

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

The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People every day in the year.

WEATHER:
FAIR AND WARMER.

68 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3208 BEEKMAN.

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Price Two Cents

AMERICAN FEDERATION RAISES A. F. OF L. ATTACKS SOCIALISTS

With Low Calls Labor Body Agency for Conservatism.

EMPLOYERS WARNED Evolutionary Unionism Re- ply to "Extremist" Atti- tude of Manufacturers.

(Special to The Call.)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The National Civic Federation made love to the American Federation of Labor to-day at the opening session of its annual convention. Seth Low, president of the Civic Federation, and Edward H. Gibbons, who were among the principal speakers, literally warmed over with affection for the "working people" and the conservative trade unions. On the other hand they bitterly denounced the unions known as "Socialistic tendencies and Socialists as their leaders and who advocate organization along industrial rather than craft lines. Seth Low characterized the advocates of radical socialism as "seeking a social revolution, not a social evolution."

President Low's address showed unmistakably that the Civic Federation is at least realizing that its previous motto that "the interests of capital and labor are identical" won't do any longer; that not only laborers, but even capitalists, do not believe it to be so. Hence Seth Low in his annual message revised this old-time slogan of the Civic Federation.

The Civic Federation, Low said, is not only "that either the employer or the representatives of organized labor look upon the interests of capital and labor as identical." It is, however, imply that those who belong to the Civic Federation believe that the interests of capital and labor are the same part, if not always, are reconcilable.

Cardinal Gibbons' View.
But while Seth Low is beginning to see a light, Cardinal Gibbons, true to the traditions of the church, is way behind the times. For the Cardinal, as presiding officer for the opening day, would have nothing less than a "completeness of interests between capital and labor." The motto of both employers and employees, the Cardinal said, should be "Labor and Capital, inseparable, now and forever."

And then, while in another part of Washington the children of Lawrence were telling of almost inhuman barbarities practiced upon them by the mill owners, the Cardinal proceeded with his talk about "peace and good will" between employer and employee. Said the Cardinal:

"The purpose of our meeting is to remove, as far as possible, all hostilities and recriminations, all bickerings and misunderstandings between capital and labor, so that mutual love and good will may be inaugurated between them, and the glorious reign of business and commercial prosperity may be confirmed and perpetuated throughout the land."

Then the cardinal threw a halo about the working man by telling his hearers that Jesus Christ handled his tools of an artisan in the carpenter's shop in Nazareth. The prince of the church considered himself thus: "If the profession of a soldier has been sanctified by the example of a saint, if the profession of a statesman has been ennobled by a Marcellus, if the profession of a statesman has been ennobled by a Webster or a Burke, surely the calling of a workman has been dignified and sanctified by the example of Christ."

Seth Low's speech dealt mainly with the unions, and especially with the American Federation of Labor. It was a defense of the A. F. of L., especially against the attacks that have been made upon it after the Missouri confession.

When a governor of a Southern State says that he believes in lynching, "nobody holds the responsibility of this utterance, nor demands that he shall remove the governor from his chair. Precisely the same should apply to the criticism of officers of the American Federation of Labor. They are not responsible indirectly, for what is done by the international unions that make up the Federation; nor even remotely responsible for what may be done by any of the members which belong to one of the international unions that constitute the Federation."

Denouncing the "extremist" unions, the employers who "practically are in the right of labor to accomplish through organization," attacked a slap at the trade unionism of the Civic Federation. "he said, "I am aware of the mistakes and misdeeds on the part of individuals, and I am aware of whole unions," but, "the A. F. of L. must be pre-

"NOT GUILTY" IS VERDICT ON SCHMITZ

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Under instructions from Superior Judge William P. Lawlor, the jury in the trial of ex-Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz this afternoon returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Under instructions, Judge Lawlor must dismiss all of the indictments against all of the defendants in the so-called gas and other cases.

FLORIDA SOLON SCORES GOVERNOR

In Attacking Everglades Land Sharks, Representative Clark Goes After State Executive.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Denouncing Governor Gilchrist, of Florida, as a "pinhead," Representative Clark, of Florida, today declared in the House that Florida "land sharks" are robbing thousands of investors.

CASE AGAINST CHICAGO PACKERS NEARING END

CHICAGO, March 5.—The government's case against the ten Chicago meat packers on charges of criminal violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust laws will come to a close tomorrow afternoon if certain documents can be placed in evidence by stipulation.

District Attorney Wilkerson said today that it appeared that the necessary stipulations would be signed before the day ended, and that with the exception of calling a few witnesses to identify some documents, the government prosecution will have finished.

Charles Shedd, manager of the telegraph service of the National Packing Company, was called to the stand today as a government witness. He testified as to the ratification of the private telegraph service of the company and identified a number of form sheets used in transmitting telegrams of the company to the branches at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Kansas City.

POLICEMAN DILLON TO STAY IN PRISON

ALBANY, March 5.—The Court of Appeals today affirmed the judgment of the lower courts convicting James Dillon, a former Brooklyn policeman, of manslaughter in the first degree.

Dillon, while drunk, shot and killed Louis Prober, who kept a stand on Dillon's beat, because Prober objected to having his goods "confiscated" by the cop.

FIVE DEAD IN PENN. FIRE

BEAVER COUNTY Boarding House Boss, Wife and Child Perish.

BEAVER PA., March 5.—Five persons were burned to death early today when the boarding house of the Clyde Dale Sline Company at Koppel, Beaver County, was destroyed by fire. The dead include the boarding boss, his wife and three of their five children.

There is no fire department in the town, and the flames made short work of the building. About fourteen boarders besides the boarding boss' family were in the house at the time, but all escaped. There is no undertaking establishment in the town and the bodies of the dead were placed on the ground a short distance from the ruined house.

LADY WARWICK TO SPEAK

The first appearance of the Countess of Warwick as a lecturer in this country will be under the auspices of the New York Alumnae of Mount Holyoke College. The Socialist Countess, who is now on the ocean, will deliver her "Personal Recollections of Famous People" in Carnegie Hall next Tuesday night.

ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINC

Convince yourself and be satisfied. John Mars offers every man and boy an opportunity to convince themselves that they can buy the best clothing for the least money in his store; but, convince, John Mars, 678 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SUFFRAGETTES HELD FOR CONSPIRACY

Twenty Demonstrators Sen- tenced to Month's Term at Hard Labor.

LONDON, March 5.—The government has decided to take action against the suffragette leaders by arraigning them on a charge of conspiracy. Inspector McCarthy and a large staff of detectives raided the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union armed with warrants for the arrest of Mrs. and Mrs. Pettick Lawrence and Miss Christie Pankhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence were arrested immediately, but Miss Pankhurst was not found until late tonight. The Lawrences were taken to the Bow-Street Police Court, where they were formally charged with conspiracy. They will be arraigned in the same court tomorrow.

Meanwhile some of the detectives took formal possession of the offices of the union and removed all the books and papers and sealed the office. Miss Vaughan, the assistant editor of the suffragette paper, Votes for Women, was present in the union rooms but was not arrested. To an interviewer she spoke in the same strain as Miss Pankhurst did yesterday, declaring that the militant ones gloried in their window smashing and that they would resort to even more dangerous tactics. She said that if the government thought it was going to crush the women by making arrests and charging them with conspiracy, it was greatly mistaken. On the contrary this action would bring an immense accession of supporters to the militant movement.

Tonight's action by the police was the result of Prime Minister Asquith's consultation with the Attorney General. The exact line of procedure against the union has not yet been indicated, but it is assumed that it will include the attachment of the funds of the organization, which it is claimed amounts to \$500,000. Sentences varying from one to two months at hard labor were meted out today to a score of suffragette leaders arrested for participating in last night's demonstrations, when they were arraigned in the several police courts. This is likely to cause disturbances within the prisons, as the women declare that they will not work.

Today Bow Street Police Court was jammed with the women arrested in last night's demonstration. Most of them were bound over for hearings later. Two, Victoria Simmons and Lillian Ball, well known leaders, were sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

They faced the magistrate and warned him that their sentence simply meant further and more severe demonstrations. The city looks as if it were in a state of siege. Nearly every big shop window is boarded up. The banks maintain special guards to keep the women away, and the entire metropolitan police force is on almost continual duty.

U. S. SUIT AGAINST STEEL TRUST DELAYED

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The government's suit against the Steel Trust was indefinitely postponed today by Judge Gray, who held that the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Lanning would have to be filled before the hearings proceeded.

A surprise was sprung at the opening of the case today before Judge Gray, Rufington and Cross when Henry E. Colton, Special United States Attorney General, asked that an injunction be granted preventing the corporation from destroying records which might be material evidence in the case.

IDA VON CLAUSEN SANE

Supreme Court Justice Morschauer at White Plains yesterday signed an order which declares Mrs. Ida Von Clausen Honan to be sane and released her from the custody of Bloomingdale Asylum.

GIRL KILLED BY GAS

Nellie Tonghill, a stenographer, was found dead from inhaling gas in her room at 25 Waverly place yesterday afternoon. The police believe the girl had been careless in lighting the gas stove.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION IN THE 14TH DISTRICT

MAYBE YOU LIVE IN THE 14TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT AND DON'T KNOW IT. BE SURE AND FIND OUT AT ONCE.

THE BOUNDARY.

If you live between East 10th street and 56th street and Lexington avenue and the East River you have a right to vote.

WHAT TO DO!

If you voted in this district last year you have a right to vote this Tuesday, March 12. It does NOT matter whether you registered or not. It is your DUTY to get out and vote—and it is your duty to get out every other voter.

SPECIAL

election called by Governor Dix to fill the place left vacant by the death of Senator Grady.

IOWA SOCIALISTS BEAT COALITION

Elected Alderman Despite the Combina- tion of Democratic and Repub- lican Forces in Muscatine.

(Special to The Call.)
MUSCATINE, Iowa, March 5.—Socialists of this city are jubilant at the outcome of yesterday's city election at which they elected an Alderman in spite of the coalition of the Democratic and Republican parties under the name of the "Citizens party."

The Socialists, who had nominated a full city ticket, increased their vote by about 500 and elected Lee Rainlow, a carpenter, as Alderman in the 4th Ward.

By the coalition of the capitalist forces the "Citizens party" Mayor received 2,329 votes as against the Socialist candidate, J. W. Zetter, who received 1,615.

The voters of the city are having their eyes opened to the fact that if the Democratic and Republican parties had nominated independent candidates, the Socialists would have swept the city.

The activity of the Socialists in supporting the striking button workers of this city during the past year is given as the reason for the success of the Socialists yesterday.

SOCIALISTS AFTER "KAISER'S DISTRICT"

Will Try to Wrest It From Tammany Next Tuesday.

The Socialists of the 14th Senatorial District are determined to emulate the example set by their comrades in Berlin and will try to wrest the "Kaiser's own district" from Tammany.

The 14th Senatorial District has a population twice that of Schenectady; in less than three square miles there are packed together about 150,000 persons. At the last Senatorial election the vote totaled nearly 21,000, the late Senator Grady getting 15,000. This district is the Gibraltar of Tammany Hall. Charles F. Murphy lives in it, and the old hall itself is situated in its territory on East 14th street.

"Our treasury is empty," said John A. Wall, the Socialist candidate, yesterday, "and those who intend assisting us must do so at once. We need money for more literature and trucks and advertising."

Send in what you can at once to the Campaign Committee, Socialist party, 229 East 84th street, and every cent of it will be acknowledged. Any funds left over will go toward continuing the battle.

Socialists living in this District should appoint themselves a "committee of one" to stir up all the voters about them and get them out on March 12.

Wall is out on the firing line, going from store to store with literature. All Socialists and sympathizers must report this evening to Louis C. Egerter, 1032 First avenue, before 7:20 p.m., to help in distributing literature systematically through the district. The bundles brigade, organized in squads of four, leave Egerter's house at 7:30 sharp.

As the Republicans have nominated no candidate in the district, hundreds of voters will support the Socialist candidate in preference to Tammany's nomination. This was discovered by the Socialists in their house-to-house campaign yesterday.

FOUR MILLION DYING OF HUNGER IN RUSSIA

ST. PETERSBURG, March 5.—The horrors and misery in the famine zone in Central Russia, where nearly 4,000,000 persons are suffering from the pangs of starvation, continue unabated despite the efforts of the government for relief.

In some of the communities the situation has become so desperate that mothers and fathers have killed and eaten their own children.

Gaunt, starving peasants and women, emaciated and frenzied from suffering, fight over crusts and bones. Many of the sufferers have gone insane through lack of food.

All the public granaries are empty and so general relief is in sight.

"DYNAMITE" JURY RUSY.

LOS ANGELES, March 5.—Three eastern witnesses were called before the Federal Grand Jury today, when it resumed its investigation of the "dynamiting conspiracies" revealed through the apprehension of the McNamara. There were Detective Foster, who represents the National Steel Erectors' Association; John E. Harrington, attorney, formerly associated with the McNamara defense, and a St. Louis moonshiner named Donnelly. The Grand Jury adjourned this evening, to meet again Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

NO HARVARD PROPAGANDA.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 5.—The Harvard Corporation passed the following rule at its last meeting: "The halls of the university shall not be open for the display of systematic propaganda on contentious economic, political or religious interests." The new rule came as an aftermath of the recent Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst conference.

BRITISH R. R. MEN OFFER TO STRIKE

Coal Miners Decline Prof- fered Aid—Another Futile Conference Held.

LONDON, March 5.—The General Council of the coal miners today declined an offer made by the Railway Employees' Union to order a sympathetic strike on all of the railroads to increase the pressure on the operators with a view of thus compelling them to yield to the miners' demands.

When the striking miners' representatives and the operators met members of the Cabinet in a three-cornered conference today Premier Asquith made a final appeal to the contestants to make mutual concessions and end the strike.

Asquith pointed out the extreme seriousness of the situation, which is becoming daily more critical. He declared that unless the strike were settled the industries of the country, already badly crippled, would be completely paralyzed by the end of the week and that millions of men, women and children, innocent victims of the miners' and operators' strike, would be face to face with starvation.

All this and more was made plain by the Premier today when the conference between the miners, operators and Cabinet members was resumed. He made his appeal on the ground of humanity and asked the miners to go back to work and trust to Parliament to enforce their chief demand, the establishment of a minimum wage scale.

The miners leaders replied that they were working under the instructions of the rank and file.

Show Miners' Determination.

The entire situation had been canvassed, the Premier was told, before the referendum vote was taken, and it was agreed that starvation would be preferable to a continuation of existing conditions where the majority of miners and their assistants now on strike were unable to earn more than enough to pay for the coarsest kind of food.

The leaders told the Premier that they believed that if they went back to work they would be unable to force a minimum wage bill through Parliament. They said that it would be opposed by manufacturers everywhere who would argue that it savored of paternalism, and if applied to the coal trade would immediately have to be extended to every industry.

The situation is certainly critical. The price of food is leaping upward daily. The abandonment of freight trains by the various railroads has curtailed the milk supply of the cities. Fresh meats are at a premium, while the stores of salt and smoked foodstuffs is rapidly being exhausted, although the dealers have doubled their prices. Flour for bread is running low. Unless some thing is done to relieve the situation within forty-eight hours in some parts of the country thousands will be face to face with actual starvation.

Effects of Strike.

Railroad workers throughout the United Kingdom continue to be discharged because of shortage of coal necessitates restriction of train service. At Newcastle today another 1,000 men were added to those who have been thrown out of work by the coal strike. Train service is being curtailed in all parts.

BILBOA, Spain, March 5.—A few days ago the Minister of Public Works, in a statement in regard to the effects of the British coal strike on Spain, de-

clared that it was possible to supply Spain from her own coal mines by the men working overtime and extra shifts being provided.

The Nottingham Bilbao today refutes the Minister's statement. The paper declares that the Vizcaya blast furnaces alone use 300,000 tons of Newcastle coal and coke annually. The Spanish mines are insufficient for the country's needs and will be used up in three years. The blast furnaces have three weeks' stock of fuel, and after it has been used up will be forced to close down if the British strike should continue. The navigation companies in the north of Spain, the paper concludes, whose vessels are loaded with iron ore and other cargoes, are crippled owing to lack of coal.

Berlin, March 5.—The striking miners at one of the three mines at Bo-

chum, where a strike occurred unexpectedly yesterday, resumed work today and the movement has not spread to other mines. The prospects, however, of a general mining strike in Germany are appreciable.

JAIL FOR INFRINGEMENT.

Harvott, Counterfeiting Label and Package of Silver Polish.

Henry Harrison, of 15 West 11th street, who, in the Court of Special Sessions pleaded guilty to the charge of counterfeiting the trade mark and label of a well known silver polish, was sentenced yesterday to thirty days in prison on a fine of \$250.

Harrison was convicted of making and selling a polish done up in packages similar to the original, and carrying a yellow label, an almost exact reproduction of the genuine, which that

WHITE SLAVERS LOSE FIGHT IN U. S. COURT

CINCINNATI, March 5.—That traffic in human beings can be regulated by the Interstate Commerce acts, as well as traffic in chattels, was held by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in an opinion written and delivered today by Justice Denison.

The convictions of Emma Harris, Bessie Green and Della Bennett in Judge Hollister's court for a violation of the "White Slave Law" were affirmed by the court and the women were ordered to serve their sentences.

Their attorney, Max Levy, announced that as a question of constitutionality of that phase of the Interstate Commerce laws was involved he would carry his cases to the United States Supreme Court. The Harris woman was sentenced to four years, the Green woman to one year and the Bennett woman to eleven months in prison.

DIX SIGNS THE TENEMENT BILL

Law Which is to Include Apartment Houses Had Been Indorsed by Organized Labor.

ALBANY, March 5.—Complying with the demands of organized labor, Governor Dix today signed the bill of Senator Wagner applying the provisions of the tenement-house law to apartment houses in New York City.

As the Court of Appeals recently decided that apartment houses did not come within the provisions of the law, it was found necessary to frame additional legislation.

Tenement House Commissioner John J. Murphy, in speaking of the new law today, said:

"The new act simply maintains the tenement house law in the position in which it was prior to a recent decision of the Court of Appeals. Prior to that decision the question had been raised that the law did not apply to apartment houses. The Court of Appeals cited a city ordinance passed in 1929 which defined an apartment house as distinct from a tenement, being a habitation which had a kitchen, bath and toilet for each family. The amendment meets the decision of the Court of Appeals."

The Central-Federated Union of New York, representing 250,000 men, passed a resolution endorsing Senator Wagner's bill and sent copy of the resolutions to the Governor.

CORONER'S JURY DON'T SOLVE MURDER CASE

Coroner Feinberg and a jury yesterday conducted an investigation into the death of Mrs. Helen Walker or Grace Taylor, as she was also known, who met her death when a package containing a bomb exploded in her hands in her apartments at 103 West 74th street on February 3. He examined Charles W. Dickinson, of 36 West 61st street, who was sitting in the room with Mrs. Walker when the bomb exploded, and Edna La Marre, of 146 West 43d street, a chorus girl friend of Mrs. Walker, who came to the room shortly after the explosion. Neither of the witnesses was held.

Both Dickinson and Miss La Marre told the same story that they told the police when they were arraigned as material witnesses. The jury concluded that Mrs. Walker came to her death by the hand of some unknown person.

WORKER'S DEATH COSTS JOHN J. ASTOR \$5,000

NEWPORT, R. I., March 5.—The \$5,000 damage suit brought against Col. John Jacob Astor by Mrs. Bridget McCrohan, of this city, for the death of her son, Eugene McCrohan, at the Astor summer home Beechwood in 1909, has been settled. There was filed with the clerk of the Superior Court here this afternoon a stipulation entering judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of \$5,000 with no costs.

Young McCrohan was an employee of the Providence Telephone Company and was sent to Beechwood during the summer of 1909 to do some work on the telephone wires of the house. He entered a closet in the basement and came in contact with a live wire, which resulted in his receiving a shock sufficient to cause his death.

Early last summer Mrs. McCrohan brought suit against Colonel Astor, charging negligence, and the writ was served on him when he arrived here on the morning of his marriage with Miss Force.

BRILLIANT RELIGION.

Huge Broadway Sign Advertises Pierpont's Pet Soul Reviver.

A new sign, one of the biggest around Broadway, appeared yesterday on a roof in 27th street, east of Broadway. It is 15 1/2 feet in height and 42 feet in length. Six big electric arc lights lit it up at night. The sign bears in large letters these words: "Welcome for Everybody in the Churches of New York." At both ends are large crosses and on one end the words "Religion for Men" and on the other "Men and Religion Forward Movement."

Thus does Pierpont's money help to "brighten" up the darkness.

TO LAY OFF 200 MEN.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 5.—Pending experiments with a new method, about one-half of the 400 men employed at the Neilsen Typewriter Company's plant in this city will be laid off beginning tomorrow. Announcement to this effect was made today.

CLIMAX OF HORROR REACHED IN PROBING LAWRENCE STRIKE

Tale of Police Brutality Makes Spectators Shudder.

HEARING CONTINUED

Witnesses of Outrages Per- petrated by Wool Trust's Tools Stir Washington.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The climax of developments so far in the Lawrence brutality probe came this afternoon when Mrs. Taft, sitting agast with the House Rules Committee, heard the story of cruelty to women and children as Simon Knebel, of Philadelphia, describing the scene at the Lawrence, Mass., railroad station February 24, said:

"I even saw a great brute of a policeman draw his club and strike a pregnant woman across the abdomen." Gasps of horror came from the lips of the wife of the President; half a hundred other handsomely dressed women in the committee room, while stolid Congressmen sat stunned. The dramatic recital of the treatment of women and children given by Knebel, whose emotion made it difficult for him to speak at times, caused a scene such as has seldom been probably ever before witnessed in a Congressional committee room.

Knebel told of children torn from their mothers arms to be sent to the Lawrence Poor Farm, after the authorities had prevented the sending of the children from the strike-ridden town.

Mr. Sanger's Story.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, a New York trained nurse, described the two children of children who had been taken from Lawrence to New York.

"These children were emaciated and ministrations," she said; "a majority of them suffered from adenoids and enlarged tonsils. In the first shipment to New York there were 119 children. Four of them wore underwear and the weather was bitter cold. About twenty had eyecups. When they were given a supper on their arrival in New York they grabbed the food from the table in a manner that would have brought tears to your eyes."

"They were pale, emaciated, dejected children," Mrs. Sanger said. "I have seen the children of workers of other industries, I have worked in the slums of New York, but I have never found children who were so uniformly ill-nourished, ill-fed and ill clothed. There was not a stitch of wool on their bodies."

Mrs. Sanger denied that the children were ever exhibited in any public way.

"These children are still there and they are enjoying their vacation. Their physical condition is improving and they are having a good time," she said.

Bogatyn Tells Experience.

Max Bogatyn recalled this afternoon. He described what he saw in the cells at the Lawrence police station when he visited Knebel there after the melee at the railroad station.

"I saw many women and children locked up," he declared. "There were a number of little children 3 and 4 months old. After the women had been arrested some of their little children who needed their mothers' attention were brought to jail. Five of the women were brought upstairs to the courtroom and some of them had their little babies in their arms. They were each fined for obstructing the 'highways.' Some of them did not have money to pay the fines and they were taken back to their cells."

"Is the judge who imposed these fines here?" demanded Representative Stanley.

"He is not," answered the witness. Lawrence Molony, one of the strikers, described a clash between strikers and the police at the mill gates the first day of the strike.

"I saw a French woman beaten by two policemen until she fell down. They beat her with their clubs because she was screaming. I saw a policeman strike a man over his head with a club. The man's head was as bloody. There were four or five men with bloody heads."

Josephine Lin, who was in an ambulance with a millman, took the stand. She earned \$7 a week in Lawrence, although she had earned \$30 a week in 1910 in the Adams mill in Watertown.

"I was out walking one day," she said. "I think it was a week or two ago. I met a soldier. I was near the house and he told me to get back. I told him I wouldn't. He was at me and he grabbed me by the arm and tried to push me back. I hit him with my arm. Some other soldiers and policemen came up and tried to make me go back to the house."

oned \$10. The case is under appeal. The girl told of seeing men and women clubbed when they were leaving a strike meeting the following Sunday.

arrested me. I was taken to the station house, where women and children were crowded in the cells. Knebel was fined \$10 on a charge of "obstructing the sidewalks."

PINKERTON SLEUTHS THROUGH LAWRENCE PROTEST MEETING TOMORROW NIGHT Bosses, It Is Believed, Are Getting Up a Black List.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 5.—In addition to the troops and police the mill bosses have flooded the city with Pinkertons. Several sleuths have been observed at strikers' meetings, and the feeling here is that the employers are using these detectives to get up a blacklist of those most active in the struggle for future "reformation."

plus after preferred dividends, \$423,914. The accumulated surplus on December 31, 1911, was \$11,567,371. The Lawrence Strike Committee of New York is progressing with the arrangements for the demonstration and parade next Saturday to protest against the arrest and detention of Eitor and Giovannitti at Lawrence, Mass.

AMERICANS WILL BE HELD AS HOSTAGES Madero Cabinet Officer Fears Massacre if Intervention Takes Place. MEXICO CITY, March 5.—Manual Calero, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Madero Cabinet, in an interview today declared that the Mexican people would hold Americans and all other foreigners in the country and their interests as hostages in event of foreign troops being landed on Mexican soil.

The Fieldman Lectures and Debates on SOCIALISM Hereafter at the BERKELEY THEATER 14th Street and Fifth Avenue. STEREOPTICON LECTURE By Sol. Fieldman CONSECUTIVE SUNDAY EVENINGS. THIS SUNDAY, MARCH 10TH, 8 O'CLOCK. Subject: "The Lawrence Strike"

THE NEW YORK CALL Organization Coupon Brewery Workers' Union No. 3 Name

DON'T FORGET That the CONCERT at the Rand School Ball BEGINS AT 8 P. M. NEW STAR CASINO, 107th St. and Park Ave. Friday, March 8, 1912. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS

VERMONT GETTING DRIER. BURLINGTON, Vt., March 5.—Returns from Vermont's 245 cities and towns on the license vote today at the annual March meetings show that twenty-two "wet" as compared with twenty-nine a year ago.

BOY RUN OVER BY COAL WAGON. While crossing avenue A at 76th street, Victor Banister, a 9-year-old school boy who lives with his parents at 439 East 76th street, was knocked down and run over by a heavy coal wagon driven by Lewis Tostare, of 409 East 73d street. The boy received internal injuries and was taken to the Reception Hospital in a serious condition.

H. Delventha GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET 125th Ave., Cor. Cortlandt Telephone 55 Flushing

IMMIGRANTS HIT BY FAILURE OF BANK

Rosett's Concern Thrown Into Bankruptcy by Risky Speculation.

The East Side had another of its periodic earthquakes in the shape of the failure of one of those privately owned banks, where most of the new arrived immigrants take their hard earned savings, yesterday. The bank... Rosett's concern... The Stanton street bank is only one of a chain of six banks owned by Rosett...

One of the clerks of the Elliott, Fruber, Bonyng and McManus law firm said last night that it will be... Rosett's concern, he said, has \$400,000 in assets, and the liabilities reach up to \$700,000.

The clerk intimated that as far as Rosett himself is concerned he is not going to die a pauper as a result of the filing of a petition of involuntary bankruptcy against him.

The Rosett bank has for years enjoyed a good reputation among the recently arrived immigrants. The bank was recommended by every immigrant to his friends or relations.

The filing of a petition of bankruptcy has been precipitated by a run on the Perth Amboy branch of the Rosett bank.

The news that the bank had failed spread quickly through the Lower East Side, and thousands of men and women laid down their work and rushed to the bank to get out their savings.

The trouble began with a run on our Perth Amboy bank about a week ago. The information leaked out that the banking department considered some of our investments indiscreet.

UP TO DATE CLOTHIER, PFEFFERKORN, 227 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

The 1183d Edition of The Call and Our Announcement: COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL. MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS. UNION LABEL CLEAN MADE. Underwear, Shirts, Linen or Litholin Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Belts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Caps, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Overalls, Sweaters, Rubber Shoes, Gloves, etc.

Writers and Cooks' Outfits, Corsets, Kimonos, Shirts, Waists, Gloves, etc. Up-to-date Goods and popular prices. SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS 50 Third Avenue Near 10th Street, New York

our place at Stanton street. We are working on a detailed statement which will be issued in two or three days. We can raise \$150,000 immediately.

Associated with Moritz Rosett in the bank was his son, Max. Rosett began business as a banker in 1880, and is now over 70 years old. He lives at 1331 Madison avenue. The bank has \$100,000 on deposit with the State Controller of New York.

It was said yesterday that many other East Side banks owned privately may be driven into bankruptcy in the next few days, as the populace is getting scared and may begin to withdraw all their savings and put it in more accredited banks.

A pathetic scene occurred at the office of the attorneys, at 1 Dey street, yesterday afternoon, when seventeen Hungarian immigrants with their wives and children came there after they had been refused admittance to a steamer for Europe on the Holland-American Line.

ALBANY, March 5.—In order to further protect depositors with private bankers and make steamship companies responsible for the acts of their agents, Senator T. D. Sullivan today introduced two amendments to the Banking Law.

ILLNESS OF TRUST COUNSEL'S DAUGHTER CAUSE FOR ADJOURNMENT. The trial of John E. Parsons, Washington, B. Thomas and the other indicted officials and directors of the American Sugar Refining Company was postponed yesterday until tomorrow by Judge Hand in the United States District Court.

OPERATORS REJECT MINERS' DEMANDS

Will Hold Conference With Workers Before Taking Further Action.

The hard coal operators met yesterday afternoon in the Reading Railroad offices, 143 Liberty street, and in the conclusion of the conference it was given out for publication that all the demands of the miners—for increases in wages, remedy of working conditions, shorter working hours, etc.—had been refused.

The following operators were named a committee to handle the matter from now on: J. L. Calk, Alvin Markle, Percy Madeira, E. B. Thomas, W. H. Truesdale, F. D. Underwood, L. P. Loree, Joseph Dickson, George E. "Divine Right" Baer and Morris Williams.

A resolution passed gives this committee full power "to represent the anthracite operators, with instructions to formulate a reply in writing to the anthracite mine workers declining their demands."

This committee will meet next Monday afternoon to draft the formal resolution of refusal and hand it to the miners' committee on Wednesday. The miners' committee, which gathered here last week to the number of thirty or more, will reassemble here, at the same time ready to take up the question of arbitrating their differences.

While the action taken yesterday does not necessarily preclude further negotiations should the miners subsequently decide upon a modification of their demands, it nevertheless seems to heighten the prospects of a strike. While none of the operators at the conference cared to talk for publication several of them privately expressed the opinion that there would be a strike in the anthracite regions.

There is much uncertainty as to the amount of coal stocked. The miners say there is little. The operators, while unwilling to make an official statement, say there is plenty. The rapid rise in price, however, would seem to indicate that the supply is not such that there is not a good chance to push the figures up on threat of a coal shortage.

The president of the miners' union, John P. White, will receive the answer of the operators. He will undoubtedly ask for a conference between the committee of the miners appointed for that purpose, and the committee of the operators. Some of those interested profess to believe that slight mutual concessions will be made to avert a strike.

Dealers in New York, fearing a strike, are laying in all the coal they can get. Many independent dealers have added from 50 cents to \$1 a ton to the price.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Another effort to reach a basis of agreement between the bituminous operators and the miners will be made at a joint wage conference to be held at Cleveland, March 20. It was decided to call the second meeting of the Joint Committee at a conference between the employers and the miners here today.

NON-UNION BAKERS WILL GIVE IN SOON

Strikers' Officials Urge Public to Buy Only Such Bread as Bears Label of Organization.

The non-union bakeries, against which the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union has been fighting, will soon be forced to come to terms, was the prediction made by Henry Raub, secretary of the Joint Executive Board, yesterday.

The bakeries that were union shops under control of Local Unions 100 and 306 until the latter part of January, when they formed an alliance to disrupt the unions, are Gottfried, at 538 East 72d street and 175 East 84th street; Messing, at 72 Allen street and 106 Broome street; Grubers, at 219 Broome street; S. S. Casey street and 236 Eldridge street.

The Mechanical Swiss Embroiders' Union yesterday ordered a strike against Fell Bros., manufacturers of Swiss embroidery, at 318 Mott street, because the firm refused to grant demands for higher wages and recognition of the union.

The strikers saw that while the wages in union shops are \$3.50 per day, Fell Bros. pays their employees only from \$10 to \$12 per week, although they are compelled to work more hours than in union shops.

The Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate rejected the application of the Brooklyn and North River Railroad yesterday and recommended that the Manhattan Bridge Three-Cent Fare Line be accepted.

A well-dressed woman, about 25 years old, leaped in front of an uptown Second avenue elevated train at the 34th street station yesterday. Two cars ran over her body before the motorman could stop the train.

MISSISSIPPI STATE SENATE BY FACTORIAL VOTE INVITES PERCY TO STEP DOWN. JACKSON, Miss., March 5.—By a strict fractional vote of 26 to 13 the Mississippi State Senate this afternoon passed a resolution demanding that United States Senator Le Roy Percy resign.

TWO HURT IN BRIDGE SMASH. A collision between two trolley cars occurred on the Brooklyn approach yesterday, and as a result two passengers were slightly injured. They were brought to the emergency station on the Manhattan end of the bridge and there treated by Dr. Garrett of the Hudson Street Hospital.

CORINTO, Nicaragua, March 5.—State Secretary Knox of the U. S. A. and party arrived here on the cruiser Maryland this afternoon and were met by the members of the Nicaraguan Cabinet. They proceeded at once to Managua, where they will arrive this evening.

TELL OF WATCHING BRANDT IN PRISON

Witnesses Had Taken Great Interest in Schiff's Former Valet.

There were four witnesses before the Grand Jury which is inquiring whether Folke E. Brandt was the victim of a conspiracy, yesterday. They were Franklin H. Pierce, chaplain of Clinton prison; Cornelius V. Collins, former Superintendent of Prisons; Emerson E. Davis, former correspondence clerk at Clinton prison, and John Rogers, the Pinkerton detective, who took part in the first proceedings against Brandt.

Chaplain Pierce brought with him copies of letters that passed between him and Mortimer L. Schiff in April, 1911, concerning Brandt's guilt. The chaplain, in a statement given out before entering the Grand Jury room, said that Brandt's long sentence had enlisted his sympathy.

Former Prison Superintendent Collins had no definite recollection of the correspondence in connection with Brandt, but he was under the impression that Gans or Schiff or both had asked to be kept posted about Brandt and efforts to free him.

Davis, the former correspondence clerk, was unable to explain why he was interested in Brandt to the extent of keeping a diary that largely concerned the prisoner, or why he reported to Schiff's lawyers when he came to New York a few days ago.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Brandt case was discussed for an hour in the State Senate today and one of the incidents of the discussion was the suggestion of Senator J. Mayhew, Walkwright, that there should be a legislative investigation to determine whether to exonerate or imprison Judge Otto Rosalsky, who sentenced Brandt to thirty years' imprisonment.

BANGKOK, Siam, March 5.—A serious revolutionary conspiracy in favor of a republic in Siam has been unearthed. Many army officers and prominent civilians have been arrested.

HURT BY EXPLOSION. George Barr, superintendent of the night crew working at shaft 11 of the aqueduct at 120th street and Morningside Park, was hurt in an explosion of dynamite last night. Barr was blowing the cutting up of dynamite for blasting when there was an explosion that knocked him down, wounding him in the abdomen and cutting his hands. He was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

SLAIN OVER STOPEPIPE. In an argument over the location of a stovepipe through the two stores at 2 and 2 1/2 Monroe street, Vincento Lonardo was shot and probably fatally wounded, it is alleged, by Angelo Latone, who was arrested after a chase.

BEATS 'EM ALL Guaranteed Hose. Made of a Fibre Yarn. Medium Weight in Black. Men's, 75c for 6 Pairs. Women's, 90c for 6 Pairs. Six Pairs Guaranteed to Wear Six Months. Sent in box, clean, guaranteed, receipt of price. STATE SIZE WANTED. Co-operative Hosiery Co. 347 Broadway, New York City.

CHINA TERRORIZED BY ROVING BANDITS

Foreign Powers Act to Quell Rioting and Vandalism of Deserters.

SHANGHAI, March 5.—Reports of widespread outrages in nearly every province in Central and in much of Southern China were received here today. Armed parties of bandits, made up for the most part of deserters from the army or who have been discharged because they could not be trusted, are roaming throughout the country.

It is stated here that foreign warships are patrolling the southern China rivers. Japanese troops have been sent from Port Arthur, and Russian troops from Harbin to reinforce the foreign garrisons at Tien Tsin and Peiping.

PEKING, March 5.—Several parties of mutineers returned here tonight with the intention of renewing the looting. They were immediately seized and beheaded.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Two hundred American marines left Shanghai today for Tientsin to co-operate with the 4,700 foreign troops now guarding the foreigners. Japan is rushing 1,000 soldiers from Manchuria to Tientsin to increase their guards to 2,000. It is thought that with these reinforcements the guard will be sufficiently adequate to protect foreigners.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate today entered on the final consideration of the general arbitration treaty. The vote will come before the close of the legislative day of March 5, but the legislative day has been prolonged into tomorrow.

FIVE YOUTHS ARRESTED, but Sentences Suspended by Magistrate. Patrolman Leonard, of the Adams street station, boarded a Lexington avenue train bound for Manhattan during the rush hour yesterday and arrested five youths for smoking cigarettes.

THE BALL THAT ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS The Rand School Ball. Also a CONCERT, Which Begins at 8 o'Clock. Friday Evening, March 8, 1912. NEW STAR CASINO, 107th Street and Park Avenue. Admission 50 Cents.

IF YOU DESIRE TO KEEP AHEAD OF THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT, there is one paper that will always help you. If you wish to see what that is, get THE SUNDAY CALL MARCH 10. There have been some mighty big, significant articles published in the Sunday of late, articles that you cannot get elsewhere.

Charles H. Kerr & Company. 112 West Ninth Street, Chicago.

We Will Make Your Pants to Order and Make Them Right. Friedman Bros. TROUSERS SPECIALISTS. 130-140 Attorney St., Near Station St., New York.

troops are now in complete control of the situation. Manchus Urging Revolt. LONDON, March 5.—A new claimant to the throne of China is expected shortly to unfurl his banner, according to the Peking correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. The Marquis Chu Cheng Yu, the correspondent says, is planning to claim the throne. The Marquis is a lineal descendant of the old Ming Emperors and has many followers in An-hui and Hu-peh. The correspondent declares that a secret Manchu organization is responsible for much of the trouble in China. This organization, he says, is sending emissaries to various parts of the country urging the people to revolt.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Two hundred American marines left Shanghai today for Tientsin to co-operate with the 4,700 foreign troops now guarding the foreigners. Japan is rushing 1,000 soldiers from Manchuria to Tientsin to increase their guards to 2,000. It is thought that with these reinforcements the guard will be sufficiently adequate to protect foreigners. The War Department today ordered 700 troops at Manila to be held ready for immediate travel should Minister Calhoun in Peking ask reinforcements.

SENATE VOTE TODAY ON ARBITRATION TREATY. WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate today entered on the final consideration of the general arbitration treaty. The vote will come before the close of the legislative day of March 5, but the legislative day has been prolonged into tomorrow. The indications are that Senator Lodge's resolution will be adopted, stripping and limiting the treaties and that following that the treaties will be ratified. The final debate on the treaties was opened by Senator Brown, of Nebraska. Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, and Senator Williams, of Mississippi, will follow. Friends of the treaties claim tonight 68 votes for ratification and concede from 15 to 18 votes in opposition.

TROUBLE FOR SMOKING ON "L". Five Youths Arrested, but Sentences Suspended by Magistrate. Patrolman Leonard, of the Adams street station, boarded a Lexington avenue train bound for Manhattan during the rush hour yesterday and arrested five youths for smoking cigarettes. When brought before Magistrate Kemper the prisoners were sentenced to one day each in jail. After being behind the bars for two hours they made such a piteous plea to the magistrate, stating that they would probably lose their positions, that he relented and suspended sentences.

WOMEN'S PLEA TO WALL STREET OUT
Mrs. Gilbert Jones' Begging Letter Falls Into Enemy's Camp.

Anti-suffragists were overjoyed yesterday to learn that the anti, under Mrs. Gilbert Jones, had been sending out begging letters for Wall Street...

How many Wall Street letters sent out from the anti-suffrage headquarters... "Dear Sir—Will you help the anti-suffrage cause?"

Printed at the bottom of the letter was a dispatch from Albany headed "The Senate Committee Favorably Reports the Suffrage Bill..."

Editor of The Call: I hope every Comrade who speaks at either an outdoor or indoor meeting will not fail at every opportunity to hammer the fact into their audience...

Thomas G. Hunt
Maker and Importer of TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS

McCann's Hats
Are always the best and cheapest. 310 WEST ST.

DR. A. CARR
SURGEON DENTIST
Special Liberal Prices for Comrades.

DR. JOHN MUTH
DENTIST
Established 1880. 41 Second Ave.

DR. S. BERLIN
SURGEON DENTIST. 10 East 108th St., Cor. Madison Ave.

DR. PH. LEWIN
Surgeon Dentist 330 Brook Ave., Cor. 147th St., Bronx.

DR. SAMUEL FELDMAN
HAS REMOVED FROM Henry St. and 8 Attorney St. TO 100 PROSPECT AVE., BRONX.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF BRANDRETH & COMPANY...

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

City Executive Committee—233 East 84th street. Branch 2, Executive Committee—22 Rutgers street. Branch 5, Women—340 West 125th street.

Important Branch 5 Meeting. All party members living within the territory of Branch 5 are requested to be present at a meeting of enrolled voters to be held tonight at 8 o'clock sharp.

To Help Carry the 14th. Report to Louis F. Egerton at 1032 First Avenue, between 55th and 57th streets, tonight and every night up to Monday, the 11th, before 7:30 p.m.

Lecture on Syndicalism. Mack Eastman, of Columbia University, will speak on "Syndicalism" at an open meeting of Branch 1 Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock at 46 East 29th street.

Activities of Circle 1. Circle 1, Young People's Socialist Federation, has at last broken the spell of inactivity that tied it down.

March On! March On! Even the youngsters are beginning to see the necessity and the value of organization. Up in Harlem they've formed the Young Socialist's Five and Drum Corps.

Brox Lyceum Lectures. The first National Lyceum lecture in the Bronx last Friday night was a decided success. Charles Edward Russell was greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience.

between today and the next lecture. Push both the season and the single advertisement sub-cards. The second lecture, "Why Things Happen to Happen," will be delivered by Walter J. Millard at the Bronx Lyceum next Friday, March 15.

BROOKLYN. Business Meetings. 14th A. D.—236 Marry Avenue. 5th A. D. and 23d A. D., Branch 1—472 Hainbridge street.

Students of Socialism. A meeting of the Students of Socialism will be held tonight at 3 o'clock sharp at the home of Comrade A. Mirsky, 25 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn.

Branch Ridgewood No. 1, Attention! Owing to the fourth Lyceum lecture taking place tonight at Kreuzer's Hall, Myrtle and Cypress avenues, with J. W. Slayton speaking on the topic "The Trust Buster," the Branch was obliged to call off its meeting, which should have taken place tonight.

NEW JERSEY. Newark. A regular meeting of the 2d and 7th Ward Branch will be held this evening. There are four important referendums to be voted on at this meeting of the branch of follows: (1) Place of holding national convention.

Essex County. The following are the minutes of the Essex County Committee held on Saturday, March 3. Comrade Jones called the meeting to order at 8 p.m. He directed attention to the fact that the new constitution and by-laws made it imperative to elect new officers.

Organization Committee. Harry Egerton, James Turnbul, H. W. Robinson, T. O'Leary, E. Werbel, David Tuck, W. Tompkins, J. Burns, W. Elmsawer, A. Grant, S. Kolodin, Johanna Henry, E. Briscoe, J. Bachman and Frank Nieland.

Walter Lippman, secretary to Socialist Mayor Lunn of Schenectady will speak on Socialism, Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock at 525 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the auxiliary of the Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society. Admission is free.

I HURT IN CAR DERAILMENT. WINNIPEG, Man., March 5.—A Canadian Northern Railway bridge near Saskatoon, Sask., collapsed at midnight last night as a fast passenger train bound for Winnipeg was crossing. The rear sleeper rolled down thirty feet into the Saskatoon River with seven passengers. All were badly injured, and Dr. Sparring, of Saskatoon, may die.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL 185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

Klein, C. Savan, E. Dollof, E. O. Jones, J. Stegmaier and B. Ackerman. Elections Committee: C. Stein, J. L. Jaggers, A. Scott, C. White, S. A. D. Smith, S. H. Earlin, E. Gaus, W. Sterling, G. Schoen, F. Matthews, F. Singe, J. T. Wherrett, J. Knobloch, F. Goos and Carl Bohnenberger.

MASSACHUSETTS. Boston. At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of Local Boston it was voted to engage Joe Harriman and Alexander Irvine to speak at Tremont Temple the evening of March 19. Tickets to be 15 cents.

Greenfield. The Socialist of Greenfield competed in a town election for the first time at Monday's election and received nearly twice as many votes as at any previous election. The highest vote of the Socialists was 629 for library trustee. The highest previous vote was 326 for State Senator.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. A mass meeting to discuss the bill in the Legislature for halving the tax rate in New York City will be held at the Hebrew Educational Society, Pitkin Avenue and Watkins street, Brooklyn, this evening. Speakers: Rev. H. Maillansky and Raymond V. Ingersoll.

Under the auspices of the Federation for Child Study and the Ethical Culture School, Miss Anne E. George, authorized exponent of the Montessori Method of Education in the United States, will deliver a course of three lectures on the Montessori Method at 3 West 64th street, the first three Wednesdays in March, at 4 p.m. Today her subject will be "Principles Underlying the Method"; on March 13, "Didactic Materials, Sense Training," and on March 20, "Reading, Writing, Arithmetic." Application for course tickets may be made to Mrs. Thomas Seltzer, executive secretary, 219 West 100th street.

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A Truly Classic Program Yet not above the heads of the average, has been arranged for the RAND SCHOOL CONCERT AND BALL. Dancing from 10 p. m. till the small hours of the morning. NEW STAR CASINO, 107th St. and Park Ave. FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1912. Admission 50 Cents

NIHILIST SOPRANO TO SING AT GALA FETE

Among the attractions at the Rand School concert and ball, Friday night, will be a solo by Mme. Eva Rombro Kranz, the "Nihilist singer" of the East Side. Mme. Kranz is well known to New York audiences. She sang to revolutionary audiences on the East Side and to American audiences at the Waldorf Astoria.

Some twenty years ago Mme. Kranz, then Mile, Gordon, was a student of music at the conservatory in Moscow. She spent a year there as a singer at the conservatory and was invited to give a solo at a gathering of students. She sang and elicited much praise. But the police were on her trail ever after, for



MME. ROMBRO KRANZ. Russian prima donna, who is hounded by spies of Czar after students' concert at Moscow Conservatoire.

that particular student organization was tinged with revolutionary sentiment. Many of its members were arrested. Mme. Kranz chose voluntary exile to imprisonment and fled to Paris.

Here she won the friendship of Peter Lavrov and other Russian Nihilists. For several years Mme. Kranz divided her time between Paris and London. Then came the call of the New World. She came to New York and has since been one of the leading figures in the musical life of the ghetto.

There was hardly an event of any importance connected with the Russian revolution in the last fifteen years at which Mme. Kranz did not sing.

CALLS DOCTOR'S BILL TO MAYOR "INDECENT"

The Aldermen at their meeting yesterday requested Controller Pence to withhold payment of \$2,500 to one of the physicians who attended Mayor Gaynor in Hoboken after he (Gaynor) was shot, on the ground that the physician, Dr. William J. Arlitz, has brought a personal suit against the mayor to recover \$15,000 for his services.

Resolved, That the advice of the Corporation Counsel be requested as to whether or not the said Arlitz is lawfully entitled to any sum whatever for his alleged services to the Mayor, and that the Controller be requested not to issue a warrant in favor of Arlitz pending the advice of the Corporation Counsel.

EXPIRES IN COURT AS HE AWAIT'S JUSTICE. While waiting for his case to be called, J. Louis Sengstack dropped dead yesterday in Justice Kelly's part of the Brooklyn Supreme Court. Sengstack at one time had a candy business at 202 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. He sold out to his brother-in-law, Charles Moseley. According to an accounting, Moseley failed to meet his notes and he brought action for an accounting.

Classified Advertisements

SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most widely read daily paper. RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 insertion, 7c per line; 2 insertions, 12c per line; 3 insertions, 15c per line. Seven weeks to a line.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund. 6 MORRISANIA—Secy. C. Holsinger, 277 Eagle Ave., New York. Thurs. 8 p.m. Every 1st Monday, Broxk. Labor Lyceum, 705-107 Cortlandt Ave.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PROPAGATION OF CREMATION, EXECUTIVE MEETINGS at 419 First Avenue, New York City, every second Friday of the month, 7 p.m. Leo Market, secretary, 241 Schaefer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brotherhood of Machinists. Headquarters: 34 Park Row, N. Y. City. MANHATTAN LODGE No. 7, Thursdays, 8 p.m. Temple, 243 St. 7th St., New York City.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' LOCAL NO. 390. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 106 W. 42d Street, New York, City, every Monday, 8 p.m. to 12 m. Delegate Body meets every fourth Monday, 8 p.m.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 390 meets every Thursday, 8 p.m. at the Labor Temple, 417 W. 42d Street, New York City. Every second Friday of the month, 7 p.m. Leo Market, secretary, 241 Schaefer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 45, meets every Monday, 8 p.m. at 212-214 Kan. 7th St., K. A. Frobenius, Secy. 214 West 90th St., Chicago, Ill. Employment office at 215 217 East 84th St.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 100, meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Bohemian Hall, 402 Broadway, New York City.

AMALGAMATED BHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE, Local No. 18, meets every Monday evening at Lewis' Hall, 402 Broadway, New York City. Recording Secretary, John Wiley, 284 N. Rees street.

Local 129, of the Industrial Union of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at the headquarters, 212 West 129th St.

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Official Labor News Greater New York

All items appearing in this department are supplied by the authorized officials of the unions concerned. All matters should be addressed to the Labor Editor of The Call, and must be in this office by noon of the day preceding its publication.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND CEREAL WORKERS, LOCAL UNION 13,800. By W. H. Roberts, Secretary. Our organization is in good financial condition. We have recently established a sick benefit fund, paying \$5 per week for five weeks. Brother James Carson was reported sick yesterday and will be the first to receive benefits. We are in hopes by this method to build up our organization to its former membership, which was 466 in 1903. For the past two years a faithful few have kept the organization together, and we now appeal to those employed in the flour and cereal business in Greater New York for their own benefit to show their manhood and return to their organization and try to better their condition.

We meet once a month, on the first Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in room 17 of the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS' UNION NO. 4. There will be a regular meeting of this organization at 2 p.m. tomorrow on the second floor of 261-265 William Street, corner of Frankfort Street. All those interested in the unionizing of the slaves of the pen and typewriter are requested to attend.

COURT UPHOLDS RATE JUMP. WASHINGTON, March 5.—Denying the injunction asked by Illinois coal shippers, the Commerce Court today sustained the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in the Harrisburg coal rate cases, holding that the Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis and the Chicago and Northwestern railroads were justified in raising the rates on coal shipped out of the Harrisburg district. The coal shippers asked for a continuance of the old rates.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. M. J. New York.—The Italian Socialist Federation is not a part of the Socialist party of America, but there is an Italian section of the Socialist party.

Joseph F. Darling, 110 Nassau Street, New York.

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 Mally, treasurer; Julius G. Green, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303, 3304, 3305.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Sunday	Week-Day	Sun. and Week-
For One Year	\$5.00	\$3.50	\$6.00
For Six Months		1.75	3.00
For Three Months		.75	1.50
For One Month		.25	.50

VOL. 5, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, No. 66.

BURSTING THE FETTERS

Frightened by the revolutionary character of the great British coal strike, our capitalist editors on this side of the water are parading the Constitution as an impregnable bulwark of property rights and a sure preventive against the government here being forced to follow the example of the British Government in considering the enactment of a minimum wage act, under similar circumstances. It requires no mean ability in sophistry, humbug and hypocrisy to make the assurance plausible, but the New York Times is fully equal to the occasion, as may be seen from the following excerpt from an editorial utterance of that paper on March 4:

The British Parliament is as nearly omnipotent as any Legislature can be. There is no constitution to prevent its ordering that the increased wage demanded by the coal miners shall be deducted from dividends. In this country our written fundamental statute prevents the taking away of one man's property for another man's benefit without due process of law. What would not Englishmen give for such a muniment of property rights, which must be preserved, not through tenderness for wealth, but through regard for wage earners, whose wages would cease with dividends?

The British Government has no constitution. All laws are made by the Legislature, and there is no court to set them aside or repeal them. Therefore, when the British Parliament enacts a law establishing a minimum wage, it appears to the Times as taking away property "without due process of law." But there are none so blind as those that will not see.

We have a Constitution which the English property owner is represented as enjoying his own possession of. He would like to have one just the same as it would give almost anything for such a boon. But what for? Not so much, according to the Times, to protect property rights, as out of regard for the wage earner, whose wages would cease with dividends. It would be hard to parallel even in Great Britain, the land of bourgeois hypocrisy par excellence, an utterance so replete with venality, cant and humbug.

If Great Britain had a constitution like ours, the assumption is that the miners, knowing their demand for a minimum wage was unconstitutional, would not think of demanding it. But what the Times editorial overlooks is the fact that the British miners are not asking the minimum wage from Parliament, but from their employers. If the latter concede it, there will be no need to pass a law enacting it. If they do not, the question forces itself upon Parliament, which, much against its will, finds itself either compelled to pass such a law, take over the coal mines as national property or stand helplessly by and see the industrial life of the nation paralyzed by the strike, the latter alternative being clearly impossible.

If the British capitalists had a constitution or a carload of constitutions, in such a situation they would be so much waste paper. The interpreters of such constitutions would no more dare to prevent the passage of such a law or repeal it when passed than the Parliament would dare refrain from passing it. Both Parliament and constitution expounders would be compelled by the same necessity to let it go through, in fact, to see that it did go through, if no other way of settling the strike could be found.

Such cleverness as the Times displays in its presentation of the matter has one flaw, in that it is liable to overreach itself. Our own coal miners may, before very long, make a test of this parchment barrier of a constitution by putting forward their demand for a minimum wage from their employers. If they can display the same strength, persistence and solidarity as the British miners, and the coal magnates refuse their demand, the question will automatically go to the National Legislature, just as it has gone to the British Parliament, and a minimum wage be enacted into law despite the Constitution. When labor displays sufficient strength to completely paralyze national industry, if its demands are not complied with, the existence or non-existence of a constitution will not be of much moment. Against the class struggle, when it assumes a national phase, as it has in Great Britain, "fundamental statute laws" are negligible factors as preventives. They go to pieces mechanically, and have to be set aside by the very class that pretends to rely upon them.

If a strike of the same strength and magnitude as the British coal miners' strike takes place in this country, the property owners will find themselves leaning on a broken reed if they imagine that the Constitution will stand between them and the demands of the workers. They will find that in such case, not only will the Congress adopt the same attitude as the British Parliament in regard to a minimum wage, but the very judges themselves, the expounders of the Constitution, will range themselves on the same side and produce decisions demonstrating that the law enacting a minimum wage is in no sense unconstitutional. When industrial chaos and the entire paralysis of the economic life of the country becomes the only other alternative, the Constitution will display an amazing flexibility despite the popular belief in its rigidity that the Times and the capitalist press generally tries to emphasize and strengthen in the public mind. There is no telling what gymnastic stunts a constitution can be put through when sufficient pressure is brought to bear upon it. It has long functioned as a shield behind which the big capitalists carried on the plundering of their smaller brethren, but it does not follow that it can be made to serve as an everlasting barrier against the demands of the united working class. And the latter do not need to make a direct attack on the Constitution either. They have but to announce their demands, stand stubbornly by them, and the Constitution, so far as it technically disallows their demands, will be "slain in the house of its friends," and by its friends, too.

That famous Socialist phrase to the effect that the workers have nothing to lose but their chains, may, perhaps, in a certain sense, have strengthened the idea of the irresistible binding power of capitalist laws and constitutions. Yet, when the workers arise in their united strength, they will discover that these chains are not manacles and fetters of steel or iron, but paper bonds that will burst automatically. The Times wants to leave the impression that because the workers on this side are apparently bound by an extra fetter called a Constitution, they are therefore bound by it for time and eternity.

And so they are while they imagine so, but not a moment longer. One try, like that put forth by the British miners, and constitutions, parchments, "muniments of property rights" and "written fundamental statutes" snap like so many rotten pack threads, even though the labor giant makes no conscious and deliberate effort to burst them. The British miners made no request to Parliament to either enact a minimum wage or nationalize the mines, but the power they displayed forced the Parliament to consider both actions, despite all legal and economic opposition. And so will it be here in like case. Ten years ago Roosevelt forced the Pennsylvania coal barons to arbitrate with their employees under the threat of taking over their property by the government. It was "unconstitutional," perhaps, but none the less it was necessary, to settle a strike not one-hundredth part as fateful and menacing as the one now under way in Great Britain.

Let labor, united and with a definite purpose, once move in earnest, and official capitalist society with its laws, parchments and

Continued on columns 6 and 7, this page.

STANDING TOGETHER



THE WORKERS' DANGERS

FROM ARBEITER-ZEITUNG.

When we speak of the dangers of the workers we usually think of the manifold accidents which threaten the workers, of the possibility of being crushed by heavy weights, of falling into mines, of being scalded, of losing limbs or being sawed, of being caught and mangled by machines. To these accidents in the murderous field of labor there must be added many others, which do not have such startling consequences because their effects are not so sudden, but which still spread fearful disease among the workers, which eat their lives away, which slowly undermine their health, poison them, finally conquer them and make them incapable of work, bring them to an early grave. These are the occupational diseases which gnaw upon the workers, men and women, against which they are defenseless, which they must endure, because any resistance means the loss of the means of existence. Legislation has remained indifferent to these grave dangers of the workers, although it has created accident insurance laws which have undergone manifold changes and extensions, but have passed carelessly by the task of protecting the worker against these occupational diseases.

With the development of industry, chiefly with the tremendous development of the chemical industry, with the continual discovery of new materials by means of chemical technology the workers are confronted with entirely unknown dangers and even death, and which appear even to the physician as incomprehensible and unknown.

Every year brings us new methods of manufacture, new preparations, new materials and new attainments of industry, but brings us new dangers also. Thus the accumulator industry has created fearful devastation among the workers, thus the manufacture of aniline dyes has been connected with an illness, thus from the employment of chrome many new diseases are working their havoc. New materials are continually being employed, the old methods which formerly prevailed are being replaced by other and more dangerous methods. Scores of materials absolutely unknown a few decades ago are now in general industrial use, and against only a few of them has any legislation been directed and even very little energy, only a few such as phosphorus and some individual combinations of lead. Even a correct survey of the poisons now used in industry was entirely lacking until a short time ago. Only recently the Internationale Arbeitersrat (International Labor Office) in Basle published, through Gustav Fischer in Jena, a thirty-page pamphlet giving a list of the industrial poisons and other materials injurious to health used in industry, according to the findings of the committee of the International Association for Labor Legislation. This list is a very important aid to any one interested in social politics, to labor unions, to wood workers, painters, metal workers, chemical workers, glass workers, miners, etc. It is self-evident that we cannot discuss in detail the contents of this poison list. We shall have to content ourselves with a very few examples.

Thus in regard to methyl alcohol, of which we have heard so much in the last few weeks, the information is given that it is employed in the preparations of varnishes, lacas, polishes and perfumes, for the denaturing of spirits, and for the production of aniline dyes and pharmaceutical preparations. Then the material is used as a solvent of aniline dyes for cotton prints, in combination with shellac, for table and furniture polishing. We see from this that methyl alcohol is not only dangerous for the hungry and homeless, but that it

forms a continual danger for tens of thousands of workers in their daily labor, a danger which could easily be avoided by the substitution for methyl alcohol of uninjurious materials which are well known, but cost more than the poisonous stuff. How wrong it is for us to interest ourselves in the use of methyl alcohol only when it is the cause of such startling accidents, as happened recently in Berlin, is apparent from this list in which mention is made of greatly retarded alcohol upon workers, a list of tendencies to nausea, headache, buzzing in the ears, weakness of muscles, insomnia, delirium, short breath, sometimes deafness, inflammation of the throat and the air passages even as far as the smallest divisions of the bronchia. Finally, death occurs from respiratory affections, conjunctivitis and serious diseases of the retina and optic nerves, or the result may be blindness from the atrophy of the optic nerve. Fatty degeneration of the liver is often a factor in chronic cases. Methyl alcohol is a colorless liquid with little odor, and which gives no warning that special care must be taken in its use. It is entirely wrong to suppose that the poison exerts its effect only when received into the alimentary organs. It also acts through the skin and through the respiratory organs when in the form of vapor.

The company used turpentine oil, which is employed in the manufacture of varnishes, putty, lacas, sealing wax, dyes in the printing of woolens, in painting and varnishing work, and as a purifying agent in various industries, acts, when in vapor form, upon the mucous membranes, when in liquid condition, upon the outer skin. It causes irritation of the mucous membranes, the eyes, the nose and other air passages, salivation, giddiness, vertigo, headache, severe skin diseases and kidney troubles.

The list of the industrial poisons is a piece of most alarming and enlightening literature. We learn from it how the worker is obliged to use the most dangerous materials, which undermine his health and endanger his life. We find that in countless cases that the physicians, even the most competent, are absolutely unable to help and are powerless to prevent this destructive work of modern industry. The individual physician can give no aid in the individual case. As much as we may desire for his disease and the saving of his life, let us have a higher duty, which is to save the entire working class from the dangers surrounding them.

There is no doubt that many of these poisons could today be replaced by other materials, as we know is the case in the manufacture of phosphorus matches, lead dyes, Schweinfurt green, mercury, etc. Given the marvellous development of the chemical industry, given the uninterrupted work of thousands of scientific men in the chemical laboratories, there should be no difficulty in providing the industries with materials of the same or similar effects but harmless to the workers. But to accomplish this the government must first have the desire to do so and must then use its power in the workers' behalf. The government could be of powerful aid by requiring medical examination of all workers who come in contact with these poisonous materials and by continually re-examining these same workers at short intervals, in order to remove them from contact with these poisonous materials as soon as danger for them appears or even threatens. The longer the workers are exposed to these dangers, the more dangerous they become to them. And, therefore, the working time in these dangerous industries must be greatly shortened and the workers systematically alternated between dangerous and harmless occupations.

THE SAVINGS BANKS

By JOHN D.

The savings banks are now carrying more money in the State of New York than ever before in their history, according to Superintendent of the State Banking Department, George C. Van Tuyl, J. On January 1, the total resources of the savings banks were at that time \$1,750,862,290, which was a gain over the same period in 1911 of \$53,211,497. The amount due depositors footed up a total of \$1,619,123,848, a gain for the year of \$76,738,454. The number of open accounts in the savings banks at the present time is a little short of 2,000,000 people. Of the total resources \$909,326,554 is out on bond and mortgage; \$735,052,545 in stock and bonds, which cost originally \$750,447,992, which means a slump of \$15,395,247 during the past twelve months.

Now, to the layman the figures would seem to stagger him, showing, as they do on their face, such tremendous resources. But the banks had cash on hand of \$121,735,537; in other words, the banks, were they called up for cash, could only pay out over the counter, \$121,735,537 upon demand out of their total resources of \$1,751,862,290. The difference is tied up in real estate mortgages, railroad bonds and stocks and other securities which are not readily marketable for immediate cash would cause a panic that would wreck every one of them. And this is not \$2,000,000 miles away, if some authorities are to be believed. One of the ablest savings bank men in the country, John Harlan Rhodes, has lectured and written pamphlets on the subject: "Are Our Savings Banks Safe," etc., and the conclusions which he reached have never been

dethroned by one of the heads of the institutions attacked. The Journal of Commerce, about a year ago, had a series of articles going to show that the real estate investments of the savings banks was not as sound as they might be on account of our extended credits, the condition of the real estate and as far as their stocks and mortgages are concerned, a glance at figures prevailing a year ago and present quotations, will show a big shrinkage in values. Besides that, a point to be well remembered, all the bonds which these institutions hold are long time maturities and bonds which on Wall Street banking house, such as J. P. Morgan & Co., Speyer & Co., and at any price. Investors will only buy short term notes of railroad and industrial companies, that run only from two to three years, due to the fear on their part of some big impending changes in our political and economic life, which will greatly curtail the privileges of the coupon clipping and investing class generally. As far as the writer is concerned, he would not put a nickel, even after a trip-hammer had fell on it, in any savings bank in this or any State in present time. The growth of the Postal Savings Bank, which I touched in an article in The Call last year, is about all that can be said up to this period of its development, as far as the poor devil of a depositor is concerned, and so at this point we will leave the banks of this character and take up other important factors regarding conditions today.

ON TRANSYLVANIAN SOIL

A Symbolic Fantasy
DESIDER SZABO, IN NYUGAT.

A spring afternoon. In the garden of the Hungarian Judge, a Saxon lawyer, a Roumanian priest and the judge are playing cards in a summer house. All three are fat and have the look of high livers. In front of them cold meats and wine. Three lean peasants, a Hungarian, a Saxon and a Roumanian, are digging with spades. The three peasants are surly and their hatred of one another can be read in their eyes.

The Hungarian Peasant—Work you! I told bread hoists quicker! May you get the rheumatism! Don't be afraid of the Hungarian earth. It is patient earth. You see, your priest and your lawyer have already gobbled up my share of it.

The Roumanian Peasant—Sharpen your dirty tongue on us again! If they'd set fire to the Judge's fat, Roumanian tears would run out.

The Saxon Peasant—A pest on both of you and your whole race! One squeezes the life out of us with jails, notaries and judges, and the other with money and its fruitful brood. I could bite you both for hate.

The Judge—You gentlemen are winning all my money today. Father, drink some of this 'olemer. You must be thirsty for a whole week when you preach such a sermon as you did last Sunday.

The Priest—Ah, I beg of you, Judge—You would not wish to have me and my whole family live on a salary of 800 guilder! Without enthusiastic inspiration there would be no little presents of chickens and geese, in cards, wine and good food there is no nationality. Here's to your good health!

The Saxon Lawyer—Here's to the Judge's health! Judge, our bank has granted your application for a loan of 8,000 kronen. You naturally will not shed any tears of we take the land away from a couple of miserable peasants? They should not drink so much whisky. You are all right, Judge, a man can talk sense to you. And so you naturally do not feel offended when I often take against you officially and call you a Saxon eater. You know that that's what the people want. Here's to your good health, friends!

(They all drink, their arms about each other. Happily tipsy the Judge proposes a toast.)

The Judge—To your health, boys! Look at those three cattle there, how they are almost ready to eat one another. And that's as it should be. When the dogs bite one another, then when the folks' legs are safe. A gentleman is a gentleman and the son of a gentleman. Why should we harm one another. Are we not brothers? Good humor, good appetite and the fasten our fat are common to us. Even our fat paunches are alike as if we had inherited them from one father. (He coughs and laughs.) Here's to our good friends, our Christian, patriotic, cosmopolitan bellies!

(They all drink, their arms about one another's shoulders. The peasants sulkily continue their work, the gentlemen sleep, stupid with drink. In the stillness the bodies speak.)

The Peasant Body—Alas, alas! Dear gentlemen bodies, fattened bodies, well nourished bodies, give us a little strength! We have many children and little bread. Give us of your strength that we may work for bread! Only a little from your superfluity. Have pity on us, we hunger, we suffer!

The Gentleman Body—How stupidly that peasant body talks. Perhaps we do not understand it. There is good cotton in our ears, the cotton of satellites, a nice warm layer of fat. And it only lets pleasant sounds through. What strange words "We hunger, we suffer." What can those strange words mean? We do not understand them.

The Body of the Hungarian Peasant—Body of my dear master, are you going to do nothing for me?

The Body of the Judge—I don't understand you. You speak just like the two other bodies.

The Body of the Hungarian Peasant—Alas! Your answer is the same as I came from the other two gentlemen bodies!

The Body of the Saxon Peasant—Kindred body of my master, blood of my blood, do something for me.

The Body of the Saxon Lawyer—don't understand you.

The Body of the Roumanian Peasant—A little alms, enough strength for a day, good body of my dear priest!

The Body of the Priest—I don't understand you.

The Roumanian Peasant (as awakening from a stupor; let's spade fall from his hands)—Did I hear anything? As if some one was talking, not Roumanian, not Hungarian, not Saxon. As if it were none of those languages and yet all three to be understood.

The Saxon Peasant—I heard something, too, Juno, and I felt as if wounds in your side were burning mine. I could feel that my back was swollen from the beating which I got yesterday from the Judge.

The Hungarian Peasant—How strange! For an instant I felt as if our flesh had all grown together, though your heart was beating in my breast.

The Saxon Peasant (with a mighty heave of his spade turns a skull out of the earth)—Look! A skull!

The Hungarian Peasant—There's a whole skeleton. Look, how straggled there are rusty chains on the hands!

The Roumanian Peasant—Perhaps it is my great-grandfather. For the reason the lord of the place let the poor man starve to death. The bones wept Roumanian tears.

The Saxon Peasant—They are German to me. It must have been his lord's estate and was taken captive by the Turks. Poor skeleton!

The Hungarian Peasant—Ah, it may be my grandmother's brother. The count's son seduced his own heart. He tried to stab the peasant and they imprisoned him for life. Yes, those are Hungarian bones.

The Roumanian Peasant—Roumanian, Hungarian, Saxon? Who says? It is the father of all three, its rusty chains are on his hands.

(The gray twilight descends slowly upon the garden. The cards play a lighted lamp upon their plates, tip-toes back to the house.)

The Hungarian Peasant—How strange. Look, before the summer house and the gentlemen's house quite close to us. And now see how far away they look! I cannot distinguish which is the Judge and which are the others. And yet the Judge is wearing Hungarian clothes. I can see that they are gentlemen and they feel fat.

The Roumanian Peasant—Remember, how far away they are! How they sleep and how bloated they are! Neither can I tell which is my priest and yet he has his cross on the top. Look like some horrible idols.

The Saxon Peasant—Ah, how I wish I knew where they were! They are away they are! Who could say which is Hungarian, which Roumanian, which Saxon? The light falls upon the hills.

The Hungarian Peasant—How strange, and as if from fear and blindness. And I feel that I should not touch your bodies and feel you shudder in mine. How good it is to feel together! I do not know any more whether I am the Hungarian, or whether I know where I begin and you end. As if I were everywhere where there is pain.

The Roumanian Peasant—And I feel the same with my body, which suffers with yours.

The Saxon Peasant—Look, look! There in the grass something is glowing horribly. It gleams and is bloated. Look, the sun is rising again!

The Roumanian Peasant—No, it is only the lamp light from the summer house falling on something.

The Hungarian Peasant (frustrated and it bends down)—A ray of light! Your answer is the same

as I am from the other two gentlemen bodies!

as I am from the other two gentlemen bodies!

A Little Weedy—Some Things That Can Happen With the Aid of a Neighbor

By WILBY HEARD.

"A little weedy-looking neighbor of mine blabbered me into trying the much advertised State-Nuts when my stomach was so weak it could hardly digest any decent food, let alone our up-to-date quack kind. "Complains an Easy Mark from St. Bernard, Cal.

"Naturally, it made me ill and sent me to my couch with a nasty fever, followed by nervousness, lasting over three months. And all because we took a weedy little neighbor's advice. Our despair recognized no relief.

"I did not feel the effects of State-Nuts at the beginning, but in a very short time my strength became such as to scarcely allow me to leave my bed or enjoy one good meal in three full days. My usual weight was 117 pounds, but after knowing State-Nuts for less than two months, I felt twice as heavy. And the more I ate up the more my nerves ran down, so that I soon felt ready for anything. My other neighbors were amazed to note so rapid a change, but not so after they heard that State-Nuts alone had brought this result.

"My 2-year-old boy had become very bad; my 4-year-old daughter had severe scurvy. My 6-year-old son had the measles awfully hard; my 8-year-old girl had the whooping cough relentlessly; my 10-year-old—but, never

mind; my husband had the blues, my troubles you already are aware of. All this happened last spring, summer, fall or winter, which made some of those just mentioned cross, peevish and others both. Believe me we all had partaken of State-Nuts, you understand.

"However, after a time the family improved and got well, except the three who died. The State-Nuts did it.

"When my dear husband recovered the when my neighbor's wife advised me to give all foolish inquiries." A man for that purpose will be furnished by the Bustem Company, Tuslate, Boston, Mush.

Read and believe the little book "The Load to Smellville," stuck in every pkg. "For a Reason."

Ever read such a letter before? Do you want to, as we pay for them their space. Now, say, don't sound genuine, true and full of interest? No!

"What made you become a member of Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Birds?"

"The milliner's bill for my wife and my three daughters!"

BURSTING THE FETTERS

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

constitutions is at once sprung into the air. And that day is approaching. England is on the very verge of it now, and the other capitalist nations will assuredly come also, and in the remote future, either.

Then will be exemplified in the sight of all men the truth simile of the great Victor Hugo, in describing the breaking of ice on the Neva under the dissolving power of the rising strengthening sun:

"That trestle work floating away? It is the throne. other trestle? It is the scaffold. That old book, half sunk in the code of capitalist laws and morals. See all that's past lying never to return. And for this immense engulfing, supreme victory of life over death, what has been the necessary?"

"One of the strokes, O Sun! 'ONE THY LOCK OF THY STRONG ARM, O LABOR!"