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The NEW YORK Call

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499 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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No. 101.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1911.

HERE'S A TRICK OF THE CAPITALIST PRESS

Kansas Paper Prints 'Editor' From Milwaukee Telling Things.

AT SOCIALISTS

Woman's Name Cunningly Used in Barefaced Attempt to Stir Up Prejudice.

CARL D. THOMPSON.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 7.—Just to what desperate measures capitalist newspapers all resort, the following:

Every Socialist in America read and firmly resolve that hereafter will never believe in anything he reads in the capitalist papers about Socialism or Socialists until it has been absolutely proven.

Every lover of liberty read it, and judge for himself how far he can depend upon capitalist newspapers for reliable information.

Let every newspaper man in America read it and conceal as best he can his blush of shame to know that his profession has in it men who go to such depths.

The below was sent to me from Topeka, Kan., where it appeared in a section just preceding the recent election.

You will note that the editor lays great stress on the statement that the matter was not written for political purposes.

Capitalist newspapers are so non-partisan, so disinterested and so reliable that who is Anna Hoff? The editor who is the wife of the manager of a wholesale tea and coffee house in Milwaukee.

A search disclosed no such person in Milwaukee. No such name appears in the city directory. This is the newspaper article referred to:

"FROM MILWAUKEE.

The Beacon prints herewith a letter from Milwaukee, which tells its own story. Socialism, which started with the brightest prospects in Milwaukee less than a year ago, has died the town with destitution. Two Milwaukee papers declare that there are more empty business houses in the city than ever before, and Victor

G. E. KISSEL, INDICTED FOR CONSPIRACY, DEAD

Death yesterday quashed the indictment against Gustav E. Kissel, who, together with Thomas B. Harned, of Philadelphia, was arrested in July, 1909, and charged with conspiracy in the deal whereby the Sugar Trust gained control of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, which had been established to compete with the trust.

Kissel, who was senior member of the banking firm of Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., died at his home, 15 West 16th street.

It was charged by the government in its suit against the Sugar Trust that in 1902 the owners of the Pennsylvania company, which was about to begin operations at his new Philadelphia factory, accepted a loan of over \$1,000,000, supposedly from Kissel, but really from the American Sugar Refining Company.

STATE 8-HOUR LAW "UNCONSTITUTIONAL"

Penn. Supreme Court Calls It "Special Legislation" and Knocks It Out.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—On the ground that it was "special legislation," the Pennsylvania eight-hour law was today declared "unconstitutional" by the State Supreme Court.

The decision reverses the Allegheny County and State Superior court, and frees from liability John J. Casey, a Pittsburgh contractor, who built the Pittsburgh filtration plant and was convicted of violating the terms of the law.

The law was passed in 1897, and provided that workmen engaged in public works for the State or any municipality could work only eight hours a day.

The Supreme Court holds that this is special legislation regulating labor, and violates the State Constitution.

"If this were an attempt by general law to regulate the hours of labor throughout the State," the court says, "argument in support of the act would call for consideration."

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE AGAINST ATTENDANT

WORCESTER, Mass., April 10.—A charge of manslaughter will be substituted for that of assault in the case of Thomas J. Brennan, an attendant at the State Insane Hospital at Bloomingdale, because of the death yesterday of Robert K. Stewart, an aged patient at the hospital.

Stewart was in Brennan's care last Wednesday when a violent patient, escaped from his room.

Brennan, while overpowering the violent patient, gave Stewart into the custody of two patients who had been considered harmless. These two patients took Stewart to a bathroom, where they put him into a tub of hot water, scalding him terribly.

Brennan was arrested on the ground that he was responsible for the patient's death.

TOM JOHNSON DEAD

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 10.—Tom L. Johnson, four times Mayor of this city, died tonight at 8:47 o'clock.

LABOR AND WEALTH BATTLE AT POLLS

LAKE FOREST, Ill., April 10.—A battle at the polls in which labor is lined up solidly against capital, will be continued here tomorrow after a unique election campaign.

The meetingmen in Lake View, a fashionable Chicago suburb, are trying to get control from the multimillionaire Joseph Patrick Mullen, a contractor, who is a candidate for Mayor against John P. Davis, miner department store owner.

The labor union adopted the first platform, calling for Sunday baseball, the ending of the municipal fight with the local water company and a reopening of the beach which the millionaires had closed to the public. The miner party also adopted the same platform.

The fight has developed into a straight battle between labor and wealth.

SETS ASIDE JUDGMENT IN DANBURY HAT CASE

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed yesterday the judgment of the Federal Court in Connecticut in the famous Danbury hat case, and ordered a new trial.

The litigation is now nearly two years old and was instituted by D. E. Lacombe & Co., a Danbury hat firm, against the United Hatters of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

It was alleged that the plaintiff company had suffered in its sales as a result of a practical boycott by the defendant because of its refusal to close the shop. The Danbury court judgment in the lower court was reversed for \$212,549.12 damages in favor of the plaintiff.

The appeal was argued by Judge F. Platt, but the amount of damages offered was left to the jury. The amount was multiplied by three by the court under the provisions of the Federal Law.

The higher court pretends its opinion with a review of the famous case and the controversy at issue.

holds that the trial judge erred in directing a verdict.

It is needless to inquire, says Judge Lacombe, whether boycotts generally or this particular boycott are or are not unlawful under the statute of some particular State, but there is a violation of the Sherman Law if it is shown that individuals combined to induce a manufacturer, engaged in interstate commerce to conduct his business as they desired it should be conducted.

In a lengthy opinion the court says: "The first assignment of error which challenges attention is the action of the trial judge in taking the case from the jury and himself deciding every question, except the amount of damages. Defendants contend that in so doing the trial court assumed the function of a jury in passing upon the credibility of witnesses and weighing conflicting testimony." We think this assignment of error well taken for several reasons.

The opinion also says that hearsay testimony was improperly admitted and that threats had been made to customers of Lacombe & Co. by agents of the union.

The higher court pretends its opinion with a review of the famous case and the controversy at issue.

FRISCO WORKERS CALL FOR GENERAL STRIKE AGAINST U. S. INTERFERENCE

(Special Correspondence.)
SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The following resolution has been passed by Cigar Makers' Union, No. 228, of San Francisco, and unanimously adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council:

We, Union No. 228, Cigar Makers' International Union of America, in regular meeting assembled, do hereby protest against the unwarranted interference by the United States army and navy in Mexican affairs, and the use of the same to suppress those in Mexico who have been

and are now fighting against a tyrannical and bloodthirsty government and for the same privileges and liberties now enjoyed by the people of the United States.

We call upon organized labor of San Francisco and of this State and nation to unite in arranging and carrying out a demonstration on a national scale, preferably the cessation of work, at an appointed day and time, for a period of at least twenty-four days, the purpose of which shall be to notify in unmistakable terms the capitalists of this country, that as workers we are unalterably

opposed to the use of armed forces of the United States in the suppression of the liberties of this or any other country.

We further resolve that a copy of this protest be sent to the cigar makers' official journal and the labor and daily press, and that our delegates to the Labor Council hereby stand instructed to voice this protest on the floor of said bodies and urge the adoption of same.

H. RATHNER,
JOHN J. BALANE,
R. RICKER.

KANSAS IS SWEEPED BY SOCIALIST VOTE

Workers in Revolt Amaze Populists Who Joined the Movement.

(Special Correspondence.)
GIRARD, Kan., April 7.—Not since the days when the Populist movement swept over Kansas like a Western storm has there been anything like the sudden revolt of the people as that manifested in the spring elections. Today, even Socialists are wondering how it happened, and the old party politicians may be seen in squads on the street corners of many Kansas towns shaking their heads with apprehension.

Except in the coal camps and one or two little cities, Kansas has never developed much Socialist strength either in the organization or at the ballot box. The Appeal to Reason has literally deluged this State with literature apparently without effect. Kansas, since the flow thrust at the vitals of the Populist movement in 1895, went back to the Republican columns. The whole Populist movement died out and the gloom of discouragement settled down over the radical forces of the State.

A radical element like the Populist, which suddenly swept into power and as suddenly was swept out, had neither the patience nor the zeal to take up with the slow going methodical Socialist propaganda. The Kansas radicals have listened to our speeches, read our literature, but we have been unable to convince them by any immediate results were possible.

Suddenly, in the midst of all this indifference, the working class in our cities have risen in revolt and today we find that we have cast more votes in a few cities than we have hitherto in the State. As we analyze the returns and as we know the conditions, for we have personally been in the fight, it is clear that the vote of last Tuesday was not a Populist vote but a wage working one—a class of voters that the Populist party never interested in this State.

SOPHIE HIRSCH, VICTIM OF LAW, DEPORTED TODAY

Nagle Signs Order After Seeing Part of Evidence.

INSPECTORS' CRIME

Counsel and Friends of Girl Barred From Her by Arbitrary Rules.

The order for the deportation of Sophie Hirsch has been signed by Secretary Nagle at Washington, and she is now on the steamer Noordam, of the Holland-American Line, which sails from Hoboken this morning.

In his memoranda on the case of Sophie Hirsch, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor at Washington shows how impossible it is for a man at that distance intelligently to pass upon the merits of a case.

A point is made of the fact that although the girl has two brothers, only one has appeared, and he seems to have had very little connection with the case. Just what bearing this has upon the innocence or guilt of the girl it is difficult to conceive.

He stopped on last Wednesday and took as a matter of information to the Secretary, it might be said that numbers of letters have been received by the representative of The Call from the brother in the South. That he was ready to come North to defend his sister, even though by doing so, he left his wife in a critical condition, but was dissuaded by his Congressman, who promised to take the matter up with the authorities at Washington.

NEW CASTLE FIGHT FRIGHTENS BOSSES

Capitalist Paper Screams About Anarchy and Contempt of Court.

(Special to The Call.)
NEW CASTLE, Pa., April 10.—Socialists of this city have the corporations and their backers up in arms. Judge Porter has lost his influence in the community because of his rash judgment in entertaining Chief Gilmore's petition to hold the publishers of the Free Press in contempt of court.

The ground seems to be slipping from under the prosecution in the seditious libel case which is to come up in June. The mouthpiece of the Steel Trust and kindred hostile organizations have been hurling the bitterest kind of abuse at Socialists and all who are in any way in sympathy with them.

In this evening's News, they have the following to say:

"Socialists seek to oust James Gardner as City Solicitor. Charles E. Gardner, attorney for the Free Press, is the choice of the Dickson crowd. Gardner wins unrelenting enmity of Socialists for the Free Press prosecutions. Insurgents are all in line. Great fight tonight in Council—whether or not New Castle is to put the stamp of approval on anarchism. Socialists in Battle.

"All forenoon Councilman Tom Dickson, Charles McKeever, and other obstructionist members of Council were in conference with Attorney Charles Melard in an effort to bring some influence on other Councilmen to influence them to agree to support Melard in his candidacy for City Solicitor against James A. Gardner.

"This afternoon they are working every political influence available in an effort to get pledged support.

"James A. Gardner has won the enmity of the Free Press band of Socialists because he assists in bringing this dangerous element to justice in their flagrant contempt for law and their contempt for civic officials, and for the judiciary."

TURNED KEY TO SEE IF DOOR WAS LOCKED

SHEPARD'S CAMPAIGN ITEMS WERE \$2,503.50

ALBANY, April 10.—The Brooklyn committee of Democrats having in charge the candidacy of Edward M. Shepard for United States Senator filed a statement with Secretary of State Jazansky today in which he stated that the total receipts were \$2,503.50, all of which was expended.

The largest contributors to the fund were George Foster Peabody, who gave \$500; William N. Dykman, \$500; A. Augustus Healy, \$500; and James Shevlin, \$250. Other contributors were Alexander E. Orr, \$50; George W. Wingate, \$50; Herman A. Metz, \$50; and George I. Rives, \$25.

The chief item of expense was for newspaper advertising in the Brooklyn daily newspapers, press clipping bureau service and clerk hire.

One item of \$5 is for a copy of an "elite directory."

Triangle Waist Co. Employee Quizzed by Coroner's Jury.

SMOKE RULE A BLUFF

Virtually Admits Girls Were Searched Before Leaving Building.

Inquiry was begun yesterday by the Coroner's jury into the deaths of 145 victims of the Triangle Waist Company, who were burned or crushed to death in the fire of March 25. On the jury are civil engineers and real estate men. Today the jurors will go to the Washington place building and look over the floors which were burned.

Several witnesses were called yesterday to testify, among whom was Louis Brown, machinist on the eighth floor of the Triangle Waist Company in the Asch Building. After lengthy examination and persistent questioning by the jurors Brown admitted that he had to turn a key in the door through which the girls were trying to escape.

It was brought out that the Asch Building did not comply with the building laws.

For a structure its size three stairways were necessary; but the Building Department allowed the building to be put up with two stairways and a fire escape substitute for the third.

The fire escape ran through a narrow air shaft and ended abruptly five feet above the glass covering of the court. The court itself was inclined on one side by an eight-foot wall topped by a five-foot picket fence. On the three other sides the court could be approached only through windows, and at the time of the fire all but three of these windows were barred.

The fire escape substitute for a stairway in the fire escape that buckled away from the upper wall in the awful heat of the fire.

The first witness was John Whiskeman, a civil engineer retained by District Attorney Whitman to take measurements of the building.

Since March 27, he said, he had made an exhaustive study of the building, particularly the seventh, eighth and ninth floors. The stairs making machines and tables on the ninth floor were crowded together when the fire started.

Whiskeman cited one table only seventy-six feet long on the Washington place side of the building, containing thirty machines. Between the table and the wall was a little space of thirty-six inches. This space, he said, was obstructed by motors which ran the machines. On the seventh floor he had found a running power belt one foot above the floor, so that workers were compelled to step over it.

"You mean to say that the belt was one foot above the floor?" asked a juror.

"Yes, sir."

"That would block the passage, wouldn't it?"

"Yes."

In the courtroom were about twenty of the court operators, ready to testify.

Whiskeman said there were but two

TODAY SET ASIDE FOR MINERS' FUNERALS

Business Halts, Schools Close—Community Sunk in Gloom.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 10.—Throop and the entire upper portion of Lackawanna County has set aside tomorrow and Wednesday for the burial of the seventy-three victims of Friday's disaster at the Price-Pancoat colliery of the Scranton Coal Company. Business places and schools have been closed and will not be reopened until Thursday.

"There has been many incidents since the disaster that have brought home with force the horror of Friday's catastrophe, but it was the burying of the dead that brought a complete realization of what a mournful blot the day will ever remain in this town of Throop and the anthracite coal fields.

Stories were told and retold today of how the victims had been found, of brothers being discovered with their arms about one another's shoulders, awaiting death; how men laid down their lives in desperate and fruitless efforts to save others; how emboldened men dashed about wildly in the underground darkness fighting with their waning strength to ward off death.

Many of the miners who escaped declare they were not notified and that the first warning they received came when the smoke began pouring into their chambers.

Acting upon the suggestion of President Taft, contained in a "message of sympathy," the fund being collected here for the National Red Cross has been turned into that being raised for the relief of the families of the victims.

Large contributions are pouring in from all sections of the State, and the fund now runs well up into the thousands. All the theaters in Scranton as well as throughout the country will give benefit performances to help swell the fund.

"Investigations" by State, national government and local authorities to place the blame for the accident.

Fire which broke out in the Dickson City mine, near the Throop mine, caused much apprehension today. A prompt alarm, however, enabled the workers to escape and this afternoon the mine officials said the fire was under control.

MASS. MILLS SUPFRAGE

BOSTON, Mass., April 10.—By a roll call vote of 21 to 6, the Senate this afternoon defeated the woman's suffrage bill. The House has already voted against the measure.

FURTHER NEWS OF ELECTIONS

SOCIALISTS GET ALDERMEN.
DEVILS LAKE, N. Dak., April 10.—At the city election held here today three Socialists were elected as Aldermen from various wards of the city. Charles Harris and Patrick Callaghan were elected by a large majority in the 4th Ward, while P. G. Miller won on a narrow margin in the 2d Ward.

TWO SOCIALIST COUNCILMEN.
OSAGE CITY, Kan., April 10.—E. J. Morgan, a grocer and wholesale produce merchant of this city, was elected Mayor Tuesday on an independent ticket, defeating Dr. T. M. Seape, the People's candidate, and Armand Vigneron, the Socialist candidate. The Socialist candidate polled the second largest number of votes, there being but thirty-two votes between him and the winner, and but two votes between the second and third candidates. Two Socialist Councilmen were elected. On account of the rain only 799 of the 1,999 registered voters went to the polls.

SOCIALISTS WIN TRUSTEES.
COAL CREEK, Colo., April 10.—George Stollch, Citizens' ticket, was elected Mayor here today. The Socialists elected the trustees J. Batch, Tom Frew and Lee Masley.

Special May Day Edition

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1911.
MUST REACH 100,000 COPIES.

The issue of The Call of Monday, May 1, 1911, will be a Special May Day Number. It will contain a number of propaganda articles, several appropriate cartoons, and will be effective as a propaganda number. It should be circulated at all May Day demonstrations and meetings and distributed all throughout the Eastern States.

Arrangements will be made so that the Comrades may receive The Call early on Monday and those desiring bundles for distribution should send in their orders now. Special bundle rate for this edition will be 50 cents per hundred.

Locals of the Socialist party of the State of New York can obtain bundles at 40 cents per hundred, as the State Committee has decided as a means of securing a large distribution of this edition in the State, to pay the balance of 40 cents on every one hundred copies ordered.

Bring this matter before your local at once and send in your order early. Let us make this the largest Special Issue of The Call. All orders to be addressed.

THE NEW YORK CALL
499 Pearl Street,
New York.

WOULD 'FIRE' WORKERS OR VACCINATE THEM

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 10.—Over 200 employes on the line of the New York water supply at Cornwall were vaccinated on Saturday and Sunday owing to the fact that some of the workmen were ill with a peculiar disease that at the outset was deemed to be smallpox, although a report comes from there this afternoon that the cases have been declared chickpox of a severe type.

The workmen were vaccinated by the police and every employe given his choice whether to be vaccinated or receive his discharge.

There are over 1,000 men employed on the line of the aqueduct and the authorities realized that if an epidemic started it would be difficult to stop, and at once took stringent measures to break it. A great many of the men employed are negroes. The disease made its appearance in what is known as shaft No. 4.

PUNISH WORKERS FOR BEING IN PROCESSION

As if the workers in this city had not already been wrought up to a high tension in the last few days, employers have already begun to discharge people who participated in the mighty demonstration of labor's strength last Wednesday.

Because the fur workers employed by Bonin & Co., 121 West 27th street, stopped on last Wednesday and took part in the funeral procession, four of the most active workers, who urged the others to stop, were discharged yesterday.

The workers employed in the shop are unorganized, but for some time they have been trying to unionize the plant. The Furriers' Union took up the fight of the fur men and called a shop meeting last night in an attempt to get the others to quit in sympathy with the discharged men.

The union will back the workers in their fight and it was declared last night that unless the men are reinstated the entire shop would be laid up.

The fur workers have been organizing slowly but systematically and the union is now in a position to put up a fight against the firm and carry it over to victory. The union has recently elected a business agent, and is now on a sound basis.

The men request all fur workers to stay away from the shop until the four men get their jobs back.

As a result of his activities in inducing the workers employed by Bonin & Co. to stop work and take part in the great funeral procession for the victims of the Triangle fire, one of the men employed by that firm was discharged yesterday.

As soon as the boss told the men that his services were no longer required, all the other workers laid down their tools and struck early with their fellow workers, the members of Metal Workers' Union, Local 24, which took the fight against Bonin.

The workers are intensely loyal at this attitude of the boss in discharging a man for urging them to be in the procession, which they are to do without being asked.

The workers had a meeting last night and announced that they would not work for the firm until they are reinstated.

BRUECHENER IN SINGER'S PLACE

BERLIN, April 10.—Bruechener, Socialist, has been elected to the Reichstag to succeed the late Paul Singer, who died in February and with whom Bruechener had shared the leadership of the Social Democratic party.

Bruechener received 98,212 votes as against 2,219 for his opponent.

(Continued on Page 2.)

(Continued on Page 2.)

(Continued on Page 2.)

MADERO TO ATTACK JUAREZ

Maneuver at Chihuahua Leaves Border Town Exposed.

FIERCE FIGHTING

Rebels Defeat Federals in Hard Battle and Besiege Zacatecas.

EL PASO, Tex., April 10.—Again the curtain shifts in the Mexican drama and Juarez gets the spotlight. Information received here this afternoon is that the entire Maderista army, which has been "besieging" Chihuahua for a month, and which moved west on Saturday night toward Madero, has again turned north with Juarez as the objective point.

Juarez is without defense, save about 750 soldiers, two mountain guns and two machine guns, "rattlers," the Mexicans call them. The Mexico Northwestern Railroad is now operating south to Pearson, which is only a short march north of Madero, and it would be easy for the Madero army to entrain at Pearson and reach Juarez without molestation within a very few hours.

People in Juarez can see no other meaning to Madero's actions if that is his purpose. If he comes to Juarez, they can see why he has been spending six weeks marching to Chihuahua and surrounding it, only to pull up stakes and leave it, he was drawing the federal army into that region so that he might make a hurried return to Juarez and take it and have a port of entry in their theory.

He has often said that he wanted to take Juarez. The Junta has always talked mysteriously about Juarez and it is now believed to be his intention to take it. If not, the Madero campaign is beyond the explanation of strategists.

The belief that the attack on Juarez is to be made in given strength by the knowledge here that none of the insurrection recruits have lately gone far into the interior after being sent south from here. They are all sticking close to the border. The band has been for several days at Palomares, seventy miles west of Juarez, and another has been seen at San Ignacio, forty-seven miles east.

Today report comes of another band opposite Sierra Blanca, Tex., ninety miles east, but close to the border. This latter report is brought by Gristova Mendoza and Ignacio Diaz, two wounded insurgents brought to the temporary hospital here. They report a fight opposite Sierra Blanca, and say their party killed eighteen federals and wounded fifteen more.

Antonio Villarreal, who was secretary of the Mason reformers when they held out in St. Louis and Los Angeles, is said by those men to be in command of the Sierra Blanca insurgents.

Customs Collector A. L. Sharpness advised today that much smuggling of ammunition has been going on west of here, between Columbus, New Mexico, and the Arizona border, and he asked the War Department to send some more cavalry to patrol that region.

Taft Denies Story.
WASHINGTON, April 10.—President Taft today authorized a denial of the report that he had ordered the mobilization of troops in Texas because of the activity of the Japanese Government in attempting to secure a foothold on the Pacific Coast. Taft spoke through Senator Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, who said, as he was leaving the White House:

"The President authorized me to deny in most emphatic terms the report about a secret treaty between Mexico and Japan. There is not one word of truth in it."

Senator Bacon said that the alarming situation in Mexico was the sole reason which had influenced the President in ordering the troops to Texas. He said that he knew this to be true because he had seen a copy of every official dispatch sent out or received in connection with the situation at that time.

Rebels Rout Federals.
EL PASO, Tex., April 10.—A fierce battle was fought yesterday on the outskirts of Zacatecas between the federal garrison of the town and a large force of insurgents, according to statements today by General Navarro, commanding the federal troops at Juarez.

Navarro says he has no information regarding the outcome, but it is reported in Juarez that the federals were defeated and are now being besieged in their barracks by the insurgents.

Supreme Court Delays Decisions.
WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Supreme Court today handed down a number of decisions, but the anti-trust cases and the Gompers contempt case were not among them.

The court affirmed the decree of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the 2d Circuit upholding the validity of the patent granted by the United States to Arthur W. Grant for an improvement on rubber tires.

BORDEN'S COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK

Comes from scrupulously clean dairies.

CATHOLICS BAND TO FIGHT SOCIALISM

New "Laymen's League" Organized to Carry Battle Forward.

The "Rev." J. Wes. Hill's "League for Social and Individual Justice" and the "Militia of Christ" now have competition.

The Catholics of the Archdiocese of New York has organized the "Laymen's League for Retreats and Social Studies," the object of which, it is openly said, is to make a concentrated effort to oppose the advance of Socialism.

Archbishop Farley is honorary president, and the bishops of Brooklyn, Trenton, and Newark are honorary vice presidents.

The organization will have a twofold purpose—to extend the movement for retreats and establish regular courses of systematic study of social questions for laymen, it is announced.

In these courses a corps of lecturers will be trained to speak on all phases of these subjects to the Roman Catholic public.

The classes will be opened next fall, and will continue throughout the winter and spring. Archbishop Farley has written to the Rev. Father Terence J. Shealy, S. J., spiritual director of the Laymen's League, expressing his pleasure that the "retreat" movement, which was begun two years ago, has taken permanent form.

SOPHIE HIRSCH, VICTIM OF LAW, DEPORTED TODAY

take out a writ before counsel was allowed an interview with Sophie Hirsch.

This case shows up in all its hideousness the iniquity which is possible under our present elastic immigration law. A girl falling into the clutches of one of the immigration inspectors is practically in the power of that inspector until her deportation is effected.

She is denied the right that is guaranteed to every criminal under our Constitution—the right to be represented at her first hearing by counsel. She may be shut up in absolute seclusion for weeks or months as Sophie Hirsch has been.

When the brother was allowed to see her, it was only for a few minutes at a time, and then in the presence of an attendant. On Saturday, when he went to see his sister for the last time before her deportation, he requested the attendant to retire.

200 PERISH IN FIRE AT BOMBAY

BOMBAY, British India, April 10.—Two hundred persons were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a thatched structure in which they had gathered for a festival.

Five hundred persons were in the building. There was only one exit, and an indescribable panic followed the alarm.

WOULD CHECK JUVENILE CURIOSITY BY STATUES

ITHACA, N. Y., April 10.—Dr. William Elliot Griffiths, retired minister, lecturer and authority on Japan, in an address here, declared that if he had his way he would place in every school in the land a statue of a perfect woman and a perfect man, absolutely nude.

Dr. Griffiths said that in this way the pupils could see what a perfectly formed body looked like.

He said that if the statues were in modest attitudes the result would be for moral uplift.

TOILED FOR YEARS, RECEIVED NO MONEY

Astonishing Story of Coal Miner as Related by J. C. Hogan.

DARRY, Pa., April 9.—A splendid audience paid admission and filled the Family Theater at this place tonight to hear J. C. Hogan lecture on "The Struggle for Existence." The speaker was frequently applauded and interest was very deep. Songs were sung and Mrs. J. H. Youcum recited a poem concerning child slavery.

The following are a few lines from Hogan's address:

"Today's papers have told us of the latest coal mine murders—hundreds of victims of capitalism, greed and graft, and scores of widows and orphans. This time the victims are divided between Pennsylvania and Alabama. We are told that the accident was avoidable and now an expensive investigation will follow.

The miners, whose lives were snuffed out near Scranton, were glad, it seems, to get such work as is given to convicts in Alabama. The freedmen in Pennsylvania and the prisoners in Alabama met the same fate. And this is protected Pennsylvania.

"They met a horrible death and their families are to be given over to continue the living hell which they themselves endured while alive, and to which capitalism consigns every wage slave in the world.

"The men at the Throop mine near Scranton, Pa., met a horrible death in the employ of the Pancost Coal Company. They also lived a horrible life, for it was of this company and this same town that Stephen McDonald spoke some years ago when at a public meeting in Scranton he told the following experience:

"Men, you all know me around here. You know the truth of what I say. I repeat it to you to remind you of the common lot of our misery and suffering which has made us combine to cry out for a better order of things.

Practiced Closest Economy.
"When I was 6 years and 4 months old I went to work in the breakers of the Pancost Coal Company. I have worked nineteen years every day that I could get. I have never been on an excursion in my life. I have never been to a theater but twice in my life. I have not drunk a drop of beer or liquor for five years, and for two years I have not smoked. I have practiced the closest economy in food. But I have never been able to accumulate \$100 in my life.

"Men, I have lived in the hamlet of Throop all my life. You and I know this has always been a company store town. We know in our hearts what that means, whatever the operators may say.

"Eleven years I worked for the Pancost Coal Company, and during those eleven years I never here before the Operator let I ever handled one cent of earnings in money.

"I also have due bills of other members of the family to show they handled no money in all that period.

"This is the astounding story told before a large audience by Stephen McDonald, a Throop miner, but it was declared to be one of almost ordinary occurrence.

"Such is business for profit, such is 'civilization' in church covered Pennsylvania, and such is the struggle for existence under the curse of capitalism. The fakirs, the frauds and fools may investigate and legislate until doomsday, but it will be in vain. There is no remedy short of public ownership and Socialism."

KANSAS CITY STREET R. R. MEN FORM UNION

KANSAS CITY, April 10.—The assertion is made here that an organization of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's employes has been effected secretly in the last six weeks and that a majority of the 1,800 employes now are members of Local 526 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

The organization, it is said, will make a bitter fight for better conditions and a higher scale of wages as soon as it is perfected.

The organization work has been done by Fred Fay, of Saginaw, Mich., national organizer; William J. Dickey, a motorman, and James F. Malone, president of the Web Pressmen's Union. The movement to organize a union began in December.

ANTI-BOYCOTTERS SOUND A WARNING

Employers Called to Line Up for Fight Against Labor Bill.

The American Anti-Boycott Association, of 27 William street, this city, the mouthpiece of the allied capitalists of the United States, whose mission in life is to destroy labor unions, cripple the boycott, and enthrone the blacklist, is on the job again.

This time it is not an individual labor union that the anti-boycott society is fighting. Its present aim is much higher. It is on the job fighting a bill now in the Assembly, which was introduced there at the behest of organized labor in the State of New York.

It is now busy circularizing all the big employers of labor. The bill, which the anti-boycott society is fighting, is known as Bill 474. It provides for an amendment to Chapter 88 of the laws of 1909, which would make it a misdemeanor for an employer to force his employes not to join a labor union.

Among the other provisions of the amendment are the following: That an agreement between employes of a concern to further their interests in a trade dispute with their employers should not constitute conspiracy in the eyes of the law and should not be considered as in restraint of trade.

Thaturing workmen to employment under false representation, such as denying the existence of a strike at the shop or factory to which they are brought, should be made a misdemeanor, and the employer be punished for false advertisement and misrepresentation.

That strikebreaking by hiring, through private detective agencies or otherwise, persons to guard with arms or deadly weapons of any kind persons or property without a permit in writing from the Governor shall be guilty of a felony.

Lawyers Sound the Alarm.
To defeat this law the Anti-Boycott Association mustered into action its lawyers, Daniel Davenport and Walter Gordon Merritt. Davenport has a brief drawn up showing that such a law would put the jurisprudence of the State of New York on a false basis and would endanger the liberty and property of the individual, and hence must be fought.

This brief has been sent out by the Anti-Boycott Association to thousands of employers in the State of New York with an explanatory letter, together with a blue slip marked "confidential," asking for funds for the association in furtherance of its efforts to establish "industrial peace" and the "principles of personal liberty."

On the letter head of the American Anti-Boycott Association the following are given as the specific objects of the association:

"To protect non-union men from the boycott of their right to labor, and from the boycott of their handiwork.

"To resist the closed shop and its limitations, and to preserve and stimulate ambition for personal achievement in the open shop.

"To protect the public from the financial loss and personal hazard, incident to a community involved in a sympathetic strike.

"To establish the law that the illegal practices of organized labor must cease for lack of popular support.

Such are the noble aims of the American Anti-Boycott Association.

"Earnest Attention" Solicited.
Its methods reveal themselves in the following letter:

"My Dear Sir—We inclose for your earnest attention copy of Assembly Bill No. 474, together with a brief containing some constitutional objections thereto, prepared by our general counsel, whose long experience in opposing class legislation at Washington eminently qualifies him for the preparation of arguments against this vicious State measure.

"I have been advised from a source which should be reliable that the bill will not be favorably reported from the committee. It is quite evident that organized labor will test its strength in the present Legislature, either by pushing this bill in its present or an amended form, or by injecting some of its principles into other measures.

"It is not generally realized, or recognized that the American Federation of Labor maintains at every legislative center throughout the whole country a well organized perpetual lobby charged with the duty of seeing to it that no measure shall be passed by any lawmaking body unless the operations of the unions shall be either favorably affected or positively legalized, and that bills of the same general character are being proposed in a number of States.

"It is, therefore, dangerous in the extreme to allow measures of the character of Bill No. 474 to remain unnoticed or to assume that some one unknown will make it his business to oppose it.

"We strongly advise that this matter be taken up by your local organization of employers and a committee appointed to take note of the progress of the present bill and of other measures of similar intent.

"This association will send counsel to Albany, if required, but believes that committees of employers, as the parties most interested, armed with proper arguments in opposition, will be most effective in defeating such unjust class legislation. Yours very truly,

H. F. LEE, Secretary.

FAMINE RELIEF.
The Christian Herald has sent \$102,000 and Needs More.

The Christian Herald has received another telegram appealing for more money for the relief of famine stricken China, and in response has cabled \$20,000 to the United States Department of State in Washington, D. C.

This makes \$102,000 already sent to China by the Christian Herald, including the cost of \$1,000,000 pounds of flour sent from Seattle, Wash., on the United States transport Buford.

TURNED KEY TO SEE IF DOOR WAS LOCKED

(Continued From Page 1.)

stairways in the building, although three were required.

"Was the building erected in accordance with the plans approved by the Building Department?" asked a juror.

"Yes," replied the witness. "The fire escape ran from the tenth floor to four feet above the ground in a courtyard. This was the only fire escape, and it buckled between the eighth and ninth floors."

Louis Brown, machinist on the eighth floor of the Triangle Waist Company's plant, testified that he was still employed by Harris and Blanck at his new factory, 11 University place. He was at the waist-stand on the Washington place side when he heard the cry of fire and saw a small flame between the second and third tables.

The girls, said Brown, in response to a question, sat back to back while at work on the eighth floor.

"Did they all work at sewing machines?"

"Yes,"

"Did you ever see buyers or any one else smoking on the eighth floor?" a juror inquired.

"Yes; but they were told to stop."

"How did they put out the cigars?"

"They threw them on the floor and stamped on them."

"Did you ever see any cigarette butts on the floor when you came to work in the morning?" asked another juror.

"No, there was a man who swept them up in the night."

Nearly all the jurymen took a hand in questioning the witness about smoking. Brown said it was a rule of the house that none must smoke, but he had only a vague idea how the rule was enforced. It was his duty and the duty of the superintendent to tell the employes to stop smoking," he added.

"Thought" Door Was Locked.
"But who would tell the employes to stop smoking when you and Bernstein were not there?"

"Well, I think there were signs posted saying there was no smoking."

"Are you sure there were signs?"

"I'm not sure."

When the fire started the girls made a scramble for the Greene street door, which was closed. He said he pushed his way through the crowd of girls.

"When I reached the door, I turned the key and opened it," he continued. "Was the door generally locked?"

"No."

"Then why did you turn the key?"

"I thought it might be locked."

"Why, if you thought it not locked?" persisted the juror.

"Well, I thought a girl might have locked it."

Brown said positively at first that it was not the custom for all employes save the forewoman and relatives of Harris and Blanck, to pass a watchman on the Greene street stairs, where all packages they carried, as well as purses, were searched. Pressed hard by Assistant District Attorney Rubin, who repeated the question several times, he said he did not know about being searched before leaving the building, has been asserted by employes.

One of the jurors said he would like to have the inquest held every morning until finished so that he would attend to his business in the afternoons. In this program, the others concurred in.

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 value, the best service and the most thoroughly reliable goods in the city.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, OILCLOTH, ETC.
COMPARE PRICES AND CONVINCE YOURSELF THAT YOU SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU BUY HERE.

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

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

700 N. JERSEY STATE WORKERS ON STRIKE

DOVER, N. J., April 10.—A total shut-down of the Richardson & Bosworth Stove Works is imminent as the result of a strike for a nine-hour day at the present ten-hour pay, inaugurated by the stove mounters and fitters employed by the concern.

The men laid down their tools and marched out of the shops at 10 o'clock this morning. A demand for the shorter day without a reduction of pay was made some time ago and a time limit for the consideration of the request expired today.

The mounters have been getting \$2.25 a day and the fitters \$3.72. The concern employs upward of seven hundred hands, being possibly the largest of its kind in the country.

As the stock rooms are pretty well filled up, it is expected that the struggle will be a long drawn out one.

Superintendent W. L. R. Lynd said today that the plant would be shut down as a result of the action of the strikers.

YOU CAN HARDLY DELAY YOUR PLEDGE LONGER

PLEASE READ THIS TODAY. IT WILL SHOW YOU WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING FOR YOU WHILE YOU ARE DOING NOTHING. IT WILL GIVE YOU A FRESH IMPRESSION OF THE STUFF SOME SOCIALISTS ARE MADE OF—AND YOURSELF. PLEASE READ THIS:

To the Editor of The Call:
Dear Comrade—We, the undersigned, join in the emphatic approval, which, of course, all Socialists must feel, of your refusal to accept the money offered for an advertisement in The Call by the Triangle Waist Company.

We, however, do not wish to stop with verbal indorsements of such a consistent and admirable stand. If some one else has already done so before us, may we have the privilege of beginning a fund of \$250 to take the place of the Triangle's check for the amount which you refused? That The Call should lose one dollar by its ringing answer to the exploiters (to give them no worse title) of our sisters and brothers in Detroit dens is, or ought to be, an outcome absolutely repudiated by us all.

In the earnest hope, then, that the full sum will be subscribed without delay, please accept our pledge of \$5 toward the same. Sincerely yours,
MR. AND MRS. ELIOT WHITE,
New York City, April 9, 1911.

THE TRIANGLE FUND

Mr. and Mrs. Eliot White.
That is what those two Socialists think, and that is the way they express their thoughts. The Call represented you when it refused the money of Harris and Blanck and exposed the attempt to muzzle a free and fearless press. Harris and Blanck exposed the attempt to muzzle a free and fearless press. Don't let a few persons bear your burden without any help from you.

Here is a letter which ought to shame every Socialist who affords to subscribe to this sustaining fund and has failed to do so. It is from a non-Socialist, and reads:

INCLOSED YOU WILL PLEASE FIND MY ONE DOLLAR PER WEEK FOR ONE YEAR IN ADVANCE. I MUST READ THE CALL. IT IS THE ONLY READING I HAVE OF THE TRUTH, AND I SINCERELY HOPE YOU WILL NOT HAVE TO STOP. YOURS FOR A BETTER CONDITION.

What more can we say to induce you to subscribe? Friends of The Call quoted above put the matter right up to you. The Call needs the money, must have it, and it must come from you. Here we find two readers of the paper who are determined to do so. The Call shall not only have the \$50 sustaining fund for another year but that it shall be given \$250 which it refused from the Triangle Waist Company.

Therefore, The Call will begin a new fund to which all who gladly refused the Triangle money, but think we should have \$250, may subscribe. But do not forget the \$450 Sustaining Fund. That amount is pledged. There is a weekly deficit of \$300 which must be met. There must have an extra \$150 to pay off old and pressing debts every week.

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 for the maintenance of The Call. 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.

TEA. TEA.

Packed Where Grown.

White Rose

CEYLON TEA

H. Delventhal
GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET
FLATIRON AVE. COR. COBLETOWN ROAD
Telephone 55 Flatiron.

HIGH-GROUND DAIRY CO.
QUALITY OUR MOTTO.
COUNTRY BOTTLED MILK.
425-427 Madison St., Tel. 6000 Red.

INCKERDOCKER FURNITURE CO.
Furniture, Oilcloth and Bedding.
220 Eastchester Avenue, Freshkills.
Mattresses Made to Order.

J. B. Schierenbeck GROCERIES AND FRUIT.
12 Avenue N., Brooklyn.

HEADE SHOE CO. HEADS MADE TO ORDER.
Brooklyn's Largest Shoe Store, 124 1/2 North St.

DEUTSCH BROS
THE RELIABLE CREDIT HOUSE

Attractive and Well Made Furniture

Establishment is crowded with quality attractions in serviceable Parlor, Dining and Bed Room Suits, Carpets, Rugs, Bedding, not to be equaled elsewhere.

DINING TABLE
In Golden Oak, Pedestal Base and Claw Feet, like cut, at **\$7.95**

\$1 A WEEK
Opens an Account.
(OPEN EVENINGS.)
Daily Deliveries to Brooklyn and Yonkers.

58 60 AVE A
COR 1ST ST AND 134th ST
COR 2ND ST

ASAS IS SWEEPED BY SOCIALIST VOTE

(Continued from Page 1.)

away at the doors. Never have we seen such tense feeling and boundless enthusiasm as in Wichita. The vast audience, most of them women, remained for four hours listening to the speeches, and the next day witnessed the opposition with their automobile in the city charging every energy and spending thousands of money to defeat a shoe-maker who was running for Mayor on a Socialist ticket.

Opposition Is a Victory.

The opposition succeeded, but the Socialists rolled up nearly 5,000 extra votes for their ticket. The result of this election on the people is incalculable. It will give an impetus to the movement and will create a confidence which makes it possible to believe that we will gather into our ranks the thousands of Populists who have been inactive for the past twelve years. We had an inkling of this at Wichita, for the chairman of the meeting was the famous "Tiger" Campbell, one of the prominent Populists in the old Populist movement. Judge Campbell, another eminent Populist character, occupied a seat on the stage. Judge Campbell is a specimen of manhood, a Kentuckian by birth and an old soldier. It was a scene which I will long remember when Judge Campbell, with his fine stage presence and splendid diction, stepped before the people and in a magnificent opening address introduced the "cobbler" Socialist candidate for Mayor.

Senders Greeting.

In Kansas send our greeting to the thousands of wage workers in the West who voted our ticket, and in many places carried cities. We feel sure we can assure that we start the campaign for 1912 with 50,000 voters behind us in this State and fair prospects of sending a Congressman to plead labor's cause in the Congress of the nation that will assemble after the campaign of 1912. Over two million copies of the Milwaukee story, published in the Milwaukee

SHOES!
For Men, Women and Children.
Latest styles, best quality, lowest prices. Absolute comfort and durability guaranteed.
Reliable Shoe Store in the Bronx.
L. GOLDBERG
3281 Third Ave., 144th St.

Gustav Stiglitz
WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.
200 Columbus Ave., bet. 91st and 92d Sts.
RELIABLE REPAIRING.

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

M. & A. KATZ
Department Store
333 Third Ave., near 51st St.
NEW YORK
We are offering extra great Bargains in our Ladies' Goods Dept.

Classic Opera on the East Side
BARBER DE SEVILLE
WILL BE RENDERED BY
THE ALMA WEBSTER-POWELL OPERA CO.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1911
AT THE
THALIA THEATER, 44-48 Bowery

ALSO THE FOLLOWING TALENT:
1. Viola Solo, by Morris Hille.
2. Piano Solo, by Signor Eugenio Pirani.
3. Classic Selections, by a prominent orchestra.
4. "Woman Who Weeps" comedy.
5. "The Orphan's Vision," Musical Piece, by Webster-Powell Dramatic Ensemble.

STRAINWAY'S PIANO USED.

The Entire Proceeds for the "Zigzag" (Future), the Only Jewish Socialist Magazine

Tickets, 35, 50 and 75 Cents

To be had at the office of the Subunit, 141 Division St., at the Forward, 115 E. Broadway, in Brooklyn; Katz's Drug Store, 75 Graham Ave., in Broomeville; Long Store, cor. Fifth Ave. and No. 10th St.

TRYING TO BEAT TEN-HOUR MEASURE

New Jersey Employers Afraid It Will Hurt Women Workers.

TRENTON, April 10.—Employers of female labor in various parts of New Jersey are trying to defeat Assembly Bill No. 456, which prohibits the employment of female labor in manufacturing plants for more than ten hours in any one day. It also prohibits their employment before 7 o'clock in the morning, and after 10 o'clock at night.

It is loudly asserted that its enactment would prevent many of the industrial plants of Newark, Passaic, New Brunswick, and other cities from working overtime when rushes with work.

The bill, if enacted, would affect the confectionery shops, the telephone companies, and, in fact, every establishment in which women are employed. Hence, the widespread interest in the bill, and the strong sentiment of the capitalists against its enactment.

Y. M. C. A. APPLAUDS FRENZIED FINANCE

The broad beam of light is cast upon the character of the management of the Young Men's Christian Association by a little booklet spread broadcast during the winter advertising a series of lectures under its auspices which is now drawing to a close.

The course of lectures was conceived and engineered by Channing Rudd, sometime registrar of the George Washington University of Washington, D. C., a big scandal in whose financial affairs came to light several months ago.

U. S. PAY ROLLS EXPOSE GRAFT

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Washington laughed today when the special report of Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania which led to the purging of the House pay roll and the signing of \$182,000 in salaries was made public, revealing record-breaking figures.

TEN TONS OF EGGS OBTAIN FREEDOM

TRENTON, N. J., April 10.—A decree dismissing "ten tons of eggs" from the custody of the United States was signed today in the United States Court by Judge Joseph Cross.

TO COURT ON STRETCHER.

Injured Woman Sues Second Avenue Railway Co. for \$50,000.

Mrs. Susan Coyle, of 316 East 82d street, who is suing George E. Lanch, receiver for the Second Avenue Railway Company, for \$50,000 for injuries, was taken to the Supreme Court yesterday on a stretcher to tell a jury how she had been hurt. She said that she was crossing First Avenue at 81st street on December 2 when she was knocked down and run over by a car.

If Your HAT Is As Good As McCANN'S It Costs More.

McCANN'S HATS
210 BOWERY
OPP. RIVINGTON STREET.

HERE'S A TRICK OF THE CAPITALIST PRESS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Berger, the Socialist Representative, says there are 13,000 laborers out of work. Here comes the testimony of a resident of that city, in a private letter to a relative in Wichita. It is not written for political effect. It is a writer did not know that Wichita had the problem before it. The letter was written the day before our primaries.

"The letter is simply signed by Mrs. Anna Hoff. She is the wife of the manager of a wholesale tea and coffee house in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 25. Dear Cousin—It has been some time since I wrote you last, but if it isn't one thing it is another. I had a terrible nervous spell week before last, and when I have such a spell I can hardly use my arms. It seems as if they weighed sixty pounds, and my limbs are so lame I can hardly walk.

Mollie, I sent you two Socialist papers and two anti-Socialist papers, which they call Cardinal. I hope you will never have a Socialist Mayor, for it is one of the worst things we have ever had. Since we have had this Mayor there are 20,000 men out of work and such a lot of houses are vacant. The flat just above us has been vacant seven months. My washerwoman's husband has been out of work a month. He worked in a coal yard, and now there is no coal in the yard.

I am sending you a picture of a bomb shooting, which caused the loss of a \$125,000 bridge. A store has also been blown up by the bomb; have had twenty-three fires in one day and seventeen in the next. In some places horses' tongues have been cut out and their ears have been cut off, and the police cannot find out who does it.

Arthur Manger's barn was burned with forty-one horses in it, but we cannot find out who did it. The police are afraid to do anything, because the Socialists do not believe in law. They are teaching revolution, and they claim that they do not interfere with religion, but read their papers and see what terrible things they say.

Mollie, I cannot tell you one-half how terrible times are here in Milwaukee. We are bothered with tramps every day. I know one day a lady who lives closer to the heart of the city than we do was visited by fifteen tramps. Since the Socialists have been in power they have disgraced every one they can unless they were Social Democrats. It is politics all the way through. They do not seem to care whether a man is fit for a position, so he is a Socialist. They are trying their hardest to get their kind on the School Board. They have three there now, and need only five more to have full control. Their idea is for the taxpayer to pay for all the children's school books and they have no sympathy for the taxpayers at all.

GENERAL STRIKE AT LIMA, PERU

LIMA, Peru, April 10.—A general strike of workers was begun here today in sympathy with the employees of a factory who are out in consequence of a grievance against the management.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN WILL BE DEMOLISHED

Madison Square Garden has not been sold, it was declared yesterday. It is a fact, however, that the directors of the organization have given a ninety-day option on the property.

Pimples
blackheads and oily skin may be quickly overcome by the frequent use of
Glenn's Sulphur Soap

SING SING PROBE ON AT OSSINING

Charge Graft in Purchase of Site for New State Prison.

ALBANY, April 10.—William Church Osborn and George E. Van Kenan, commissioners appointed by the Governor to investigate the State Department of Prisons, will begin hearings at Ossining, Thursday morning.

They intend to give the officers and employees of Sing Sing prison and the public an opportunity to disclose facts in relation to the general conduct of the affairs of that prison under the administration of present Superintendent C. V. Collins of Troy.

In case such employees do not choose to make a statement the commissioners intend to examine witnesses in regard to the cost of maintenance of prisoners, the treatment of convicts, prison discipline, the conduct of the industries, the use of convict labor therein, and other matters relating to the management and affairs of Sing Sing prison.

Like hearings will be held at the other prisons at an early date. Osborn today stated that the plans of the commissioners were not fully outlined as yet, but he admitted that among the matters to be investigated at this time would be reports which have been in circulation touching upon alleged graft connected with the purchase by the commissioners to select a site for a new State prison in the place of Sing Sing, of the property at Windgate, Dutchess County.

It has been alleged that this site at Windgate was secured for the State through Robert C. Hurd, a real estate dealer of Pawling, and C. Ralph Diehl, of Brewster; the latter a son-in-law of Assemblyman John R. Yale. The state paid approximately \$100 an acre for the Windgate property and took 600 acres from Messrs. Hurd and Diehl. The tract consisted of a number of farms and included some swamp land.

An attempt has been made to show that Hurd and Diehl secured information in advance of the intention of the State to take over the Windgate site and forestalled the prison site commissioners by securing options on the farms to be purchased for the State and then selling the land to the State at an advance on the price of \$20,000.

Secretary George McLaughlin, of the State Prison Commission, who also acted as secretary for the Prison Site Commission, today stated that while the land was taken over from Messrs. Hurd and Diehl, he believed that it was worth the price paid by the State.

TAFT DODGES AN EMBARRASSING ISSUE

WASHINGTON, April 10.—In order that he may not be called on for an expression on the recall of the judiciary, which he is unalterably opposed, President Taft today consented to the amendment of the enabling act regarding the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as States.

FREE SPEECH FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Free speech for government employes is proposed in a bill introduced by Jones (Rep., Wash.) in the Senate today. It says they shall have the right to discuss public questions and to criticize the administration of the branch of the service in which they are engaged. It also permits them to present grievances to Congress and to Senators and Representatives.

FRENCH LICK HAS GAMBLING CRUSADE

FRENCH LICK, Ind., April 10.—An anti-gambling league is to be formed in Southern Indiana in a few days and the ministers and church people here will be represented in it.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK NEW HAVEN TRAIN

STAMFORD, Conn., April 10.—Detectives of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company are investigating what looks like an attempt to wreck the New Haven branch train on the outskirts of New Canaan, half a mile from the New Canaan station, yesterday.

TO THE LADIES!
The great parade of Easter Gowns comes on April 15 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.

SPORTS
Superbas Beat Newark.
The Brooklyn won an exciting eleven inning game from Newark yesterday. In running to cover first in the second inning Rucker fell and his right leg was twisted under him. He had to leave the game and may not play again for some time. The score: Brooklyn 4, Newark 3.

Highlanders Whitewash Scranton.
SCRANTON, Pa., April 10.—Manager Monte Cross and his local New York State League team made a very poor showing in an exhibition game with Chase's New York American team here today. Scranton was unable to score, while Chase's aggression made ten runs.

Mocherly, Scranton's third baseman, was the only one to make a safe hit. Chase enthused the fans many times by startling plays. He pitched the last two innings for his team and not a local reached first base.

Wilkes-Barre Trims Giant Subs.
WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 10.—The second team of the New York State Nationals was outplayed and defeated by the Wilkes-Barre team of the New York State League here today. McGraw's subs being unable to do anything with McBride, the recruit from Philadelphia, or Corey, formerly of Toronto, who pitched the last six innings. Wilkes-Barre got 2 runs and New York 1.

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.
OPEN MONDAY TILL 8 P. M.
Paul Tausig, Inc.
104 E. 14th St., New York
German Savings Bank Building.

OPIMUM PRICE JUMPS! DOPE AT A PREMIUM
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 10.—Opium is now quoted here at \$10 a fine tael tin, or \$120 a pound, which is the highest price ever known in the history of the drug. This price is three times what it was before importation was prohibited at this port.

The large seizures made by customs officials here within the last four months and continued vigilance of customs inspectors are not the primary reasons for the increased prices. Reports received by port officials from China are that the price of opium has advanced 20 per cent within the last month, owing to the effect of the Queen Dowager limiting cultivation of poppy and entirely prohibiting cultivation in China of the latter form in which opium is made after 1911.

The recent decisive action taken by the British Government in regard to opium has also had a deterrent effect on smugglers.

KENTUCKY IN THROES OF ANOTHER FEUD WAR
LEXINGTON, Ky., April 10.—Breathitt County is again face to face with a feud war. The opening shots were fired yesterday afternoon when "Devil" Anse White shot and killed Jason Deaton, wounded Luke Begley, and was himself shot in the thigh.

Deaton and Begley went fully armed to the home of White, near Jackson, to settle up an old grudge. According to reports, White was quicker on the trigger, firing two shots at Deaton, which felled him, then, turning his attention to Begley, shot him through the head and shoulder.

In the meantime, Deaton raised his elbow and fired, his shot taking effect in White's thigh. White then turned his revolver upon the fallen man again and with two more shots through the head finished him.

Tonight reports from Jackson say that the friends and relatives of the two factions are on their way to the scene of the battle, all armed to the teeth.

No arrests have been made, as no one will dare interfere.

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

All above excellent propaganda articles have been reprinted on a two page poster, size of the regular page of The Call, and are now ready for shipment. The material selected will make this leaflet invaluable for agitation purposes. Millions should be distributed. It will boost The Call and get people thinking. Just the thing needed at this time.

Local Kings County, N. Y., filed the first order for 50,000 copies.

Price \$1.00 Per Thousand. Express Collect.

Order at Once
THE NEW YORK CALL

SOCIALISTS
WORLD CONVENTION

Full County Ticket
Adopt Platform
and Program.

(Special to The Call.)
PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—The
annual convention of the
Socialist party of Philadelphia,
to nominate subject to
member primaries, was held to-
day at the headquarters of the
United Trades Association
of the local's own hall being
held to accommodate the large
attendance. Marcellus Wait was
elected chairman, and after arranging
for details the caucus set-
tled to business. A full county
ticket was placed in the field, with
Wait at the head as the party's
candidate for Mayor.

The following preamble and plat-
form were adopted, and the Campaign
Committee instructed to have enough
money to reach every member of the
party in Philadelphia:
The Socialist party of Philadel-
phia, in convention assembled, adopts
the following as its platform and pro-
gram upon which it asks for the votes
and support of the people of the city:
The Socialist party is the party of
the working class. It is their cham-
pion against the large corporations
and trusts, who draw up the policies
of the old parties and run the govern-
ment, who benefit most by high prices,
the labor of men, women and chil-
dren, and who look after their private
interests at the expense of the public
good.

Concern for Workers.
The first concern of the Socialist
party is for the well-being of the
masses of the people of our city
employed in the industries. It is the
multitudes of wage-earners to
long hours, under burdensome
conditions, running the risk of acci-
dents, disease and untimely death, and
not knowing when they will be
thrown out of work altogether. Yet
their pay is hardly enough to pur-
chase the bare necessities of life, so
they must live in rented rooms or
cellars, and can rarely secure
the necessities of their own.

How much better off are the num-
bers of small business men who are
driven out of retail trade, and whose
capital is often the savings of
years of hard work. These people
are ordinarily occupied long hours
of day, at any time, be crushed out
of business by the trusts and com-
pelled to seek employment in the
crowded labor market.
The men and women of the prole-
tariat, because of the keenness of
competition, are more and more com-
pelled to sell their labor for a flat
reward, or struggling along
scarcely at an existence wage. Like
the business men of small means,
they belong in the Socialist party.
The victory of the Socialist party,
therefore, means a direct victory for
the large majority of the people: all
the labor with brain and brawn, and
under any manner of useful service
to the community.

PHARMACEUTS.
GEORGE OBERDORFER
1285 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St.
PHARMACEUT.
Prescriptions a Specialty.
Key West Co-operative Cigars
Union Made by Comrades.
10c. \$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 treated
with your eyes, have
if glasses are necessary,
have them made at
Dr. B. L. Becker's
OFFICIAL PLACE.
102 Broadway, Tel. 2265 Orchard.
102 Lenox Ave., Tel. 1124
and 1164th Sts.
The Call also The Call started.

OPHTHALMIC AND OPTOMETRIST.
BROOKLYN.
M. M. KURTZ, Expert Optician
100 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Glasses, \$1. & up. Open Even-
ing.

OPHTHALMIC AND OPTOMETRIST.
BROOKLYN.
A. CARR SURGEON
DENTIST.
Liberal Prices for Comrades.
125th St. Tel. 2977-Lexon.
M. LEWIN Surgeon Dentist
330 Brook Ave.
Cor. 148th St.
Brooklyn.
S. BERLIN
SURGEON DENTIST.
100th St., Cor. Madison Ave.
Tel. 540-L Harison.

What Local Labor
Bodies Are Doing

JEWELERS MEET TONIGHT.
There will be an important meeting
of the Independent Jewelry Workers'
Union, Local 1, at 69 St. Marks place,
at 8 o'clock tonight. Plans for a
strenuous eight-hour day campaign
will be taken up and all members are
urged to attend. Election of members
of the Executive Board and delegates
to the Joint Executive Board will take
place.

BROTHERHOOD OF MACHINISTS.
"The Principles of Industrial Union-
ism" is the subject of a lecture by Ru-
dolph Katz, to be delivered before the
Brooklyn Lodge, No. 17, Brother-
hood of Machinists, at Fifth avenue
and 50th street, Brooklyn, tonight.
The union invites all workers to at-
tend the meeting. No admission fee
will be charged.

**ELIZABETH METAL WORKERS TO
HOLD MASS MEETING TONIGHT.**
There will be a mass meeting to-
night under the auspices of the Broth-
erhood of Machinists at Dahmen Hall,
4th and East Jersey streets, Elizabeth,
N. J., for the purpose of organizing
the workers of the metal industry.
Matters of great importance to the
workers of the Singer Machine Com-
pany will be discussed by Elizabeth
Gurley Flinn and others, and all
workers employed in the metal indus-
try are invited to attend. Every
worker in the metal industry may be-
come a member of the Brotherhood of
Machinists by paying \$1 initiation fee.

ITALIAN BAKERS ORGANIZE.
A meeting for the purpose of form-
ing a union of Italian bakers was held
at 35 Union street, South Brooklyn,
last Saturday night. G. Palermo,
president of Local 51, of Williams-
burg, addressed the meeting, and a
large number of applications for mem-
bership were received. It is expected
that the final formation of the union
will take place at the mass meeting
to be held on Saturday, April 22. As
soon as the union is organized appli-
cation for a charter will be made to
the Bakery and Confectionery Work-
ers' International Union.

JAPAN'S VICE
EXPOSED BY FIRE

TOKIO, April 10.—Already a cry is
being raised by some of the reformers
against the rebuilding of Tokio's famous
Yoshiwara, the largest licensed prostitu-
tarian quarter in the world, which was destroyed
by fire yesterday.

It is improbable, however, that any
attention will be paid to the request. The
Japanese authorities declare that the sys-
tem of segregating, licensing and regulat-
ing this form of vice is the best yet
evolved.

The loss in yesterday's fire will un-
doubtedly reach \$10,000,000. Although
most of the buildings were frame, many
of them were filled with the most beau-
tiful furnishings to be found in Tokio
and hundreds of the 6,000 inmates of the
quarter had costly jewelry which was
destroyed.

Five thousand houses were burned,
including several hospitals which the gov-
ernment ordered maintained in the quar-
ter.

Two of the injured women died today.
There are five other licensed tenderloins,
or Yoshiwaras, in Tokio and hundreds
of those made homeless by the fire are
flocking into them.

GOV. WILSON MAY BAR
PLUMAGE AS ADORNMENT

TRENTON, N. J., April 10.—The sig-
nature of Governor Wilson is all that is
needed to make a law of Assemblyman
Radcliffe's bill prohibiting the wearing
of birds and plumes as articles of per-
sonal adornment.

The measure was introduced at the
instance of the Audubon Societies, being
designed to prevent the slaughter of song-
birds and the like for decorative pur-
poses.

Game birds, domestic fowl, birds of
paradise, and ostriches are exempt from
the provisions of the bill. The measure
was passed by the Senate tonight.

LARGE INCREASE
IN STEEL ORDERS

The United States Steel Corporation
gave out yesterday its statement of un-
filled orders on hand on March 31, 1911.
The total was 3,447,301 tons, an in-
crease of 46,758 tons over February 28,
and an increase of 722,544 over Decem-
ber 31, 1910. The report yesterday
showed the largest volume of unfilled or-
ders since August.

March's increase, however, was con-
siderably below that expected by the
trade. February's increase was 289,624
tons and January's 436,162 tons.

VARIED OPINIONS
ON VARIED SUBJECTS

LABOR OFFICIAL'S CONVERSION.
Editor of The Call:—
It is indeed a pleasure to read in
this Sunday's Call the good news that
a man at the head of a big labor orga-
nization has come out for the only
movement in this country, the Social-
ist party. I refer to L. Luther Langston,
secretary-treasurer of the State
Federation of Labor of Oklahoma.

Here is a man representing many
thousands of workers fighting for the
betterment of the conditions of his
class and through long and hard ex-
perience found out that in order to
secure real freedom for his fellow-
men he will have to affiliate himself
with the movement that alone will
and must secure absolute certainty in
a livelihood to the creators of wealth.
And so I take the liberty in extend-
ing my greetings to our new Comrade,
and by his example we may hope to
see the whole Federation of Labor
come into the ranks of the Socialist
party and hasten the day when all the
workers of the land will be in one
big organization for the freedom and
happiness of themselves and all the
rest of the human race who are will-
ing to do some useful work.

S. BASS,
515 West 184th street.

HOW TO RUN THE CALL

Editor of The Call:—
Allow me to suggest a few things
which, to my mind, would solve the
question how to make The Call self-
sustaining.

The editorials must be short, point-
ed, aggressive, appealing at once to
the heart and mind of the reader.
This must also apply to contributed
articles. At present these are too
long winded. Three, or three and a half,
and five columns; close small
print essays on deep scientific sub-
jects do not attract the average read-
er of a daily paper.

There is no denying of the fact that
Arthur Brisbane's editorial policy
made the Journal a financial success,
not Hearst's millions.

There must be more constancy in
the various departments, once they
are started, and found to be appre-
ciated. For instance, such as "Bits
of Life." I am of the opinion that if
these appeared regularly it would be
one of the popular attractions of The
Call, and make us hundreds of read-
ers. A striking cartoon should be a
daily feature appearing on a certain
page, and not like at present, spas-
modically.

The "Query Column" also is an es-
sential part of a workmen's family
paper. I know it made and keeps
scores of readers for other newspa-
pers circulating among the working
people. Now this department, like
"Bits of Life," cartoons, etc., lacks
system and constancy. The questions
should not only be tolerated, but en-
couraged and invited. People not only
read the answers to their own ques-
tions, but also the answers to other
people's questions. Call it gossip, if
you please, but it creates a certain
class of readers.

A "Young Folks Column" should
be added, too. I would like to ask
the Comrades to tell me frankly what
there is in The Call now that would
interest our children, and still this
was one of the reasons for most Com-
rades to devote so much time, energy,
and money to it. They were striving
for a Socialist daily in the English
language, which they could induce
their children to read, and enjoy, and
thus not crave for the "funny pic-
tures" and stories of the Evening
Journal or World.

Still another feature ought to be
added, that of a serial or short story.
Thousands of readers were made by
"The Evening World, Evening Journal,
the Jewish Forward, and Warheit,
and other publications generally read
by working men and women, through
this feature.

This section of the working class
has neither the time nor money to
spend on books or magazines, yet it
has literary needs. In a business way
often had occasion to visit the
homes of many working class families
during evenings, and thus observed
with what impatience the particular
evening paper was awaited.

The above may also suggest the
question, if, after all, an Evening Call
would not be more successful than a
Morning Call. "Think it over, Com-
rades, for about a hundred years," as
Comrade Slayton is fond of saying.

Then, Comrades, judge for your-
selves, how many constant readers a
union, lodge, and society column
would make and hold; a short synop-
sis of what is going on at the meet-
ings of the unions, fraternal, social
and beneficial organizations of the
working class.

'SINGLE TAX' BROWN
WILL TALK ON THE
"Training of the Mind"
AT THE
FERRER CENTER
Today, at 3 P. M.
ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

great moral and financial power back
of our movement, to a business man
with only a little push and ordinary
intelligence, then I am certain that
his fortune would be made.
And above all, the paper must be
made a one-cent paper. Like many
of the other present features of The
Call, this also helps to exclude the
great mass of the people. Why should
we expect them to pay 2 cents for a
daily when all others are only 1 cent?
"And this paper is not even as big as
the others, which are only 1 cent," as
many working people put it often.
I wish we could run a paper as out-
lined above and could afford to send
a copy each day to the house of every
working class family gratis for one
week. I am sure the question of
circulation would then be settled.

But some will say, "But all that is
not Socialism." Granted; no, not di-
rectly, but it leads to it. After the
youngest child of the house has
looked at the "funny picture," the
one attending school tried to solve
the "daily puzzle," and the boys have
looked over the "sporting page" or
column, and the older ones are
through with "Bits of Life," and the
old man interested himself in what
is going on in his union, lodge or so-
ciety, and "mother" has devoured the
short or the installment of the
very "fascinating" continued story,
then one or the other will be at-
tracted by the aggressive, short, vigor-
ous article or contributed article,
illuminating and interpreting some
phase of all their daily life, struggles,
aspirations, hopes and anxieties, as
well as the life, struggles, aspirations
and hopes of the whole working class.

Socialists they will feel and Social-
ism they will talk and preach. Some
Comrades will say "it is very easy
for me to give advice; it's another
thing to carry out all the suggestions
made." Just let us try. I am cer-
tain of success. If we try hard enough.
And furthermore, that's the kind of
a Call we dreamt about, that's the
kind of a Call many of us tirelessly
and ceaselessly worked for in the
years past, in the face of all obstacles,
discouragement, ridicule and opposi-
tion. That's the hope we hoped for.
It is not impossible to realize it.

N. S. REICHENTHAL,
New York, April 9, 1911.

LIST OF PUBLIC
LECTURES TODAY

- Wadleigh High School, 115th street
and Seventh avenue: "Family Life as
a Shaping Influence," Prof. Earl
Barnes.
- Public School 4, Rivington and
Ridge streets: "Through the Heart
of Canada," Frank Velth.
- Public School 12, Madison and
Jackson streets: "History of New
York City," Dr. Paul Abelson.
- Public School 37, 42d street, east
of Third avenue: "From Sumter to
Appomattox," Timothy H. Rubert.
- Public School 63, 47th street, east
of First avenue: "Muscular Exercise,
Its Relation to Health," Dr. Jerome
Walker.
- Public School 66, 55th street, east
of First avenue: "The Coast of
Maine," Alfred H. Lewis.
- Public School 69, Audubon avenue
and 169th street: "Our Wild Song
Birds," Edward Ains.
- Museum of Natural History, 77th
street and Central Park West: "Jo-
hannes Brahms," Daniel Gregory
Mason.
- Library, 103 West 125th street:
"Lee Mearns," Miss Mary Phelps
St. Cornelius Church, 423 West
44th street: "Photography," William
I. Scandlin.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Edgar M. Atkin will address the
People's Institute on "New Employers'
Liability Laws," in the great hall
of Cooper Union this evening at 8
o'clock.

Bartley J. Wright will lecture this
evening at the Knights of Pythias
Temple, 432 Hopkinson avenue,
Brooklyn. His subject will be "Lab-
or Laws." Admission is free. Ar-
ranged by the Progressive Literary
and Aid Society.

CO-OPERATIVE NOTES

Branch 2 of the Co-operative
League will hold a regular business
meeting at 1365 Fulton avenue at
8:30 o'clock tonight. All members are
requested to be present.
H. H. THACHER, Secretary.

H. W. PERLMAN
HIGH GRADE PIANOS
64 TRAFALGAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Telephone 3285 Orchard.

If you are contemplating the
purchase of a piano—no matter
what you think you can afford to
pay for it—your eyes are likely to
be attracted to one of the many
models of pianos which are being
shown in the windows of the
H. W. Perlman Piano Store. These
pianos are all of the highest quality,
and are being sold at very low prices.
For an important purchase no doubt it
will be to your advantage to have a few
minutes of your time, and a moment of
your attention, and you will be
able to see the pianos which you will
purchase, and to see the pianos which
you will not purchase.

SOCIALIST NEWS
OF THE DAY

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

MEETINGS TODAY

- MANHATTAN AND BRONX.**
Branch 3, August Bebel Study Class
—At 272 East 104th street. Readings
and discussion on sex and economics.
Admission free. Reader and critic.
August Class.
- Branch 4—At Turn Hall, 308 West
54th street. A lecture by Oliver
Tins on "Human Ability and Its Ap-
plication to the Accumulation of
Wealth" will precede the business
meeting. Business of importance is to
be transacted.
- Branch 7—Protest meeting against
existing shop conditions in New York.
115th street and Madison avenue.
Speakers, S. G. Rich, Carrie W. Allen,
Sol Feldman. Chairman, H. Marcel.
General Council, Young People's
Socialist Federation—At 1461 Third
avenue. Delegates and officers should
attend.
- Jewish Socialist Conference.
The conference of delegates from
the Jewish Socialist party branches of
Greater New York and the Executive
Committee of the Jewish Socialist
Agitational Bureau will be held to-
night at 117 East Broadway. Definite
plans for future work will be adopted.
Delegates who failed to get creden-
tials will be admitted on personal
statement.

May Day Conference.
The fourth meeting of the New
York May Day Conference was held
at the Labor Temple, 241 East 54th
street, Friday, April 7. About thirty
delegates were present, the majority
of Socialist organization delegates be-
ing absent. Delegate Lawson, of Ma-
chicists' Metropolitan Union No. 1, was
elected chairman. On a suggestion
from the Executive Committee, Dele-
gates Gerber and Baum were elected
to make all arrangements for the
mass meeting in Union Square.

The proposed line of march for the
parade was not concurred in, and
after considerable discussion the fol-
lowing was adopted. Labor Temple,
54th street, down to First avenue;
along First avenue to 72d street; up
72d street to Third avenue; along
Third avenue to 117th street; up 117th
street to Union Square. Julius Gerber
reported that he had received the
necessary permits.

On roll being called a number of
delegates promised financial aid from
their organizations. Delegate A.
Sprons sent a communication stating
that the Tourist Verein would do-
nate \$1 and parade in July force.

Delegate A. Baum, of the Work-
men's Sick and Death Benefit Fund,
Branch 158, Hellgate, donated \$2 and
stated that their members would
march with their trade union orga-
nizations. The Brotherhood of Paint-
ers, Paperhangers and Decorators
by a vote of 244 against 37 decided to
donate \$15 and parade in full force.
On motion the Press Committee was
instructed to visit the Socialist press,
requesting their aid and co-operation
in the printing of a suitable leaflet for
distribution, stating the aim and ob-
ject of the demonstration.

By request Comrade Flynn, of the
Irish Socialist Federation, was
granted the floor, and in an eloquent
address outlined the case of Bucca-
ferri, a balance of \$50 on hand,
which, with the following donations,
made a total of \$55.
Painters, Paperhangers and Deco-
rators, No. 499, \$15; Lettish Branch,
Socialist party, \$2; Socialist Suffrage
Club, Yorkville, \$1; Workmen's Sick
and Death Benefit Fund, Branch No.
158, \$2; Socialist party, Hellgate, \$2;
German Branch, No. 3, Socialist
party, \$2.

Credentials were received from the
Slovak Branch, Socialist party, and
Branch 2, Socialist party.
The financial secretary reported
having a balance of \$50 on hand,
which, with the following donations,
made a total of \$55.
Painters, Paperhangers and Deco-
rators, No. 499, \$15; Lettish Branch,
Socialist party, \$2; Socialist Suffrage
Club, Yorkville, \$1; Workmen's Sick
and Death Benefit Fund, Branch No.
158, \$2; Socialist party, Hellgate, \$2;
German Branch, No. 3, Socialist
party, \$2.

BROOKLYN.

11th and 17th A. D's.—At 409 Les-
ington avenue.
2d A. D. Butterfly Ball.
Branch 2 of the 23d A. D. will hold
a "butterfly" ball at Metropolitan,
Saenger Hall, Pitkin avenue, corner
of Watkins, on the evening of April
15. The Comrades are working hard
to make the affair a success and it
promises to be an elaborate occasion.
Flowers will be given to all the ladies
present. This will be the first ball
of this kind ever given in Brownsville
and it promises to be a very enjoy-
able occasion. Tickets may be ob-
tained at party headquarters, 1776
Pitkin avenue, and at the organizer's
home, 1285 St. Marks avenue in ad-
vance, 20 cents; at door on night of
the ball, 25 cents.

O. W. WUERTZ
PIANOS

1215 THIRD AVENUE.
2009 50th Street (Manhattan).
2009 THIRD AVENUE.
2009 111th Street (Brooklyn).
1706 PITKIN AVENUE.
2009 111th Street (Brooklyn).
Compliments of Jewell. Phone 2971 Lexon.
V. BRITTING & CO.
UPPERMANS.
200 2d St. New York City.

at Riverside Turn Hall, on River
street, between Third and Fourth
avenues, tomorrow evening, April 12, at
8 o'clock. James M. Reilly will
speak in English and Ludwig Lure
in German. Comrades, sympathizers
and members of The Call should turn
out in force and make this meeting
a rousing success.
Let us show the Democrat and Re-
publican politicians of the 3d Ward
that we Socialists are determined to
capture the ward in the near future.
What the Socialists of Milwaukee
have done, the same can be done in
the 3d Ward, provided the system of
monthly distribution of literature is
properly and persistently carried on.
W. M. GLANZ, Organizer.

CONNECTICUT.

Danbury.
On Sunday afternoon at the meet-
ing of the People's Forum, Matilda
Rabinowitz, of Bridgeport, spoke to a
good sized audience on "Socialism, the
Hope of the World." There was a
larger attendance of women than at
any previous meeting. Comrade Ra-
binowitz spoke eloquently of the class
struggle, of the conditions of child
labor coming under her own observa-
tion, the labor of women and of
men, and the parasitism of the cap-
italists was graphically described.
Through all of her address, the
keynote, the emancipation of labor
from wage slavery, was not lost sight
of for an instant, and her address was
concluded with a ringing appeal to
the women to join in this grand work,
voicing the truth that Socialism is
the only movement that offers to her
what she has never had since private
property superseded primitive com-
munity—emancipation, liberty.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City.
While Oklahoma City has not
heretofore kept pace with the rapid
growth of Socialism in other parts
of the State, Oklahoma, it is now the
city's turn, and workmen are flock-
ing to the standard by the hundreds.
The recent street car strike has re-

Classified Advertisements

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

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man, presser by occupa-
tion, but compelled to leave his
present job on account of ill health,
desires to secure some outdoor work.
Capable and trustworthy and bears
excellent references. Address H. M.
Care of The Call, 409 Pearl St.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND
APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

- AMSTERDAM AVE. 270-3 large, light
rooms; all improvements; \$22.
- DEMOISE AVE. 100 (134th St.) 4-5 rooms;
bath; modern improvements; \$20-22.
- 57TH ST. 231 W. Elegant apartments of 4
rooms; bath; \$18-20. Janitor.
- 101ST ST., 437 W. Three four large rooms;
decorated; gas, tubs, toilet; \$12-15.
- 64th St., 121 W. Four large, light rooms;
bath; \$18 to \$20. Apply Janitor.
- 107TH ST., 76 W. Corner 8th, 6 rooms and
bath; free in May 1; \$20-22.
- 101ST ST., 67 W. Near J. Park—4 all
light rooms; bath; newly decorated; \$18.
- 121TH ST., 440 W. Between L and subway;
Four rooms, steam, hot water; \$19.
- 141TH ST., 315 W. 4 large rooms, bath, all
improvements; \$18-20.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND
APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

- 23D ST., 438 E. near Ave. A—Four 3 and 4
light rooms; \$10 to \$12; toilet in hall.
- 101ST ST., 67 W. Near J. Park—4 all
light rooms; bath; newly decorated; \$18.
- 101ST ST., 67 W. Near J. Park—4 all
light rooms; bath; newly decorated; \$18.
- 101ST ST., 67 W. Near J. Park—4 all
light rooms; bath; newly decorated; \$18.
- 101ST ST., 67 W. Near J. Park—4 all
light rooms; bath; newly decorated; \$18.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND
APARTMENTS TO LET—Bronx.

- BROOK AVE. 287-288 large, light rooms,
bath, hot water; open plumbing; \$19-20.
- BRYANT AVE. 144-145 blocks Freeman sub-
way station—4-5 rooms; \$22-25. All improve-
ments.
- CYPRESS AVE. cor. 143d St.—4-5 light
rooms; bath; \$18-20.
- 101ST ST., 1512 (near 113d St.)—2, 4 rooms;
steam; improvements; \$15-20.
- MOTT AVE., 456-458—4-5 large, light rooms;
\$18-20; gas, tub, toilet.
- 121ST ST., 617 E.—4-5 light rooms and bath;
all improvements; rents \$17-20.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

- BROOKLYN.
ATLANTIC AVE. 377 (opposite Atlantic ave-
nue) station—2 nicely furnished rooms, for
single (Lovers) or housekeeping; reasonable
rent. J. S. Fink.
- 11th and 17th A. D's.—At 409 Les-
ington avenue.
2d A. D. Butterfly Ball.
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Pitkin avenue, and at the organizer's
home, 1285 St. Marks avenue in ad-
vance, 20 cents; at door on night of
the ball, 25 cents.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL
183-187 EAST BROADWAY.
Commercial, Regents, College
and Civil Service Courses. Day
and Evening.
J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

vested in a most striking manner
that whenever matters come to an
issue both the old parties promptly
line up with the corporations and
against the workmen.
For the coming election of MAY
9 the party has put up a strong
ticket, headed by Oscar Ameringer for
Mayor and James E. Struthman, Wil-
liam Prahl, William McLane and
John Hagel for Commissioners.
It is impossible at this time to pre-
dict with any degree of accuracy what
the Socialist vote will be, but it is
conceded by every one that a great
increase will be made.
A platform outlining the principles
of the party and stating in detail the
immediate demands has been adopted
and will be given wide distribution
throughout the city.

OREGON.

Portland.
Will F. Daly, president of the
Oregon State Federation of Labor
and a member of Branch 1, Labor
Portland, Socialist party, has com-
mitted treason to the party by accept-
ing a nomination from a capitalist
party. We therefore have thrown him
out of the party and we want labor
all over the country to know it.
JACOB SOLOMON, Secretary.

Wanted—Men to Sell
Socialist Books. We
to pay, so we can and we do let
Socialist hustlers have books AT COST.
Send us 30 cents and we will mail
you an assorted lot of literature, our
selection, that will sell for \$1.00. Ad-
dress: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 118 West
Kinzie street, Chicago.

UNION AND SOCIETY
DIRECTORY.

- UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
AND JOINERS, Local 474, meets every Wed-
nesday evening at Labor Temple, 243 E. 54th St.,
C. Homans, 243 E. 144th St., sec. sec'y; J. M.
Moster, 242 E. 104th St., sec. sec'y; J. M.
Bureau at John Heinrich's Cider Cafe, 1632 4th
ave., Phone

The Call

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INDIVIDUAL AND CLASS RESPONSIBILITY

When the horrible disaster in the workrooms of the Triangle Waist Company occurred there were various antagonistic views as to the cause of the trouble and as to the source of the responsibility. Many stoutly maintained that it was simply an instance of class recklessness. Others were certain that it was attributable to official corruption and stupidity. Some were equally positive that it was due to ineffective stop organization, lack of fire drills and deficiency in understanding the layout of the building. Still others pointed to the individuals who should be blamed, and they strenuously shouted that these individuals should be punished.

Now comes the New York Tribune, a paper that sees no wrong in capitalism, no good in Socialism, and dire disaster in trades unionism. It has a very illuminating, a very striking article on the battle that is waged against adequate fire protection. It goes to the length of showing who the persons are who wage that ball battle. From its list the following may be taken:

- James Everard, the brewer.
- The Astor estate.
- Arthur Brisbane.
- W. Bourke Cockran.
- Brian G. Hughes.
- Goelet estate.
- Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
- Provident Savings.

You have in that list about every variety of opinion, about every species of endeavor, about every sort of an individual you could find anywhere in this capitalist world. There is the good man, the bad man, the family estate and the banking corporation. Yet each and every one of them, for some reason or another, opposed bitterly any request to render safe the property owned, and which was declared, by fire experts, to be a menace to those who occupied it.

As two typical but contrasting cases, Mr. Cockran and Mr. Brisbane may be taken. They are enemies, on paper and on the stump. Brisbane owns a workshop at 76 West 47th street. W. Bourke Cockran has a combination building in which are a store, warehouse and workshop at 93 Third avenue. When the cry of alarm went forth from the Building and Fire departments, did these two eminent gentlemen and well-wishers of the public rush to carry out the changes asked for? No, indeed; they fought with all their power to prevent them.

Cockran is as hot after returns from real estate as Brisbane is, and Brisbane is as hot after returns as the Astor estate, which he has hit many and many a time. What all of them want is MONEY, and they do not care how they get it so long as it is sufficiently plentiful.

The one reason they invest in to get dividends, and anything that interferes with dividends is a thing that they oppose. As mere sentimental appeals, as rhetoric and a fluent flow of words do not interfere, they indulge in them. But a simple request, suggestion or order asking them to make their dividend-yielding property safer is a thing to be fought.

In this list is every shade of opinion in the capitalist class. It carries most of the real estate dealings of the capitalist class. All its members, no matter what may be their outside declarations, are opposed to any reform in the building code, any action that will force them to spend money to render safer the lives of those who must use their buildings. What they say does not count. What they do counts for a great deal. And all of them are bitterly opposed to the institution of conditions that will render a repetition of the Triangle disaster an impossibility. All of them take that position because they are of the capitalist class, and consequently work for their own pockets all the time, even if it means death to the wage slave.

ALL EXPLAINED

Now that the matter has been set forth we can all understand it. The reason why the troops were sent to the Mexican border is because Mexico, without our knowing it, had entered into a treaty with Japan. Yet that is not the reason, because it is denied in Washington. The real reason was that President Taft feared "anarchy," and anarchy is anything that interferes with business and dividends. This, really, must be the explanation.

But the fact remains that the troops have been kept at the border. They have been ready, at a moment's notice, to invade Mexican territory. That they were not brought at the cost of several million dollars over thousands of miles of territory to go through a few fool evolutions is a thing all believe. They were brought there ready to fight.

As the Japanese have not been the guilty cause, and as the Mexicans showed no inclination to invade our territory, it is but fair to suppose that the troops were sent for purposes of invading Mexican territory.

No matter how Mr. Taft turns and twists, no matter how he wriggles and squirms, there is no doubt that he tried to deceive the American people and that he was the willing tool of high finance. It is a long time since a more contemptible action has been committed, and it is rendered all the more contemptible by the excuses made for it.

THE PARTY GROWTH

As shown by the figures concerning the Socialist party growth there has been an enormous increase in the number of dues paying members. All of these are free men and women who do not owe their faithfulness to a job or to an office. They are not in the party for what they are getting, but for what they expect their class will get. Every one of them is as good as a national committeeman, a State committeeman or a district worker. The best thing, however, is that each is actuated by a belief, by a hope, by a great desire, not by a financial reward.

When the history of Socialism in this country is considered, when the great amount of work is contrasted with the work done by other parties, it is easily seen that the Socialist party is the only one that is actuated by a great, living, ethical impulse, and by a knowledge of the way out of the present deplorable social conditions. It has had to struggle against obstacles such as no other party has ever met. It has had to meet charges which were bitterer than any other party ever faced. It has received setbacks and reverses such as would shatter every other party.

Yet it is able to announce a real membership such as the other parties cannot boast, for it is founded on principles, not on pelf. In the recent elections there was much to cheer the Socialists on. Many municipalities have risen and declared for the Socialist ideas. But these ideas must be spread from the municipality to the county, from the county to the State and from the State to the nation. The fight cannot be won piecemeal. The army can be drilled in sections, and each new section is as good as a company or a brigade, but the great fight must be nation-wide. For there is no real problem that troubles the working people of a town that does not trouble all the people.

So looking over the geography of the membership, considering its magnetic solidarity and the evenness with which it is spread, it is a source of great gladness to the Socialist. In our real, faithful membership we are the leading party. Let it make it so in the control of the affairs of this nation.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE

By A. R. COOPER.

The old ideology is passing away, as it must, with the conditions out of which it grew. They were conditions of private property. But in the old sense private property, in the means of living, has about ceased to exist. In its earlier stages what is now called capital was owned by those who used it, and they were largely the whole body of the workers. But competition for the possession of this property has changed the situation. It is now owned by a comparatively small and constantly diminishing number. These few, however, do not use this capital. It has a value to them because others must use it. Those who have no property must work for the owners of property. But upon what terms? The best they can make, of course. The propertyless man has but one thing to sell—his labor power. And there is but one buyer—the capitalist.

All would be well if they were equally dependent on one another. But they are not. It is the case of a needy seller who must sell at once in order to live, and a buyer who can take his time. How, then, is the price determined? The same as with all other commodities. What will keep the worker alive and well and bring up another to replace him is the cost of labor power. For less than this he would and could not work, nor unless labor was in great demand he need not be paid more. But the buyer must get something more from the laborer than the value paid him, or there will be nothing in the transaction for him. How much more does he get? Why, as the saying is, all the traffic will bear. By virtue of owning the job, he is able to dictate how long the laborer shall work each day. It is often as long as fourteen hours, but in modern times eight to ten hours is found to produce the best results. Now, it is calculated that in three hours the laborer can earn his wages, but he works from five to seven hours longer. Thus each day's work consists of two parts—namely, three hours paid for, and say six hours not paid for. It is this unpaid labor that constitutes the gain of the capitalist. This is the advantage he has from being an owner, and it is immense. It enables him to enslave

the workers, to live without work himself, and to become, if he wants to, very rich. And it is because of this hard bargain that the workers are in revolt the world over against the private ownership of capital. The very work they do creates and perpetuates the power that holds them in bondage. But for them there would be no wealth, and it is because they are not paid in full that so many non-workers are rich and proud, and so many of the hardest workers poor and lowly.

The new ideology then consists in the growing recognition of this unfair and one-sided distribution of the products of labor. It is dividing the populations of every civilized country into hostile classes—the owners and the workers, and driving them wider and wider apart. Their interests are absolutely and uncompromisingly opposed. It is a battle royal between master and slave, exploiter and exploited. There can be no peace until the majority has conquered the situation. One side has everything to gain and nothing to lose; the other has everything already and anything lost or yielded is gone for good and strengthens and accelerates the rising movement.

More than that, the very progress of the organization and combination of capital makes it easier and surer for the whole of society to become its owner. Before such concentration no such change could be thought of or needed, but the more perfect and comprehensive this concentration, the stronger the pressure to appropriate its essential resources. Now capital is the means by which all of us live—it is a social product, and a social necessity. We must own it ourselves or remain the slaves of those who do. Poverty and the private ownership of social capital are two sides of the same thing. The only remedy is economic freedom, and this is Socialism, or the collective ownership of the means by which we live.

HOW SOCIAL OWNERSHIP WORKS

By ALLEN COOK, Canton, Ohio.

A great ideal is being said these days about social ownership. Every Socialist ought to thoroughly understand social or collective ownership. To all intents and purposes social and collective ownership are one and the same thing. One of the cardinal doctrines of the Socialist party is "that all things socially used should be socially owned and operated for the use and benefit of all the people, and not for the private gain of individuals or corporations." The Socialists also believe that "all things privately used should be privately owned." Every man, woman and child in the United States has a social or collective share and right in our postoffice system. The poorest child in our jungle districts has just as much right in the postoffice system as a Roosevelt or a Rockefeller. Every man, woman or child has all the postoffice they can use under any and all circumstances. I would not sell my social share, rights and privileges in the United States Postoffice for any sum that could be named. And yet if 1,000,000 people should offer to sell me all their combined social shares, rights and privileges in our postoffice system, I would not give one penny for all their combined interests. Why? Let me tell you. I have all the postoffice I can use under any and all circumstances, and my benefits and privileges could not be enlarged by depriving 1,000,000 other people of their benefits and privileges in our postoffice system. That is the way social or collective ownership works.

Do you catch the point? That is the reason our opponents say we want to "divide up" property equally and put everybody on a "dead level." Let me explain further. The postoffice system is one of the largest industries in the United States. If the system were privately owned the same as our express companies and steel industries are owned, it could be made to pour multiplied hundreds of millions of dollars annually into the coffers of its owners. Why don't Rockefeller and Morgan try to get a monopoly on the postoffice business? The answer is "because it is socially owned and operated for use and not for profit." The price of stamps of money orders, and of registered letters is fixed by law. A Rockefeller and Morgan would be compelled to go to the government and purchase their stamps and money orders and pay the price set by law. They would have to sell these stamps and money orders at a profit or they could not do business. You could not find a person in all the United States so simple-minded as to pay Rockefeller and Morgan 5 cents for a stamp that could be purchased for 2 cents at our postoffice. Thus you see that socially owned and operated industries cannot be monopolized by even untold wealth.

But our opponents say that our postoffice system is a losing proposition. That the expenses exceed the receipts by millions of dollars annually. Let us admit that to be a fact. What causes this loss? Let us see. The Postoffice Department pays the railroad companies sixteen times as much for carrying a given weight of mail as the express companies pay the same railroad company for carrying the same weight of their packages in the same car. In other words, our Congress and administration authorized extract from the people at least sixteen times as much for carrying the mails as the railroad company should receive. That is simply one reason why the receipts of the postoffice system are less than the expenditures. If there were not so many Congressmen and Senators and other officers who hold the railroad and corporation interests generally beyond and above the interests of the public, these rates would be reduced and the postoffice receipts would exceed the expenditures. The demand of the United States today is demand a parcels post law by which the post-

office would carry large packages at a reduced rate. The United States Government has all the machinery for handling packages through the postoffice system. It has costly postoffices built in all the cities of the United States. It has postoffices established in every town, village, hamlet, rural mail carriers, and all facilities that are needed for carrying larger packages through the mails. The question arises "Why should we not use these facilities for the benefit of the people in transporting packages through the mails instead of paying such an outrageous rate to the express companies?" The average load of the rural mail carrier, it is claimed, does not exceed twenty-five pounds. He could deliver 500 pounds or 1,000 pounds just as conveniently, and the farmers could be greatly benefited thereby and save many millions of dollars which are now extorted from them by the express companies. It is claimed by good authority that the Postoffice Department could add \$40,000,000 per year to its receipts if the rural delivery system were permitted to carry cost packages. And it is estimated that more than forty millions could be added to the receipts of our Postoffice Department through the receipt and delivery of postal packages in the cities. Hence it is not the fault of our social or collective ownership of the postoffice system which causes the annual deficit in that department. It is the capitalistic operation of the same.

If our government dealt honestly with the people, the postoffice system would be one of the greatest sources of revenue in our government. But it deals dishonestly with the people when it pays sixteen times what it should pay for carrying our mails, and refuses to carry large packages through the mails. The numerous express companies exert a powerful influence in preventing the enactment of the parcels post law. The railroad companies are the principal owners of the express companies at the present time and of course the railroad companies find it to their profit to prevent the enactment of a parcels post law, which would largely destroy their "parcels carrying" business. A proper parcels post law, it is safe to say, would add annually more than \$100,000,000 to the receipts of the Postoffice Department.

The people of the United States pay 8 cents per pound on packages limited to four pounds. Practically all the goods of the South American countries and the European nations are carried eleven pound packages for 1 cent per pound. The United States government has made agreements with forty-three different governments to carry parcels directed from those governments to persons in the United States, and to receive parcels and deliver them abroad. Our government denies our own people the rights and privileges which it gives to the foreign nations. It refuses absolutely to receive and deliver packages from one part of the United States to another while it receives and delivers them to practically all the nations of South America and Europe. In other words, our government gives to other people greater privileges and benefits than it does to its own. If the American people had sense enough and courage enough to carry the fight to the ballot box, the United States would have a parcels post law without delay. Our postoffice system is practically a perfect working system, but it is hampered and handicapped by the government socially owned and operated railroad companies as well as the postoffice system, the entire express business could be done that are socially owned and operated by the government for the benefit of the people. But the working people hang on to the old political parties like mad men and refuse to let loose of the political bigotries and fanaticisms and superstitions that are blinding their hopes and driving them down to destitution and despair.

WATER WORKS SYSTEM

Let me give you another illustration of social or collective ownership. It has only been a few years since the cities of our country have socially owned and operated their water works system for the use and benefit of the whole people. Many large cities even now do not own their own water works plant, and generally speaking, those cities that do not own their own water works system pay a much higher rate than those that do. Where the water works system is socially owned, the poorest child in the jungle district drinks as pure water as the richest man in the city. Every woman and child has an equal share and right in the socially owned water works system. The price they pay and the quality of the water is the same to all. That is Socialism, and that is why the capitalistic claim is made that water ought to be reduced to a "dead level" under Socialism.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS

The fire departments of the cities are excellent illustrations of social or collective ownership. They are organized for service and not for profit, and the brave fire ladders respond to the calls of rich or poor, high or low, mansion or shack, with equal activity and zeal. If the fire departments were run by some rich man or corporation, you would have to wait and enter into a written contract with the fire department before they would respond to the call to put out your fire. Don't you catch the difference? Social ownership is for service, while private ownership is for profit.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS

Our public school system is also Socialistic, and it is a good illustration of social ownership. The children of the poor and of the rich have equal opportunities and advantages in our public school. They are conducted for use and education, instead of gain and profit. If our public school system were operated for profit today, not one-fourth of our children would receive a common school education. Yet it almost caused a war to make the change from private to public schools. For the sake of a few more graft and profit, the New York reformer, was to speak of the honesty in the postoffice system, the water works system, the fire departments, and the public schools, but it all comes from the profit system of capitalism that surrounds the institutions. Socialism would wipe the profit system out of existence, and there would no longer be anything to graft upon. Graft would die for want of food to sustain its life.

Our hospitals for the care of the sick, the injured, and the afflicted are operated today in the cities of our country for profit. Hundreds of thousands of people who are injured and afflicted in various ways and are sore in need of the aid of physicians and surgeons and nurses are unable to pay the price, and go on suffering their miseries in silence and to death. Socialism would establish hospitals for the afflicted, where the best medical and surgical attention would be given free of charge, to all who apply. Is there anything wrong, immoral, or irreligious in that idea? Only an intensely selfish or densely ignorant human being would object to socially owned and operated hospitals for the care of the afflicted of our race. It is a moral crime to neglect the hundreds of thousands of poor and afflicted who suffer for want of proper medical and surgical care. The Socialists favor the social ownership of the railroads, steamship lines, telegraphs, telephones, street car lines, heat, light and water plants, the coal mines—in short, all the means of production and distribution that are socially used, and which are not for profit. Private ownership is for profit and not for service. There is the difference between Socialism and capitalism. Capitalism places all the temptations of the world on the side of greed and avarice and measures to spread oppression and crime. Socialism would place all of the temptations of life on the side of goodness and freedom and brotherly love. It is for the benefit of the people to say which system they would like to have.

THINGS RIDICULOUS

By Franklin Kent Gilford.

Of things ridiculous I would muse a while.
Of solemn frauds we see with ne'er a smile!
The little great man and the worldly wise,
And the rich wonder in the people's eyes!
Of gods that reign and greater gods that wait;
Of nations beating back the inflowing fate;
Of powers that be, powerful for ill alone,
Imbecile as corpses where the good is done.
Of wealth that rots while millions fight for bread;
Of bees that toil for naught while drones are fed;
Of voices crying in this wilderness,
And crosses borne by them that bring redress!
Of wit and wisdom ruled, by added brains;
Of slaves that forge their eyes and hug their chains;
Where were the gods that be, were men awhile
To muse on things like these, and musing, smile?

Phrases and Philosophies

The first duty in life is to be as artificial as possible. What the second duty is, no one has yet discovered.
Those who see any difference between soul and body have neither.
A really well-made buttonhole is the only link between Art and Nature.
Religions die when they are proved to be true. Science is the record of dead religions.
The well-bred contradict other people. The wise contradict themselves.
If one tells the truth, one is sure sooner or later to be found out.
It is only by not paying our bills that one can hope to live in the memory of the commercial classes.
Only the shallow know themselves.
The only way to atone for being occasionally overdriven is by being always absolutely overdriven.
Any preoccupation with ideas of what is right or wrong in conduct shows an arrested intellectual development.
Ambition is the last refuge of the failure.
In examinations the foolish ask questions that the wise cannot answer.
One should either be a work of Art or wear a work of Art.
Industry is the root of all ugliness.
The aged believe everything; the middle-aged suspect everything; the young know everything.
Avoid arguments of all kinds. They are always vulgar, and often convincing.
Relations are simply a tedious pack of people who haven't got the remotest knowledge of how to live, nor the smallest instinct about when to die.
Ignorance is like a delicate exotic fruit; touch it, and the bloom is gone.
Women have a wonderful instinct about things. They can discover everything except the obvious.
To expect the unexpected shows a thoroughly modern intellect.
Questions are never indiscreet. Answers sometimes are.
The London Season is entirely matrimonial; people are either hunting for husbands, or hiding from them.
Morality is simply the attitude we adopt toward people whom we personally dislike.
Self-sacrifice is a thing that should be put down by law. It is so demoralizing to the people for whom one sacrifices oneself.—Oscar Wilde.

IS IT A REASON?

ALRANY, March 28.—Bishop William Crowell Doane has refused to permit Mrs. Elizabeth E. Grannia, president of the National League for the Promotion of Purity, to speak in All Saints' Cathedral, at the convention of the Purity League, which was to have been held here today.
In refusing Mrs. Grannia permission to speak Bishop Doane quoted from the Bible, I Corinthians, chapter xiv: "Let your women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak."
Speaking of the affair the Bishop said that when he gave the league the right to hold the convention in the cathedral he was under the impression that Rev. J. Aspinwall McSwain, the New York reformer, was to speak. The meeting of the league will be held in New York, where Mrs. Grannia will address it.—Rochester Herald, March 28, 1911.

Editor of the Call:

In view of the results of the recent primaries in Milwaukee in which the Socialists received a temporary setback, and in which the women of the Catholic Church are given sole credit for such result, the news item about the Purity League, which was to speak in the glaring contrast to the social status of woman, as viewed by the greatest of political parties.
In the former, woman is sunk below the level of a common criminal, and in the latter, she is exalted into the highest councils among men.
H. CALDWELL.
Rochester, March 31, 1911.

Editor of the Call:

It seems to me that a new organization springs up, one that if given a footing will become a serious obstacle to any movement that has for its object the betterment of humanity, we at least ought to make an effort to prevent its springing out.
Some days ago during a conversation with a lady in Bath, Oregon she told me how happy her boy was because he had joined the Boy Scout movement, and how very happy and proud he was on that day because he expected his new soldier suit.
I do not claim to have made a study of this movement. I know, however, that it does encourage the spirit of militarism, and therefore, is a very dangerous one.
This lady is known to me as one of a very radical mind, and she allowed her boy to join the Boy Scouts not because of his agreeing with our present system as such, but because those reasons were never brought to her attention.
I would suggest that some literature be published that very important subject and given wide publicity and I would consider it my own duty to refer to it as one of my duties.

Editor of the Call:

The Commissioner of the Department of Health is sending only a letter to physicians on March 28, asking among other things for suggestions how to prevent staphylococci in dentures, even in total blindness, at time of birth.
A letter to a physician in the Department of Health, asking for suggestions how to prevent staphylococci in dentures, even in total blindness, at time of birth.
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CONCERNING A MAN

By PATRICK J. QUINN.

The Most Honorable, the Marquis Lansdowne, Knight of the Order of Garter, member of Her Majesty's Council, leader of the Tory party in the House of Lords, ex-Cabinet Minister, has not himself into the limelight. And as long as the noble lord's name will continue to be mentioned in the papers, the Marquis will naturally want more about Lansdowne and his family. The Lansdowne family was founded by Sir William Petty, the statistician and economist. He settled in Ireland in the middle of the seventeenth century, was a Republican under Cromwell, Royalist under Charles II. An ex-General of Ireland, he robbed his tenants, cheated the poorer settlers and drew fat salaries for Irish and English governments. He acquired a large estate in Scotland in the ancient territories of the O'Connell and O'Sullivan. Like an upstart gentry, he had no sense of being wanted to build furnaces in Kilmarnock project failed for lack of funds. He advocated the union of the countries which proved him in his own right a great failure. In 1711, this able, but mean and unscrupulous man, was the ancestor of the Marquis of Lansdowne. Through marriage with the Fitz-Maurice family he became a peer of the peerage of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1740, of Fox and Pitt, the first Marquis of Lansdowne, better known as the Earl of Bessborough, was noted for his shifting disloyalty to his colleagues. He was a strange to say, the independence of American colonies.

The present Marquis has been for almost half a century and a half to find any great act of lasting service to his country.
And now after rejecting the leading the fight against the grossly swindling Garvin's "Dollar" dope, Lansdowne's patriotism drives his unfortunate country of his treasures. No wonder John Bull is horrified. Rembrandt's great "The Mill," is on its way to America. It is the noble lord's own Lloyd George was going to place a portrait on paintings. But what of good business. The Lansdowne original is the great Dutch picture which is now sold for half a million.
According to capitalist philosophy, newly acquired wealth is the virtue. While the action of the picture is filling his coffers with the "dirt" can dollars," the great Dutch picture will cover the ugly mural decorations of some hideous palace, in which some lord resides. The port painter out with pride to "The Mill" and pose authority on art. The port painter Rembrandt!
P. S.—This painting is at best a con, which is a consolation to the buyer.

GETTING READY.

Editor of the Call:
Let me suggest that Congress the various States keep their eyes open as to amendments of State constitutions to increase the power of the Governor in the matter of forcing military service. There is somewhat in the rear of the Dick the different States seem to be moving the efficiency of the militia in the same manner. One has to have no very great desire of increasing the Capitalism, today as nationally, is getting ready for the "showdown."
Here is Maine (of which I thank God! I am a native), the only State in the Union that has a black and white militia (The black and white mine).
CHAPTER 81.
AN ACT to amend Chapter two hundred and six of the Public Laws of the State of Maine, and to amend the Military Laws of the State of Maine.
Whereas certain changes in military laws are necessary to render more efficient the militia of the State of Maine; and whereas the measure herein proposed is necessary for the preservation of the public peace and safety.
Be it enacted, etc.:
Section 2. All male citizens more than 18 and less than 45 years of age, excepting those who are paupers, vagabonds, habitual drunkards and persons convicted of felonious crimes, and who are not in this State, shall, whenever the error may deem necessary, be enrolled by the Assessors in their cities, towns and plantations, and they shall be liable to military service according to such regulations as the Governor shall determine.
Comment is unnecessary to understand the inward meaning of this "law." In such manner, according to the provisions of the error (shall) prevent the Governor from doing his duty. Could abolitionism itself do anything more sleeping power?
Conrad, a resident of the State of Maine, has been arrested by the State Police, for the purpose of being sent to the State Prison, for the purpose of being sent to the State Prison, for the purpose of being sent to the State Prison.

PREVENTING MURDER

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A letter to a physician in the Department of Health, asking for suggestions how to prevent staphylococci in dentures, even in total blindness, at time of birth.
I do not claim to have made a study of this movement. I know, however, that it does encourage the spirit of militarism, and therefore, is a very dangerous one.
This lady is known to me as one of a very radical mind, and she allowed her boy to join the Boy Scouts not because of his agreeing with our present system as such, but because those reasons were never brought to her attention.
I would suggest that some literature be published that very important subject and given wide publicity and I would consider it my own duty to refer to it as one of my duties.

Editor of the Call:

It seems to me that a new organization springs up, one that if given a footing will become a serious obstacle to any movement that has for its object the betterment of humanity, we at least ought to make an effort to prevent its springing out.
Some days ago during a conversation with a lady in Bath, Oregon she told me how happy her boy was because he had joined the Boy Scout movement, and how very happy and proud he was on that day because he expected his new soldier suit.
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