes the rising generation. He has already contributed two little volumes of political criticism to the rapidly growing library of literature of that subject, one entitled "Party and People" and the other entitled "Gladstonian Ghosts," a clever attack on the Liberal party.

In this book "Party System," Stephen Swift, 3s 6d) the voice of the private member finds an utterance, and when the voice, or rather voices, are those of Belloc and Chesterton we are prepared to be entertained and aroused. We are both. We are inclined after reading the volume to give way to what the Bible admirably describes as "righteous indignation." In fact, we quite boil over. We are also amused, for the party system has reached amazing heights of absurdity and improbability. With the example of Mr. Balfour's and Mr. Asquith's nepotism, with the flagrant sale of peerages in return for handsome contributions to the party funds, with the treatment meted out to independent members like Mr. Belloc, Harold Cox and Mr. Carlyon Bellairs, we cannot doubt the author's statements that the party system is merely a game designed by and for those "in the swim," an amusing little game for the benefit of the front benches, opposition as well as government. We have the example of Mr. Masterson—an admirable example of the way in which the recalcitrant member of the capitalist parties is effectively silenced. In 1908 Mr. Masterson voted for the Right to Work Bill of the Labor party. The following year he voted against it. Why? He had accepted a place in the government at a salary of \$6,000 a year. That is the honeyed way of silencing the private member. There is a more drastic method for the man who objects to this little game of bribery. If the member is poor—and the majority of the private members are poor—the party will no longer pay his election bills out of the party treasury, and that member is not present when the next Parliament meets.

It is the party funds that are the great weapons for whipping the recalcitrant members into the submissive ranks of party supporters. Who contributes to these is never known; how they are used is never known; it is all in the hands of the people who pull the strings.

The chief objection to the party system is simply that it is not a party system at all. The politics of the English elector of today are not made by rival parties fighting for supremacy, but by front bench arguments. Both the government and the opposition are in league to prevent any changing of the party system that finds its echo in public by such watchwords as the "sawing of the pendulum" or the "flowing of the tide." As the authors say:

"The party system, which is a game and a source of profits to the politicians, is often a matter of deadly earnest to their sincere backers in the country. There are still many who believe in the reality of the conflict implicitly and fervently. There are Conservatives who are convinced that the Liberal government is only prevented from dragging the country through spoliation to destruction by the noble patriotism of the Conservative opposition. There are Liberals who look on Mr. Asquith and Mr. Winston Churchill as the tribunes of a people rightly struggling to be free, confronting with undoubted courage the frowns of a haughty oligarchy. The old lady who, on Mr. Gladstone's funeral of some prominent personage, remarked: 'Oh, I hope he hasn't come to make a disturbance!' is still with us, and so is the credulous and enthusiastic Radical who believes

Mr. Churchill has become a traitor from his order by bravely taking the side of the people."

And, the remedy, the only remedy? Of course, it can be less than the abolition of the party system by the executive.

"First, there must be a change in the selection of representatives; secondly, the representatives must be strictly responsible to their constituents and to no one else; in perfect freedom, and absolutely independent of the party."

"Our independence must be all hazards. If the men of power will not help us, they must will free ourselves by the aid of large and respectable classes of the community, the men of party."

"Our governments are mere millets of the plutocrats, over a common interest."—Larsen Gronlund.

"Good men should not obey laws too well."—Emerson.

"In the next revolution we the cry will go forth: 'Burn guillotines, demolish the press drive between the arms, the legs, and informers—the impurities upon the earth.'—Kropotkin.

"Socialism brings a new martyrdom. Mammon is worshipped in America. Let us step between the altar and the money god, and he will sell himself a martyr."—Walter Rauschenbush.

"Wretches that ye are, how will answer the Divine Judge? Ye are the nakedness of your wretched appetites, but not the nakedness of your brother with raiment. Ye are your houses with soft covering, great price, and despite your wretched who is clothed in rags."—St. Basil the ruling class of his day.

"Only those who have little give to those who have less."—Maurice Maeterlinck.

SALOME.  
By Zoe Akina.

The Princess dances on the grass At last her hour is come to pass.

Now, rainbow-hued, her seven veils Are flung about her—seven gales That flutter to her body's grace, Or—mist-like—rise before her face!

Before her deep, mysterious eyes Soft clouds of veils, concealing rise. Then like a shower of leaves, wind-blown, Or a flock of little birds, half-grown, Uncertainly drift down to lie Just where her feet—anon—dye.

She lifts her arms above her head, Her lips part—though their mirth dead— Her slow, swift, subtle movements Caught in the languor of a dream; Her eyes half close as if her gaze Found through the Tetrarch's clamorous praise.

The cool, unwilling lips of Jehu Descending close her mouth upon.

Her breath sings fairly through the Of music—that with moon and night, And reeling joy runs through the night, And lifts its voice against the light Of the sick moon that gleams above The girl who sways with hate and love.

Throwing a pale radiance there— Upon the blood-stained terrace where Salome dances on the grass— And knows her hour is come to pass— St. Louis Miners' Magazine.

A MISLEADING ANNOUNCEMENT.  
Editor of The Call:

Please permit me to say that the leading announcement made at the Political Opera House meeting on the 2nd inst. and the request of the "Read School" Debating Club was made without knowledge of the authorities of the organization named has abused the honor of the school. I have accordingly that no more meetings of this kind be held in the Bay Room. I would wish our public to know that the club has no right to use the name "Read School" as a part of its name.

ALGERNON LEE, Secretary of the Read School, New York, April 3, 1911.

A TRIFLE OF MILLIONS.  
The mobilization of United troops at the border of Mexico, probably, will increase the expenditures of our government more than \$100,000,000, but a mere trifle of character is not to be taken into consideration when the interests of the people are at stake.

It does not matter that the and impoverished of Mexico are engaged in a heroic struggle for liberty, it does matter that the progress of the world is jeopardized by the situation.

The President of the United States could not hear the groans of the whose face is drawn and who from want and hunger, but who hear a Morgan demanding property be protected by the power of a nation.

A Deacon masquerading in the name of a Republic, to serve the interests of bankers, magnates of wealth is more tant to the powers that be in England than the liberty of the People who are protesting against the reign of a blood-stained monarch.

Miners' Magazine.

## SHAUGHNESSY ON WAR

(Continued from columns 1 and 2 this page.)

utility of two battleship types and the capitalists would have what they apparently so much favor. Furthermore, a great surplus energy now working to the ill-being and the society in general, would have been given a fitting clearance, and for once fight it. Let them get all the benefit they can out of the glory and also that suffering which has hitherto been the privilege of the working class.

Shaughnessy's idea has that commendable feature, and let the capitalists start a real war among themselves, and for once fight it. Let them get all the benefit they can out of the glory and also that suffering which has hitherto been the privilege of the working class.