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Vol. 5—No. 92.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1912.

MANY KILLED IN ATTACK ON TRAIN

Soldiers and Passengers Die in Battle With Mexican Rebels.

MEXICO CITY, March 31.—Eight passengers, nearly fifty soldiers and a native engineer were killed yesterday when a band of Zapatistas attacked a passenger train on the way from this city to Cuernavaca, near the town of Santa Maria. Of the guard of fifty soldiers all but a few were killed. Those who were not killed were wounded. Several women were among the passengers killed. The American conductor was clubbed on the head with the butt of a musket and remained in a dazed condition for several hours.

The train, which returned here in the shape of an engine and a second class coach, presented a terrible appearance. The dead were piled in heaps on the floor of the coach, which was covered with blood. The loss of the Zapatistas is unknown.

President Madero reiterates his determination not to resign, but to remain in office and support the constitution. The situation here, today, is quiet.

EL PASO, Tex., March 31.—The United States District Court will be occupied for several weeks, beginning Monday, with the trial of cases against prominent Mexicans and several American adventurers charged with the violation of or conspiring to violate the neutrality law. Some of those held for trial were arrested during the late Reyes revolution in Mexico, but most of the arrests have been made recently. The more prominent of the prisoners is Gaston Herrera, Administrator of Customs for the rebel government. He is out on a bond of \$1,000, charged with conspiring to smuggle large amounts of ammunition to Mexico for the Liberal cause.

ONE OF PARIS TAXI BANDIT GANG IN TOILS

PARIS, March 31.—Paris is much excited tonight over news of the arrest of one of the principal members of the gang of auto bandits who have been terrorizing this city and its vicinity. For some time the police have been holding the captive man, but they were unable to bring him to their headquarters.

OFFICIAL BURNED IN EFFIGY.

Mass Meeting in Alaska Town Demands Commissioner's Recall.

DIES IN FISHING BOAT.

Baltimore, Md., March 31.—William Watson, 74 years old, former Commissioner and a member of the Baltimore City Board of Health, died today while alone in a fishing boat on the Gunpowder River late yesterday afternoon. He was brought to shore by friends, but died later in the hospital without having regained consciousness.

MITCHELL COLLAPSES WHILE MAKING SPEECH

SCRANTON, Pa., March 31.—John Mitchell, the labor leader, who was down for an address here tonight, collapsed in Wilkes-Barre this afternoon while delivering a speech. After talking five minutes he gave up. Upon reaching this city in the evening, Dr. Walter H. Reedy was summoned. Dr. Reedy said that Mitchell had overworked his voice recently and needed rest. The labor leader could not speak above a whisper.

ARMY PRIVATES FATALLY WOUNDED

Shot by Sergeant, Who Claims That Two Wouldn't Obey Orders and Made Attack on Him.

CODY, Wyo., March 31.—As the result of a mutiny in Yellowstone National Park, Sergeant Clarence Britton, in charge of the camp, Friday night shot and fatally wounded Privates Frank Carroll and Frank Cunningham. The information reached Cody late last night and this morning a physician and nurse left here in an attempt to traverse the seventy miles of mountain roads between Cody and the camp.

DOGS TO TRAIL REST OF ALLENS

Two More Members Jailed at Roanoke, and Others Thought Starving.

ROANOKE, Va., March 31.—This afternoon at 6:30 o'clock, Fred and Claude Allen, the last two members of the Allen clan captured, arrived in Roanoke and are now in the city jail.

WILKES-BARRE FACES BIG FLOOD SCARE

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 31.—The Susquehanna River was overflowing this morning and the gauge measured a depth of twenty-five feet. The lowlands on the western side of the river were under water and many families moved out with their belongings.

ONE DEAD AND MUCH RIOT IN ROCK ISLAND

ROCK ISLAND, March 31.—One murder, a vicious attack by slugs, scores of fights and eighty men arrested was the record of the first day of open saloons at Rock Island since the militia closed down the place after the fatal rioting of last Tuesday.

BEATEN BY SUBWAY GUARDS.

WHY his face cut and bruised and the eyes almost concealed under swellings, James W. Life, a watchman, giving his address as 1159 Dean street, was arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday on the charge of creating a disturbance on the 108th street station of the West Farms subway line. Life said five guards beat him. He was discharged.

FRANCIS JOSEPH TALKS OF QUITTING

Austria's Emperor Sore at Attack on His "Sovereign Rights."

VIENNA, March 31.—A sensation was created here today by the announcement that Emperor Francis Joseph had threatened to abdicate unless his wishes in reference to army reform in Hungary were carried out. There has been an acute crisis in Hungary for three weeks on this question, which involved, among other things, the Emperor's right to call on the reservists when necessary, which it was proposed to abrogate.

SEARCH MILITIAMEN TO FIND STOLEN MONEY

Policemen guarded all the exits of the big armory of the 2d Battalion of the 11th Artillery, New York National Guard, in West 66th street, early yesterday while detectives searched more than ninety of the guardsmen to find money and jewelry that had been stolen from the clothing of members of the Columbia Troop, composed of Columbia University graduates.

RAILROADERS WANT MORE PAY NOW

The station agents, signal men, operators and signal maintainers of the Pennsylvania, Reading, New Haven, Boston and Maine, and other Eastern railroads are preparing to demand increases in wages of about 15 per cent in consequence of the recent demand for a similar raise by the engineers of these roads.

POLICE HALT SAN DIEGO FUNERAL

Victim of Police Brutality in Free Speech Fight Dead—Cops Confiscate Red Flag, Arrest Bearer.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 31.—Sweeping down upon the funeral of Michael Hoey, who died as a result of a kick in the stomach inflicted by the police during the free speech fight being waged here by the I. W. W. and the Socialists, the police arrested the bearer of the red flag and confiscated the flag.

WOMAN DROWNS IN THE ARMS OF HER HUSBAND

Clinging to a slippery pile with one arm and trying to keep his half-conscious wife above water with the other, Captain O'Neill, of the barge Albatross, made a losing fight in the East River at the foot of Franklin street, Astoria, yesterday morning.

REMEMBER, TODAY IS APRIL FIRST

Should you see on the sidewalk today a high hat of the days of Daniel Webster, a might be well to hesitate before indulging the impulse to kick it. Tall hats have been known to contain other things than heads. The wise man scorns the stray hat on April 1.

AUTO THIEVES FLEE AS STEAM EXPANDS

Because the water in the radiator turned into steam, and they thought an explosion was about to take place, three men who stole an automobile belonging to Dr. Stephen S. Pettit, Brooklyn, abandoned the car in Mount Vernon yesterday at South Ninth avenue. Dr. Pettit resides on Gravesend avenue, Brooklyn, and is Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty's chief physician. When the car was stolen every policeman in New York was given extra instructions to find the motor car and the description and license number were telephoned to all the suburban police. The men who committed the theft escaped.

BOTANY MILLS TO GRANT MORE PAY

I. W. W. Strikers Standing Solid at Passaic in Face of Bitter Opposition.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 31.—Announcement has been made by the Botany Mills, 750 of whose operatives struck, of a general wage increase for all of their workers, and officials of that company insist that the I. W. W. will get no more of their operatives to join the strike of the textile workers.

LONDON WORKERS FIGHT FOR MANN

Big Protest in Trafalgar Square—Crisis in Ranks of Miners Over Peace.

LONDON, March 31.—Determined that Tom Mann, noted labor leader, should be freed from the charge of "inciting soldiers to rebellion" because, at the outset of the miners' strike, he urged the soldiers not to shoot down their fellow workers, the striking coal miners, if called upon to do so, thousands of workers this afternoon assembled in a drizzling rain in Trafalgar Square in a protest meeting.

ARTIST FOUND DEAD IN GAS FILLED ROOM

Robert Layton Newman, an artist who had wide acquaintance among the artists of this city and who has been well known as a master of color work, was found dead in his room at 296 East 18th street, yesterday morning, with the gas of his radiator turned on full. A single chandelier was burning brightly when his friend, Wallace Sawyer, with the landlord of the house, broke in the door and found Newman dead in bed. The bed had been pushed against the door and the door was locked.

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ANOTHER WINTER FOR SCOTT IN ANTARCTIC

LONDON, April 1.—The Daily Mail prints a Central News dispatch from Akaroa, New Zealand, dated April 1, 9:20 a.m., which says the Terra Nova, Capt. R. F. Scott's Antarctic ship, arrived there early Monday morning and anchored. She did not bring Captain Scott nor any members of the expedition, but fetched a brief message from the explorer sent to the base at McMurde Sound to the effect that he would continue another winter in the Antarctic to complete his work.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES BREAK UNDER FLOOD

Places Never Before Touched by High Water Now Paralyzed by Angry Waters.

CAIRO, Ill., March 31.—The government levee which protects the greater part of Mississippi County, Mo., broke about 6 this morning and all day the Mississippi River has been sweeping through the crevasses which have rapidly been widening. Within eight hours it is predicted that all the rich farming land of that region will be covered with a turbulent flood. The workers on the levee, when they saw their battle had been lost, turned their attention to warning the people to flee to high ground. In very many cases people refused to abandon their homes.

SYRIAN QUARTER STIRRED BY FIRE

Many Narrow Escapes Mark Washington Street Blaze Which Threatens Scores of Families.

Thrilling rescues were the chief items of interest at a big double fire yesterday at 51 and 54 Washington street, which threatened a solid block of six-story tenement houses in the city's quarter. Scores of families were forced to flee from their homes in haste, but no one was killed. Three firemen, however, had a narrow escape when a tank of oil and alcohol exploded, sending a solid sheet of flame a hundred feet into the air above the roof. The firemen made their escape by sliding down a ladder to the street.

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BOY DROWNED WHEN ROWBOAT CAPSIZES

John B. Gildwin, 17 years old, of 154 Hoyt street, Kearny, N. J., was drowned in the Passaic River, near the Midland Bridge of the Erie Railroad, yesterday afternoon when a rowboat he was in capsized.

TUG RAMS STEAM DRILL

A steam drill making borings in the East River, off the Wall street ferry slip, was badly damaged yesterday when the tugboat Annie W. ran into it.

COAL MINERS WILL WIN, WHITE THINKS

President of United Mine Workers Believes Operators Will Give In.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 31.—Settlement of the anthracite threatened coal strike and actual suspension of the anthracite strike, was foreseen by President John P. White, of the United Mine Workers, here today.

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and boarding houses in the mining towns have refused to accommodate most of these men, and so the companies employ them in the coal mines and feed them behind the stockades at the collieries.

That not all are to engage guards from outside the region was made evident today when the Kingston Coal Company which operates five shafts and fifteen tunnels, began placing union men on guard. Officials of the company say that none but union men will be employed and that no effort will be made to work the collieries. Whether this decision will be changed in the event of no agreement being reached is not known.

Today throughout the region the various locals of the Mine Workers' Union held meetings, which were largely attended. The union leaders cautioned the men not to go near the mines and to avoid improper and disorderly conduct, and urged them to be ready to work the collieries at the orders of their leaders.

Nonunionists to Quit, Too.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., March 31.—Every indication points to the organized miners obeying the suspension order along with the non-union colliery officials. Every thing in shape at the mines to start up as usual tomorrow if enough workmen show up. Whistles will be blown at the regular hour.

All day crews on the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads were hard at work removing loaded southbound cars from colliery sidings and by nightfall the region was denuded of loaded cars, along with a lot of empty ones. By tomorrow westbound loaded cars will have been hauled away. A special train over the Reading Railroad is expected to arrive in this section some time tonight loaded with special men heavily armed. They are to be distributed at the various collieries to act as guards.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 31.—Local heads of all of the coal companies announced today that they would not employ outside their own workmen. Foremen, weighmasters, clerks and other employees not affiliated with the union will act. The officials also sent out orders formally closing down all collieries tomorrow. The Lackawanna Company will operate some of their washeries, said C. E. Tobey, superintendent of the Coal Mining Department, to get coal to operate engines and pumps. The Delaware and Hudson announced that they would likewise operate some.

The People's Coal Company, non-union, will continue to operate its single colliery, according to Superintendent John G. Hayes. This colliery was kept going during the last strike and was a storm center in this region. Mass meetings will be held tomorrow.

JURY DISAGREES ON SUGAR TRIAL

After Half-Day's Debate, Votes 3 for Conviction to 9 for Acquittal, Finding "Comic Opera" Sessions.

The jury disagreed early yesterday morning in the trial of the Sugar Trust officials. The last vote was nine for acquittal and three for conviction, although during the early balloting the vote stood almost uniformly at eight for acquittal and four for conviction. Judge Hand dismissed the jury.

It was understood in well-informed quarters in the Federal Building that the government would not retry the case. The jury had been out a little over thirteen hours.

All the four defendants except John E. Parsons paced the corridors in the Federal Building, laboring under unceasing agitation during the thirteen hours of suspense.

Judge Hand paced along the limits of a side corridor near the court doors up to the moment when he was informed the jury could not agree. Persons familiar with the procedure in the Federal Courts describe as little short of sensational the developments which attended the case after it had been placed in the hands of the jury. Judge Hand's determination to keep court open regardless of the hour was evidenced by the fact that at 1 a. m. he showed no inclination to lock up the jury or instruct it to return a sealed verdict.

URGE THE MINISTERS TO STUDY SOCIALISM

Thirteen New York men have been considering the labor conditions in Muscatine, Iowa, and yesterday made public results of their studies through the Commission on Social Service of the Federal Council. In the list of New York men, who in the report make some strong statements about even Iowa ministers, are Ernest H. Abbott, Edward T. Devine, John M. Glen, Rev. Dr. W. I. Haven, Rev. Charles Stelez, and Rev. J. Howard Melish.

Muscatine is a ope industry town, making solely buttons. Industrial warfare has been waged for a year between operatives and the owners. The mission, through the Rev. Dr. F. Mason North, chairman, and the Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, secretary, says of Muscatine ministers these pointed things: "Some Muscatine ministers believe their loss of members to be due to advice of Socialist leaders, yet the Muscatine ministers have not been personally in touch with these men. The danger in a community is confused or ignorant teachings of Socialists, certainly the ministry must keep itself informed regarding the teachings and character of all those who are attempting public leadership. The more dangerous they believe to be such leadership, the more imperative it is to be thoroughly acquainted with it."

How About

That new Spring derby—you need to replace that old winter derby?

Make your selection from the advance showing—you will find not only your size in a comfortable, perfect fit, but a hat remarkable in shape and color-holding properties.

Harry the Hatter
183 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GAYNOR RAPS COURTS FOR CONSERVATISM

Declares Judicial Decisions Stand in the Way of Social Progress.

Scoring the courts for misuse of power, Mayor Gaynor writing in the coming issue of Bench and Bar will say, in part: "Do the courts in this country stand in the way of social and economic progress? Yes, they do, and have done so for a long time. But it is nothing new. In all ages, and pretty much everywhere, the courts have tried to apply their legal rules of thumb to social, commercial and economic matters, always with signal failure, and generally with injury to industry, commerce and social good."

"Nothing is more distressing," Gaynor, himself a former justice of the New York Supreme Court, continues, "than to see a bunch of judges, against the manifest and enlightened will of the community, in matters of social, economic or commercial progress. The nomic or in matters of morals and religious growths also. Jesus, Socrates, and many who came after them, fell victims to judicial narrow-mindedness. But the adverse decisions of courts have not been able to stop human progress. Sometimes they baffle it for the time being. Sometimes, by creating exasperation in the intelligent mind, they accelerate it. Not to quote other instances, the decision of the United States Supreme Court remanding the negro boy, Dred Scott, back into human slavery only hastened the coming liberation of the slave."

In support of his contention, Gaynor cites some recent decisions of the courts which have acted as barriers to social progress, among them: the tenement house tobacco case which upheld the sweating system in the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, etc., decided by the New York Court of Appeals. The ten-hour bakeshop law decision of the United States Supreme Court, declaring the ten-hour law unconstitutional. The decision of the Court of Appeals invalidating the prevailing rate of wages law. The decision of the Court of Appeals last year which overthrew the Employers' Liability Law passed in this State in 1910.

Commenting on the fact that the United States lags behind the world in social legislation, and pointing out that even Russia has an employers' liability and compensation statute, Mayor Gaynor goes on to say, "some of the decisions, like those I have enumerated, are already becoming obsolete. Everyone is beginning to see that they are far-fetched and unsound, not to say, in more plain speech, absurd, or of legislative power. It is inevitable that we shall shed them as a snake sheds its skin; we will in the course of time just shuffle them off and go along without them."

SUFFRAGETTES FORM A BRANCH AT CIRCUS

The women of Barnum & Bailey's circus were organized yesterday in Madison Square Garden to work for the suffrage cause. The first votes for women met in the circus ended stormily. Alexander Seabert, the husband of Lillian Seabert, a bareback rider, projected himself into the meeting, took his wife by the arm and made her leave the agitators. Her sister, Jennie, went along. The suffrage meeting was called early in the afternoon by Josie DeMott, for many years one of the most celebrated riders in the Barnum & Bailey show. Miss DeMott is an enthusiastic suffragist and has been converting the women performers to the cause. While she was addressing the show folk she heard that the Women's Political Union was having a tea at 46 East 25th street, headquarters in honor of Dr. Anna Shaw. So Miss DeMott appointed a committee to call on Dr. Shaw and the other leaders and ask them if they would not address the circus suffragists.

PHYSICIANS PROTEST AGAINST DIRTY CARS

Resolutions condemning conditions in the surface cars in Manhattan and the high uncovered ash and garbage wagons employed in street cleaning have been adopted by the Homeopathic Medical Society and forwarded to the Public Service Commission, the Department of Health and the Department of Street Cleaning.

With respect to the surface cars it is asserted that they are unclean, unsanitary and unventilated, and the society vigorously protests against such treatment and against the lack of consideration on the part of the managers of the street car system of this city, for the health of the public.

The other resolution says that in daily trips members of the society have been subjected to the unwholesome atmosphere, due in part to the air currents and the high winds, but to a greater degree to the excessively high ash carts with no coverings belonging to the Department of Street Cleaning as well as to private concerns.

BIG STANDARD OIL FIRE.
MANILA, March 31.—The Standard Oil Company's warehouse, located on the Pasig River at Manila, were destroyed by fire today. The loss is \$1,500,000.

FOR RUSSIAN EMBASSY.
ST. PETERSBURG, March 31.—M. Sevastopol, first secretary to the Russian Embassy at London, has been appointed counselor to the embassy at Washington.

BOSTON HELLO GIRLS READY TO REVOLT

Low Wages, Split Hours of Toil and Other Grievances Lead to Organization.

BOSTON, March 31.—Inspired by the spirit of Lawrence, the girls in the thirty-two local exchanges of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company have organized and are preparing to strike against unbearable conditions and for a higher wage. The girls state that they have been treated worse than slaves since the Maine man named Stannard came to Boston to make good in the employ of the telephone concern.

Among Stannard's first acts was an attempt to completely change the methods in vogue in the Milk street exchange, which employs some 400 girls. After he became manager he discharged the chief operators and supervisors and filled their places with friends from "back-home" in Maine. Next he introduced the split hour scheme of working, a plan similar to that under which many street railway men are compelled to work. Under this new plan some girls, for instance, worked from 8:30 in the morning until 1:15 in the afternoon, then laid off until 6 o'clock, finally finishing their day's work at 9 in the evening. Other girls are compelled to report for work at 1:30 and remain on duty until 10:15 at night. Another set of girls were on duty from 2 until 11 p. m.

Not satisfied with this arrangement, which left the girls practically no time for recreation, Stannard a short time ago conceived the idea of making the night girls work straight through from 10 p. m. until 7 a. m. With the assistance of the Women's Trade Union League, the girls are being organized, and they will undoubtedly make formal demands upon the company very shortly. One of their demands will be that the hours of night workers shall be so adjusted that none of the younger girls—of 16 and 17 years—shall be employed on the night turn.

HORSE LIVES ON FALL RIVER PROFITS

Estate of \$100,000 Left to Mare, for Which Textile Slaves Must Toil.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 31.—That her faithful mare Daisy, which, for the past twenty years, has drawn her on her pleasure and business trips through the cities and towns of Bristol County, might not want for anything after her death, the will of the late Susan L. Munroe, of this city, has revealed the fact that this 31-year-old horse bids fair to run as the richest in Massachusetts. The mare has inherited a savings bank account and shares of stock in two of the richest mills in Fall River, all of which are to be held for the animal's benefit by a trustee and the income to defray her comfortable maintenance and support.

Provision has also been made for the attendance of a veterinary, and when she passes away to the equine heaven she is to be given a fitting burial.

Munroe has left that Daisy's account and stock mount up as high as \$100,000. The portion of the will which provides for the horse reads: "In case my horse Daisy survives me I give her and all her belongings, carriage, harness, etc., to my niece, Annie E. W. Munroe. And I leave in trust my money in the Fall River Savings Bank, also my Troy Mill stocks and my Richard Borden Mill stock, the income of which to be used for the care and support of the said Daisy."

After the death of Daisy the estate is to be divided among the children of Miss Munroe's two brothers.

OUTLAWS READY TO SLAY ALL COMERS

Six Killed by Washington Man, Who Has Fortified Himself on Olympic Mountain.

TACOMA, Wash., March 31.—Two more murders, making six, are today charged against John Torow, an outlaw, probably insane, who is holding Olympic Mountain Wilderness against all comers. Mrs. Bauer, Torow's sister, informs Sheriff Fayette that Torow has two years ago. His clothing was poor. That Torow returned with good clothes, money and a bottle containing liquid gold. This makes it almost certain that Torow killed Scotty and the Swede, two prospectors, who were shot by Patrick McHugh, of Hoquiam, who entered Olympic in July, 1910. They were never seen alive again. Mrs. Bauer is the mother of 19-year-old twins, nephews of Torow, whom he killed in December, 1910. The month he killed two deputies sent after him, burying them in graves arranged to form the letter "T," his initial. Mrs. Bauer says her brother was taciturn and she believes him insane.

SENATOR OF TENNESSEE DIES.

Shock From Operation Causes Death After Months of Illness.
WASHINGTON, March 31.—Senator Robert Love Taylor, of Tennessee, died at Providence Hospital at 2:40 o'clock this morning. Shock from an operation performed for the removal of gallstones was the cause of death. Senator Taylor had been in failing health for several months and last Thursday morning was operated on in a final effort to save his life.

Although he withstood the immediate shock of the operation, he steadily sank later, lapsing into unconsciousness on the morning of his death. He did not regain consciousness.

The funeral party will leave Washington tomorrow night for Nashville, where services will be conducted Wednesday.

Delegations from both houses of Congress as well as friends of the family will attend the ceremonies.

PITTSBURG, March 31.—Camping parties and bungalow residents will soon be able to have lightning plants of their own. Dr. Walter O. Sealing, consulting chemist of the Bureau of Mines, of the Federal Canal Commission, now doing laboratory work in the testing station here, has developed a liquid gas, of which a little steel bottle will carry enough to light a house for a month. Smelting puts 2,000 cubic feet of gas into a steel container four feet high and six inches in diameter.

MILWAUKEE'S HOT CAMPAIGN CLIMAX

Distribution of Literature and Many Meetings Mark Its Close.

By E. H. THOMAS, (Correspondent to The Call.)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 29.—The most strenuous campaign ever waged by the Milwaukee Socialists is becoming more energetic every day.

Next Sunday morning 30,000 copies of our daily, the Milwaukee Leader, containing propaganda matter in English and German, Polish, will be distributed from house to house by the Bundie Brigade. This will be the midnight edition and will come off the press at midnight. Automobiles and carriages will then be ready to rush the copies out to all the wards of the city.

In the various wards members of the Bundie Brigade will act as sort of night watchmen, in order to receive the bundles for the various precincts. Thus everything will be ready for the distribution in the morning, and before the sun rises on Milwaukee the tireless Bundie Brigade will start on their rounds and long before noon the entire city will be covered with good literature. Now, how can you defeat comrades who are ready to carry on the propaganda, not only all day, but all night, too?

Never were there such large crowds at our noon-day factory meetings as this year. Seven or eight of the best plants are giving rousing Socialist speeches every day, accompanied by the distribution of literature. The men crowd out to hear the speakers and are almost unwilling to take lunch.

In fact, just as the Socialist issue has been more clearly drawn in this campaign than ever before, just so the class-conscious spirit in Milwaukee has risen to higher ground this year than ever before. Never before were the workmen so much with us, never before did they evince so much enthusiasm.

This is the best sign of the time and augurs well for the stable and assured future of the Milwaukee Socialist movement. The Social Democratic vote next Tuesday is sure to show a heavy gain over the vote which elected Mayor Joel Pritchett. We hope to carry the entire ticket by a substantial majority against the fused Republicans and Democrats.

The climax of the campaign will come Sunday evening, when the entire arena of the Socialists is being engaged for a monster Socialist rally and all the smaller halls of the building, also seating many thousands of people, are rented for half a dozen overflow meetings. That is the end of the Socialist campaign in Milwaukee.

It must not be forgotten that several other Wisconsin cities are also likely to elect Socialist candidates next Tuesday. The Socialist issue is being raised in Racine, Sheboygan, Kenosha, Green Bay and other cities.

INTERBORO SLAVES ANXIOUS TO REVOLT

Organizers Busy Getting Men Into Union Despite Company's Effort to Frustrate Plan.

Rebellion is rife in the ranks of the Interborough employees, as predicted in The Call a week ago this morning. As the report yesterday that W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, has organized at work among the guards and conductors in the subway, on the elevated and the surface lines in both New York and Brooklyn. According to the report yesterday, these organizers are meeting with good success in their efforts to organize the men.

A short time ago an effort to organize the men was frustrated through the squalling of a man in the ranks, probably one of the innumerable horde of paid spies maintained by the company to watch the movements of the slaves. But things have gone so far now that the men can no longer tolerate conditions, and are willing even to take the chance of losing their jobs.

A prominent labor officer, who is in communication with Mahon, said last night that the men are being organized secretly and individually. This man said that no demands would be made until the revolt was well organized. It is reported that 100 men have been discharged within a short time by the Interborough without any special reason being given. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit employees are talking about a new system by which their working hours are reduced, but with a corresponding reduction in pay. Some men who were working ten hours a day and paid by the hour had their working hours reduced to eight with the same wages. Others who were working nine hours have had the hours sometimes reduced to seven, they say, with a corresponding reduction in pay. They did not object to the reduction of hours if the pay was not reduced.

EXPLODING BOMBSHELL HURTS GIRL AT PLAY

While the children were swarming in West 49th street, between Ninth and Tenth avenue, about 8 o'clock last night, what was thought to have been a three-pound shell came down over the roof of 443, just when it struck the street exploded. Marie Chase, 7 years old, of 423, was struck on the left hand and cut by a piece of the exploded shell. She was attended by a doctor and carried home in a blanket.

The noise of the explosion and the whistling made by the firing fragments scattered all the children, but attracted a crowd to the spot, so that a call was sent into the West 49th street police station for the reserves to restore order.

A piece of the shell was found, the blunt point of the projectile, about three inches long and weighing about a pound. Detectives are investigating the source of the shell. This one had a war head on it. It may have been stolen by boys, who threw it off the roof for a joke.

DROPS DEAD IN OFFICE.
LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 31.—Daniel E. Wardell, postmaster at West End and a member of a local estate firm, dropped dead this afternoon in his office. He had been writing when he was stricken with heart disease. Besides his sister, a widow survives.

HUNTER MAROONED BY VIOLENT FLOOD

In Tree Top Since Thursday, Little Hope Is Expressed Until Platte River Subsides.

FREMONT, Neb., March 31.—Marooned in a tree top and surrounded by miles of water, Frank Stribbling was discovered last night in the position which he has occupied since last Thursday.

Friends in Fremont have made every effort to reach him, but have not been able to do so. His tree is at least two miles from the present banks of the Platte River and until the flood subsides there is small prospect of rescuing him.

The river is a raging torrent, filled with ice floes and debris of all kinds, and a boat cannot possibly live in the stream. It is not known if he has any provisions with him, and he may be compelled to remain in the tree several days. Friends, with telescopes, are keeping constant watch over him, but are unable to communicate with him in any way.

Stribbling, last Thursday, went to an island in the Platte to hunt ducks. The ice broke up while he was there and before help could reach him the flood became violent and the river soon became miles wide and the banks receded until Stribbling's island was two miles out in the water. In an effort to reach him, his friends built two rafts, tied them together with a long rope and set them adrift from a bridge, hoping the current might send one on either side of the tree. The effort was a failure.

"L" AGENT SHOT BY BOY ROBBER

Lad of 18 Tried to Hold Up Corlandt Street Ticket Seller.

Adrian G. Dier, ticket seller on the northbound station of the Sixth avenue elevated road at Corlandt and Church streets, was shot in the neck at 10:20 last night by a boy who is believed to be the station robber, but whose name failed after he had fired the shot. Dier, in hand, the boy ran up Broadway, down into the Fulton street subway station, on to Broadway again, and to Peas street and Maiden lane, where he was caught by Policeman Charles Gilson. The ticket seller was standing at the window in his little room, counting the day's receipts, when he heard scuffling and loud words on the platform. He looked up and saw a negro who was shouting that he didn't wish to be killed. In front of the negro stood a boy of 18 with a blue-barreled revolver aimed at the negro's chest.

The disgruntled ticket seller peered from his window, the negro turned and ran downstairs. The boy with the gun did not follow him. Instead, he walked over to the ticket window and pointed his gun at Dier.

GOOD ROADS SYSTEM NEEDS TWO BILLION

WASHINGTON, March 31.—That the movement for the improvement of the nation's roads is a large and important one is indicated by information just made public by the Department of Agriculture. Secretary Wilson shows that 700,000 miles of road must be improved before the public road system can be considered efficient.

There are only 180,178 miles of improved roads in this country. These constitute 5.66 per cent of the total mileage. It is figured that the percentage of the total mileage to be improved to 20 before traffic can be moved with a minimum wear and tear on horses, wagons and automobiles. It is probable that close to \$2,000,000,000 will have to be spent before a proper system is developed.

New York heads the list of States which have made the greatest progress on road building between 1904 and 1909. That State has built 8,311 miles, Georgia has made the next best thing, largely to the use of 4,300 prisoners. South Carolina, Alabama and Florida have made great gains by building sand-clay roads.

SAYS JONAH WAS NOT AN ALLEGORICAL MYTH

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 31.—"Jonah has had a stormy time, but still he is not an allegorical myth," declared Joseph F. Berry, of Buffalo, in his personal address to the fifty-first Newark Annual Conference, over whose sessions he is presiding. He strongly denounced the doctrines which have the world accept Christ merely as a "good man." "There is no grip in the gospel," he said. "Christ merely a 'good man'." The bishop smote higher criticism and the doctrine of the interrogation mark, as he called the preaching which tend to pick fault in the Bible. Dead men in the pulpits, dead men in the governing boards and dead men in the pews of our churches—that will be the condition if we turn from Christ," said the bishop.

TRES TO KILL HERSELF.

Attempt at Suicide Made Hour Before Birth of Her Child.

YORK, Pa., March 31.—One hour before she gave birth to a child, Mrs. Edward Anthony, 27 years old, of Oxford Township, Adams County, attempted to end her life by sending a bullet into her heart. The bullet passed above the organ aimed at, and the woman may recover.

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AEROPLANE FIRST USED AS AMBULANCE

Yesterday for the first time since the aeroplane has been used as a means of locomotion it was pressed into service as an ambulance. Oliver B. Sherwood had a bad spill in the afternoon while he was making an exhibition flight at the Nassau Boulevard Aerodrome. The crowd that rushed out to his wrecked biplane feared that he had been killed. He was pulled out, however, just badly shaken up and rather dazed. George W. Beatty, who was doing stunts with his biplane, dropped near at hand, and Sherwood seeing him asked to be taken in a hurry over to the Nassau Hospital, for he feared that he had suffered internal injuries.

Sherwood was helped into the plane and started off. He was able to hold to the narrow passenger seat without being tied in. The ambulance hadn't gone very far before the patient began to revive and regain his strength, and then when they reached the hospital he couldn't see any reason for his being placed under the care of a doctor. He told Beatty that he had changed his mind about internal injuries, but had enjoyed his ride ever so much. Beatty circled the hospital and returned to the Aerodrome.

DARROW NEEDS MONEY FOR HIS COMING TRIAL

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 31.—Clarence Darrow, the Chicago attorney under indictment here, was urged by lawyers in connection with the McNamara case, has appealed to his friends in Chicago to assist him financially.

Earl Rogers, Darrow's lawyer, made the following statement today after consulting his client: "Mr. Darrow authorizes me to say he is not 'broke' in the slang sense of the term, although he has been a poor man all his life and never has made acquisition of money an ambition, nor is he a miser. He regards the fight upon him—being certain himself of his innocence—as a part of the war upon the cause to which he has devoted his life."

"While in no sense claiming to be a martyr to the cause," he believes he is accused because of his prominence as a defender of labor. His defense will be more or less expensive, because of the vast amount of money being used against him. On account of that fact and since he is attacked more because he represents something than because he has done anything, he has taken the position he should be aided financially to make a proper defense. He has said as much to certain friends in Chicago, who ought to be interested."

AEROS AT MONTE CARLO.

American Aviator Robinson Comes in Fourth Among Seven Competitors.

MONTE CARLO, March 31.—The hydro-aeroplane competitions were finished today in splendid weather. Fischer won the first prize of \$1,600 with 112.10 points. Renaux got second prize, \$800, with 98.20 points. Paulhan came in third and won \$600 with 88.30 points.

Hugh Robinson, the American aviator, came in fourth with 71.90 points; Caudron was fifth with 55, Benoit sixth with 50.30 and Ruger last with 41.75. Three years ago \$20,000 was offered in prizes for a competition of this kind, but there was not a single serious competitor.

CHILD A HUMAN PINWHEEL

A group of children were playing in the street yesterday afternoon in front of 112 Belmont avenue, Brownsville, and jumping on the backs of vehicles. Ida Levin, 3 years old, ran after a wagon and her feet got caught in one of the big rear wheels. Ida grasped hold of the spokes with her hand and around and around she flashed in the wheel—a baby pinwheel. Cries of the children stopped the wagon. Ida sustained not even a bruise.

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SPRING STYLES NOW READY

MARYLAND "WETS" KILL LOCAL OPTION

Anti-Saloon League Measure Defeated at Eleventh Hour Amid Wild Jubilation.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 31.—The wildest excitement prevailed in the House of Delegates about 1:30 o'clock this morning when the "wets" negotiated a coup on the "dry" and completely killed the local option bill.

The measure, bloodless and weak from the emasculating process it had undergone in the Senate, came back to the House for final action by the lower body. Owing to the lateness of the hour most of the "dry" delegates had gone to their beds.

Ordinarily, when a House bill that has been amended in the Senate is returned to the House, the lower body is called upon to concur in the amendments or to refuse to concur. With the local option bill, however, a shorter cut was taken. As a result the whole question was tabled outright and the wets which the "wets" held over the corpse was an organ. Exuberant foes of local option screamed in ecstasy and a group of city delegates burst forth into song, while waste paper baskets, bill files and other movable objects flew about in the excitement.

Undismayed by defeat, Superintendent William H. Anderson, of the Anti-Saloon League, who earlier in the week seemed to have the situation well in hand, declared that so far from realizing that he was beaten he had only just begun to fight.

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ITALIAN SOCIALISTS PLAN HOT CAMPAIGN

Activity Noted in All Sections of That Branch of the Party.

By J. L. ENGDALH (Correspondence to The Call.)

CHICAGO, March 29.—With the approach of the National Socialist Convention several fraternal delegates from the Socialist parties of Europe are beginning to make their preparations to cross the Atlantic to attend the "Red Congress" of the United States.

Joseph Corti, national translator-secretary of the Italian section of the Socialist party, announces that Angelica Balabanof, who has been living in Terni, Italy, since her exile from Rome fifteen years ago, will arrive in New York City May 15, and that she will proceed to the National Socialist Convention at the earliest opportunity.

She will there greet the American Socialists on behalf of the Socialists of Italy. It has already been definitely settled that Karl Legien, prominent Socialist and secretary of the German trade unions, will be in this country next month and that he will attend the Socialist convention.

It is expected that fraternal delegates from several of the other countries of Europe, where the Socialist movement is strong, will also be represented at the convention by fraternal delegates.

Dora B. Montefiore, representing the Social Democratic party of Great Britain, was the only fraternal delegate in attendance at the 1910 Socialist Congress, held in Chicago.

The Italian section of the Socialist party is planning to take advantage of Angelica Balabanof's stay in this country. National Translator-Secretary Corti is planning a four months' tour for her which will include all of the big industrial centers. She speaks Russian, Italian, French, German and English fluently, so that she will be perfectly at home among the cosmopolitan cities of America.

The Eastern State convention of the Italian Socialists will be held at Schenectady, N. Y., April 7 and 8. It is expected that delegates will be present from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Vermont.

There are twenty-two Italian branches in these States with about 400 members. The convention will be welcomed to the city by Socialist Mayor George R. Lumm. New York State Secretary U. Solomon will attend the convention, and an effort will be made to settle the question of how the dues are to be paid by the Italians in New York.

The New York State organization is willing to grant the Italian section a 50 per cent rebate on the dues, but takes the stand that the Italian branches should buy their own stamps from the State organization, which in turn would turn the rebate in bulk over to the Italian section.

Translator Secretary Corti is willing

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that this should be done because it would greatly decrease his work, but he takes the position that he can keep in closer touch with the branches if they buy the stamps from him. This is the case in Illinois and Wisconsin, and he will try to bring about this state of affairs in New York State.

Joseph Bertelli, formerly editor of La Parola del Socialista, the Italian Socialist weekly issued in Chicago, has left for Los Angeles, where he will immediately start a two months' tour of the Golden State to bring the French and Italian inhabitants of that part of the West to Socialism.

The tour will be under the direction of California State Secretary F. B. Meriam. It is estimated that there are 150,000 Italians in that State, most of them being from the Northern district of Italy, where the people are more susceptible to the Socialist propaganda. They now live on California farms.

There is now not one Italian Socialist branch in California, but large numbers of names of those interested in Socialism have been secured through the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau, Italians having sent in their subscriptions through this medium.

It has been a noticeable fact that the foreign Socialist publications have been the heavy gainers by the Lyceum Bureau, names of those interested in Socialism being ferreted out in this way, where they would probably have never been otherwise reached by the Socialist message.

When his California tour has been completed, Joseph Bertelli will spend some time in other States, especially Kansas, where it is believed that he can do good work. Bertelli speaks French, as well as Italian, and will hold many meetings open to French Socialists and sympathizers.

JAMAICA CAR MEN FIGHTING AGAIN

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 31.—The street car troubles have started again. Some time ago the men went on strike, but the companies employed strikebreakers and won out. For the last two nights the old employees have been fighting again and the service was suspended on Friday and Saturday nights. Armed police are guarding the city.

SPORTS

ROSEN KNOCKED OUT

New York Bantam Falls Before Young Mantler, of Jersey, at Long Acre Club.

By JOHN J. HAAS.

The bouts at the Long Acre Club, Saturday night, while they did not draw a big crowd, made a hit with the spectators, most of whom traveled all the way from Jersey and who saw a couple of their fellow burghers come out with glory in the intercity bouts which took place.

Two 112 pounders, Young Mantler, of New Jersey, and Young Rosen, of this city, were the headliners on the bill. This bout concluded suddenly in the eighth round by the knocking out of Rosen, in the midst of a fight that was a corker from the start of the bell till the unexpected finish. There were two knockdowns previous to the ending. Rosen scored one in the initial round, while Mantler delivered the blow that caused the other near the latter part of the seventh session. The last one was the cleaner one, Rosen getting up with difficulty after taking the count of nine. Only by tight holding did he save himself until the end of that period.

The little lad started action by a rapid exchange of snappy punches, Rosen working right crosses to the jaw, while straight left jabs were delivered in reply by Mantler. Rosen planted the lesser amount, but his punches seemed to have the more bitter effect, though Mantler never stepped back a foot, but kept on plugging his man with a variety of other punches to the nose and body.

Rosen, after losing three earlier rounds, came back with a flourish that stampeded his friends in the sixth, numerous right and left crosses catching Mantler. His nose was bleeding freely at the finish. Mantler once more took the initiative from then on.

He rumbled Rosen severely in the seventh round and went into him with a vengeance in the eighth round, finishing him with a straight right bolt to the front of the jaw. It was a great fight, both the victor and loser being cheered heartily as they left the ring.

Johnny Drum was the other lad from the Jersey side to come out a winner. Drum's punches were not strong, but his work was excellent. He shot out lefts with the speed of a cannon ball, and cleverly stopped many blows with his gloves. His opponent, Young Yarns, found himself so outclassed that he "laid down" for good after a stiff right uppercut landed on him in the second round. Young Mayo outpointed Young Damario in a good fight, while Sandy Sullivan, a strong middleweight, knocked out Jimmy White with a heavy right smash to the stomach during the second stanza.

MURRAY CHALLENGES ANY ONE.

Battling Murray is still on the war-path. He has sent another challenge through The Call for matches with any 114-pound lad in the fighting business. "No exceptions," he loudly explains. He mentions that he has beaten many good boys, among them being Young Goldie and Battling Travis. M. Greenberg, of 55 East 112th street, is Murray's manager.

GIANTS FOUND RECREATION IN CHECKERS DURING THEIR TRAINING AT MARLIN SPRINGS



MARLIN SPRINGS, Tex., March 31.—Checkers was one of the favorite pastimes of the members of the New York Giants during their training period here. In the picture Mathewson (1) is seen playing with Coach Robinson, while Devlin (2), Luby (3), Fletcher (4) and Wiltse (5) are interested spectators. The man standing next to Devlin is not a member of the team.

GIANTS IN ASHEVILLE; PLAN TWO GAMES TODAY

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 31.—The Giants arrived in this city early this morning and had a whole day of rest. Perhaps McGraw felt that they had earned it by their victory over Birmingham. At any rate he did not order the men out for practice as he usually does when there is no game scheduled.

McGraw plans to play two games tomorrow. The first contest will be between the Giants and the team from the Bingham Military Academy. If sufficient local talent cannot be found to organize another encounter, the Polo Grounders will choose up sides and quarrel among themselves. Tomorrow night the team leaves here for Washington, where they have two games scheduled with Griffith's men.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN TROUNCE INDIANS

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31.—Cy Barger duplicated Baron Kuetzer's performance of yesterday by pitching an entire game against Jimmy Burke's Indians this afternoon at Washington Park, winning easily, 4 to 2. It was undoubtedly the best game the Superbas put up this spring, not an error being charged against them. As in yesterday's game, the Brooklyn got off to a running lead and were never in danger.

Tonight the team left for Springfield, Ohio, where they will play three games, commencing tomorrow. They will be joined there in the morning by the second team, which defeated the Terre Haute Club, 7 to 1, today. The score by innings: R. H. E. Brooklyn... 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1—4 8 0 Indianapolis 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 8 0 Batteries—Barger and Erwin; Gonalt, Hixon, Kimball and Donnelly.

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WILA, PAYS \$11 FOR A TON OF COAL

For Workers Compelled to Buy Fuel in Twenty-five Pound Bags.

(Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—The number of coal-wagons were not on the streets of Philadelphia this winter, as they had been in former years. The workers did not buy coal until they really had to, and then they were forced to buy it in small quantities, and also because this unusually extreme cold weather compelled them to do so in order they might not freeze to death. The coal wagon was rarely seen putting a ton in the cellars of the working class. The little business man, who in a great while, would manage to squeeze a load into his cellar, and that was looked upon as a luxury. Many of the workers used gas, and in some cases oil to do their cooking, and often wood was used in the kitchen range to get a little heat from to warm up the poor half-famished children. The coal yard people, who were doing a poor business early in the season, conceived the idea of putting their black diamonds in strong paper bags, each holding twenty-five pounds, and sold at a cost of 12 cents a bag by the corner groceryman. It will also be found that the groceryman made a fair profit in this deal. More than one of these coal concerns resorted to this method of squeezing the last few pennies from the poor unfortunate workers. A few years ago it was pointed out to us, through the "government strike commission," that it costs less than \$2 a ton to mine the coal, screen, ship by rail, deliver at coal yard, then haul and put in cellar to be consumed. The modern method employed in mining coal in this progressive age should tend to reduce the price of coal to the consumer rather than continually increase it, as is the case, and burden the miners' wages don't seem to have gone up, at least "so as you can notice it." The greed of the selfish coal barons for profit will never cease until we have finally taken over the mines to be operated in the interests of the coal consumers and thereby each and all alike will profit. A trip over the city dumps, where the ash piles are deposited, will present the greatest evidence of this high cost where uncountable empty coal and coke bags are strewn about in the rubbish. There is a vast significance in the figures above referred to, showing that it costs less than \$2 to mine this "luxury" and finally deposit it in the coal cellars for consumption and the difference, readily re-earned, when it is shown that the sum total on final delivery is nearly \$11 a ton.

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FREE LECTURES IN NEW YORK TONIGHT

Free public lectures, most of them illustrated by stereopticon views or motion pictures, will be delivered in New York tonight, under the auspices of the Board of Education, as follows, beginning at 8:15 o'clock:

- MANHATTAN. Stuyvesant High School, 15th street, west of First avenue: "Voice Production." Public School 27, 42d street, east of Third avenue: "Macbeth." Algonon Tassin. Public School 56, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue: "Transportation of the Injured; Care of the Sick." Daniel R. Lucas, M. D. Public School 51, 52 West 44th street: "The Great Cities of India." Lucia C. G. Grieve, Ph. D. Public School 59, 225 East 57th street: "Catalonia and Aragon." Prof. Charles U. Clark. Public School 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk streets; no lecture; Jewish holiday. Public School 119, 133d street, east of Eighth avenue: "Beautiful Ireland." Miss Kathleen Mathew. Public School 155, Avenue A and East 77th street: "Aigiers and Algeria." Mrs. Jennie Pomeroy Haney. Public School 159, 241 East 119th street: "Transportation of the Injured; Care of the Sick." Charles E. Webster, M. D. Public School 165, 108th street, west of Amsterdam avenue: "Electrical Measurements." Charles L. Harrington. Public School 188, Lewis and East Houston streets: "With Paddle and Pencil." Frank L. Mead. New York Public Library, 112 East 96th street: "The Japanese." William Elliot Griffis, L. H. D. St. Columbia Hall, 243 West 25th street: "The Passion Play." Mrs. Mary Alice Haselhurst. St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson street: "Emerson, the Individualist." Prof. Stockton Axson. St. Peter's Hall, 20th street, west of Eighth avenue: "Mathematics in Music." Mrs. Mary Gregory Murray.

- BRONX. Morris High School, 166th street and Boston road: "Hawthorne and the Study of the Soul." Charles F. Horne, Ph. D. Public School 7, Kingsbridge avenue and 222d street, Kingsbridge: "Scotland in Song and Story." L. W. Armstrong. Public School 27, St. Ann's avenue and 148th street: "The Passion Play of Oberammergau." Charles H. Scholey. Lafayette Hall, Alexander avenue and 137th street: "Through the Heart of Canada." Frank Yeigh.

- BROOKLYN. Commercial High School, Albany avenue: "Travel and Hunting in India and Ceylon." Francis T. Colby, F. R. G. S. Eastern District High School, Marcy avenue: "Byron: The Eternal Spirit of the Chainless Mind." Prof. Christian Gausman. Flatbush avenue, near Church avenue: "The Awakening and Transformation of China." Sydney Neville Dusher. Manual Training High School, Seventh avenue and 5th street: "Folk Songs of Germany." Walter L. Bogert. Public School 6, Baltic street: "Ireland, Past and Present." Michael Conway. Public School 116, Knickerbocker avenue: "Cuba as Seen in the Interior." George Harvey Seward. Public School 137, Saratoga avenue: "Venice, the Queen City of the Adriatic." William D. P. Bilas. Public School 155, Herkimer street: "David Copperfield." Mrs. Amelia Morgenroth. Public School 159, Pitkin avenue: "Central America." John H. Geare. Public School 154, Fourteenth avenue and 42d street: "Switzerland." W. T. Stuchell. Brooklyn Public Library, Bushwick and DeKalb avenues: "France." L. F. Berry. Brooklyn Public Library, Norman avenue: "Agricultural Wonders of the Middle West." Joseph E. Appleby. Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, Bedford avenue: "Last Virtuoso of Piano." Miss Margaret Anderton. Association Hall, 11 Bond street: "Twelfth Night." William H. Fleming.

- QUEENS. Richmond High School, Stoothoff avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I.: "Japan Today." Hamilton Holt. Public School 1, 9th street, Long Island City: "The Physical Basis of Music." J. Lorin Arnold, Ph. D. Public School 11, Woodside avenue, Woodside, L. I.: "Egypt and the Handwork of Her Pharaohs." Henry S. Potter. Public School 22, Sanford avenue, Flushing: "Kimberley and the Diamond Fields of South Africa." Leon Demachy. Public School 34, Springfield road, Queens, L. I.: "The Age of Revival—1200 to 1500 A. D." Nelson P. Mead, Ph. D. Public School 55, Catalpa avenue, Ridgewood Heights, L. I.: "The Government of New York City and the New York State." A. Franklin, Ross, Ph. D.

- RICHMOND. Public School 6, Rossville avenue, Rossville, S. I.: "Vistas in Sicily." Arthur Stanley Riggs. Great Kills Moravian Church, Hillside avenue, Great Kills, S. I.: No lecture. Newark, N. J. Fourteenth Avenue School, Fourteenth avenue, corner South 9th street: Operalogue, "Il Trovatore." Emil Hofmann. North 7th Street School, North 7th street, near Park avenue: "Passion Play." Henry R. Ross.

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HALF TIME CAUSE OF JUVENILE CRIME

Annual Report of N. Y. S. P. C. C. Scores Motion Picture Shows.

That the half time system in the public schools is one of the chief causes of waywardness in children is the significant statement made in the annual report of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The influence of moving picture shows is roundly scored. Thomas D. Walsh, superintendent of the society, says on this subject: "It is estimated that there are more than 500,000 children of school age within the society's jurisdiction. Of these more than 8,000 are said to be part time pupils. Of this vast army of boys and girls in Manhattan and the Bronx only 9,477, or less than nine-tenths of 1 per cent of the juvenile population, were taken before the Children's Court in Manhattan during the last year. Five times that number of children, namely, 47,307, were brought to the society's attention under other conditions. The chief causes of juvenile delinquency are such as to offer no immediate means of correction. Many children are taken into custody for offenses committed during school hours. When these are not truants they are half time pupils. This is a most unfortunate condition in our school administration. No child should be kept on half time, the school term being short enough as it is. The inclination to commit petty depredations and crime while free from school or home supervision is so great that many children take advantage of it. Indeed, the half time system offers opportunities for school children to participate in a form of amusement which has produced more female victims than any known to the society since the notorious dance halls were abolished years ago. During 1911 the society prosecuted forty-seven offenders against children for crimes, all of which arose through the medium of moving picture resorts. In a review of the work of the society, John D. Lindsay, its president, says: "In 1875, which was the first year of the society's efforts in the cause of defenseless children, it prosecuted 197 cases and cared for 235 little unfortunates. In 1911 it received 18,929 complaints, of which 17,527 called for investigation, and of the 7,806 cases which it prosecuted, 6,409 resulted in convictions. During the same twelve months sentences aggregating upward of 277 years' imprisonment were imposed upon adult male factors proved guilty, on evidence obtained and prosecuted by the society, of atrocious crimes against the physical and moral well being of the children in this community. The society temporarily sheltered, fed and clothed no less than 9,812 child victims of abuse and neglect. The thoughtless are prone to criticize the society for the vigor and severity with which it pursues its work, forgetting that its enemies in the grim and relentless warfare in which it is engaged are the cowardly forces that would maltreat the young or corrupt their innocence, and that such despicable antagonists are entitled to no quarter. "Few are aware of the active work of the society. Night or day, its doors are never closed. In summer and winter its officers penetrate the haunts of vice and, aided by the police, who have never been its true and devoted friends, rescue unhappy, helpless little ones from the surroundings of brutality, intemperance and crime."

Settle for Luncheon Tickets. The National Luncheon Lecture Committee of Branch 5 requests all those having tickets to settle for them at once. The committee thinks settlements should be made without delay, as ample time has been allowed for all having tickets to make collections.

August Claessens' Lecture Tonight. The eleventh lecture of August Claessens' course will be given tonight at 241 East 10th street. The subject is "Woman Under Socialism," and this lecture will sum up and amplify the lectures on the woman question. It will treat critically the suffrage question, the Socialist movement and woman's part in it, and then by the use of analyses of economic determinism Comrade Claessens will expose many mysteries and prejudices. He will also sketch the future of woman under Socialism. The lecture for next week will be "Socialism and the Child." Lecture begins at 8:15. Admission free.

Of Interest to Branch 9. Robert Lansdowne, organizer of Branch 9, makes the following appeal and suggestions to the captains and aids of the branch: "Now that the farcical primaries are past and we can say 'Good riddance to bad rubbish,' Comrades, let's get busy before the hot weather sets in. "Some Comrades who received appointments as captains do not take the matter seriously enough to suit me. Not because I am organizer do I say this, but because, when someone else was organizer, I was quick to request a captain in my own or any other district and I went about canvassing without aid from any one; but this year every Comrade who received the enrollment list of his or a nearby district and received the names of the nearest Comrades, let's find that in case of lack of time he could find others to assist in canvassing, etc. One of the 'etc.'s is the getting of back dues. "A number of Comrades, though, are there with the goods—at least attempting something and have reported something accomplished which has resulted in applications for membership being made out by enrolled Socialists. They also came to my rescue as watchers on the so-called 'primary day'—some twenty-five acting as such out of forty-two needed. One captain was the means of getting about \$4 which letters from the secretary might not have gotten. A Comrade way back in dues told me he'd pay 25 cents a week if some one would collect it. "In a half dozen localities, including a number of election districts in each locality, there is more or less sentiment among some Comrades for the formation of auxiliaries or precinct clubs as feeders to the branch, which I look upon as a healthy sign and much to be encouraged by Comrades in those vicinities. For instance, in far away Fordham, in West Tremont, in Tremont and Belmont, there are unmistakable signs of a healthy getting together of several election districts into a neighborhood Socialist Club, which will strengthen the branch, because the membership in those sections is straggling. By the way, Fordham and the West Tremont I speak of are some two miles from headquarters. "Now, Comrades, the branch has no funds, and we must accomplish something individually before the old parties' better summer diversion come to the rescue of capitalism. One Comrade is going to get in touch, by mail, with every enrolled voter in his election district and try to have a meeting of all those sympathetic to Socialism in his district. "Another Comrade said he had the Appeal sent three issues to very enrolled voter in his district at half-cent a copy, and then three more followed gratis, causing an increase in the vote of from 10 votes in 1910 to 60 in 1911. It's a method worth trying. The United States mail is sure, and then you can follow up with a canvass. "The next captain's meeting occurs on Monday, April 8. Write it down, Comrades!"

Business Meetings. Executive Committee—957 Willoughby avenue. 16th and 23d A. D.—365 East 51st street. 23d A. D., Branch 2—1701 Pitkin avenue.

Second Judicial Committee. The official 2d Judicial District Committee, elected at the last primary, will meet at the party headquarters, 957 Willoughby avenue, this evening. Members are requested to attend.

Branch Meeting Postponed. There will be no meeting of Branch 14 an appeal for donations by the

Rev. R. Lee Kirkland, of Tampa; also an offer to furnish information in regard to Florida land, to furnish same for \$1, and to send the same in care of the Florida Beacon, evidently with the intention of leading readers to believe that the Beacon indorses this newest and latest grafting scheme. "We wish to say that the name of our paper was used without our knowledge or consent and, in our opinion, is a scheme to exploit the sympathy and assistance extended to this minister are entirely misplaced. His troubles were caused entirely by a church row that had nothing whatever to do with Socialism. "Much as we deplore the exploitations of our Socialist Comrades through the Socialist press, we have held our peace until this audacious attempt to make our paper stand sponsor for this graft. "If any Comrade or friend wants any information in regard to land in Florida the Beacon will be pleased to furnish the required information free. We will simply give the facts and will not recommend any land company."

HINTS TO CONTRIBUTORS. Don't write on both sides of the paper in sending in contributions to the Socialist News of the Day columns. All communications for this department should be addressed to Editor Socialist News of the Day.

Expelled From the Party. (Correspondence to The Call.) KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 26.—The City Central Committee of the Socialist party of this city has expelled J. P. McDonough from the party and ordered his name stricken from the membership list. The charge against McDonough was that "he compromised the organization by his vicious methods in business and politics and by his social connections, generally speaking."

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The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. S. John Block, president; William Hally, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3393-3394 Beekman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.		Week-Day	Sun. and Week-
	Issue Only.	Issue Only.	Day Issue.
For One Year	\$2.00	\$6.00	\$6.00
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For Three Months	.50	1.50	1.50
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In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.
Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 5. MONDAY, APRIL 1. NO. 92.

WHAT'S TO BE DONE?

Freedom of contract, for the workers, once the cornerstone of capitalistic exploitation, is now being pried loose and transformed into a projectile which promises to batter down the entire structure of wage slavery.

The laborer was a free agent. He could sell his labor power to whom he wished, or withhold it, if the terms did not suit. It was this that constituted him a "free man," and this inestimable privilege his exploiters sedulously preserved to him. All they asked was an equal right with him in this freedom. If he was free to discharge himself, they must necessarily have the "right of discharge" also.

It worked all right—for the capitalists—until the laborers got together in great masses. And now we hear no chanting of the praises of freedom of contract from the capitalist camp. On the contrary, they want to abrogate it, but know not how to accomplish their object.

Here, for instance, is the New York Journal of Commerce editorially declaring, aent the threatened strike of the railroad engineers, that "it is preposterous that it should be within the power of an organization of men to order such a thing." Which is possibly so. It is almost as preposterous as having an organization of six or seven men controlling the entire railroad system of the country, with power to "stop every wheel on 200,000 miles of track" if they see fit, a statement that has been made a thousand times, and has been quoted by the Journal of Commerce itself, and become a sort of familiar household word to the public. If we have stood the control of these six or seven men for many years we may be able to survive if they are temporarily supplanted in the wheel-stopping function by 25,000 engineers. It may seem preposterous, to be sure, but we have the consolation of knowing that we live under a preposterous system all through.

"If the business of the country," continues the Journal of Commerce, "is to be scourged with scorpions at the behest of a labor organization, or even menaced every time there is a demand for higher wages, some governmental means will have to be found for stopping that kind of economic barbarism." The Journal of Commerce is of the opinion that "there certainly should be some way of settling such a question authoritatively and conclusively," but it does not suggest any, though it is certain that there is at least one, maybe more.

The engineers, like all other strikers, are but exercising their inalienable right of "freedom of contract." Does the Journal of Commerce want to abrogate it? How about compelling men to work against their will? How about introducing chattel slavery, or, at least, peonage, once again? Why didn't the British capitalists turn the army upon the coal miners and force them back into the pits at the bayonet point? Why doesn't the Journal of Commerce recommend that method for dealing with the railroad engineers and coal miners on this side? Why not chain the engineers to their machines and place sentries at the pit entrances to prevent the miners coming up before they have sent up the necessary amount of coal? If the Journal of Commerce has anything better to suggest, why doesn't it suggest it? That would at least be an attempt to settle the question "authoritatively," if not "conclusively."

The Journal of Commerce is up against the Sphinx riddle that capitalism is called upon to answer, and cannot. And the Sphinx destroyed those who could not answer her riddles. Myth as well as history has the quality of repeating itself, and the freedom of contract, which was always a myth so far as the workers were concerned, is now being transformed from a bulwark of the system of capitalistic exploitation to a most potent instrument for its destruction.

The reason that the Journal of Commerce suggests nothing is that it has nothing to suggest. There are just two alternative proposals possible—a return to open, undisguised slavery, or an advance to Socialism, and the Journal of Commerce dare not suggest either.

THE COUNTRY IS SAFE

There is no need for the politicians to fear. All the practical politicians, Barnes, Murphy, Woodruff, Parsons and others in New York, their fellows in New England and other States, are "ready to save the situation." It is not a case of their coming back; they never went away. In fact, a defeat for them has always merely meant a temporary cessation of activity as directors. They still retained largely their grasp on the spoils. But they are going to be in the lead this year. In fact, the campaign of 1912 is going to be the great harvest time of the old line political manipulator.

The reformers have failed to convince. Nobody really cares in the least about them. They may have had many interesting stories to relate about the shortcomings of various prosperous personages. But they showed nothing that convinced other people that they, the ordinary personages, could do anything for themselves. The reformers were highly successful in creating a temporary literature. But they created no movement against the conditions in which that literature was founded.

So we are going to have both the Democrats and the Republicans conducting an old-fashioned campaign, with an old-fashioned and plethoric barrel, and with the old-fashioned, flamboyant oratory. The country is to be saved—some other time. Now it is the duty of all good citizens to rush to the rescue of some statesman who wishes to hold his job, nothing else.

For a time it seemed that the Democrats would be more stand-pattish than the Republicans. Taft has shown they cannot be. No matter how reactionary the Democrats desire to be, he beats them. That is all there is to that side of the question.

It has seldom happened that the two parties had, even on the surface, so much in common. All the leaders of both parties are making exactly the same bid. They will oppose one another for the offices. The only ones who will oppose them in actual principles are the Socialists.

WHAT WE SYNDICALISTS ARE AFTER

By TOM MANN.

The Industrial Syndicalist Education League has come into being for a specific purpose. That purpose is to popularize syndicalist principles among trade unionists with a view to the realization of the industrial commonwealth.

We are not wishful, however, to bring into existence some organization or society to take the place of the existing trade union movement; we simply wish to facilitate its development toward real solidarity and direct action lines. True, the present unions are sectional and lacking in proper appreciation of direct action methods, but we are confident that our efforts will make them appreciate the necessity of federating, in many cases of amalgamating, and of resorting to the methods of industrial solidarity for all trades and industries. We of the league, being members of the existing old line unions, seek by visits to union branches and lodges, trades councils, workmen's clubs, etc., to stimulate discussion on syndicalist principles and methods.

We are ourselves non-parliamentarians but we do not worry over the fact that many attach importance to the political action which we have discarded. Our concern is that the trade unionist movement, as the chief agency of working class activity, should be made as perfect as may be for fighting the class war, and shall eliminate forever the sectional and racial animosities that have hitherto checked our advance.

We lay special stress upon the urgency of the necessity for a substantial reduction of working hours in all industries. We are therefore favorable to and earnest advocates of a maximum eight-hour day, though we consider that miners, chemical workers and all those working in specially dangerous trades ought not to work more than six hours a day.

But we hasten to say that neither an eight-hour day, a seven, or a six hour day can cure unemployment. The cure for unemployment is to be found in the proper regulation of working hours, and this will be done when the industrial

organizations undertake to regulate working hours themselves in each industry to the complete absorption of all available workers, and to follow up with further reductions as rapidly as capitalists apply labor saving devices.

When, under this system, the state of trade goes below the normal, we syndicalists would reduce the hours of all, and keep all at work, instead of allowing a percentage to be thrown out of work to starve, and when abnormal activity comes about, working hours would be added to in order to meet requirements. This would give the workers the power to fix wages, because it would remove competition for employment among the workers. The orthodox declare this cannot be done, but 1911 opened the eyes of many as to a few things that can be done when solidarity is in the saddle. Nineteen hundred and twelve will show this in a much larger degree, and when the capitalists get tired of running industries, the workers will cheerfully unite them to abdicate, and through and by their industrial organizations will run the industries themselves in the interests of the community.

We know the advantage of achieving results with the least expenditure of energy, and will, therefore, always discourage unnecessary strikes, but we also know that the strike is the chief weapon of the working class. It is all powerful when wisely conducted over a sufficiently extensive area. We therefore most certainly favor strikes; we shall always do our best to help strikes to be successful, and shall prepare the way as far as possible for the general strike of all workers in all industries. This will be the actual social and industrial revolution. The workers will refuse to any longer manipulate the machinery of production in the interest of the capitalist class, and there will be no power on earth able to compel them to work when they thus refuse.

Into it, then, fellow workers! No longer hesitate! Into your unions by the million! No arbitration! No compromise! But straight out definite sloggng for our children, our women and the whole working class.—Voice of Labor.

MORGAN TO TEACH THE POPE

From Rome comes the astounding information that the Pontiff wants an interview with that "wonderful American," J. Pierpont Morgan, for the purpose of getting some pointers from him on "the labor outlook," and Socialism.

Right now we desire to register our utter disbelief in this story. It must be, it cannot be anything else than a newspaper fake. The Pope wanting to know about Socialism from Morgan! Impossible!

Haven't we had the great English Jesuit, Father Vaughan, here for the last few weeks, telling us in St. Patrick's Cathedral every Sunday that the Pope knows all there is to know about Socialism, in fact, that he is the only person that does know all about that and every other subject connected with it? And have not a thousand other lesser ecclesiastical luminaries been repeating the same thing in every Catholic Church in the country? That the Pope knows all about Socialism, and furthermore, is going to wipe it off the face of the earth? Why, certainly!

The idea of Morgan telling the Pope anything about Socialism that he doesn't know, is simply preposterous. It is as if the sun were to ask a farthing candle to teach him how to shine!

What does Morgan know about Socialism, anyhow? Nothing. Is it not only a year or two since that he had an interview with the German Kaiser, and that monarch declared afterwards that while Morgan seemed to know a whole heap about other matters, he knew nothing whatever of Socialism, knew not that it was the most important subject in the world, in fact, hardly knew that such a thing existed?

Why should Morgan be expected to

know anything about Socialism anyhow? We American Socialists haven't taught him anything about it yet. We have not begun his education even. With our vote of only a million or so, our paltry membership of 120,000, and the capture of a few insignificant municipalities, who are we that we should presume to imagine that this "wonderful American" would condescend to give us any of his valuable time or attention?

The Kaiser is not perhaps naturally as intelligent as Morgan, but then he has had educational advantages in a knowledge of this subject. He has had 4,250,000 Socialists attending to his education in Socialism and nearly one-third of his Reichstag. They have even invaded his palace district to impart to him the needful information. When our teaching facilities have reached the same scope, Mr. Morgan will then know something about Socialism—not before.

We don't at all realize the idea of Mr. Morgan appearing before His Holiness and discrediting America by his ignorance, and we much prefer to believe that the rumor is unfounded.

In the same paper in which this ridiculous statement appears, we notice the wise words of the learned Mr. Agnes (Church) in his city, who preached on Sunday last on the sins of the newspapers. He says they are degenerating and that they lie a whole lot. "Never in fifty years," he concluded, referring to the same unreliable press, "have I read an article dealing with the ethics of the Church in which the author did not betray his ignorance of his subject in three sentences." No doubt he had this preposterous press dispatch in mind when he made this statement.

And he knows what he is talking about, and don't you forget it.

RUSSIAN CONDITIONS

(Published by request of the Relief Society for the Political Victims of the Russian Revolution.)

When the Russian Government dared once in 1880 to flog political prisoners, the civilized world rose in a protest of indignation and the Russian Government slunk back and did not dare to show its claws again. But more than twenty years have passed since, and in "constitutional" Russia today the flogging of political prisoners has become a matter of routine. Letters from the prisoners of Yezetz, of Pskoff, tell of cruel treatment, of horrors and atrocities well worthy of the Middle Ages. Prisoners are being flogged for "not standing at attention" before the prisoner officials; for "offenses they might commit in the future"; for no reason at all. One prisoner in Pskoff was flogged by the order of the official Tcherleniowski for "not looking straight into his eye." An appeal from the Pskoff political prisoners tells of cruelties and indignities that pale the horrors of the Bastille. They say that hope is fast dying within their breasts, that black despair is stealing over them, that the ghost of suicide stalks in their midst, that the breath of death hovers over their heads and they beg sympathy from the outside world to help them restore the thread that binds them to life and make them feel that they are part of something whole and living and cannot be trampled upon with impunity.

Now, we all remember how a little over a year ago the Russian Chief Director of Prisons, Khruief, came to the United States and tried to assure us that all is well in the Russian prisons, that the treatment of the prisoners is humane and exemplary, etc. When this same Khruief unexpectedly came to inspect the Pskoff prison, and the prisoners complained that they cannot hear any longer the disgrace of being flogged, that some, not being able to endure the tortures, have tried to commit suicide, etc., the "kindly" Khruief told the prisoners to forgive the officials, as "the thing is over." No improvement having followed his visit, the political declared a "hunger strike," that is, they refused all foods. One hundred and forty men held out for four days. There were rumors that they were being flogged in order to induce them to take food. Even the conservative local papers commented upon the superfluous severity of discipline: some even ventured to say that "the prisoners are nevertheless human beings and not animals."

doomed to inevitable sufferings, which may be maltreated and abused." "We do not know as yet how the affair terminated. There are different versions. One is that the prisoners were flogged into submission, and that the same regime prevails as heretofore, but somehow this is incredible. So far we have not yet heard from the prisoners directly. Now, we don't think that the civilized world could become callous to such outrages to human dignity. We think that the world is simply unaware of the facts, and we hope that publicity will act as a deterrent and will stay the hand that wields the knout.

GROWTH OF RESPECT FOR LAW.

Lovers of healthful and elevating amusements will be gratified to hear that a full and complete set of moving picture films has been secured representing as nearly as possible the shooting of Judge Massie and his legal associates in the Hillsville, Va., courtroom. The enterprising company that secured the films took the most careful precautions by repeated rehearsals to secure as nearly as possible every actual detail of this noble tragedy, which was re-enacted for them in the very same courtroom with some of the participants of the actual occurrence present and others carefully made up to represent the dead and absent ones. It is the intention of the company, if possible, to also secure films of the great fight which is expected to occur when the Allens are trapped in their mountain fastness. The spectacle will be staged in all the larger cities and is expected to have an excellent effect in promoting the Boy Scout movement in the localities where it will be exhibited, thus improving the moral tone of the community and at the same time assuring a reasonable profit to the enterprising business men who have risked their capital in this praiseworthy undertaking.

FITTING HIM WITH A NAME.

First: Guest (at banquet)—If the caterer calls this diamond backed terrapin he's a fraud.
Second: Guest—A prevaricator.

Kings of the Earth Are Afraid

Edmond McKenna, in New Castle (Pa.) Press.

Pennsylvania is on the edge of industrial war. The Kings of the earth are afraid. The Kings of the earth are afraid that the day of reckoning is at hand. They are afraid of a growing power that will impeach their right to stolen goods. To stolen goods in coal that others produced in the sweat of their faces. Produced down in the narrow prisons, the vestibules of hell, where there is not room for death to pass without breathing in the faces of the toilers as he goes. Down in the mines, like modern gladiators, the toilers swarm and struggle and fight to make life for the Kings an endless holiday.

These toilers are coming out into the sunlight, are asking, demanding that the burden they have been carrying for the Kings be lightened a little. At this demand the Kings of the earth tremble and are afraid. They are afraid because this body of bondsmen can no longer be fooled. They have another body of bondsmen, the militia. They are flattered, pampered, fooled. They are being gathered together everywhere in the State.

They are being made ready for their work, the work of organizing killing and the work of killing. From Philadelphia to Pittsburg they are being recruited as fast as if an invader's drums were beating on the border. The young men of the State who are loyal to the Kings of the earth are being armed as hurriedly as if the public peace had been broken by the roar of an enemy's guns last night.

There is no invader on the border and no militant enemy in all the world. There are robber Kings at home, Kings whose plunder is becoming precarious.

At home there are toilers robbed; robbed every day till life becomes one long abuse and living the weary passing of ghosts through a neropolis.

The robbed have listened to a new commandment. "Thou shalt not be stolen from." To submit forever to being stolen from is to be forever accursed. They shall not be stolen from forever. They shall not be forever accursed.

They are becoming righteous, with that withering wrath the righteous know. So the Kings of the earth, being thieves, tremble and are afraid. They have redundancy of plunder. They have said: "Before we heed your commands the earth will be red with redundancy of blood."

They have called together their armed men. The militia, who feed at the trough of the Kings. Little jackals feeding all in a row.

They will make war upon righteousness. They will make war upon the workers, who will come out of the mines and avow they shall not be stolen from.

The militia will kill the workers standing in a row.

For this they are being gathered together in the State when there is no invader on the border and no militant enemy in all the world.

For this they are being armed and flattered and fed at the trough of the Kings; little jackals feeding all in a row.

And what will the miners do? The miners have power to break the Kings of the earth in their hands.

The miners have power to starve the Kings of the earth in their palaces.

The miners and the other workers for the Kings have power to starve the jackals who feed at the trough of the Kings. To starve them till they whimper all in a row. And the miners and the other workers for the Kings will starve them.

That is the reason the Kings of the earth tremble and are afraid.

New Song for Workers

By Harry Chapin Plummer.

"Workers! Arise in all Your Power!" is the stirring title of a revolutionary song, the words and music by Margaret Alice Donaldson, arranged by Henry Brinkmann, which has just been issued. The melody has that elementary simplicity which makes it readily singable by large bodies of people upon a single hearing of its refrain. The phrasing and rhythm lend it adaptability for use at public meetings, in parades and upon other like occasions. The accompaniment consists principally of half-note and quarter-note chords. Cover designs depicting the exploitation of child labor and its fruit of prostitution, disease and degradation reflect the truthful and vivid tenor of the verses.

TAKING NO CHANCES.

"Cohen, do you know a nice girl with lots of money for me to marry?" "Yes, I know several, and I got pictures here. Now here's a picture of Beatie Sheinberg, who has \$50. And here's one of Roelie Mutzenstein, who has \$60; and one of Helen Goldber, who has a gold watch all paid for, and \$30 in the bank, and I think I can fix it so that you can live with her people, and it won't cost you anything for board." "Oh, that's nothing for me. I want a girl with some real money." "Well, what do you call real money?" "Oh, at least \$500 to \$600." "I got one for you, Sarah Weisenstein has got \$500." "That sounds good. Let's see her picture." "Oh, no, after \$100 no pictures."

A KING GEORGE STORY.

Shortly before his departure for India, his Majesty was visiting at a country house near the scene of one of Oliver Cromwell's battles. Strolling out one morning alone, he met the village blacksmith. "I say, my good fellow," said his Majesty genially, "I understand there was a big battle fought here." "Well—er," stammered the blacksmith, recognizing and saluting the King, "I did have a round or two with Bill the potman, but I didn't know your Majesty 'ad 'eard of it."

RIGHT.

Teacher (to little boy)—What's a suburbanite? Little Boy—A suburbanite is a man who lives in the city and sleeps in the country.



JAMES OPPENHEIM'S OUTLOOK STORY.

Editor of The Call:

Will you give space to praise a story by James Oppenheim called "Glass Houses," which is published in the Outlook for March 23? It will surprise none of your readers to be told that Oppenheim has written a great story, but it may send a twinge of pain through some of our comfortable prejudices to find the story in the Outlook.

Oppenheim's story is a compact parable, dramatic, vivid, humane, in which our whole economic system is set forth. I never read such another story—in which the whole of us, our entire social world, is condensed, the universe jammed into ten pages, but with no crowding or confusion of the ideas, all lucid, plain, self-explanatory. Surely this is the work of a rare genius, for it is a thing seldom done. Two other stories come to my mind, only two, which leave one with the sense of having read volumes and volumes, all in a few pages. One is Hale's "Man Without a Country," where everything that is wholesome, nobly emotional in patriotism can be so dramatically stated, in a tale, a man's career, and the social milieu of that career and the main motives of that social milieu. Oppenheim's next collection of short stories will be an even better book than "Pay Envelopes." Socialistic stories are likely to be two-thirds propaganda and one-third story. If the fiction writer portrays life honestly, dramatically, he will be doing all for Socialism that fiction can do. Oppenheim knows this, he acts instinctively, and therefore his has won for himself the artist's privilege of carrying his ideas into any sort of company.

For the story appears in the Outlook! Give the devil his due and take off your hat to the enemy when he does a good thing. Amid the three kinds of editorial buncombe, political, religious and literary critical, of which the three editors are past masters, appears this strong story, the plain implications of which really deny the Outlook and all its works and all its editors. What is the story doing in that gallery? The answer is, it is a good story; it walks on its own feet past all differences of opinion. In the same way, you and I, Mr. Editor, admire Dante, though we do not approve his religion; and we should joyfully welcome into our sanctuaries an unpublished story by Galzac, who was a stout Bourbon and believer in the French nobility—ideas contrary to your political convictions and mine.

JOHN MACY.

QUESTIONING A CONCLUSION.

Editor of The Call:

Dear Sir—In Robert Hunter's article, "The Trade Union and the Socialist Party," IV, published today in your paper we find: "But when it comes to be the policy of any alleged working class movement to fight the immediate material interests of the working class, or any portion of the

Wrentham, Mass.

A CARD OF THANKS.

Editor of The Call:

I beg you to give me space to thank the following for sending me papers and magazines: F. D. Northrup; T. Bevan, P. J. Dills, E. J. Gannon, W. H. Porter, Mr. Finch and several others whom I can't at the time of writing remember. Their kindness is greatly appreciated, and the papers, etc., have given heaps of enjoyment. I would have liked to reply to each personally, but they will understand that the task is too big, and that I am forced to make this public acknowledgment. I am passing the papers on and hope they may make many converts, thus performing a twofold office. With regards and thanks, I am yours fraternally.

ERNEST WHARRIER-SOULSBY, Waterloo, Blyth-by-Sea, England.

LITTLE WINTER NOMADS

"Tiz! Tiz-ee! Zee-zee! Tiz-ee!"

The tiny pin-point of sound filtered down through the solemn, cathedral silence of the pine wood as if fairies had chosen that cold winter's morning to trapeze aloft.

It passed, but before it had quite dwindled away another succeeded, following it, and as that too faded out others again, varying in pitch up to some notes almost too small and high for some human ears to catch, came all over.

It was like infinitely delicate beads of sound strung across the somber, blue-green upper world of the pine boughs.

But before they had gone, taking as it were a ray of hopeful life with them from the winter locked scene, looking up one saw against the sky a ball as it were of fluff—no larger than a ball of thistledown. I vow, and all as light and airy.

And the ball had a tail, a long tail—quite two inches and three-quarters of black and white sticking out from it. And the ball was alive, very much alive, brimming over with life, so that it hung and swung and climbed and danced, now head down, now black back down, now whitish breast down, bobbing, and dancing and gyrating at the extreme end of a pine cone on a twig.

It was canvassing the cones for insects which might have hibernated among the cranies. With a beak like one-eighth of an inch of a rather blunt pin-point he did his microscopic hunting, and the name of him was "Tiz"—long-tailed titmouse, to be exact, although he had nothing at all to do with mice, but was a bird, who presently spread vast wings, six inches and a half from tip to tip, and darted onward to prove it.

To him succeeded more tailed balls of painted fluff, and then another, a giant one, quite four inches and a half long, in spite of a very short tail, and conquering the wind on the strength of a seven-and-a-half-inch wing-span. He was painted green of the moss, buff white and pale blue, with a pencil streak or two of black, and his note was so deep as to be plainly heard—if you held your breath.

He hung upside down on the pine cones more than ever, evaded the shadow of a passing hawk by dropping like a stone—as a spider drops from a touched web—into cover, and whizzed on after the rest. His name was blue titmouse.

It was not long before the next bird turned up—still following the rest. This one was very dainty and unobtrusive, being hard to see because mottled brown like the tree trunks up which he crept spirally, more mouse-like than ever.

He was only five inches long, and possessed of a beak curved and slender as an extremely delicate and curved lance. The beak looked too frail for any work rougher than slipping honey, but when the bird extracted, with much coaxing, an amazed spider from a winding craney, far too small and wistful for either nutcrack or tit to attempt, one saw its meaning and marveled.

Men called this bird a tree-creeper, and his progress was strange. When his spiral climb ended in the top of a tree, he dropped on seven-inch wings to the foot of the next, and so, alternately climbing and dropping, he disappeared in the track of his friends. But before he went a long, little wasel made a spring at him near the ground, missed, and chased him up. He was elusive and annoying in however. Always he was on the other side of the tree to the foe, and when he had reached his limit of height, dropped to the next trunk, leaving the wasel to swear and sway fifty feet above.

Then came the rearguard of those little nomad allies. Their crowns proclaimed them. Golden-crested and fire-crested wrens, they were, and yesterday they were in Norway, having flown all from there over the sea in the night. Today, here they were following the other nomads. Tomorrow—ah, who can tell where they might be tomorrow?—Answers.

BIBLICAL.

"What happened to Balyon?" asked the Sunday school teacher. "It fell!" cried the pupil. "And what became of Nineveh?" "It was destroyed." "And what of Tyre?" "Punctured!"