

BORDEN'S COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK

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EAST SIDE TOILERS IN MIGHTY ARMY

(Continued From Page 1.)

ers supporting young children, young children supporting aged fathers and mothers, who could ill afford to lose a day's wages, forgot their individual interests, and remembered only the great class.

A million toilers joined the silent procession ordered by their class organizations, the trade unions, and made the last silent farewell to the 145 victims of the Triangle fire.

Marching in line were between 150,000 and 200,000 workers. About 500,000 more working men and women gathered along the line of workers on the sidewalks.

Several hundred thousand others, older men and women, men and women in delicate health, to whom a six hours' march in the rain would have meant disaster, contented themselves with marching only a few blocks, and in some cases, only a few steps from their doors, then returned to their home to spend the day in quiet grief for the 145 young lives sacrificed at the altar of Greed.

Greatest Ever Seen in United States.

Yesterday's procession, according to those most competent to speak, was the greatest and most sustained working class demonstration in the history of the United States. It ranks in impressiveness, in class solidarity and class intensity, with the demonstration which was held at the death of the Socialist writer and editor, Karl Liebknecht, in Germany, ten years ago, and with the more recent silent procession at the death of Paul Singer, also in Germany.

The tragic tone which prevailed throughout yesterday's demonstration found a fitting echo in the weather. It had rained without let up since Tuesday noon. But the rain had not the slightest effect upon the procession. It was non-existent, so far as the marchers were concerned. The million workers who decided to honor the memory of their dead 145 sisters and brothers seemed to feel that the discomfort of marching in the rain could be no deterrent when the march was to honor the memory of those burned in the flames and crushed upon the pavement.

Few That Worked.

When morning broke on the East Side yesterday, it did not find the workers hurrying out of their beds to rush to the factories. They hurried and rushed, but it was to their union headquarters. The elevated trains, the street cars, the subway, began pouring in crowds of men and women to the East Side a little after 7 o'clock.

By 9 the crowds of silent men and women, silent to a point of moroseness, that stood on Rutgers Square, East Broadway, and the side streets, numbered close to 30,000 people. Two hundred feet and mounted policemen came on the scene.

By noon the streets about Rutgers Square for blocks and blocks were filled with thousands of workers, who walked up and down waiting for the procession to start.

At 1:15 the procession started to move toward Clinton Hall, to the headquarters of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union.

The procession was headed by an American flag draped in black. Behind the American flag came the banners of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, the United Hebrew Trades, and the Forward Association, publishers of the Vorwarts, the Jewish Socialist daily.

A funeral wagon filled with wreaths and flowers followed. Behind the wagon came the Executive Committee of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union. Directly following the Executive Committee came a throng of the employees of the Triangle shop who escaped with their lives.

From Clinton street the procession turned into Broome street.

At Essex street, on Broome, a house was passed where one of the fire victims lived. Several women, who stood near the door of the house, broke into hysterical weeping. An aged woman, a grandmother, made a move as if she were going to fall in line with the marching army of women, but she was held back.

Prayers and Tears.

At Orchard street, along Broome, the sidewalks were lined with weeping women. At least half a dozen of the fire victims had lived in the neighborhood.

All along Broome street up to the Bowery the sidewalks were jammed by men and women, the women sobbing hysterically, the men walking along for blocks and murmuring a prayer for the dead.

When the Bowery was reached the procession turned back to Grand street. It then went along Grand street to Mulberry, the heart of the Italian district. The scenes which were witnessed on Broome street, sobbing, hysterical women, relatives and friends of the burned girls, were repeated here.

On Grand street, near Mulberry, the procession halted for nearly a quarter of an hour. Commissioner

Driscoll and Inspector Schmittberger held a hurried consultation and it was decided to order the marchers to go eight abreast instead of five, as there seemed to be no end of the marching cohorts in sight. Later, when the police realized the size of the crowd, they ordered the marchers to go ten abreast.

With all this solidifying of the masses, however, it took two hours and a half for the entire downtown army of marchers to pass a given point.

Thus, it was exactly 3 o'clock when the first banner of the parade reached the arch at Washington Square, and it was 5:25 o'clock when the rear end of the procession reached the arch.



HOW EAST SIDE SWARMED WITH WORKERS AT START OF PROCESSION

The march from Mulberry street along Broome and Macdougal streets to Washington Square led through the Italian district. A third of the fire victims were Italian, and from every house on Macdougal street there peered out faces bathed in tears.

From the ranks of the marchers, too, came a continuous sobbing.

Had a Right There.

When the procession reached Macdougal street, an old woman, led by two younger women, forced her way to the front ranks of the procession, and took her place immediately in front of the Executive Committee of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union. A division marshal went up to the old woman and explained to her that she did not belong with the division composed of the Triangle Waist Company employees. The old woman, however, protested that she had lost a child in the fire, and was entitled to be where she chose. Nobody then questioned her right to be at the head of the procession.

Another woman, a mother of one of the lost girls, screamed hysterically, and moaned the name of her daughter.

Practically all business on the East Side was at a standstill yesterday. Business was suspended in thousands of stores. Pushcarts, which at other times fill the streets of the lower East Side by thousands, were nowhere to be seen. Thousands of members of the Fiddlers' Association of Greater New York were there in line.

The Workmen's Circle, the benefit organization comprising thousands of members from all trades, was there in force. Every branch of the Workmen's Circle in Greater New York was present with its banner.

Unions Carried Their Banners.

The cloak makers were out in full force. The bakers had every man in their organization in the procession.

They previously had decided not to work for twenty-four hours.

The banners of organizations affiliated with the International Garment Workers' Union went into scores. The Cigarette Makers, Paper Box Makers, Butchers, Mineral Water Workers, United Neckwear Workers, Swiss Embroidery Workers, United Cloth Hat and Cap Workers, were all represented with numerous banners.

The Retail Clerks and the Laundry Workers, Barbers, Furriers, Jewelry Workers, Inside Iron Workers, Automobile and Radiator Workers, each carried the banner of their organization with black flags bearing the inscription: WE MOURN OUR LOSS.

The East Side Assembly District of the Socialist party, the Bund, and the Russian Branch of the Socialist party were well represented.

There were numerous banners in Italian. The Italian workers, who formed a strong element in the procession, were especially numerous in the ranks of the cloak makers, skirt makers and ladies' jacket makers.

Among the banners which attracted considerable attention was one bearing the inscription: "Fewer laws and better fire protection."

Police Astonished.

The magnitude of the procession, its dignified restraint, astounded the police. Gray headed cops, who were

Greene street, where the Triangle horror took place. Here they gazed in silence upon the sidewalks to which the victims leaped from the eighth, ninth, and tenth floors in search of a death less horrible than that of the flames. The streets about the Ash Building were impassable for hours because of these throngs.

30,000 COMPOSE UPTOWN SECTION

(Continued from Page 1.)

while the other labor organizations formed in the vicinity of the Women's Trade Union League.

Many unorganized workers joined the uptown division and many of them carried wreaths of flowers which were later taken to the Evergreen Cemetery where the unidentified victims were buried and there placed on their graves.

A most impressive part of the uptown procession was the section of the Young Socialists who turned out in full force. There were no cheering through the line of march. It was a silent protest against conditions that prevail, which endanger the lives of thousands of workers.

Thousands of people gathered on the sidewalks along Fourth avenue, Union

inscription. "We mourn the loss of our sisters and brothers who lost their lives toiling for the Triangle. Employees of B. Stern & Son," and a carriage with women who were so bereaved that they could not walk, followed.

The employees of Stern have recently lost a strike, but not a man reported to work yesterday, though they are unorganized. All turned out to pay a last tribute to victims of the capitalist system.

Next came the Women's Trade Union League. About 1,500 working girls and women, all wearing mourning bands on their left hands, composed this section.

They were followed by Carpenters' unions, Locals 393 and 457. The Ladies' Tailors and Dress Makers' Union, Local 28, was headed by the employees of McNally's dressmaking establishment, who carried a wreath of flowers, the victorious workers of Stein & Blain, who won their strike after a fight that lasted for nearly a year, with a wreath of flowers in the form of a triangle, and the workers of Stern Brothers, also carrying a wreath of flowers.

Italians Bear Flags.

They were followed by the division of ladies' tailors, who were out 5,000 strong. Not a single ladies' tailor went to work, and all of them took

JAMES R. KEANE & CO.
 1351-1357 Third Avenue
 Between 77th and 78th Streets. On the east side of the avenue.
Modern House Furnishers
 This great store gives every customer the biggest values, the best service and the most reliable goods in the city.
FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, OILCLOTH, ETC.
 COMPARE PRICES AND SIZES YOURSELF THAT YOU SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU BUY HERE.

This quarter oak sideboard, finely polished and richly built, French bevel mirror, at \$7.50 and up.

\$1 A Week
 Opens an Account

LOOK OUT FOR THE RIGHT STORE.
 1351-1357 Third Avenue, bet. 77th and 78th Streets

SOC. CANDIDATE LOSES IN TACOMA

TACOMA, Wash., April 5.—Mayor A. W. Fawcett will get another chance for his political life.

Yesterday's election having failed to return a majority to any of the three candidates for Mayor, it was announced today that a second election will be held April 18, when A. C. Barth, the Socialist candidate at yesterday's election, will be dropped and Fawcett will run against W. W. Seymour.

Both candidates are fighting for the ballots cast for the Socialist candidate yesterday.

Latest returns from yesterday's election give Seymour 8,865; Fawcett, 7,362; Barth, 3,308.

PARTY VICTORY IN RACINE, WIS.

RACINE, Wis., April 5.—Socialist Justice and one Alderman were elected yesterday in a bitter campaign in which Republicans and Democrats devised and executed every crooked means to defeat the Socialists.

This is a manufacturing town and the workers were the ones who rolled up the Socialist vote resulting in victory.

PIANOS

If you intend to buy a piano it will pay you to buy from me. I guarantee the same and keep them 3 years free of charge.

HARRY W. PERLMAN

414 GRAND STREET, N. Y.

Phone 2205 Orchard.

M. & A. KATZ

Department Store

631-633 Third Ave., near 64th St.

NEW YORK

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Home of Satisfaction.

Wear the TRIEBITZ SHOES

1724 Pitkin Ave., Opp. Postoffice.

Harry Goodman

SPECIAL \$10 SUITS FOR MEN.

2041 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania Ave.

Wanted

Men to sell Socialist Books. We have no distributors. If you are a Socialist hustler have books at cost to pay, so we can and we do let you decide. My instruments are all high quality. Send us 30 cents, and we will mail you an assorted lot of literature, our selection, that will sell for \$1.00. Address Charles H. Kerr & Co., 118 West Kinzie street, Chicago.

ARE YOU GOING TO HELP THE CALL PAY ITS DEBTS?

WHAT ABOUT THOSE \$450? THIS IS NOT A PLEASANT TASK. AND THE LONGER WE ARE AT IT THE MORE UNPLEASANT IT BECOMES. THEREFORE, LET US HAVE DONE WITH IT. THERE IS JUST ONE WAY TO GET RID OF THIS COLUMN IN THE CALL.

Readers of the paper must pledge themselves to give The Call \$450 every week for another year. The Call must have the money. Readers of the paper can furnish the sum named without great difficulty.

It is not a great sum. But it is a necessary sum. The Call has a weekly deficit of about \$300. That deficit must be met every week. It has also the greatest need of \$150 more to be expended each week in paying off old debts. These \$450 must be furnished every week by The Call's friends.

The weekly pledge fund which expired last month was for \$500. The Call had promised more than a year ago that with a sustaining fund of \$500 to carry it along it would not publish a single issue unless the pledged contributors failed to keep theirs.

The weekly receipts of The Call from that \$500 pledge averaged less than \$400. Sometimes they dropped almost to nothing.

Yet The Call went on its way, growing bigger and better without pause. That is why the paper does not hesitate to ask its readers for another sustaining fund.

In return for the help now asked, The Call promises to improve its news service, increase its size and circulation and become a more recent newspaper just as soon as the details of these improvements can be worked out.

If the readers of the paper are interested in The Call's welfare, if they are determined to give the Socialist movement of America a fighting daily organ, they will send in the pledges without further delay.

Many have already pledged themselves. Tomorrow The Call will begin publishing the names of those who have heard the call and answered it. If you want your name to appear in this list of minute men and women you can accomplish it by writing at once.

All who contribute to this fund will receive 4 per cent bonus on the W. C. P. A. or subscription cards for The Call. These subscription cards may be sold and the contributors thus reimbursed, or distributed free among persons who are not now readers of the paper.

ARE YOU GOING TO RESPOND AT ONCE, OR WILL THIS APPEAL CONTINUE TO OCCUPY INVALUABLE SPACE IN THE CALL FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD?

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 the 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.

One Quality Only—the Best.

White Rose
 CEYLON TEA

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.

MANHATTAN MEATS PLUNDER TRIAL ON

Bone Handler Collected Barrels of Fresh Beef, State's Contention.

The method by which, it is alleged, the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island was plundered of many thousands of dollars worth of meat in a few years was told to a jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court before Justice Vernon M. Davis yesterday by Assistant District Attorney De Ford upon opening the trial of Simon Katzenstein, a Bronx bone dealer. The indictment charges Katzenstein with grand larceny, criminally receiving stolen goods, and conspiring with Anthony Martin, head meat cutter at the hospital.

Particularly graphic was the District Attorney's account of the events of November 19 last, when five men from Commissioner of Accounts Raymond E. Fosdick's office descended upon Katzenstein and, as alleged, caught him with a truckload of meats.

Martin, the meat cutter, received a telephone call at Ward's Island, De Ford said, immediately left the island and has not been heard from since.

The meats for the Ward's Island institution were purchased by the chief steward and the storekeeper gave a receipt for them to the bargainer. This receipt was predicated on the reports of Martin, who trucked the meats to the storehouse and weighed them in. De Ford showed that Martin handled the meats unchecked by other employees, and gave his helper, who did not live at the island, two half-holidays a week.

The institution entered into a contract with Katzenstein to take away cooked bones, or bones from which all nutriment had been extricated and could not be used for soup. He received bones twice a week and paid 17 cents a hundredweight for them, which amounted to about \$17 or \$18 a month. It was estimated, the Assistant District Attorney said, that he carried away about 72,000 pounds of meat a year, which would amount to \$35,000 in four years.

The assistant District Attorney said that Inspector Phelan, of the Commissioner of Accounts' office, investigated Katzenstein's boneyard. He saw barrels supposedly containing bones driven there and alleges that he saw wagons carrying loads of meat going away. On the morning of November 19, Fosdick's men stationed themselves at the dock at 114th street, at which Katzenstein received the barrels from the hospital.

"Seven barrels were unloaded from the boat 'Wanderer,'" said De Ford, "and loaded on Katzenstein's wagon. Katzenstein gave each of the deckhands 75 cents. The last barrel was laid lengthwise on top of the others. Then Katzenstein started to drive the wagon to the boneyard. The officers followed in an automobile. On the way Katzenstein stopped to talk with a man and the machine overtook him and Phelan asked:

"What have you got in that wagon?"

"Fat and bones," replied Katzenstein.

"Open up those barrels and let me see what's in them," said the officer.

"Who are you?" replied Katzenstein.

"Finally the bone dealer opened the barrel that was lying on the others. It contained nothing but bones. Phelan got up on the wagon and cut open another barrel. It was full of meat.

Offered Him \$50.

"Can't we fix this up?" said Katzenstein.

"No, you drive to the station house," said Dobbin.

"You've been getting away with this for a long time, and now there's going to be a reckoning."

"Katzenstein professed innocence and said there was no meat in the barrels except some that was bad and unfit to eat. He asked who the other men in the machine were and learned they were inspectors.

"I don't want to come into my yard," said Katzenstein. "I'm going to stop and get \$50 for you. If you won't let those men into my yard I'll give you \$1,000 tomorrow if you'll come to my house."

"He stopped the wagon and went into a store. When he came out he had the \$50. He gave it to Phelan and asked him not to let any one see it. Then Phelan let the inspectors into the yard and Katzenstein said:

"My God, you've sold me out. I'm ruined."

De Ford added that the conversation he reported was not to be taken as evidence, as it was only his own notes of what took place, but that the men concerned would testify to that effect.

The barrels were opened and found to contain \$200 worth of fresh meats, De Ford said.

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

GRAND RAPIDS GETS A BIG SURPRISE

Socialists Nearly Elect Two Aldermen and Poll Heavy Vote.

BY LOUIS V. MIDDLETON. (Special Correspondence.)

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 4.—The Socialists pulled themselves out of the scattering column with a vengeance at yesterday's election. The whirlwind campaign, in spite of the conspiracy of silence preserved by the local papers, came near electing De Ford B. Hovey Alderman of the 5th Ward and John S. Katu Alderman of the 9th Ward.

It is the feeling of everybody that enough extra votes could have been secured to elect these men if the actual results of the election could have been foretold, and the "don't throw away your vote" illusion dispelled.

The vote in the 5th Ward was Oswald (Rep.), 548; Hovey (Soc.), 456; Verast (Dem.), 303; in the 9th Renihan (Rep.), 263; Hatu (Soc.), 213.

LONELY BODIES BURIED BY CITY

While countless thousands of workers marched in the rain to honor the Triangle victims yesterday, the seven unidentified bodies, which the city authorities refused to turn over to the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union for burial, were buried at Evergreen Cemetery by the city.

No one rode behind the hearses of the seven dead. Of the seven unidentified bodies the names of two are known, but they are burned beyond recognition and cannot be distinguished from the other bodies. The other five apparently had no one in the New World to claim them.

Among the seven unidentified, there was a girl whose features had not been deformed in the slightest degree. She could be recognized at a glance. But there was no one to claim her. The girl seemed to be an Italian, and even her dead face showed that she was a recent arrival from the Old World.

The inquest into the deaths of the Asch Building victims will be started next Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock in the new Coroner's Court in the Ahrens Building, Lafayette and Franklin streets, before Coroner Holtzhauser and a jury.

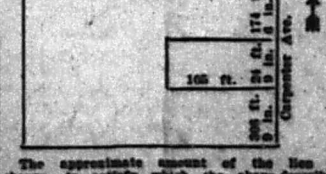
MACHINE REPAIRERS TO ORGANIZE UNION.

There will be a meeting at 150 Clinton street tonight for the purpose of organizing a union of repair machinists. For some time there has been a movement among the machinists who attend to machines in various shops on the East Side for organization. They are compelled to work long hours for which they get small wages. Organizers of the International Association of Machinists and of the United Hebrew Trades will address the meeting.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. Joseph E. Dutey, et al., Plaintiffs, against GUSTAVE BLASS, et al., Defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-captioned action and bearing date the 16th day of March, 1911, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Bazaar, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of April, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by BRYAN L. KENNEDY, Auctioneer, the premises described as follows:

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



The approximate amount of the tax or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is One Thousand Dollars and no part thereof has been paid. Given under my hand and the seal of the County of New York, this 10th day of March, 1911, together with a copy of a true and correct copy of the above-mentioned judgment and sale, and a copy of a true and correct copy of the above-mentioned tax or charge, to be paid by the purchaser out of the proceeds of the sale, to be paid by the Referee, I certify to the following: BRYAN L. KENNEDY, Auctioneer.

The above described premises are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of Four Thousand Dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable on the 1st day of January, 1911, and on the 1st day of January, 1912, and on the 1st day of January, 1913, and on the 1st day of January, 1914, and on the 1st day of January, 1915, and on the 1st day of January, 1916, and on the 1st day of January, 1917, and on the 1st day of January, 1918, and on the 1st day of January, 1919, and on the 1st day of January, 1920, and on the 1st day of January, 1921, and on the 1st day of January, 1922, and on the 1st day of January, 1923, and on the 1st day of January, 1924, and on the 1st day of January, 1925, and on the 1st day of January, 1926, and on the 1st day of January, 1927, and on the 1st day of January, 1928, and on the 1st day of January, 1929, and on the 1st day of January, 1930, and on the 1st day of January, 1931, and on the 1st day of January, 1932, and on the 1st day of 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BIG G FURNITURE WORKS 203 205 E. 76th St. SAVE THE DEALER'S PROFITS, BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS. NEW STYLES—FRESH GOODS. EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME. Absolutely Free This \$10.00 Solid Brass Bed WITH EVERY PURCHASE OF \$100 OR OVER. FREE. The Big "G" Furniture Works 203-205 East 76th Street. Open daily till 7 p.m. Saturday for your convenience till 10 p.m.

TAFT'S MESSAGE ON RECIPROCITY Would Benefit Consumers, Give Outlet for Excess Products, He Says. WASHINGTON, April 5.—President Taft today transmitted to Congress a message urging early action on the reciprocity agreement with Canada. He stated that he based his message "upon deference to popular sentiment and duty to the great masses of the American people." The message follows in part: "I transmitted to the Sixty-first Congress, on January 26 last, the text of the reciprocity trade agreement which had been negotiated under my direction of the Secretary of State with the representatives of the Dominion of Canada. This agreement was the consummation of earnest efforts, extending over a period of nearly a year, on the part of both governments to effect a trade arrangement by which, supplementing as it did the amicable settlement of various questions of a diplomatic and political character that had been reached, would mutually promote commerce and would strengthen the friendly relations now existing. "The agreement in its intent and in its terms was purely economic and commercial. While the general subject was under discussion by the commissioners I felt assured that the sentiment of the people of the United States was such that they would welcome a measure which would result in the increase of trade on both sides of the boundary line, would open up the reserve productive resources of Canada to the great mass of our own consumers on advantageous conditions, and at the same time offer a broader outlet for the excess products of our farms and many of our industries. "The House of Representatives of the Sixty-first Congress, after the full details in regard to the different provisions had been before it as they were before the American people, passed a bill confirming the agreement as negotiated and as transmitted to Congress. This measure failed of action in the Senate. "I am constrained in deference to popular sentiment and with a realizing sense of my duty to the great masses of our people whose welfare is involved, to urge upon your consideration early action on this agreement. In concluding the negotiations the representatives of the two countries bound themselves to use their utmost efforts to bring about the tariff changes provided for in the agreement by concurrent legislation at Washington and Ottawa. I have felt it my duty, therefore, not to acquiesce in relegation of action until the opening of the Congress in December, but to use my constitutional prerogative and convene the Sixty-second Congress in extra session in order that there shall be no break of continuity in considering and acting upon this most important subject. "A debate in the House over the adoption of the new Democratic rules was interrupted to permit the reading of the message. It was listened to, with some interest, but there was no applause at its conclusion. "It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. After the message was read in the Senate it was referred to the Finance Committee.

SPORTS Whirlwind's Card. Cy Smith and Battling Hurley are the headliners on the Whirlwind Athletic Club's card tomorrow night. This will be at least the fourth time these boys have crossed bats. Neither of them is considered scientific, but are slingers of the first water. If there is anything the average sport enjoys witnessing it is action, and these are the types of fellows that can be depended upon to furnish the ammunition to set the members agog with excitement. Both have trained faithfully for the match and claim to be in extra good condition. Pittsburgh's Lineup. Fred Clarke, the Pirates' leader, says that Hunter will fill the bill at first base and that with Miller on second, Byrne on third, and Hans Wagner at short field the Pittsburgh infield will be as strong as ever. Clarke will play left field, Leach center, and Wilson right, with Gibson doing practically all the catching. Giants Again Stormbound. RICHMOND, Va., April 5.—Otis Randall and his probationers reported this morning to Manager McGraw, arriving at 9 o'clock at the end of a two-day journey from Dallas. Randall reported one man short, Cy Forsythe having been left in Dallas for the purpose of distributing his lousy wallops on the Texas League circuit. The Giants were not in special need of reinforcements today, as they were stormbound again. They did nothing but loaf. In case tomorrow's game is called off part of the athletes will be shipped straight through to New York tomorrow night, arriving there Friday morning. The regulars stop over in Baltimore for the last game of the exhibition trip, and will go into New York Friday night. Highlanders Still Loafing. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 5.—Another empty day for the Highlanders. The players, who came north to tackle any club, haven't done a stroke of work since last Sunday. Three days of chair warming is getting on their nerves. Several players have developed sore arms merely from leaning against hotel pillars. On arrival here today it was discovered that the field was too wet for a game. Chase thought of leaving for New York this afternoon in the hope of a workout at the home park on Friday, but will stay over and try to play tomorrow's game here. If there is any chance for the game at all it will be played. Wreck Stops Superbas. DANVILLE, Va., April 5.—Instead of playing here today, Dahien's Superbas, who left Asheville, N. C., at 8:30 last night, did not reach this city until about 5:30. A wreck of freight cars was responsible for the delay. As a consequence, the best the players could do was to remain in their Pullman at Greensboro until after 3 o'clock this afternoon. At midnight tonight the following players left for New York: Fischer, Quillen, Knetzer, Schardt, Stark, Ryan, Ragon, Myers, Burk and Altchison. The other players will leave here tomorrow at 11 o'clock in the morning for Lynchburg, where they will play a game with the local club, immediately after the game they will board a train for New York, arriving there at 8 o'clock Friday morning.

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CAMORRA TREASURER ALSO DENIES GUILT Gambler Tries to Establish Alibi in Murder Trial; Prisoners Listen Closely. VITERBO, Italy, April 5.—One of the most interesting characters in the Camorra, Giovanni Rapi, treasurer, was heard in his own defense today. Questioned by President Bianchi, he made a general denial of complicity in the murder of the Cuocoos, called attention to discrepancies in the testimony of Abbatemaggio, the informer, and said that he voluntarily returned from abroad to stand trial. Rapi was dressed in the stylish clothes he affects. He looks like a retired general of the army. By profession Rapi was a high class gambler. Surveillance of the Italian police becoming oppressive, he went to Paris and, when expelled from the French capital, he set up business in London, finally returning to Italy with a fat purse, there to go broke again. He founded the Unione dei Meszomorne, of Naples, to the success of which many of the aristocracy are said to have contributed their fortunes in a single night's play. He conducted gambling places also at Rome and Ostend. Rapi told the court today this story of his doings at and after the time of the Cuocoos murders: "On the day that Cuocoos is supposed to have been killed I went with Enrico Alfano to try out some carriage horses. We reached Torre del Greco, where we met some of Alfano's friends, and we all dined together. "I did not suspect that the banquet had any sinister object, and nothing out of the ordinary was said. I paid the bill, as I was considered the richest of the party. "When, with the others at the dinner I was arrested I gave this plain explanation, and it was sufficient to bring about the release of all of us."

CHICAGO GANG RAISED \$100,000 TO ELECT SENATOR, SAYS KOHLSAAT. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 5.—H. H. Kohlsaat today told the Senate Bribery Investigating Committee that Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester Company, was the man who informed him that "a slush" fund of \$100,000 was put up to elect Lorimer. He said that he disclosed the name now because Funk had given him permission to do so, and added: "Mr. Funk told me the man who came to him told him that they had an opportunity to elect Lorimer with a fund of \$100,000. They sent it down and Funk told me they were looking for reimbursement." Funk, who was then called, said that shortly after Lorimer's election Edward Hines, of Chicago, said to him in the Union League Club: "Well, we put Lorimer over, but it cost us \$100,000 to do it. We had to act quickly, so that it became necessary for us to put up the money. Now we are getting some of our friends to get it fixed up." Hines said he could go only to big people, and he wanted to get \$10,000 from each of ten. "Edward Tilden, connected with the stockyards of Chicago, is the man to whom I was told to send the money," said Funk, in being forced by the committee to tell. "Funk said that Hines did not tell him that Tilden had collected the fund, did not use any other names or give the names of any of the contributors. Witness told President McCormick, of the Harvester Company, of the interview and McCormick said he was glad Funk had turned Hines down."

NATIONAL SPORTING CLUB. At this club the same night, Joe Brooks, the English featherweight, will try conclusions with Charley Griffin, the Australian champion, in the principal affair. Brooks has come to the shores with a big reputation. Griffin is well known here as a very shifty and aggressive youngster. Zbyszko to Meet Rogers. Stanislas Zbyszko, the Polish wrestler, and Joe Rogers, the American, have been matched to meet in a finish wrestling contest, best two out of three falls, at the St. Nicholas Skating rink on Tuesday night, April 11, at the opening entertainment of the Twentieth Century Club, which has secured a lease there. Rogers' challenge, published last week, was not long in receiving recognition. No sooner had Jack Herman, the Pole's manager, been informed that the New York man was complaining that he did not get a match than he wired on and said that Zbyszko would wrestle on any conditions that Rogers might name. Yankee Youngsters Here. Compelled to call off their game in Jersey City yesterday because of the rain and wet grounds the second team of the Highlanders, under the leadership of the veteran coach, Charley Farrell, discussed baseball at the club's headquarters, 320 Fifth avenue. The players had to cancel a game in Baltimore on Tuesday, and as the weather was something fierce Coach Farrell decided to make a bee line for this city, rather than incur more hotel bills. The Yannigans, as these ball tossers have been named by Scout Arthur Irwin, did some fast playing in the South after they left Hal Chase's regulars, and if the weather is favorable today they expect to take a fall out of the Jersey City crew over at West Side Park. That Detroit Quarrel. President Navin, of the Detroit, is trying to patch up a long standing quarrel between Ty Cobb and Sam Crawford. It appears that these men haven't spoken to each other for nearly a year and that much bitter feeling prevails. Cobb is accused of making trouble in the ranks of the Tigers, and President Navin is making a thorough investigation. Cobb is

too valuable a man to be traded elsewhere, and Navin is anxious to smooth over the difficulty. CONGRESS TO GO SLOW ON TAFT'S RECIPROCITY WASHINGTON, April 5.—The plans of the House Democrats relative to the Canadian trade agreement and other questions bearing on the tariff are still in the making. While the leaders will not commit themselves, it is now generally understood that the Canadian agreement will be held in reserve for some time. Before the pact is considered the committee will report other bills proposing changes in the tariff law not contemplated in the agreement negotiated with the Dominion and President Taft. The form of these measures has not yet been determined. In a general way, members of the committee have made it known that the committee is preparing on short notice to report bills involving changes in the woolen and cotton schedules, and reducing the rates on a hundred or so other necessities of life.

ELOPEMENT EPIDEMIC IN ALEXANDRIA, VA. YORK, Pa., April 5.—Three men and three women who had eloped from their homes in the vicinity of Alexandria, Va., were taken into custody here today by the York police. The genuine husbands have been notified and are expected here to prefer charges against the men who stole away their wives. The women are very attractive and all of them left good homes, one deserting her husband and five little children. The prisoners are Mrs. Lillian Powers, Mrs. Samuel Harrington, Mrs. J. H. Crawley, Eugene Crawley, Patrick Woodward, and Forest Oehlert. The triple elopement is admitted by the prisoners, the women declaring they had become tired of their monotonous life in Virginia and intended to travel for a while about the country and eventually go upon the stage.

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ONE OF CAPITALISM'S MANY TRAGEDIES Man Out of Work and With Dying Wife Commits Suicide. LOWELL, Mass., April 5.—James Keegan, 40 years of age, committed suicide here by shooting himself through the heart while his wife lay dying in an adjacent room of the Keegan home at 4 Everett street, this city. The cause for the suicide was dependency because he had just learned that his wife could not recover from consumption. Another reason was that several months ago Keegan lost his job as section foreman on the Boston and Maine Railroad. Since that time he has brooded considerably. He told his friends he was heartbroken because he could not give his wife the necessary care as a result of his lack of money.

THIRTEEN ARMY CLERKS QUIT ON PENSIONS WASHINGTON, April 5.—Thirteen army paymasters' clerks, who have reached the army retiring age of 62 years, were ordered placed upon the retired list today with three-fourths pay for life. This action is a result of the law passed at the last session of Congress, providing for the retirement on pay of paymasters' clerks upon reaching the age of 62 years, and also upon having attained thirty years' service.

CONN. SUFFRAGETTES IN JUBILANT MOOD Legislature Gives Hearing on Bill That Favors Woman's Rights. HARTFORD, Conn., April 5.—All the bills relating to woman suffrage which are before the General Assembly were heard by the joint committee on Woman Suffrage today in the Hall of Representatives, and the occasion drew to the Capitol the largest gathering of champions of woman's rights in the State's legislative history. From the opening days of the present session advocates of votes for women have been constant in their attendance, and the members of the committees have attended a number of meetings where prominent workers in the cause have outlined their campaign, which never before has been so assiduously conducted in Connecticut as this year.

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RAILROADS ARE NOT HURT BY NEW RATES The opinion of Mr. Commissioner Prouty, in the Eastern Rate Case and the opinion of Mr. Commissioner Lane, in the Western Rate Case, completely sustain the deservedly high credit of American Railway securities of well managed or only fairly well-managed enterprise. The common stock of railroads, typified by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are as stable as government bonds and more profitable to the holders through regular dividends and secret dividends in the form of stockholders' rights. These decisions will firm up in the minds of the public that effective regulation of carriers is an accomplished fact and postpone indefinitely any thought of government ownership.—Francis B. James, in Moody's Magazine

KRUPPS DEVISE AN AIRSHIP DESTROYER WASHINGTON, April 5.—A new death-dealing device for use in aerial warfare has been patented by the Krupps, the German manufacturers. It consists of a highly sensitive fuse which insures the explosion of a projectile upon impact with the delicate resistance afforded by the gas bag of a balloon or the light canvas covering of an aeroplane.

TURKEY TO ORDER FOUR DREADNOUGHTS CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5.—The Tanin announces that the Turkish Government has definitely decided to order two dreadnoughts from the Armstrong Whitworth Company, English shipbuilders. The contract was awarded when the English firm reduced its original price for the vessels.

THE SUPREME COURT AND LABOR That Magnificent Cartoon and Editorial By GORDON NYE. What Does The Labor Press Mean to The Workers? Reprinted from The Call of April 4. DO YOU LIKE IT? A Few Plain Words to Non-Socialist Workingmen By GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND. IS IT NOTHING TO YOU? A Short Sketch on the Triangle Disaster

Call Advertisers' Directory. Physical Culture Restaurants. MANHATTAN. CLOTHIERS AND GENTS FURNISHERS. 107 Lafayette St. 127 Broadway. 137 Broadway. CLOTHIERS AND MERCHANT TAILORS. 107 Canal St. 107 Canal St. 107 Canal St. PRINTING INKS, COLORS AND VARNISHES. 107 Canal St. BROOKLYN. FURNITURE ETC. 107 Canal St. MASSACHUSETTS. Patronize The Call Advertisers. Show Them Call "Ads" Pay. Use Your Purchasers' Card. UNION MADE HATS—Boston. ATKINS - 4 Tremont St. SHOE REPAIRING—Boston. SURGEON DENTIST—Boston. SOCIALIST BOOKS, PERIODICALS, BOSTON. N. Andros. 21 Tremont St. UNION MADE BADGES—MONTHLY UNION BUTTONS—CELLULOSE NOVELTIES. A. E. Lopez & Co. 3 School St. Boston. UNION MADE READY AND CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING—Boston. N. Diaz & Co. 1115 Columbia Ave. Boston. UNION MADE CIGARS, BOX TRADE MAIL ORDERS—Boston. BOSTON SPOKER—Boston. PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO—Boston. F. Hoffman. 125 Leonard St. UNION LABEL PRINTERS. A. E. Lopez & Co. 3 School St. Boston. GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Lynn, Mass. Boston. Union Made Hats and Shoes. A. E. Lopez & Co. 3 School St. Boston. UNION LABEL HOSIERY. Lynn, Mass. Multiple Mailings Co. 3 School St.

V. BRITTING & CO. UNDERTAKERS. 245 East 84th Street, New York City. McCann's Hats. Are always the best and cheapest. 210 BOWERY. JOS. P. KATZ, Music Publisher. 151 E. BROADWAY, NEW YORK. CALLAHAN, THE HATTER. 140 BOWERY. MEETING HALLS. Astoria Schutzen Park. Labor Lycium. Labor Temple. ARLINGTON HALL. FERRER CENTER. UNION LABELS.

DO YOU WORK IN A FIRE TRAP? Cut this out, write in answer. Send it to the Committee of Five, Women's Trade Union League, 43 East 22d street. Your name will not be used. 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 above.....

DR. A. LEVINE Lectures on "The Burning Question of Socialist Unity" This Evening, 8 o'clock CLAREMONT CASINO Park and Wendover Avenues. Supplies of Bronx District, S. L. P. Admission free.

FRANK'S Department Store. N. E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A, N. Y. Always Something New. We handle all union-made merchandise. Edition and Victor machines on installments. German and Russian records. Open evenings and Sundays. Machines exchanged, repaired at reasonable prices. The oldest most reliable store in New York. 1200 3d Ave. PAUL HELPER, near 87th St.

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MEXICO AND ARIZ.

Support Administration's Fight Against Admission.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Republican insurgents in the Senate... themselves on record today in support of the announced program of the Democratic majority for admission of both New Mexico and Arizona to Statehood...

"SHALL PRIESTCRAFT RUN OUR SCHOOLS?"

Under the caption, "Shall Our Schools Be Under the Domination of Priestcraft?" Victor L. Berger comes out in the latest issue of the Social Democratic Herald with the following editorial on the recent school board election in Milwaukee...

The 600th Day of The Call and Our Ad Union Label Goods. MEN'S FURNISHINGS—Underwear, Shirts, Ties, Suits, etc.

"SOCIALISTS WOULD DESTROY UNIONS"

This Is What the Lying Press of Milwaukee Tries to Say.

In an effort to discredit the Socialists of Milwaukee in the eyes of labor unionists, the capitalist press of that city is attempting to show that since the Socialists gained control, the unions are being neglected and labor conditions are becoming worse.

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.

SOCIALIST PARTY CALENDAR TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Branch 3—Lecture at 372 East 10th street. Speaker, John W. Batdorf, non-Socialist, lecturer, writer, and president of the Brotherhood of the Labor Temple...

Classified Advertisements

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

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. COLLIER'S AVE. 178, near 18th st.—3 1/2 rooms; all newly renovated; \$12-14.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 37th Ave., 215th St. and 4 large, light rooms; hot water; rent \$12-13.

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UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. WESTCHESTER AVE. 672-4 rooms; steam; all improvements; \$12-13.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, Manhattan. 36TH ST. 301 E.—Neat, light furnished room; private house; reasonable.

HELP WANTED MALE. YOUNG MAN to make himself generally useful in a work the movement must be prompt and business-like; give references and former experience; good position; but will require work; hard if necessary. Address in own handwriting, care of The Call.

MONTCLAIR RESCINDS VACCINATION RULE. After a tempestuous special meeting Tuesday night, the Montclair (N. J.) Board of Education rescinded its rule compelling the vaccination of pupils of the public schools...

OTHER NATIONS WANT RECIPROcity WITH U. S. WASHINGTON, April 5.—Intimations from Paris and London that France and England are to ask tariff concessions from the United States...

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY. Public School 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue: "Watts, the Painter-Pedagogue," Louis Weiberg.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Branch 320, Workmen's Circle of America, will have the first of a series of lectures on health this evening at Amsterdam Auditorium, 53-55 Sixth Avenue, Newark.

A bicycle brigade is being organized in the Bronx for the purpose of participating in labor parades and also for the physical and social benefits derived from the sport.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 5.—Andrew Carnegie has given \$250,000 for a hero fund for Sweden.

MEYER'S LECTURE. The National Civic Federation's Review shows why Socialism is inimical to organized labor. It says: "The Socialists fight organized labor because it is securing shorter hours, better wages and better conditions for workingmen, achievements which are fatal to Socialistic philosophy and its desire to make things worse as fast as possible in order to pave the way for the social revolution."

MEXICAN RESOLUTIONS. The following organizations have adopted resolutions protesting against President Taft's action in sending troops to the Mexican border and demanding their withdrawal: Social Science Club, Newark, N. J.; Greenfield Socialist Local, Mass.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Socialist party and the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, Mo.

WILL EXAMINE ALL INMATES OF MATTEAWAN

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5.—The Matteawan State Hospital which has been the target of severe criticisms regarding the treatment of the inmates will be subjected to a personal examination by William Church Osborne and George E. Van Kenna, the commissioners appointed by Governor Dix to investigate the State Prison and reformatories.

BEG INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN THE UNION

CHICAGO, April 5.—Six firms of marble manufacturers, fighting against the marble cutters' union, the International Marble Cutters' Association, today petitioned Judge Gridley for an injunction restraining the union from calling any more men out on strike or interfering with the non-union men employed.

MERCY FOR SUPFRAGISTS

LONDON, April 5.—"In the hour of success, mercy and magnanimity are becoming to us," declared John Burns, president of the Local Government Board, when questioned in the House of Commons this afternoon as to whether or not the contentious suffragettes who refused to be counted by the census enumerators were to be punished.

WOMEN ON SCHOOL BOARD

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 5.—Springfield women today are congratulating themselves on the election of two of their number to the City School Board at yesterday's election for the first time in the city's history.

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TO ANSWER WORCESTER'S CHARGES.

BOSTON, April 5.—At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Imperial League it was decided in answer to charges recently made by Philippine Commissioner D. Worcester against the secretary of the league in a pamphlet published through the press and otherwise that the secretary was fully justified in filing public certain evidence obtained by John A. Martin and used by Worcester in the House of Representatives to expose the abuses in the administration of the land laws by the Philippine Commissioners; and also in making public a brief prepared upon the charges before the Committee of Inquiry counsel for the league, which had been ordered to be printed by the committee.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER

250 E. 4th St., Cor. 4th & 5th Sts.

Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories. All guaranteed. Comrades are allowed 10 per cent on all purchases.

GEORGE OBERDORFER PHARMACEUT

Prescriptions a Specialty. Key West Co-operative Cigars. Union Made by Comrades. 50 cents. \$2.25 per box of 50. Better than sold at 10c in Non-Union Trust Stores. TRY THEM.

OPHTHALMIC AND OPTOMETRIST NEW YORK

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and, if glasses are necessary, have them made at... B. L. Becker's OFFICIAL PLACE, 105 Broadway, Tel. 2365 Orchard Street, 105 Lenox Ave., bet. 114th and 115th Sts.

OPHTHALMIC AND OPTOMETRIST BROOKLYN

E. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician. 188 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1. & up. Open Evngs.

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120th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 248-L Harlem.

L. & I. HERMANN

330 Broadway, Tel. 248-L Harlem.

RENEVOLENT ANDREW

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 5.—Andrew Carnegie has given \$250,000 for a hero fund for Sweden.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

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

Paul Tausig, Inc.

104 E. 14th St., New York.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 400 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

BROTHERHOOD OF WORKERS

Members: 120 Park St., N. Y. METROPOLITAN LODGE No. 1, 11th St. METROPOLITAN LODGE No. 2, 11th St. ELIZABETH LODGE No. 3, 11th St.

UNION OF BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS

LOCAL No. 1, 11th St. LOCAL No. 2, 11th St. LOCAL No. 3, 11th St.

BREWERS' UNION

LOCAL No. 1, 11th St. LOCAL No. 2, 11th St. LOCAL No. 3, 11th St.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS

LOCAL No. 1, 11th St. LOCAL No. 2, 11th St. LOCAL No. 3, 11th St.

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The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beekman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.	Sunday Issue Only.	Week-Day Issue Only.	Sun. and Week-Day Issue.
For One Year.....	\$2.00	\$4.50	\$6.50
For Six Months.....	1.00	2.25	3.25
For Three Months.....	.50	1.15	1.60
For One Month.....	.15	.40	.50

In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.
Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 4. THURSDAY, APRIL 6. No. 90.

THE MARCH

In the rain and over the broken streets which capitalist graft has rendered filthy and sodden, there passed yesterday the largest body of workers that ever came together in this country. They were commemorating the murder of 143 of their fellow wage slaves. That was a demonstration. Now let the real work begin.

Before there can be safety the unclean bunch at City Hall must be driven out. There are in the city ten thousand triangles ready to slaughter the workers in the pursuit of profits.

Yesterday's gathering will be without avail if the work is allowed to end there. The only thing to do is go on fighting, go on agitating, go on struggling for better conditions. Otherwise all hope ends at the grave of the murdered.

YOU CANNOT BEAT US

There is only one issue, only one thing before the country, and that is Socialism pitted against Capitalism. Every bit of legislation that comes up is either directly a piece of Socialist legislation, a piece of anti-Socialist legislation, or an attempt at compromise with Socialist demands. But the insistence on Socialist legislation is growing more and more imperative and in every line-up, whether in State or municipality, there is but one idea in the minds of the leaders in the contest, and that is how Socialist legislation may be instituted, or how it may be blocked.

In Milwaukee the Catholic Church mobilized its forces and marched them to the ballot box. That is excellent, for it takes the campaign out of the field of religion and plants it squarely where it should be in the field of politics. It happens, however, that three members of the Socialist advance guard in the Wisconsin Legislature are Catholics.

But in the recent municipal elections the Catholic Church, using its splendid organization in politics, brought out against the Socialists a vote that was sufficient to sweep the city and elect many Catholics to the school board. This is the first time in recent years that such a thing has been done. It is the first time that a religious body has openly proclaimed itself to be also a political organization, working for political office and anxious to dominate in political affairs.

European Catholics have long recognized the necessity of such action, and through their engaging in politics the Socialists have been enabled to give point to some important principles. There has never been any contest concerning dogma, concerning beliefs or concerning religious practices, but the fact has been forcibly brought out that the church, like all other social institutions, has economic problems to settle, and those problems can be settled through political action.

Still, in spite of the confusion that has arisen because of the attempted injection of religious ideas, the fact remains that the Catholic workman can gain nothing through political co-operation with the Catholic capitalist. No matter how the religious element is turned and twisted, no matter how many appeals there may be to faith, to loyalty, to sacrifice, in the end it is plain that class confronts class, and that there is no question of religion involved. The Catholic capitalist, so far, has been able to exploit Catholic workingmen not only in industry but in politics also. But he has no more mercy on them, as employees, as producers of the wealth he enjoys, than if he happened to be of a different religious faith. He never forgets that he is a capitalist with capitalist interests, but he twists the workers around and by insisting on a common religion tries to make them forget that they have imperative class duties.

Religion, however, does not increase wages, bring about any amelioration of oppressive industrial conditions, or have influence with the boss when you face him as a workingman demanding something. For that reason, while religion can, apparently, sweep everything before it when it is first injected into a political contest, it soon loses, and, in the reaction, the real and substantial part of religion is injured. Here in this country there are certain men who are exploiting the church of which they claim to be devoted adherents. A more disgraceful spectacle has not been seen in American politics since the Know-Nothing period, and the use of the church is directly on par, is no more honorable, is no more honest, is no more decent than the Know-Nothing movement was.

It is an instance where merciless exploiters, who happen to be Catholics, through the church organization, attempt to force the Catholic workingmen to cut their own throats.

Yet it is good that this element has been brought in now. It was inevitable. The sooner it is presented the sooner it will be settled. Socialists need have no particular resentment on the point. The church itself, through becoming a political body, has opened the way for a discussion within its own ranks of pressing class problems.

Taft's Opinion

There is a silent panic in this country and as a result of it hundreds of thousands of workers can find no employment. That means that hundreds of thousands of them are facing starvation. Yet, to the special session of Congress, President Taft sends a curt message that deals with reciprocity with Canada. That is not going to feed the hungry or employ the jobless.

He has never more thoroughly demonstrated his utter unfitness, his monumental incapacity, than he has this time. What he does not know about the affairs of the country of whose government he is the head is everything that concerns the welfare of the country.

WOMEN IN MASSACHUSETTS

By a vote of 161 to 69 the Massachusetts House of Representatives rejected a bill giving women votes. Last year the vote was 148 to 47.

There is not a State in the Union that has less right to take such action. Much of the wealth, much of the prosperity of it, is built upon the work of women. In some few ways the State has recognized the real position of women in modern society. Yet its representatives do not hesitate to insult women by announcing that they are not fit to vote.

Proportionately more women are employed in production in Massachusetts than in any other State. The mills of Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River and New Bedford cannot get along without her. The shoe shops of Lynn, Brockton, Haverhill and North Adams grow rich on her work. The jewelry making establishments, the paper mills and others depend on her.

Yet she is not fit to vote. Women produce proportionately as much wealth as men. There are thousands of women employed in this particular State. A strike of women would paralyze every industry. A revolt of women would drive many an eminent capitalist to the poorhouse.

Yet she is not fit to vote. Most of the teachers in the public schools are women. Women are supplanting men everywhere in clerical employment. They have demonstrated their fitness in a thousand ways.

Yet they are not fit to vote. It is a striking indication of the bat-blind stupidity of the aver-

(Continued on columns 6 and 7 this page.)

PHILADELPHIA POLICE METHODS.

By JOHN N. LANDBERG.

On Sunday afternoon, February 26, in the year of Our Lord 1911, a motley group of Polish and German women and girls burst into my house, tearfully imploring me to make a search for their missing husbands, brothers and sweethearts who had gone out the evening before to attend a ball given by the Lincoln Lodge of the Woodmen of America.

Upon inquiry over the telephone at the Seventh Police District, the house sergeant reluctantly admitted that Officer George Chase had had a rich harvest on Saturday night and gathered in a dozen "d—d Poles and other foreigners," and that on the following morning Magistrate George K. Hogb had met out to each of them three months in the House of Correction at Holmesburg for "disorderly conduct."

Since the laws of Pennsylvania do not confer upon police magistrates authority to summarily sentence first offenders charged with disorderly conduct to longer terms than thirty days' incarceration, there remained nothing else to be done but to issue a writ of habeas corpus, which I did on the following Monday, February 27, making it returnable on Wednesday, March 1.

It is the pernicious practice of the police brutes of Philadelphia to club and jail innocent workers, especially foreigners, thereby compelling their relatives and friends to either pay substantial ransoms to political crooks or else hire slyster lawyers, who invariably hang around magistrates' courts and police pens, always ready for a consideration to secure discharges from the office of the Director of Public Safety. This is the most subtle scheme of police graft known in sinful Philadelphia.

This time, however, their nefarious plans were rudely interfered with by my serving the writ on the Superintendent of the Workhouse on the day of its issue, which subjected the prisoners only to the orders of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

It was exceedingly amusing to watch the scared police grafters and politicians, big and little, when they had learned that they have not only lost a sure rake-off, but were, in addition, threatened with a public hearing in a crowded courtroom, where their exploits would be thoroughly aired. They promptly beat a hasty retreat, sent one emissary after another, entreating me to vacate the writ, offering discharges for the imprisoned men.

The exquisitely polite reception accorded me on my second visit to the House of Correction, on Tuesday, February 28, when I came there with the discharges, strangely contrasted with the hostile formality shown by the officials the day before. The reason therefor was apparent when I looked at some of the liberated men. They presented a frightful sight.

One of the victims had a wound in his scalp half an inch deep, inflicted upon him with a blackjack by a drunken cop, and his face was swollen and covered with bruises. Another, a brother of the first, had his upper lip cut, and his swollen jaw and two missing front teeth told a gruesome story of police brutality. A third man showed me his scratched and swollen neck, blood-stained and bruised, which bore mute testimony of an attempt by the uniformed thugs to choke him.

That these victims were innocent was evident from the fact that they were beaten up by one policeman, single-handed, who had attacked the prisoners for no other reason than that one of them had accidentally dropped an empty bottle of saraparilla to the ground.

The din of broken glass attracted the rough cop, who ordered the bystanders to pick up the pieces, and when they had complied with his request, he clubbed and arrested them.

March 19, 1911.

A WORD ON WOMEN AND MEN.

They tell the story of a man who stepped into a restaurant and asked: "What have you that's good?" "We've got some very nice roast lamb today," the waiter said. "And the asparagus is extra good. And say, Captain, we've got coffee like your mother used to make."

"Is that so? Well, bring me a cup of tea. And I'll try the lamb and asparagus."

Women do most of the cooking that's done, but there are some mighty good men cooks, and most men can cook nearly as badly as most women. Women do most of the marketing, but there are men who can shop expertly, and most men can buy with as little judgment as most women. (Present company, you understand, always included.)

No. You take a thousand men and a thousand women. Give to each batch an equal amount of intelligence, instruction and experience, and whether you put them on the productive end or the consumptive end, there won't be five cents' worth of difference between them. What small difference there may be in the matter of labor too hard for women is being rapidly done away with by machinery. Just as soon as it appears to be cheaper to install a machine and set a woman on the job, just that soon will the big, strong, husky man get the blue envelope. Attending to the burning for the household is just about as much of a sex-characteristic as long hair.

But, if you count labor-power as a commodity, then woman puts it all over man as producer of commodities. At that she is a specialist who stands unrivaled. And while shoes, and ships, and sealing-wax, and many other things are of great importance to be produced, I submit that a good crop of children coming on is of importance the vitalist. If the world were full of nothing but grown-ups, all getting older every day, if not a finger of them ever were to be poked into a young mouth to feel the gritty edge of a new-cut lower front tooth, oh, what a no-account and dead-end job for thing this world would be! What would be the use of anything?—Eugene Wood, in the Masses.

WHAT HILAIRE BELLOC DOES NOT SEE.

By Murray Fernie, in the Labor Leader.

The Socialist proposal, in spite of its increasing number of adherents, in spite of their conviction, and in spite of their great effect upon their fellow citizens was not realizing itself, was not approaching its goal, and in a word, was not maturing.

Of a Socialist or Collectivist future he saw no signs at all. Statisticians and theorists had discussed it for a lifetime, but no one had moved an inch toward it. Mr. Hilaire Belloc's Address to the Catholic Social Reform Association, Glasgow City Hall, February 14, 1911.

These words, strangely enough, were spoken in a municipal-owned hall, where the Glasgow Corporation run a very successful series of Saturday afternoon concerts every winter, illuminated by municipal lights, and the majority of whom had come by means of the municipal tramway system through the streets owned and maintained by the municipality, municipal police being in attendance to preserve public order, while a call over a State telephone would quickly have brought the municipal fire brigade on the scene to pour water from the municipal supply on the flames of Mr. Belloc's fiery eloquence had chanced to set the place alight. None of these collective activities existed a century ago—yet Mr. Belloc declares we have not moved an inch toward Socialism, and can see no sign of a Socialist future! How many of his audience or their relations were already in receipt of an allowance pension from the State, or expected to receive one some day? The great majority of them would have been educated in a State school; and their children, if the Scottish school boards do this duty, can get a high-grade education and free books, but also food and clothing, medical inspection and medical treatment provided by the public authorities. When any of Mr. Belloc's audience fall ill with smallpox or a similar highly-infectious disease, they are not only free of charge to be removed to hospitals and receive, without any stigma of pauperism, loss of franchise, or any other degrading condition being attached, free curative treatment—as their right. A great proportion of them probably spend most of their spare time in the municipal parks and the municipal art galleries, in listening to the free municipal musical entertainments, in playing bowls on the municipal bowling greens, or golf on the municipal links, in swimming in the municipal swimming pools, or can rent a corporation dwelling house or "doss" in one of the seven corporation model lodging houses.

Though Mr. Belloc may see no signs of the advance of Socialism, a half a century in Glasgow, where the transfer of gas and electricity, water and tramways from private to municipal ownership, and so firmly convinced are all the Glasgow citizens and Liberals alike, of the great and far-reaching benefits that have been gained thereby, that any one who suggested these services should be handed back to beautiful "private enterprise" would be regarded as a hopeless, driveling lunatic.

Who is the largest individual employer of labor in this country today? A State official—the Postmaster General. The State already owns the telegraph service, and although Mr. Belloc, in his Socialism, is not maturing, it is now taking over the telephone service also. While the State in this country does not yet own a mile of railway, every other European country (with the exception of Spain) owns all or a great part of their respective railway systems, and the Belgian Government, in addition, owns a line of passenger steamers between their country and this one.

But to describe adequately how far we are already on the road to Socialism would completely occupy half a column of newspaper paper. Already we have labor exchange, unemployment bills, unearned increment taxes, wages boards, small holders acts, etc. The factory acts are very decided checks on the capitalists' powers of exploitation, and the same may be said of the Miners' Eight Hour Day Act.

The following extract from the Fabian tract, "Municipal Trading," indicates the progress of Socialism among our municipalities:

"The Manchester Ship Canal was accomplished, thanks to the financial support of the Manchester Corporation. Liverpool and Glasgow, the two municipal lectures, Battersea has a municipal young men's club, others have pleasure piers, Torquay owns a rabbit warren and makes profit on it, Colchester owns an oyster fishery; St. Helens, after other owners have sterilized milk depots, all managed by a crematorium, the Gloucestershire County Council even runs a canal, Doncaster owns a race course, West Ham runs a paving stone factory, Bradford owns a hotel, scores of municipalities own property of various kinds, while some of them execute their own works, and directly employ thousands of workers."

Returns issued in 1902 showed that of the 317 municipal corporations in England and Wales, no less than 299 were carrying on revenue producing undertakings of one kind or another. "Abroad, Budapest and many Italian towns have municipal bakeries, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and other northern towns run municipal restaurants; Vienna has a municipal undertaking department; and a municipal brewery, many German cities own large portions of the area they are built upon, etc."

HIGHER WAGES.

By W. R. S.

The Socialist party fights side by side with the labor unions in their struggle for higher wages. Socialist party candidates, when elected to office, always strive to have the wages of civil service employees increased.

Socialist party representative upon legislative bodies always insist that fair wage clauses be inserted and lived up to in all contracts let by the government.

The Socialist party would make it possible for all classes of workers to command higher wages by creating an artificial scarcity of labor through having the government undertake great public works of a useful character.

The Socialist party advocates many a minimum wage be enforced by law in all the poorly paid trades.

The Socialist party advocates many other things that would benefit the wage earner, such as, for example, old age pensions, abolition of child labor, fewer hours, better workshop conditions.

The Socialist party is a working class party that devotes all its energies toward promoting working class interests.

A THOROUGHLY BOURGEOIS CONCEPTION.

By MARGARET RAOUL.

"One Way Out" by Thomas Carleton, Small & Maynard, publishers) is a book from which a Socialist may derive both amusement and interest. It will amuse him because of the cleverness with which lies are clad in the garb of verity; and it will interest him because of the dexterity displayed by this apologist for the old order of individuality. The book was recommended to me by a bourgeois friend as being something "Socialistic and radical and just the thing you would like to read." I took it in good faith, congratulating myself upon the advance in popular thought which could make a "good seller" of the life story of a real workman. I soon found that what had impressed the bourgeois mind as reality was, in fact, a rosy dream of fiction adroitly disguised.

The author professes to write from the standpoint of a day laborer, but his real sentiments are those of the vanishing middle class. He draws a picture, strikingly true and lifelike, of a middle class family agonizing under the slow tortures of the laws of economic competition and rotting in the paralysis of helplessness. He is evidently at home here, and knows this hell of which he writes. So far, so good. The hero is an under clerk, who loses his job through the relentless working of the laws of economic competition and is unable to again obtain employment. Starvation and the loss of cast-iron stare him in the face. Then come inspiration and transformation. This most prosaic individual, who already reached his forty years, without adventure or achievement, becomes at once virile with purpose, alive with energy and daring in resourcefulness. He will cut loose from petty conventionalities, fling away the hampering bonds of caste, sell his superfluous goods, and "emigrate" to the workman's world without leaving his own city.

So far, also, so good—perhaps. Unfortunately, it is likewise an eulogium for the author, who leaves the familiar fields of middle class amusements and strikes for the wide prairies of sociological thought. Well is it for any man who can trace a straight course here!

What is the "way out" that our hero has so nobly chosen? Does he enter his class as one of its members, working with his fellows and for them, learning of them and serving those who have given him asylum? Such is not the bent of the bourgeois mind. He turns back the wheel of history some fifty years and becomes a successful immigrant, returning to our fathers, who proceeds at once, without wasting a day, to climb upon the backs of his fellows and to make his individual fortune by organizing and exploiting his less gifted friends. At first dignified in the district, he is identified with the real Italian immigrants, he soon conceives the idea of forming a choice gang of the best and strongest men with himself as boss. This is the foundation of his power. He has now but to offer his services to the district, and he undertakes too arduous for the other foremen and accomplishes them in half the time. In the face of difficulty he harangues his men, gesticulating in Napoleonic vol—30 cents are looking down upon him—and these spirits rush to his charge, bent to the task, and lo! the reward is theirs! All honor to the gang, and all emolument to its boss! Sustained thus by a just sense of merit as well as by the unremitting and unrequited labor of his men, the noble hero works his way up to the middle class, where he is his own boss, which is control your mind, ye gods!—no less a place than the middle class heaven. He emerged from the middle class here, where he was oppressed, and by rapid steps works his way up to the middle class, where he is his own boss, which is control your mind, ye gods!—no less a place than the middle class heaven. He emerged from the middle class here, where he was oppressed, and by rapid steps works his way up to the middle class, where he is his own boss, which is control your mind, ye gods!—no less a place than the middle class heaven.

"One Way Out" would be only laughable and might be counted as a clever satire were it not that the majority of those who read it will insist upon taking it seriously.

ON TO FREEDOM.

Arouse ye sluggish sons of toil
From out your guilty sleep!
How can you slumber in your chains
While loved ones helpless weep?
Ye workers of the world, unite!
Who toil with hand and brain,
You've nothing but your chains to lose,
You've all the world to gain.

CHORUS.
On to Freedom! On to Freedom!
On to Freedom from the thrall!
Strike for Freedom! Strike for Freedom!
Till Slavery's fetters fall!

Your children pine in mill and mine
Until they droop and die,
While mother fair with dimpled babes
In icy slumbers lie.
The idler in a palace dwells,
The frown of scorn his toil rewards,
Starvation-labors lie!
I hear a mighty thunder peal,
The tempest draweth nigh,
I see the forked lightning leap
Across an angry sky,
I see the tidal wave of fate
Assail the ancient shore,
I hear the voice of God proclaim:
"The tyrant's reign is o'er."

Oh, Liberty—our goddess true!
To thee ourselves we give,
Thy sweeter in thine arms to die,
Than in our chains to live,
Lead on! though lightning flash around
Our feet shall follow thee,
Till every chain is rent in twain
And all the world is free.

GEORGE VAIL WILLIAMS, Gloversville, N. Y., April 1, 1911.

DR. MUNYON SHOULD HAVE HIM.

Victim—If your hair restorer is so good, why is it that you are bald yourself?
Barber—Well, sir, once I had a very big order for ladies' platts, and to execute it I used some extra doses of my restorer over my hair and got half a dozen long platts, sir. But I drew down the hair out of my constitution.

IS IT NOTHING TO YOU?

Come, sister and brother slave, abject spiritless things that we are, let us huddle together and whimper.
Let us call it Horrible and Shocking and Dreadful. We must tell over the details of it—about those girls, 143 of them, who were

One hundred and forty-three human beings! But the number means nothing. It is only the horror of one multiplied so many times over. What is the use of our calling out numbers to each other? It is a sound that enters the ears and conveys nothing to the brain.

All our fatalities mean nothing to one mother or father, sister or brother whose dear one is dead. The hundreds that our mines swallow at once are no more than the mills and railroads take—one by one; no more than disease takes—one by one. Yet we whimper words, always words, being inadequate to express any part of any single emotion. Newspapers were crammed with the affair the first day, the next day, but the next there is less. In about a week they tried to forget. The miserable investigations remain investigations no more, and we who are not immediately affected settle down in apathy and wait for the next catastrophe.

Oh, we are a spectacle, are we not! What do you feel about it, you who are not helpless with grief? I have no relative, no friend killed in that death trap. I have never even worked in such a place, but I have a cold, bitter rage which will not be dissipated by talking it away.

This thing MUST mean something to every man and woman who works. What are you going to do to protect yourself from becoming the next victim?

Use your power for retaliation, put these men, the owners, into prison, not because they are worse than any other employers of their kind or because you believe in imprisonment, but because it is something you CAN do.

Let them serve as a WARNING TO THEIR CLASS. Fear oppressors they are, to be sure, and somewhat victims of the same system that you are, but do not let that stand in the way. You will not change the system yet, but you have still some power to protect yourselves a little. Make the District Attorney, whom YOUR votes put in office, understand that he must act for YOU.

Do not let this matter die in futile investigations and bills in the Legislature. Flood the newspapers with your letters and make your meetings and your mourning demonstration a demonstration of what you intend to do, of the power that is yours which you intend to USE. Make it a demonstration of the fact that there is a working class and that you are a member of it.

Whimperers, brother and sister, let us disperse—BUT LET US KEEP UP THE FIGHT.

DOGS AND CATS.

By RUDOLPH KNUDSEN.

We live in the dog-stare of civilization, says Edison; that is, the dogs and the cats do; we are still reaching out for it.

And it is perfectly natural! Dogs and cats have a money value. Man has not—not much, anyway!

A Judge in New Jersey has decided that the life of a workingman's child is worth just one dollar! And a pink ribbon that is worth more than \$500!

And the other day, when a blue Maltese cat of my acquaintance had her right ear injured, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was exceedingly sorry that they were not notified half an hour earlier, as their warden had already left, and there would now be some unavoidable delay. Was the dear little pussy badly hurt and suffering? And should they send a special messenger?

But when one of the great hospitals in New York was asked to send an ambulance for a man with an injured spine, his friends were told over the telephone that it was best to call up Police Headquarters!

These are the general rules, and not exceptions. Dogs and cats certainly have good reasons to be happy. Of course, one must be a dog with a pedigree, or a cat of a noble family, with aristocratic ancestors!

Bless them, the little darlings! And many little children of the working class variety are also blessed—bly in a different way.

They are blessed with work. In factories and mills are they occupied eight, nine, or ten hours every day. And it is well it is so, it is real good, for it keeps them out of mischief, and far away from dangerous play in the street, and "off the grass" and the parks. It also incidentally keeps them away from school, and should be appreciated by their parents as "a little knowledge is worse than none," and their wages, added to the wages of their fathers and mothers, enable the whole family to keep in working condition, and endure an existence that never would be tolerated by a well-bred dog or cat family. Certainly, I happen to know of a fine couple of boys in the country on the banks of the beautiful Hudson, where five cats and three dogs live in ease and comfort. They are waited upon by two caretakers, and their masters visit them at a week-end once or twice every month.

There are costly velvet carpets and soft upholstered chairs in their drawing room, and there are special little doors or openings made for them to pass into the "library" and sleep on its lounge and sofa! And if they need fresh air the chauffeur is right there on the job with the automobile. It is life, and life beautiful! Even for a dog!

Of course, there are no children in this "dog-house"—not even in the superintendent's apartment in the basement. The dog-stare of civilization! In it is to laugh!

WHAT JACK DIDN'T KNOW.

Jack returned home from college, where he had won high honors as a student of ancient languages, but he pleaded ignorance one day when his young sister asked him to translate a sign she had seen of an optician's which read thus: "Con sulto sabo utro uret!"

Jack struggled manfully with it for several minutes, and gave it up. "It isn't good Latin," he said. "There's some words in it that are Latin. The others aren't anyhow. It doesn't make sense."

"That is what I said," replied the sister; "but cook translates it without any trouble. She says it means 'consult us about your eyes.'"

ON CALLING NAMES.

Editor of The Call:

I notice that a writer in a recent number of The Call refers to President Taft as "Fat Bill." I can't see that this is any good. Taft's fatness doesn't affect his policy in Mexico. He isn't trying to suppress the insurrection by the process of "sitting on it." Why, then, insult him with his weight? Hit him not for his looks, but for what he is doing, or better, stop his doing it.

Suppose we is fat! What is the point? Aren't some of us fat—and are we the worse Socialists on that account? Are we all models of physical condition? Are none of us bowlegged, or flat-footed, or red-headed, or lop-sided? Haven't we better stop pointing out other people's physical shortcomings before they "next" to our own? It's a nasty, insulting business at best, just the same, for people that haven't any real talents. That means that it's just to kind that will best suit our opponents—the one kind of fighting in which they are as good as we.

Don't challenge them with their own weapons. Go for them with the weapons in which we excel—hard fact and logical argument. Don't stop at "names." It's fighting that wins the battle.

Brooklyn, April 5, 1911.

A SUGGESTION.

Editor of The Call:

This week's issue of the Communist Nation contains a suggestion by M. Simons pregnant with possibilities for the Socialist movement.

The attention of the whole world is at the present moment focused on the Mexican border situation. When the order for massing the troops at that point was given, the reason offered first was "war maneuvers." But even the capitalist press found itself unable to stomach that explanation. Then it was suggested that mobilization of one-third of the army with ball cartridges, extra shoes for each soldier, tents, coffins, etc., was to prevent the smuggling of arms to the Mexican revolutionists. Again this was evidently too preposterous to elicit credulity of the American people, and the matter was stretched. Finally, a new thought of the Monroe Doctrine, and Japanese jingoism to save the face of the administration.

Two weeks have now passed since the troops were sent to the frontier. The Japanese war bogie has not been punctured, but it is certainly losing the gas with which it was inflated. From day to day the real reason for this official act of the President becomes clear to the dullest minds. There are those who do not realize that the mobilization of troops was effected with the object of putting down the most righteous revolution of the Mexican workers, either by intimidation or worse, for the purpose of protecting the dirty dollars of American and European capitalists invested in Mexico.

On April 4, Victor Berger will take his place in Congress as the first Socialist representative. The eyes of the world—both capitalist and workers—will be on him. The eyes of the world are also on the Mexican situation. All the papers and magazines are full of it. This is the psychological moment. Link the two together.

Send the resolutions of your branch, union or club, condemning this use of the United States army to threaten Mexican heroes and workers, and demanding his instant recall. Victor L. Berger. Make it possible for him to enter Congress as a credited champion of a million more workers.

O. WATSON FLAVEL, Newark, N. J., March 25.

WOMEN IN MASSACHUSETTS

(Continued from columns 1 and 2 this page.)

age capitalist legislator that a State whose property is built on women's work should deny them the right to vote. Not all men desire the ballot. Many do. And yet a fool member of Great and General Court, a man who may never have been an effective a wealth-producer as the least of the woman workers, the power to deprive her of a manifest right.

Massachusetts has not figured much in investigations of the quiet but profitable kind. Its attitude is shown in its sending to the United States Senate two such persons asthrop Murray Crane and Henry Cabot Lodge. Its attitude is shown by its insult to the domestic State's great wealth.