

WIDE JERSEY TIEUP TONIGHT

Elizabeth, Paterson and Newark Car Men to Compel Action by Bosses.

OR WE STRIKE, IS SLOGAN

W. L., State Federation, Central Bodies and Locals Ready to Reinforce Street Railway Workers.

At midnight tonight the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America will hold meetings in Hoboken, Elizabeth, Paterson and Newark, to decide whether or not a strike of the car men of these cities will be called.

These meetings are being called for the purpose of letting the men express themselves on the question of strike conditions. We have the endorsement of the State Federation of New Jersey, as well as of the central bodies and locals in general.

The car men insist that the scale for conductors and motormen be advanced to 25 cents per hour, and that the average workday shall not exceed ten hours, as nearly as practicable, and that conductors shall be compensated with twelve consecutive hours within any twenty-four.

New York's local organizer will attend the meeting to be held at Paterson, and it is expected that his presence will have some effect upon the outcome.

The international officers are practically in charge of the negotiations, having directed the strike in Trenton, which resulted in a complete evacuation by the transit employers.

Efforts have been made during the last few weeks to force the consideration of the car men's grievances, but the bosses have remained in open defiance. The meetings tonight will, without doubt, bring matters to an issue, and compel some action on the part of the Public Service Corporation looking toward the adjustment of wages and hours.

TO SPEND \$1,500,000.

CHICAGO, March 13.—An elaborate program of improvements laid out by the management of the Rock Island was announced yesterday, the principal item being an expenditure of \$1,500,000 for ballasting and track widening.

"ALL TOGETHER" IS BATTLECRY OF PHILADELPHIA'S WORKERS

By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL. (Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—The other day when I was going about with Brother Pratt to the meetings he was addressing we came to one called by the bolt makers, in the northern part of the city.

The hall was crowded with unorganized workmen, that had joined the general strike because that was the best way in which they could express their sympathy with the just cause of the striking car men.

Pratt talked to these men in his earnest, honest, effective way, and they often interrupted him with applause.

Whenever they did so a bright-faced young man on the right of the hall would arise and shout two words: "All together!"

It was fine, for that was the substance of the whole situation. It was the idea of all standing together, all men that toiled and created wealth, that had brought those men out on strike, and that is the idea that will keep them out and make them win.

All together!

It was the first time in America that men had practically recognized the full measure of the cause of labor, and it was the grandest thing so far in the labor struggle.

The other side never needs to be urged to stand all together. It does that anyway. The instant you touch the interests of capital anywhere the whole force of capitalism responds everywhere.

All the capitalist interests of Philadelphia are a unit against these street car men. All the most powerful influences in the state never needed a suggestion as to what they should do. At the first sign of the strike they moved up to support the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and the puppet mayor and they have been fighting on that side ever since.

The men that struck against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company were fighting for the cause of labor everywhere, and fighting no less for all classes and conditions of people plundered by the corporations.

The corporations stand all together against these soldiers of ours. Let us stand all together with the men that are fighting our battles.

BRONX MAN SLAYS TWO SONS AND SELF

Upper Section of City Shocked by Horrible Crime Committed by Crazy Father.

Herman H. Moritz, a retired real estate man of University Heights, shot and killed his two sons last night, set fire to his home at 2210 Aqueduct avenue and then killed himself. Boro President Cyrus C. Miller, a friend of Moritz's and guardian of the Moritz children, said that the real estate man had been melancholy since the death of his first wife four years ago.

Moritz's home is near 183d street and not far from the buildings of the New York University. It is a three-story frame structure. Moritz lived there with his second wife, whom he married three years ago in Mount Vernon, and his two sons. The family kept one servant. Yesterday afternoon, while the family was at dinner, Moritz remarked that the weather was fine and suggested to his wife that she go out to Englewood to visit some friends whom some time before she had expressed a desire to see.

The wife was reluctant to leave the house because of her husband's melancholy, although there never had been any reason to believe that he would at any time become violent. He urged upon her the advisability of going, because of the beautiful day, and she finally consented and left after the meal had been finished, saying that she would return along in the evening.

When he had had goodby to his wife, Moritz went into the library with his two sons. The servant, Augusta Fischer, went into the library when she had the dishes out of the way and asked Moritz if he objected to a friend of hers, a servant next door, coming to the house to spend the afternoon with her in the kitchen. Moritz assented readily, but a moment later called the maid back and told her she had better go over to the other house instead.

The maid went across the yard as he was bid, and the incidents that followed there are only mute witnesses. The three persons who took part in it and were the only witnesses are dead.

FINGY CONNERS' BOAT THROWS A FIT

PALE BEACH, Fla., March 13.—W. J. Connors, the chairman of the New York state Democratic committee, had his mechanics take his 240-horsepower motor boat Corrier out on Lake Worth for a practice spin this afternoon to try the course where the races will be held this week.

Making the turn into the home stretch, going about thirty-five miles an hour, the boat keeled so suddenly that both of the mechanics were thrown into the water. A third passenger was thrown to the floor of the boat. As there was no one at the wheel, he tried to reach it, but another swirl and he too was in the water just a few yards from the railroad bridge.

It headed straight for the ocean, still tearing madly on. Suddenly it swerved to the left, and after another half mile ran up onto the shore, breaking several ribs and smashing in the bow.

The mechanics in the water were picked up by the ferry and it was found that one of them, Fred Arr, from Buffalo, had a deep gash in the head.

Three hundred people stood horror-stricken on the Royal Poinciana dock, expecting momentarily to see the boat run down one of the men in the water or else smash into the numerous other small boats that were trying in every way to get out of the way of this unguided monster.

REACH NO AGREEMENT

10,000 Machinists and Shop Men on Western Road Turned Down by Bosses.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Wage negotiations covering the demands for increased wages of 10,000 machinists and shopmen employed on twenty-seven Eastern railroad systems, which have been in progress in Chicago for six weeks, terminated without a settlement.

The men demanded an increase of 4 cents an hour of all classes of machinists and shopmen. An effort will be made to negotiate with the roads individually.

Stringent rules against drinking and the discipline accorded by labor organizations have elevated the character of railroad employes and greatly improved the services, in the opinion of J. H. Snyder, superintendent of the Western Division of the Michigan Central Railroad.

Snyder made this statement in testimony before the Federal Board of Arbitration, which is hearing the wage dispute of members of the switchmen's union of North America and eight railroads entering Chicago.

DIVORCE A "NIGHTMARE"

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Rev. A. P. Doyle, rector of the Apostolic Mission House, preaching before a big congregation in St. Paul's Catholic church here today, characterized divorce as "America's National Nightmare," and cited official statistics to show that divorce in this country are increasing relatively three times as fast as the population.

GENERAL STRIKE A STIRRING FIGHT AGAINST THE TYRANNY OF CAPITAL

By W. D. MAHON, President Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

The general strike in Philadelphia is a new thing in the history of strikes in America. The response it has received on the part of not only organized labor, but of unorganized labor, has surpassed my wildest expectations. It was not called by a few leaders of labor, but labor leaders were forced to call it at the demand of the rank and file of the men and women who compose the labor movement.

The Philadelphia strike, in behalf of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, was a spontaneous uprising of the working class, who refused to stand idly by while members of their class were being slaughtered and refused their constitutional rights by a few capitalists at the head of the Rapid Transit Company.

I don't believe the presence of every international officer in the American labor movement could have stayed the Philadelphia strike. Contracts and agreements with employers were held of no value in the presence of a desperate crisis in the affairs of labor that had been precipitated by the Philadelphia Transit Company.

The tremendous response unorganized labor made to the call to strike is unprecedented and significant. It discloses a solidarity of labor which, no doubt, has sent a chill of consternation through the entire capitalistic world. I predict that at the conclusion of this strike Philadelphia, long regarded as the poorest organized industrial center in the United States, will be the best organized and most progressive.

Because of this general strike a new situation has been injected into the American labor movement. International unions are now confronted with a new policy—the sympathetic strike. Just how that policy will be received I am unable to say. But as capital organizes so labor must organize, and as capital adopts new methods of waging its war against labor so must labor adopt new methods of maintaining its rights against the aggressions of capital.

Whether the Philadelphia strike wins or loses, the cause of labor in general has tremendously gained. The education labor has received by reason of the awakening incident to the general strike will fit it to organize more effectively and march on to grander conquests until labor, the creator of all wealth, will have come into its own.

AVIATOR PAULHAN IN SPECTACULAR FLIGHT

Four Hundred Feet in Air, Frenchman Flies Five Miles at Jamaica Racecourse.

About 2,000 spectators witnessed the daring and spectacular flight of Louis Paulhan at the Jamaica race course yesterday afternoon. He flew in a wind that carried the flag straight in the breeze, and performed aerial gyrations that caused men to take off their hats and women to wave their handkerchiefs.

Paulhan remained in the air eight minutes, and it was estimated he flew a distance of five miles and soared to an altitude of 400 feet.

It was precisely 4:43 o'clock when he took his seat in the yellow and white flyer, and ordered his mechanics to start the machine going. One of the mechanics gave the big yellow propeller a twist. It made a few feeble revolutions, and stopped.

The next twist was more vigorous, and it set the propeller going in a fashion that meant business.

Almost before the men could get so the machine darted into the air. It didn't rise very high at first as the aviator was evidently feeling his way. The aeroplane behaved very well until Paulhan reached the east end of the course, and encountered a treacherous current. The machine showed considerable agitation, and it looked for a minute as if he would be forced to descend. He suddenly wheeled his apparatus to the right and gained control.

Then he started in the direction of Springfield, and gave the inhabitant of that city the benefit of the exhibition. After that he swung back across the east end of the race course, and passed over the heads of several hundred small boys, who enjoyed the thrills without paying the price of admission.

When turned in a westerly direction until he came in front of the grand stand, when suddenly he darted over the building, and for an instant was lost sight of. By the time the crowd had rushed down from the seats the aviator darted over the club building as gracefully as a bird.

The whirring of the motor could plainly be heard above wild cheers sent up by the spectators. Men whistled, screamed, and threw their hats in the air, and women frantically waved their handkerchiefs.

SMALLPOX AMONG SCABS AT PHILA.

Dreaded Plague Develops Among Imported Men and New Score is Started.

GENERAL STRIKE SPREADING FAST

Central Labor Union Passes Resolutions to Cripple Wall Street in Fight Against Workers.

By JACK BRITT GRANT. (Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Smallpox has broken out among scabs imported by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, and located in the Frankfort car barn. Two cases were reported yesterday, and, during the maintenance of the utmost sanitary on the part of Philadelphia health officials, the news crept out, and in a few hours had spread all over Philadelphia.

Thus the plague is adding to the terrors of the general strike. The general hundred men quarantined in the barn have been riding back and forth on scab crews on the company's cars, and even yesterday, after the disease was discovered, the city authorities made no attempt to keep these men from mixing with the public.

The city physicians were busy for several hours vaccinating the scabs quarantined in the barn, and a general order has now gone forth for every man in the company's employ to undergo the ordeal of getting a sore arm to warn of the plague, which is held fair way to be spread about Philadelphia via trolley car.

Two hundred scabs deserted their posts today, and went to Pittsburgh, walked freely to every person who spoke to them, as they marched from the barn. They declared they would not be vaccinated, and that they would go to work as usual, and everything else that goes to make a scab comfortable and happy.

In the Frankfort barn, they declared, the men are being held in reprisal. They were asked if the outbreak of smallpox was not responsible for this theory of reprisal, and they said that at every barn in the city strikebreakers are being held against their will. City police guard the doors of the barns, and refuse to permit any man to go out except those assigned to take out cars.

Not in labor's history in America has there been such a labor meeting as that held by the Central Labor Union this afternoon. It was the most enthusiastic gathering of workers ever seen in this country and some real resolutions were passed concerning the further conduct of the strike.

All Unions Must Go Out. One resolution was directed at the United Brewery Workers, the Typographical Union, the clothing cutters and all unions affiliated with the central body, which have not yet joined the general strike. They were ordered to join the strike by midnight tomorrow or be put upon the unfair list, and in future be ostracized by all union men.

This resolution was the most important one of the day. To the strikers it means much. If it is carried out Philadelphia will be practically newspaperless Tuesday morning. When some of the offices are non-union they are other organizations in the office which will be compelled to come out and they will completely cripple the office.

Another important resolution adopted by the Central Union and one which will have a far reaching effect, will throw the biggest scare into Wall Street that has ever had was that directed to all central labor unions in the United States advising them to request all members of the working class in the country who have bank deposits to withdraw the money immediately and thus take from Wall Street the money it is now pouring into Philadelphia to bust the strike.

This remarkable resolution is retaliation for the action of the banks of Philadelphia in their meeting last Saturday at which the bankers passed resolutions indorsing the street railway company and offering

ILLINOIS MINERS TO STOP WORK APRIL 1

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 13.—Duncan McDonald, president of the Mine Workers of Illinois, today confirmed the operators' statement that there will be a suspension of mining in this state April 1, when the agreement between the operators and miners expires.

Technically speaking, it will not be either a strike or a lockout. There will simply be no contract between the men and the mine owners and work will cease until an agreement is reached.

The shutdown will not be distasteful to the operators, as large stocks are now on hand at all the principal centers and prices are up as a result of advances made during the cold weather this winter. The miners are insisting on an advance in wages, and if this were the only demand it would easily be met, but the miners are again demanding that the operators pay the shotters.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.

THE NEW YORK CALL, the only daily paper in the East which is making the fight of the working class against the capitalists, will issue a daily Philadelphia strike edition.

Employees of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, who are now on strike and are selling papers on the streets of Philadelphia, may be supplied with copies of this strike special at the headquarters of the Socialist party, 1305 Arch street.

The Philadelphia edition will sell on the streets for one cent. All newsdealers and others desiring to sell the paper may be accommodated at the above address.

The Call Shall Live!

Big Six to the Rescue.

For the next three months the members of the strongest printers' union in the country will voluntarily pay to cents a week to place The Call on a firm foundation and insure its further usefulness as a champion of the working people.

At a recent meeting the executive committee of Typographical Union No. 6 took under consideration the financial condition of The Call and decided to recommend to the union the placing of a weekly assessment of 10 cents for a period of three months.

Yesterday Big Six met at the Star Casino and after a short discussion concurred in the recommendation of the executive committee.

The local printers' union has a membership of more than six thousand and has a reputation for standing by its guns in every industrial fight it engages in. And whenever it takes up the cause of weaker brothers it never fails to make good. In the recent Hatters' strike it imposed a voluntary assessment of 10 cents and its international body advanced the sum of \$5,000.

The \$5,000 fund started by the Forward must be raised by tomorrow. If it is not complete then we will be unable to accept the \$2,000 voted by the Forward. If you have not sent in your contribution or pledge, do so now, as tomorrow may be too late, and this work of years on the part of a devoted band of Comrades in establishing a daily working class paper may come to naught.

meral and financial support to aid it in its battle with union labor.

Almost every banking company in the United States today, whether private, state or national, even the trust company, have a savings department and carry hundreds of millions of dollars belonging to the working class.

The withdrawal of these funds would leave Wall street financially dead within thirty days.

Of course the banks are expected to demand the thirty days' notice required of all prospective withdrawers.

The meeting of the Central Labor Union was a remarkable one in many respects. It evidenced the complete solidarity of the workers in this fight for the existence of labor.

That seems to be the mystery to every person. It was the principal subject of discussion at the Central Union meeting today and was the burden of many of the speeches.

The committee of thirty-five appointed by the Business Men's Association to settle the strike met in a frigid this afternoon.

The city officials asked the Pennsylvania, Reading and Baltimore and Ohio railroads to discontinue running local trains, trains that have been of much service to people living in sections of the city where the Rapid Transit Company's service was crippled.

Now that normal conditions are being resumed on the Rapid Transit Company's lines, the mayor and director feel that you should discontinue the extra train service put on during the trolley strike, and leave the local passenger business to be accommodated by the trolley cars, to which it belongs.

The answers received by the Reburn-Clay messenger were different from what was anticipated.

In effect, the Pennsylvania railroad's reply was: "We are capable of managing our business without dictation from city hall. We will maintain the extra train service as long as public accommodation demands it."

The Reading railroad's reply was succinct, and to the point: "Your suggestion is utterly preposterous."

The Baltimore and Ohio was such a flat refusal that the Reburn-Clay messenger bore his pole and temper in the offices of the superintendent, and was invited to get out.

He was told that his failure in managing the business of the P. R. T. & O. did not recommend him to the B. & O.

These three railroads are carrying thousands of passengers daily who have had no other means of travel during the trolley strike.

The Baltimore and Ohio has a shuttle train service every forty minutes to Parby. In addition, such of the roads has increased the number of coaches on all the regular local and suburban lines, as well as temporary ymking steps for many other trains at the local and suburban stations.

is said, for riding on the cars, and after close observation I am inclined strongly to think the charge true.

The loyalty of the workers is growing steadily and the bonds of solidarity becoming stronger.

Unorganized Girls Join Strike. One of the most notable things about this general strike is the large number of unorganized girls and women who have joined.

These girls have been receiving miserably low wages and they have been at the mercy of their greedy bosses.

Statement by Strike Committee. Late yesterday the general strike committee issued the following statement of plans if the company refuses arbitration tomorrow:

"Anticipating refusal on the part of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to accept arbitration, this committee is taking steps to co-operate with the president of the State Federation of Labor in the event a state-wide strike is called.

"That the movement for a general increase of wages for all men and women workers now on strike may be effective, a subcommittee of two has been appointed from the general strike committee to gather statistics regarding wages, hours and conditions that now prevail in the shops and factories where workers have gone on strike.

"Great enthusiasm among the strikers exists today, as a result of the announcement by the committee that a general demand for increased wages and better conditions will be made upon the employers for those who suspended work.

"Most gratifying of all is the fact that quite a number of policemen have met members of the committee and assured them that they are in full sympathy with the strike.

"Decent Police May Join Strike. "Organize and cast your lot with us, and establish a precedent for others in future strikes."

"This city, state and nation were built by labor. Labor constitutes the bulk of population. It is not right or

just that the men and women who built up our splendid civilization—the working class, manhood and womanhood of the land—should be compelled to bow in servile obedience to a band of financial and political adventurers such as those who precipitated this strike.

"Recognizing the many services of the mayor of Trenton in bringing about a settlement of the street car troubles in that city, this city has extended to him an invitation to come to Philadelphia and speak to mass meetings that will be held every day and night until this general strike is won.

"With more of the unorganized quitting their jobs, and with those on strike standing firm, this committee declares the present situation in excellent shape, and the fight just beginning to get started."

Arrangements were made for meeting to be held at the Labor Lyceum on March 24, where Eugene V. Debs is to be the principal speaker.

At all Saints Roman Catholic Church, 129th street and Madison avenue, New York, the Rev. James W. Power, P. R., at all the masses yesterday morning denounced the traffic in offensive St. Patrick's Day picture postal cards and also condemned what are known as "St. Patrick's Day favors"—figures often hideously decked in Irish and Catholic emblems.

SEING OUT OF THE HIGH RENT DISTRICT, WE SAVE YOU MONEY. B. Schellenberg & Sons. 99 to 105 Myrtle Ave., near Bridge St. "L" Station, Brooklyn. Boys! A Bag of Marbles Free. Presenting This Coupon At Our Store WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16TH Between 4 and 6 P. M. Only 25,000 BAGS FREE!

Young Men's Suits \$8.50. Boys' Double Breasted Suits \$3.95 & \$4.95. Men's Nobby Suits \$10.00.

DR. LUNN'S SUCCESS. Big Crowds Fill Mohawk Theater, Schenectady to Hear Sermons on Socialism.

NEW HAVEN HEARS STORY OF STRIKE. Graphic Description of Great Philadelphia Struggle Cheered by Big Audience.

LOCAL KINGS AIDS MILWAUKEE CAMPAIGN. In response to an appeal from National Secretary Barnes requesting the locals of the Socialist party to aid the Milwaukee Socialists in sending Emil Seidel to the City Hall, the central committee of Local Kings county at the meeting last Saturday night at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, voted a donation of \$5 for the Milwaukee campaign fund.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PROTEST. Father Power Objects to Use of Shamrock in Caricature.

BOSS SLUGGED POLICEMAN. troubles of the American Tramway Company in Bogota, state that it was caused by the manager of the company striking a police officer, which caused general indignation.

NOTE THESE SPECIAL PRICES. Sun. Wk-day. Sun-and issue only. Wk-day only. Issues.

A WATCH A NECESSITY TODAY. Millions of hands wind watches every night. Many, many sorts of hands. The firm hand of the business man, the delicate hand of the artist, the calloused hand of the farmer, the gnarled hand of the forester, the nimble hand of the stenographer, the little hand of the school girl, the grimy hand of the miner, the weathered hand of the sailor, the tawny hand of the Northerner, the tawny hand, browned by the tropical sun—these are the hands that wind the watches we are offering you as a premium for good work.

10,000 TO SEE DEAD WHALE. PORT ARTHUR, Tex., March 13.—More than ten thousand people were brought here on excursion trains from all parts of South Texas today, to see the ninety-foot whale that was captured alive a few days ago near Galveston. It died soon after being brought here, but was exhibited on ice.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE Brooklyn Call Conference Every Tuesday Evening.

SEVEN BODIES FOUND AFTER BLOW-UP. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 13.—By 3 o'clock this morning the bodies of seven mine workers killed by the explosion in the No. 3 colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company last night were brought to the surface, and the large crowd that had stood for hours waiting for news went home.

There were no injured men, and the five ambulances returned empty, every man in the zone of the explosion meeting death. Only two men of the gang of nine escaped. They were James Hayes and Martin Williams, and a few minutes before the explosion they had left the gang and gone for some supplies.

A few minutes afterward they heard the roar of the explosion, and felt the concussion of the air. They rushed back to the working place to try to give aid to their comrades, but were driven back weak and faint by the after-damp or fire damp which came upon them in suffocating clouds. They then hurried to the bottom of the shaft and gave the alarm.

Superintendent J. C. Joseph and Mine Foremen Evans and Edwards took charge of the first rescue gang, and made a gallant effort to reach the explosion victims, but they, too, were driven back by the fire damp. It was then realized that this would have to be driven out of the workings in order to get to the men.

General Manager Thomas H. Price quickly reached the scene, and took charge of the rescue work. Air passages were built, and hose was taken down as a means of carrying a stream of fresh air into the explosion.

SCANDINAVIANS SORE ON RUSSIAN POLICE. COPENHAGEN, March 13.—Russia's establishment of secret police bureaus here and at Stockholm to watch Finnish politicians on their journeys abroad is today threatening trouble between the Dutch and Swedish governments on one side and the St. Petersburg foreign office on the other.

MOLDERS STRIKE. Utica Workers Indignant Over the Lying Reports of Fight Printed in Capitalist Papers.

When the committeemen wanted to go to the office to meet representatives of the firm to negotiate a settlement one of the committeemen was seupon by the cops on hand, who without any provocation beat and knocked him down.

The strikers say that they were orderly and that the bosses are to be blamed for the calling out of the sheriff, and that they do not understand why the assistance of police was required as they only came to confer about a settlement. The capitalist papers for a few days refused to say anything about the strike and when they finally did print something about the strike, it was nothing but misrepresentation, and a paid report of the firm.

The plant is practically tied up and an early victory is expected. The strikers at a meeting held tonight decided to continue the fight until the firm concedes all demands and signs an agreement with the union.

Wago Workers who Understand what SOCIALISM means are usually satisfied. Better look into the question for yourself. Write your address on the lines below, send us the coupon with 10 cents, and you will get a hundred-page illustrated magazine and a 50-page illustrated book that will help you decide very quickly which side you are on.

DEMAND REST DAY FOR WASHINGTON. Marcus Marks Says Bosses Get More Out of Them That Way.

About 200 men and women attended a meeting of the Day of Rest Conference yesterday afternoon at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. Speeches were made by Marcus Marks, a department store capitalist of Philadelphia; Charles F. May, and John Mitchell, at one time leader in the Miners' Union, but now a paid official of the National Federation.

"Do we live to work, or do we work to live? These are some of the questions that work is the prime consideration of life, and we must all concede the dignity of labor, and the duty to perform our share of work in the world. If it be true that we live to work, it is equally true that we should work in a rational, economic manner, and it must be conceded that the best work is accomplished, not by constant labor, but by labor broken by periods of rest.

The whole testimony of human history demonstrates that one day in seven is such a reasonable period of rest. By rest we do not mean idleness and recreation. Recreation is economical. Its very name—recreation—demonstrates the power that is given by its wise use. What kind of recreation should be chosen depends upon the work that is done during the week.

Marks closed his speech by saying that a day's rest in seven meant that the employe would get more work out of the week. "A tired worker is not profitable. A man working twelve hours according to my experience as an employer of thousands of men and women teach me that he produces less, on average, than a man or woman who works only eight hours. The same applies to a week's work without rest."

John Mitchell's address was brief, but said, in part: "It is said by some that the devil finds work for the idle. Therefore, say they, it is better to keep laborers at work continuously than to take on vicious habits."

FATAL FIRE AT JAMESTOWN. JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 13.—In a fire which destroyed the interior of the Goley factory building last night fireman Jonathan Wagon was killed by the collapse of the escape. The fire, which started in the boiler room, maintained a fractured skull, which caused his death today, and fireman Joel Wagon was seriously injured by a fall.

O. W. WUERZ PLANOS. 1815 3D AVE., NE. 80TH ST. (MADISON SQ. ST. AT 3RD AVE., BROOKLYN.) 1792 PITKIN AVE., BROOKLYN. (OPEN EVENING.)

THE STATE CLOTHIERS. 465 STATE STREET, Near Third Ave., Brooklyn.

FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE. N. E. Cor. 82d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made goods.

The 550th Day of The Call and our Ad 7% DISCOUNT WILL BE ALLOWED TO ANY CUSTOMER SHOWING THE CALL. GENT'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS. Union Label Goods SIG. KLEIN and Assistants. 50 AND 52 ED. AVE., NE. 10TH ST. N. Y. TEL. 406 SEVENTH AVE. Ladies' Shirts with Union Label.



ANDRE TRIDON RAPS MAUDLIN SENTIMENT

"Patriotism" Baffles Men Born in France, Educated in Germany, Now Living in America.

The regular Sunday morning lecture at the Lyric Hall, held under the auspices of Local New York of the Socialist party, was delivered yesterday by Andre Tridon, publicist, speaker, and at present associate editor of Wilshire's Magazine. His subject was "Patriotism," and from the minute he began until the very end, the audience was kept in a continual state of good humor by the wit, brilliancy and biting remarks delivered at the expense of the sentiment that divides the workers of all countries into nationalities.

He gained the grace of the listeners by declaring at the very outset that he was French, to which, he said, his "whiskers and accent" testified. When a child he was in France, who as youth he was educated in Germany, when older he continued his education in England, and now that he is a man, he is in America. Patriotism, he explained, was the love for one's country, and he was at a loss to find which country it was in his case.

Thus in the very opening of his speech he succeeded in hitting at the jingoistic notion of patriotism, and the audience sympathized with the man who was divided against himself—divided into four parts. When he was a little boy he was told that Frenchmen are the greatest, French women the most charming, French men the richest, French scholars the most learned, the French army, though not the largest, the most valiant, and the French navy the most powerful. With these self-satisfying beliefs he came to Germany, and how his fellow students pined him for being French! What, indeed, were the French women when compared to the German damsels, what were the French scientists when compared to the German scholars, and what was the French beer when compared to the beverage drunk in Old Heidelberg? In England, too, he found that everything French was, if not pitied or condemned, at least merely tolerated. When he returned to France again it was traitorous to proclaim that the German beer was better than the French, and to make favorable remarks about the women who had left some impression on the student heart.

Types of Patriots. The speaker capped the climax in his arraignment of the trumped-up sentiment when he mentioned four prominent American patriots—Roosevelt, Rosalvy, Lueterbach and McGeilpp. Nobody in the audience would dare deny that these were all patriots, and yet, if patriotism meant love for one's own country, was there not a breach of some psychological law here. He also mentioned two other patriots, Hearst and Hughes, and gave the adjectives they had applied to each other.

The only war deserving of consideration, he said, was a civil war, because it showed that one-half of the people was aroused against the other half. He then went into the philosophy of the class struggle and showed that at present the love for one's country is exploited by the owners of the world for mercenary motives. He showed that the wealth is possessed by one million of the population, and the mass, the mass, the teaching of patriotism is to keep 99,000,000 of our population away from the wealth owned by the small fraction.

He showed how the youth of all the nations is fed on lying interpretations of facts, in order to obtain the required loyalty to their respective countries. He quoted various textbooks and by different questions, in each textbook the same was differently interpreted and what was a "hero" in one text book was a "traitor" in the other.

Is the Capitalist a Patriot?

"If the capitalist patriot?" A shout of laughter greeted the speaker and made further remarks unnecessary. He, however, gave some description of the dealings of various financiers, who are at any time ready to advance money to a foreign country, or sell arms and ammunition, even if they are used to kill their own "fellow citizens."

He then went on to show that no reformer can be a patriot, and criticized some Socialists who at the recent congress had expressed themselves equivocally against war and claimed that to a certain extent nations must remain divided, for some time, at least.

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GIANTS WIN CLOSE GAME FROM DALLAS

Steal Bases at Will, Make Eleven Hits, but Have a Close Call, 6 to 5.

DALLAS, Tex., March 13.—With John McGraw commanding the Giants here this afternoon and playing short, the New Yorkers just escaped a tie game with the local leaguers. It was a queer contest, the Giants beginning as if they intended to score a dozen runs and then stopping short while Dallas rallied and made it a close game—6 to 5.

The bold manner in which the Giants ran bases on Onslow brought groans of derision from the spectators. It was base running, not hitting, that won the game, although New York managed to accumulate eleven bingles. The feature of all features was Raymond's remarkable feat of stealing second and third bases in one inning. This is a new record for him and he retired immediately after making it, winded and resting on his laurels.

Eleven stolen bases tell the story of the game. The Giants opened on Hirsch as if they intended to blow him off the slab. Devore, Doyle and Murray singled sharply, but only one run eventuated, as Merkle lined into a double play. Wilson's double in the second scored Snodgrass, who had been hit. Raymond poled a short single and then he and Wilson executed a double steal, Wilson scoring. Raymond then pilfered third to the amazement of McGraw and trotted home on Doyle's second hit.

Dale faced the Giants in the sixth and after a bad getaway more than held his own. Seymour opened on him with a single and as Cy's foot is lame Latham ran for him. Arlie stole second and had third base bagged as well, but was the victim of a bad decision. Merkle struck out, but Snodgrass walked and McGraw started a new series of runs by smacking to left for two bases. Snodgrass stole second and third while McGraw was at bat and easily counted on the hit. McGraw promptly annexed third on a steal. Curtis was hit and when he stole second, Onslow threw the ball away. McGraw going home. Curtis also stole third, but was nipped in an attempted double steal with Bell. That made six steals in one inning. The last three innings did not fatten New York's tally supply.

Table with columns: Name, R, H, E. Rows include Devore, Doyle, Murray, Seymour, Merkle, Snodgrass, McGraw, Wilson, Curtis, Raymond, Bell, Latham, and Totals.

New York. R. H. E. Devore, rf..... 1 1 0 Doyle, 1b..... 0 3 1 Murray, cf..... 0 1 0 Seymour, rf..... 0 1 0 Merkle, 1b..... 0 1 0 Snodgrass, 3b..... 2 0 0 McGraw, ss..... 1 1 1 Wilson, c..... 1 1 0 Curtis, c..... 0 0 0 Raymond, p..... 1 1 0 Bell, p..... 0 1 0 Latham,..... 0 0 0 Totals..... 6 11 2

Dallas. R. H. E. Maag, 3b..... 0 0 0 Ens, ss..... 1 1 0 Cows, 1b..... 1 2 0 Maloney, cf..... 0 1 0 Hicks, cf..... 0 0 0 Storey, 2b..... 1 1 0 Clawson, rf..... 0 0 0 Onslow, c..... 1 2 1 Robertson, lf..... 0 0 0 Hirsch, p..... 0 0 0 Dale, p..... 1 1 0 Totals..... 5 8 1

Two-base hits—Wilson, McGraw, Onslow. Three-base hit—Dale. Sacrifice fly—Maag. Stolen bases—Wilson, Raymond, Latham, Snodgrass, McGraw, Curtis, Merkle. Left on bases—New York 5, Dallas 2. First base on errors—Dallas 2. Double plays—Claws to Cowdy, McGraw to Doyle to Merkle. Struck out—By Raymond 4, by Hirsch 4, by Bell 2, by Dale 3. Bases on balls—Off Dale 4, off Bell 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Hirsch 1, by Dale 1. Hits—Off Raymond, 2 in three innings; off Hirsch, 7 in five innings. Umpire—Doyle. Time of game—1:30. Attendance, 2,000.

FRANCE TO RUN THIS YEAR.

George Odum thinks his four-year-old filly France will be able to race this year. She broke down last spring at Pimlico and Odum promptly retired her for the rest of the season. France has wintered well and seems to have recovered from this ailment to such an extent that Odum hopes she can go to the post early in June. Had the Ben Brush filly remained in training last year Odum says she would have made it interesting for Maskette in the struggle for filly honors.

LANGFORD THE FAVORITE.

Los Angeles sporting men are offering 2 to 1 that Sam Langford will knock out Jim Flynn when they meet there in a forty-five round bout on Saturday afternoon. Langford stopped Flynn in a punch a year ago, and was named by the breman in a recent ten round bout at Tom McCarry's club. Langford has been accused of pulling in that affair in order to secure the coming

FARRELL JOINS THE HIGHLANDERS' CAMP

ATHENS, Ga., March 13.—President Frank J. Farrell, Tom F. Foley and A. S. Haland, of New York, joined the Highlanders in training here this afternoon. It is the first time since he has been a baseball promoter that Farrell ever made a Southern trip and about the hotel corridor tonight he seemed the most enthusiastic of all the guests. Within the past year the owner of the New York Americans has become an ardent fan and he intends to learn all the ins and outs of the training season before he returns to the great White Way.

Something lively is planned for his initiation. Tomorrow the regulars and Yanigans will resume hostilities in the form of a six-inning tussle. The boys all came out of Saturday's game with the University of Georgia in excellent condition. There is not a Charley Horse in camp and the few sore arms are rapidly responding to hard work.

BIG RACE AT GARDEN

Long Distance Stars Meet in a Twenty-Mile Event at Madison Square Tonight. The second long distance professional foot race of the season will take place at Madison Square Garden tonight when eight of the best distance men in the world will meet in a twenty-mile event.

The starters will be Fred Meadows, of Canada, who won the fifteen-mile contest at the Garden last month in runaway style; Thure Johanson, the Swedish youngster, who carried off the recent Marathon race at the 69th Regiment Armory, in the record-breaking time of 2 hours 36 minutes and 55 1-5 seconds; Gust Ljunstrom, a stable mate of Johanson, who finished second on two occasions to Meadows in fifteen-mile contests; Paul Accese, the Canadian Indian, who has victories over Shrubbs and Longboat to his credit; Fortunata Zanti, the Italian marvel, the winner of fifteen distance events last year, two of which were victories over Dorando; Frank Clarke, a sturdy Irishman who was only beaten a few yards this year in the best time ever made in an outdoor Marathon, the Edinburgh Classic; Jim Crowler, the ex-Irish American A. C. runner who hung up the best time ever made for twenty miles indoors, in the Marathon race which Johanson won and Percy Sellen, the feet-footed Canadian who has victories over St. Yves, Shrubbs and Longboat to his credit.

The race will be run on a track ten laps to the mile.

HOGAN HAS SLIGHT CHANGE.

Yale's Former Football Captain's Condition is Very Poor. WINSTED, Conn., March 13.—The condition of James J. Hogan, Yale's former football captain who is dangerously ill with acute kidney trouble at his parents' home in Torrington, continues very low today.

A consultation of physicians was held at noon by Dr. Lewis M. Mooney and Dr. Connor, of New York; Dr. Whittemore, of New Haven, and Dr. M. J. Hogan and Dr. J. D. Hayes, of Torrington. The verdict was nephritis, with outlook unfavorable. Hogan has not lost consciousness.

HIGHEST BIDDER GETS KEELER.

Five Teams Working to Land Little Outfielder. Willie Keeler has decided to sign a contract with the highest bidder. The Brooklyn, Giants, Cincinnati Reds, Baltimore and Toronto are bidding the wires with offers to the Highlanders two weeks ago. Keeler says the best salary inducement will land him, and he hopes McGraw will be the successful bidder.

Ball fans say Wee Willie would be a drawing card in a New York uniform at the Polo Grounds.

MANY BOUTS THIS WEEK.

New York's biggest boxing clubs have arranged bouts for this week. Tonight, Willie Jones and Eddie Carr, ten rounds, Marathon A. C., Brooklyn; Young O'Leary and Frankie Burns, ten rounds, Olympic A. C., in Harlem; Tuesday night, Jack Goodman and Battling Hurley, ten rounds, Fairmont A. C., in the Bronx; Friday, Abe Attell and Johnny Marto, National Sporting Club, in West 44th street.

KEENE TO HAVE WINNERS.

As usual the report is prevalent that James R. Keene's two-year-olds will outclass everything under the saddle this year. Lucky Jack McGinnis, who is among the rail birds these days, says that if Trainer Rowe doesn't develop another Saxonby or a Colin from the present crop of Castleton bred youngsters a lot of sharp eyed persons will be mistaken.

VANDERBILT'S HORSE WINS.

PARIS, March 13.—The race for the Prix de Societe de Sport Francaise was run at Auteuil today, and was won by Vanderbilt's Bat's Delight. Nix-on's Pothogor was second, and Molke-Huitfeldt's Middleford third. The jockeys were Bois, Bartholomew and Jennings. There were thirteen starters.

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

Lesson XIX.—The Socialist Program: 2. Political Reforms.

(CONTINUED.)

Efficient political democracy does not depend solely upon the extension of the elective franchise to the largest practicable proportion of the adult residents, as outlined last week. This only lays the basis for it. There is necessary also such political machinery as shall most promptly and accurately embody the will of the electorate in legislation and administration. In this respect the United States is behind many other countries. Its political system—especially that of the nation and that of the municipalities—is extremely complex and clumsy. The relations of state to national governments and of municipalities to both, the so-called "checks and balance" embodied in the constitutions and charters, and the relations among the legislative, judicial and executive branches are such as greatly to impede the realization of the popular will. We have to consider such reforms as, while practicable within the existing frame of government, would at least partly remedy this fault.

Proportional Representation.—Under the methods of election used in this country, the representation of the largest party is usually exaggerated, while the smaller parties are entirely unrepresented. There are several proposed plans by which the representation of the various parties can be made approximately proportional to their popular strength. Some of these methods are so complex as to introduce evils worse than that which they are designed to remedy, but there are one or two schemes which are comparatively simple. These methods are used in parliamentary elections in Sweden, Finland, Belgium and Japan and in local elections in some other countries.

Referendum, Initiative and Recall.—Perhaps more important than proportional representation is the popular control of representatives after their election. This can be effected by certain methods worked out, especially in Switzerland, but used to a greater or less extent in several other countries and in several American states. The referendum plan is a provision by which a certain fixed number or proportion of voters can, by signing a petition to a certain form, compel the submission to popular vote of any measure enacted by the legislative body. The initiative plan enables a certain number or proportion of the voters, by a similar procedure, to bring a definite measure before the legislative body, which must then either enact it into law or else submit it to popular vote. This differs from the referendum in that it provides for positive as well as negative legislation by the electorate directly.

The recall plan enables a certain number or proportion of the voters to compel a special election, during the term of office of a given representative, to determine whether he shall continue to serve till the end of the term for which he was originally elected, or whether he shall give place to some other person nominated for the purpose in connection with the recall petition. This may be applied to any elective officials, not only to legislators. The longer the term of office the greater is the need for such a power of recall.

It is obvious that none of these three methods should be too freely used, lest they result in wearying the electorate and enabling an active minority to obstruct the will of the majority. The number of signers required for the petition should, therefore, be large enough to prevent their being used on trivial matters, and yet not too large to make them unworkable in case of real need. The exact proportion to be required with these considerations in view is a matter to be worked out by experience.

Simplification of Political Machinery.—A very urgent need in the United States is the subordination of the executive and especially the judicial branches of the government to the legislative. In no other country have the judges the same power as here to exercise what is practically an absolute veto by declaring unconstitutional or to impede the enforcement of laws by the use of injunctions and similar processes against executive officials. Our system of written constitutions and the "idolotrous worship" of these documents make it difficult to correct this and other faults of our political system. Yet, if the legislative bodies are sufficiently resolute, it can be done. Especially in the several states it will be possible to enact legislation and constitutional amendments limiting the power of the judiciary in the respects named. But this can be done only under pressure of an awakened public opinion.

In general, Socialists advocate the abolition of senates and other upper houses and the establishment of a one-house legislative body and the abolition of the executive veto, or at least its restriction to a mere suspensive power, so that it can be overcome by the repassage of the vetoed measure by a simple majority. In the United States such reforms can be more easily accomplished in the several states than in the national government. While the United States Constitution is theoretically subject to amendment, no important amendment has ever been adopted except as the result of civil war or else indirectly by judicial construction.

The machinery of American city government stands in great need of simplification. In nearly all cities we

made a pretext for preventing meetings which do not actually impede traffic or disturb public order. So likewise with the great speech and publication; for instance, the law of libel is necessary to protect individuals from grave injury through the circulation of false reports derogatory to their reputation, and the right of free speech and press does not imply the right to slander any one with impunity; but it is necessary to guard against the abuse of this provision as a means of suppressing the legitimate discussion of public persons. Any state or community which desires to do so can maintain public order and protect private reputations without at all infringing upon the actual exercise of the rights of assemblage, speech and publication. But governments are always tempted to infringe upon these rights, and especially upon their exercise by the working people. It is necessary, therefore, for the Socialist party and all other workers' organizations carefully to guard these rights and make all necessary sacrifices to maintain them, while of course being expected also to exercise them in such manner as to leave no reasonable excuse for interference and to command the largest popular sympathy for themselves in defending them.

REFERENCES.

Students should continue with the reading of Hillquit, Thompson and Hunter. Those who wish to read further on Proportional Representation, Initiative, Referendum and Recall may be referred to John R. Commons' "Proportional Representation," which treats all these subjects, and to J. W. Sullivan's "Direct Legislation," which treats all but the first named. Those who wish to read further on Municipal Government may be referred to W. B. Munro's "The Government of European Cities," Horace E. Ewing's "The Government of American Cities," and Frank J. Goodnow's "City Government in the United States."

TO EMPLOY ONLY UNION

Pittsburg Director of Public Works Announces His Policy. PITTSBURG, Pa., March 13.—Pittsburg is to be a "union city" as far as city employes are concerned according to an announcement by Director of Public Works Armstrong yesterday. Hereafter applicants applying for city jobs will be union men, and in case the service does not certify union men will insist upon the appointment of a union before going to work. Armstrong argued before the revision committee recently that city labor receive "current wages," and aided in having wages advanced.

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C

# Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Contributions and communications to Anita C. Block, 746 St. James, New York city.

## ADOLESCENT AND OUR SERVANT GIRLS.

By Anna Rappoport.  
The sweet, dainty ladies, of our better class, have found out what charm there lies in a dress perfectly shocking; to think that a cook could ever be made like a lady to look.

The blood of that maiden is red, never blue. Horror! 'Tis dreadful to think it was true.

"Upper," the "better," the "algebra," the count—"noble"—to nothing they all now amount.

Servant—a housemaid, a nurse, or a cook—also be made like a lady to look!

## COMMITTEE DONATES \$100 TO THE CALL.

The most important thing happened at the last regular meeting of the woman's committee, New York, were the financial reports presented by the executive committee and the Woman's committee. The first reported the sum of \$48.20; the second of \$124.10 to the extent of \$214. Typical bourgeois and capitalist happened supreme for a few minutes, but it soon took a decidedly different turn. The sum of \$25 was voted to the Philadelphia committee and the sum of \$100 to the woman's committee in the East.

The committee decided to work in connection with the committee of the Call, and the names of the members on behalf of the Call, and the names of the members on the woman's committee, were given at once. The names of the members on the woman's committee, were given at once. The names of the members on the woman's committee, were given at once.

## KATHERINE HRESHKOVSKAYA.

Very strange does it seem to rejoice because a woman of seventy-seven years of age has been sentenced merely to exile for life, instead of exile with hard labor. Is it congratulation or condemnation of Russia to be glad because she has not been treated as outrageously as she was entitled to, or as she might have? The noble life of "Babushka," one of the most brave and heroic figures of modern times, is too well known to need repetition here. It has been one long, unbroken dedication to the cause of human freedom. What better hope can we express for this revered woman than the one that she is doubtless cherishing for herself, the hope soon to escape and, despite her years, to give herself once more to the liberation of Russia.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Cosmopolitan Society, Johnston building, 8 Nevins street, Brooklyn: "Collecting the Revenues of a Great Nation," D. Macon Webster.

## PUBLIC LECTURES.

Stuyvesant High School, 16th street, near First avenue: "Scottish Music," Mrs. Katherine Hand.

Public School 5, 141st street and Edgewood avenue: "Life Aggressive," Benjamin C. Gruenberg.

Public School 46, 158th street and St. Nicholas avenue: "Edward Grieg and Scandinavian Songs," Mrs. Gurli I. Lennborn.

Public School 51, 523 West 44th street: "Greek Art," Eugene Schoen.

Public School 62, Hester and Essex streets: "The Louisiana Purchase," Dr. Willis Fletcher Johnson.

Public School 118, 133d street, near Eighth avenue: "What Social Service Means," Mrs. Mary R. Cranston.

Public School 135, First avenue and 51st street: "France: The Land, the People and the Government," Dr. A. Franklin Rose.

Public School 155, Avenue A and 77th street: "Shook, Wounded, etc.," Dr. William A. Rodgers.

Public School 159, 341 East 119th street: "How Shall a Girl Earn Her Living?" Mrs. Rheta Childs Dorr.

Public School 165, 108th street and Amsterdam avenue: "London and the Great Poets," Dr. Hardin Craig.

Public School 188, Lewis and East Houston streets: "Coal," Ben M. Jaquith.

Institute Hall, 218 East 106th street: "Rouen-Amiens," Frank Stephens.

Public Library, 112 East 96th street: "Constantinople," Professor A. D. F. Hamlin.

St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grove streets: "The New Australian Commonwealth," Sidney H. Cox.

St. Peter's Hall, 20th street and Eighth avenue: "Shakespeare," Professor Christian Gauss.

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# The Call

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## IMMEDIATE BEARINGS OF THE STRIKE.

Seven days ago we stated in these columns that the extent to which the call for a general strike in the city of Philadelphia in aid of the striking car men had been obeyed would not become known until the middle of the week, and possibly not until the end of the week.

And now that a week has passed by and the battle-line of the workers has not been broken, all the world knows that the alleged police census of the number of those participating in the general strike, which was issued by the Philadelphia chief of police, was a plain lie, a damned lie, and a statistical lie.

With a few exceptions, the principal organized trades have been tied up, and many of the unorganized ones also.

The workers have rallied in grand style in aid of the striking car men. And in aiding the car men they are also fighting their own battle, in defense of their own industrial organization, their sole bulwark against the excesses of capitalistic exploitation.

For the strike in Philadelphia has passed far beyond the original bounds of the controversy. It is no longer a fight between the car men and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, but a fight between the working people of Philadelphia and the corrupt ring of financial marauders and political corruptionists in control of that city's government. The right of free speech is at stake. The right of free assemblage is at stake. Should the Rapid Transit Company come out the victor, should the general strike be defeated, there would certainly have been made another long step toward the overthrow of every one of those political rights which are as the breath of life to the labor movement. A defeat for labor in Philadelphia would be a victory for the political-financial ring in power, a victory for the policeman's club, a victory for Cossack brutality on American soil, and above all a victory for corporate capital over labor.

Labor has gone through many battles. It has had to endure many defeats. But it is a long time since labor has fought a battle the outcome of which has been as momentous as will be that of the Philadelphia general strike. For here are involved not merely economical issues, but also political issues. And the example of so great a city is bound to have a profound effect, for weal or for woe, upon every great and every small city throughout this country.

The economic issues involved are of the very first magnitude. The Rapid Transit Company has assumed toward the car men the attitude of an absolute monarch toward rebels against his authority. The company refuses to listen to the men's grievances unless they first return to work. Rebels, submit and rely upon the king's mercy—this is the attitude of the company. Should labor submit and return to work, it would suffer a moral blow that could not be counterbalanced by any number of concessions in regard to pay and working conditions. It would not merely acknowledge itself beaten. That would not be the worst. It would also acknowledge itself the submissive slave of the victorious traction ring.

But the moral blow would by no means be confined to the Philadelphia car men. It would inevitably extend to every branch of industry in Philadelphia. According to reports in the capitalist papers, the leading capitalists of Philadelphia admit privately that the present fight must decide whether Philadelphia is to be an open shop city or a union city. If the general strike collapses and the car men submit, every labor union in Philadelphia will immediately lose in influence and power, and ultimately it will have to fight for its very existence. But the blow to union labor will not be confined to Philadelphia. Every labor union in every part of the country will feel the blow.

The capitalists fully realize the immense importance attaching to the struggle in Philadelphia. Thus the Rapid Transit Company has received offers of large financial assistance from the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey for the express purpose of breaking up the car men's union. This New Jersey corporation runs a big system of electric railways in northern New Jersey, besides controlling large gas and electric lighting and power plants. A victory for the union in Philadelphia is likely to lead to a revolt of the employees of the New Jersey corporation. The Rapid Transit Company has also received offers of financial assistance from manufacturers in various parts of the country. Union labor must be taught a wholesome lesson, is the cry of all the exploiters, who never forget the solidarity of their interests as against those of the workers.

Would that the workers always remembered the unity of their interests as against the exploiters! But if anything was calculated to bring this lesson home to them, the development of events within the last few days is. The fight in Philadelphia has already resulted in gains for the workers in Trenton, N. J., and Reading, Pa. The Baldwin Locomotive Works and the Midvale Steel Works are offering improvements in pay and working conditions in order to keep their unorganized men from joining the ranks of the strikers. It is to be hoped, however, that the men will not rest satisfied with mere economic concessions, but will insist upon the right to form a union. For no economic concessions granted in time of need are worth anything unless there is a union to insist upon the faithful observance of the agreement after the excitement is over. The organization of the unorganized in Philadelphia is proceeding apace. This will undoubtedly prove the most substantial advantage of all the gains from the strike. And should the general strike in aid of the car men be turned into a general strike, whether in Philadelphia only or throughout the state of Pennsylvania, for higher wages and improved working conditions, it would be the reply, long since overdue, of the workers to the food monopolists. It would be the absurd anti-meat strike turned into a sensible strike for more and better food.

## THE CAPITALIST PRESS.

By C. W. ERVIN.

Standing in a group of newspaper men in Independence Square a few moments before its toll was to become polluted for the first time by the tread of hired braves driving a body of so-called American freemen out of its boundaries, one of the reporters turned to the writer and said: "Only the Socialist papers will tell the whole story. Our staff will have the blue pencil dug deep into it." And he guessed right the very first time. With a single exception every newspaper in Philadelphia is not only suppressing incident after incident, showing the extent of labor's revolt, but is deliberately coloring the news in the interest of the capitalist class. Why should they be expected to follow any other policy? They are owned by the capitalists and surely we should not expect them to help the working class in its battle for even a bare existence wage. Past experience has proven to them that the workers will continue to buy both their papers and the goods they advertise in them, no matter how bitterly they assail the toilers, or how zealously they support those who work the workers.

What is the basis of a newspaper's wealth producing power? The number of its readers. If this number is great then the price at which it can sell space to those who have commodities to offer is also great. As the workers make up the great majority, therefore

the readers of these papers and the buyers of these wares belong to the very class whom they help keep in a condition of wage slavery. THERE IS NOT A GREAT NEWSPAPER PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES THAT WOULD NOT BE RENDERED ABSOLUTELY VALUELESS TO ITS OWNERS IF THE WORKING CLASS WOULD ABSTAIN FROM READING IT OR BUYING FROM THOSE WHO ADVERTISE IN IT. The reverse of this is true. THERE IS NOT A PAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS THAT WOULD HAVE TO STRUGGLE FOR A SINGLE DAY IF THE WORKERS WOULD READ IT IN PLACE OF THE PAPERS OWNED BY THE CAPITALISTS.

The newspaper is the most powerful weapon the minute minority fields in keeping the immense majority in subjection, and is the easiest to capture and the most efficient to batter down the walls of the robber fortress of capitalism with.

On Thursday, March 10, in the city which our children are taught to call "the birthplace of liberty," the writer witnessed scenes, a description of which, if it were possible to place in the hands of every toiler in the United States, would hasten the hoped for day when the working class will write a true declaration of independence from the domination of King Capital. Not a single newspaper in

Philadelphia dared tell the true story of the procession that moved down Broad street toward the city hall, and the Philadelphia branch (the Public Ledger) of that newspaper pandering to the plutocrats, the New York Times, displayed a talent for mendacity in handling this event that must have aroused the envy of the ultra "yellows."

One looks in vain for an account of the manner in which the "glorious stars and stripes," which has been used so often to hide the infamies of the lords of miserie, was trodden upon by the cut-purses and thugs who have been sworn in for the special purpose of beating up the workers. One toiler was foolish enough to wrap a flag around his person, in the belief that it would protect him from the uniformed thugs. He soon found his mistake; the flag of this country is used to protect the plunder of legalized thievery, and not the persons of those who have been robbed.

And still the capitalist press of Philadelphia insists that the story of the revolt of the workers is grossly exaggerated, and that there was but 15,000 persons in the march on city hall. The superintendent of police, defending his actions in the columns of the same press, claims that there were 50,000 in the procession. The press and the police department had better establish a conference committee. They could both be more consistently and efficiently.

## BRIBING THE PRESS.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The Mayor of New York has ordered an investigation to be made into the conduct of the City Record.

This investigation will bring up the entire question of the distribution of the advertisement of the city of New York.

Writing from memory, the city spends about nine hundred thousand dollars a year in advertising.

Its public notices of one kind and another reach the public and the Mayor selects certain papers to print these public notices.

This advertising fund has become a very useful one to Tammany Hall.

It has been used in the past to corrupt newspapers—to punish the independent editor and to reward the servile editor.

Because the Hearst papers attacked McClellan a few years ago Hearst lost this city patronage.

For the three great Hearst dailies in New York it meant a loss of nearly two hundred thousand dollars a year, or the income on five million dollars.

This was a pretty serious loss, and it is little wonder that Mr. Hearst declared war to the knife on Mayor McClellan.

The big and servile papers get most of the city patronage, but there is also a whole crew of little grafters that get their reward.

Papers that no one ever heard of are allowed 40 cents a line for carrying city advertisement. Ten thousand here, twenty thousand there is handed over to cheap grafting publications because they back Tammany Hall.

Some time ago Charles F. Murphy, boss of Tammany Hall, received the following letter from Charles C. Hughes, of the New York Realty Journal:

"I mailed you under separate cover," says Hughes, "my advance editorials of November 20 and 27. I sincerely trust that you will read these editorials

carefully for your own sake and for the sake of Judge Gaynor.

"There is as a rule AN OBJECT in every editorial, and I am disarming your enemies and the enemies of Judge Gaynor. I am cutting the ground from under their feet in one direction one week and in another direction another week.

"I have not written Judge Gaynor about designating the New York Realty Journal as an official paper, and I will not do anything until I talk with you.

"I figure that the four years' official designation would net me for my forty-nine per cent interest, twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars. The fifty-one per cent interest in the paper, which I do not own, would net twenty-five thousand dollars for four years.

"You will notice that I am silent as to the subway issue and the Eleventh avenue issue."

That is a sample of what happens.

A servile prostitute of the pen makes twenty-five thousand dollars a year for writing the views of a Tammany boss.

He is paid for his prostitution out of the City Treasury, which means that the people of New York must pay editors to throw dust in their eyes. That's pretty tough.

And if an editor has any conscience and for the sake of truth or country he denounces a Tammany boss, he loses the city money.

The fact is the City of New York now supplies an immense corruption fund to be used for the purpose of corrupting the press.

It used this immense fund to suppress honest criticism and actual facts concerning Tammany's miracle and to bind the people to the conditions in their own city.

It is used to enrich a lot of Tammany bunkies, who write editorials with an object in every editorial.

It is used to silence the press concern-

ing the subway issue and the Eleventh avenue equitably.

It would be too much to hope that Mayor Gaynor will distribute this city patronage equitably.

It would be, perhaps, too much to hope that he will see that every newspaper, whether of his politics or of another's should have its rightful share of this city patronage.

It is, perhaps, too much to hope that this immense sum, paid by the citizens of New York for public notices, should be given at so much per reader reached.

Mayor Gaynor will touch a sore point if he meddles with this matter.

Yet he can do more to aid a free and independent press by cutting corruption out of this department than by any other public act; but he will hurt Tammany Hall.

Mayor Gaynor has said that he was elected by the people and not by Tammany Hall.

He has also said that he is going to serve the people irrespective of party while he is Mayor of New York.

Just as a playful matter it might be well for you, reader, to write the Mayor, asking why The Call, the Volkszeitung and Forward have never been given any city advertising.

You might say that you, with tens of thousands of other workers, read this paper only, and that in order to see the public notices you are forced to buy another paper.

You might say that this amounts to a boycott on your paper because of its political views, and you might ask the Mayor why every daily paper, regardless of its political views, should not contain, for the benefit of its readers, the same city advertising which is now given to the Democratic World, to the Republican Sun, and to the Independent Evening Post.

And ask him why this journal of the working class should be boycotted when it has many more daily readers than other papers now receiving city advertising.

## IS YOUR FACE RED, MR. WORKINGMAN?

By OSCAR LEONARD.

I presume you are reading the news of the strike in Philadelphia, Mr. Workingman. Such as it comes to you through the press that sympathizes, to put it mildly, with capitalism, the news is calculated to make your blood boil.

If you are a man and not a mere hand, your blood does boil. As a result your face is red. But that is not enough. If you happen to have been a voter at the last municipal election and have not voted the Socialist ticket, please go to a looking glass. Look right into it. Say to yourself, if you live in Philadelphia:

"I have given my vote to this agent of the traction company. I have helped place him in the position which makes it possible to treat my people, my brothers, my sisters, myself, as he has been doing."

After you say that, watch your face in the mirror carefully.

Is your face red? If it is not it ought to be. That would at least show that you still have some manhood left, even though you did not have the courage to vote for your own interests at the last election.

And you who do not live in Philadelphia, will you please take the trouble of looking up the records of the mayor of your city.

Just try to find out whether he is or is not interested in public utility corporations. It is necessary for you to know this. Of course, you should have found that out before you gave him your vote. But better late than never. Just study his record. Get the habit of doing it, and you will probably not vote for this man or his ilk again.

Let Philadelphia serve you as an example, Mr. Workingman, and particularly you, Mr. Unionman.

The Philadelphia strike is all right, your bosses and your muzzled press notwithstanding. But it would have been a much better strike if it had begun at the ballot box.

You, Mr. American Workman and Mr. Unionman, can have no better strike than the strike at the ballot box. Remember that all the time. If you do, your face will not have to be red with blushes the next time you have a strike on hand.

Whatever happens in Philadelphia, there is a lesson in it for you, Mr. Unionman. It teaches you that as long as you vote for the vice president of a public utility corporation you cannot expect to own the city hall. To pay the expense of carrying on the business that is being transacted there, that they allow you to do. Enter the city hall and ask your "representatives" to do something for you, that you cannot do. Policemen with guns and clubs guard the doors.

Were you among those who sought entrance into the city hall in Philadelphia, Mr. Unionman?

Why was your face red, when they told you to move on?

Was it because you were angry, or was it a blush of shame?

You had no right to be angry. Your representatives were not there. You failed to send them there at the last elections.

And you who do not live in Philadelphia, you were included in the disgrace of your fellow workers of that city of "brotherly love." The whole world is one. What happened to him also happened to you, may happen to you in all the horrible details before long. You do not know when you are compelled to strike. You do not know what your city mayor will do. You have voted for him before you looked up his record.

Is your face red, as you think of it? If it is, memorize the blush and at the next election look into the mirror before you go to the polls and see to it that you can look again into it when you return—look into it without blushing. When you strike at the ballot box your face will no longer have to be red, for your conscience will be clear.

## HERVE PROSECUTED.

Gustave Herve, the editor of La Guerre Sociale, of Paris, is being prosecuted on a charge to indict to murder. Professor Herve, who has been treated very roughly by the Parisian police, said in his paper, "Let us imitate the Apache." The Apache to whom Herve refers is one of those thousands of thieves and assassins who are a great danger in Paris. This Apache killed a policeman and wounded two others in revenge for a previous arrest in which he was sentenced for offenses of which he professed to be innocent.

Professor Herve is terribly feared by the French government for his great prestige with the radical Socialists, and he has been more than once in the hands of the authorities.

This time Herve has many worthy witnesses and on that account the prosecution against the Socialist leader is causing some excitement in Paris. Jaures, Henri Rochefort, Vaillant, Sembat, Octave Mirbeau, Augagneur and others are to give testimony on behalf of M. Herve. All these Socialists and writers have been assaulted or beaten by the police.

M. Henri Rochefort claims that he has been "run in" twenty-five times. With all the testimonies of the distinguished witnesses above named, Herve hopes to prove the brutality of the Parisian police.

ANA-CATA.  
London, Feb. 24, 1910.  
(Herve has since been sentenced to four years' imprisonment.)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MR. SCHIFF AND JAPANESE LOANS.

Editor of The Call:  
Referring to your editorial of today's issue (March 8), entitled "Banker and Demagogue," I must compliment you for your intuition that something has been pinched Schiff.

A few days ago there appeared in the financial columns of the capitalist papers an item to the effect that Japan has successfully floated a loan at home which was much oversubscribed, at a lower rate of interest than the outstanding foreign loan.

The money received from this venture will be used for the purpose of refunding the American and English bonds.  
Hence the talk! J. S. COOPER.  
New York, March 8, 1910.

## WASHINGTON BOYS AND GIRLS.

Editor of The Call:

I ask you to print this letter which relates to Washington boys and girls interested in Socialism.

After considering the prevalent conditions in the United States, such as the Philadelphia car strike and others of its nature, I recognize the fact that it was essential that young people between the ages of fourteen and eighteen (who are not eligible owing to their age to be members of the Socialist party) to wake up and do some work for the community. There is also a great need for helping The Call by contributions and subscriptions; as this paper is a valuable organ in furthering the Socialist cause.

Therefore I, assisted by a few more Socialist girls, am organizing a league, the purpose of which shall be to strengthen and increase the reading of Socialist literature and do other beneficial work.

All girls and boys interested in this league will please call or write to the following address:

JEANETTE GERSHANICK,  
206 G Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.  
Washington, D. C., March 9, 1910.

## GOVERNMENT AND WORKERS.

Editor of The Call:

In the issue of March 8, I note a letter from a Comrade, Charles McMahon Smith, who protests against the publication in The Call of such "piffle" as the following by Robert Hunter:

"And Socialists believe the government should aid the workers in their battle against poverty. They believe the government should strive to promote industrial and social peace by using its power to unite capital and labor in one class."

And you, in an editor's note to the letter, practically say amen to the above quotation.

What a trimming, cringing, blandly-mannered and politely agreeable thing Socialism would be if the above sentiment truly represented our movement which, fortunately, it does not!

What a weak-kneed army we would be, and how the enemy would despise us if we took any such attitude toward it! "And Socialists believe the government should aid the workers in their battle against poverty." The fact that Roosevelt has held the highest official position in the country gives him a peculiar power for intimidation.

The world is growing. Humanity is its teeth. Out of the future is to come beings of far higher order and understanding than the beings who will reverse present-day and judgments, and who will see such bloody expiations as Roosevelt has just engaged in in Africa as less and barbaric.

J. HOWARD MOORE  
Chicago, March 9, 1910.

## TARANTELLA OF COMMERCIALISM.

By Joseph Leiner.

They are whirled in a frenzy  
Like a dervish stricken mad,  
Lashed to fury in their rapture  
O'er the greed that is their god,  
Headless-wild is their commotion,  
And they skip a frantic pace  
In a dance that is a conflict,  
Where the swiftest wins the race.

'Tis the Tarantella of Commercialism,  
And enraptured the dancers swirl  
To the wild fantastic strains  
Of the greed and the sting,  
Whirling round, in their passions,  
Skipping, leaping, in their need  
To excel the sudden motion,  
Lest it cheat a second's rest.

Joy is not the fated guest,  
As it is at harvest night,  
When the brow with wreaths gleams  
Hand clasps hands in wild delight,  
O'er the things their hands have  
needed.

And the praise of rain and sun  
Echoes in their festal nocturn  
Gaily from each weather-worn  
In this mad and wasting gallop,  
Where the souls of men are torn  
In the pen with the beast  
To the wild fantastic strains  
Of the greed and the sting,  
Whirling round, in their passions,  
Skipping, leaping, in their need  
To excel the sudden motion,  
Lest it cheat a second's rest.

Go! Go! Go! Go! Go!  
"Get! Get! Get! Get! Get!"  
"Get your money as you can,  
Get it honestly or steal it,  
Get it quickly, every man,  
Neither question long nor argue,  
For so swift is each one whirled  
Either swing you in this romp  
Or be exiled from the world!

Going round—a leap, a bound,  
To a wild, delicious sound,  
Pay no heed that each tomorrow  
Leave us whirled an ugly wound  
What is life here but the whirl  
Of a dance that is in jeopardy  
To the rattle of the bones  
In the wine of madness dipped.

Ho! Along the edge of night  
Whose still paths are paved  
purple,  
And the winds that ride the heaves  
Softly 'mong the moonbeams  
Sweeter tunes for dancers wailed—  
Joy for every youth and maid—  
Life and labor, thrill and revel  
For the pent-up's serene!

DOUBLE-TRACK DIFFIDENCE.  
"We've got a great road  
said an enthusiastic Grand  
man to a Canadian Pacific  
"We've got it double-tracked  
through to Chicago."  
"Huh!" said the Canadian  
man, "I don't see what you  
with two tracks. You can't  
your trains on one."—Saturday  
ing Post.