

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

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3302 BEEKMAN.

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

WEATHER: RAIN OR SNOW.

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### SOCIALISTS DEFEND STRIKING MINERS IN PRUSSIAN SENATE

### Monarchists Are Urged to Destroy "Red Peril."

### WORKERS ATTACKED

### Former Provincial Governor Advocates Stern Measures to End Strike.

BERLIN, March 12.—The specter of a republic for Germany was raised on the floor of the Prussian Senate today in an endeavor to stir up feeling against the striking coal miners. The present labor trouble was declared to be a part of a revolutionary movement by the Socialists, who want to "overthrow" the existing government, and the monarchial forces were urged to rally to "destroy" the "red peril."

The speech, which stirred up the senate to angry protests from the advocates of the workers, was delivered by Herr von Puttkamen, the former Provincial Governor, and was for the most part a demand that the government adopt the sternest measures to end the strike.

von Puttkamen declared that there were enough non-union strikebreakers available to end the strike and "properly work the mines" if the government would guarantee them protection. He demanded that an official announcement be made at once so that the operators could govern themselves accordingly.

Under the pressure of the Socialists, he said, "Germany is rapidly rushing toward a revolution. The Socialists openly announce that they desire a republic. Their demands are bringing the country close to a state of terrorism. The time has come when the government must adopt the sternest measures if this peril is to be averted and the nation saved."

Socialist members angrily replied to von Puttkamen and defended the right of the striking coal miners to "demand a living wage."

Hundreds of miners joined the strikers today and the tieup of the fields in eastern Westphalia is complete, although only a few of the socialist miners have so far joined their union comrades. The leader, however, says that the entire Prussian field will be affected within a week.

### STEEL TRUST R. RS. GRAB BIG MONEY

Stanley Committee Hears How Rates on Rails Are Source of Profits Revenue.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—How "railroads owned by the Steel Trust eat up enormous percentages of through rates on materials shipped over their lines" was told the Stanley committee today by Guy M. Freer, railroad expert.

Discussing the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern, a freight belt line maintained by the Steel Corporation at Chicago, Freer declared that out of a rate of \$2.75 a ton on steel rails from Chicago to Kansas City, this road receives 25 per cent of the rate for hauling the material about forty miles around Chicago.

The same situation, he said, obtains in western Pennsylvania, where the Bessemer and Lake Erie, another Steel Trust road, collects from 15 to 25 per cent of the through rate on shipments to and from the steel mills for an extremely short portion of the through haul.

### BAR ASS'N OPPOSES DIRECT LEGISLATION

### Committee Says Socialist Bill Is Subversive of Constitutional Government.

ALBANY, March 12.—Herbert M. Merrill, the Socialist Assemblyman from Schenectady County, is in receipt of a communication from the Bar Association of New York City regarding his Assembly bill, No. 1062, an amendment to the constitution establishing a people's veto through the optional referendum and a distinct initiative by petition at general or special elections of the people.

The object aimed at by the bill, is to secure to the people of New York State the right to veto any law passed by the Legislature. The referendum is to be used to veto only such laws as the people do not want to have passed.

The initiative provides that on petition of 5 per cent of the number of voters at the preceding election for Governor, any law or constitutional amendment must be submitted to a referendum of the whole people. This enables the people to vote on any legislation, even though their representatives refuse to pass it.

Regarding this proposed amendment the Bar Association says: "The Committee on the Amendment of the Law is opposed to the above proposed constitutional amendment as being subversive of constitutional government."

Assemblyman Merrill introduced last night a bill providing for a forty-eight hour week for drug clerks and a bill to amend the Education Law to provide for dental inspection of children in the public schools of the State.

### QUESTION OF MINE STRIKE UP TODAY

### Hard Coal Operators and Union Delegates Meet in Weight Conference.

Whether this country will have a strike of hard coal miners may be determined today, when the operators and representatives of the United Mine Workers get together in a conference at 143 Liberty street, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The operators at a meeting last week decided to turn down all the demands of the mine workers and unless some agreement is reached at this conference a strike of mine workers seems imminent.

All eyes are directed on the results of the conference, as should this conference end without a settlement, a strike will undoubtedly follow in the bituminous fields also. Both the operators and the representatives of the miners arrived here yesterday to attend the conference and they each held preliminary meetings to make arrangements for the final meet.

John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who is one of the committee to confer with the operators, was rather unwilling to discuss the situation.

"We are ready for a strike if one is necessary," he remarked, when asked whether the miners would strike if no agreement is reached today. White said the miners have not as yet received any official notice from the operators that the demands were turned down by them, and said he did not believe he would hear from the operators until they get together today.

When asked whether the miners would strike if the demands are not met, White said that the committee had no right to make any other proposition unless it is approved by the convention of the union. "We are not worried about the action the operators may take, as we are now stronger than ever before in the history of the organization and the membership is growing steadily."

The delegates from the miners were coming in one by one from the various districts and it is expected they will all be here by this morning. When all the delegates are on hand a preliminary conference will be held at the Hotel Victoria this morning before the miners go into conference with the operators.

None of the other delegates was inclined to believe that a compromise would be offered to the operators, and all of them were of the opinion that the miners would not accept any modification of what they could make any compromise.

When asked whether the outcome of today's conference would have any bearing on the conference with the operators, White said that it certainly would have a great influence on the situation in the soft coal fields. He said he was confident the employers would not meet the demands of the miners for the supply of coal is very short, notwithstanding statements that there is plenty of coal stored away to supply the market in case of a strike.

### THUGS AND BOSSES INVAD A MEETING OF BAKERS' UNION

### Police Fire Shots in Gathering of Strike Committee.

### FOURTEEN PINCHED

### Windows Broken and Chairs Smashed as Workers Are Nabbed.

A repetition of the dirty work of the boss bakers of two years ago occurred yesterday afternoon when Elias Gottfried, a boss, of 125 East 2d street and East 72d street, accompanied by several bullies and detectives invaded a meeting of the Joint Strike Committee of the Bakers' unions at 387 Grand street.

The meeting was broken up and several shots were fired by the detectives as a means of intimidating those present, and fourteen bakers were arrested and charged with felonious assault because they demanded to know who the men were who accompanied Gottfried.

The delegation of bosses, thugs and detectives first called at the office of the union and inquired whether they could see the delegates from the union, and when told that the Strike Committee was in session upstairs, they immediately rushed up into the hall and shut the door on the delegates, ordering them to remain where they were.

J. Goldstein, organizer of the bakers, asked the men who they were and what was their authority, but they did not pay any attention to him and grabbed hold of one of the delegates and commenced to search him. A demand was again made on the searchers to produce their badges, which was again ignored, and all present in the meeting were threatened with arrest if they dared to rise from their seats.

In the meantime the news spread that Gottfried and young Gruber, son of Morris Gruber, another scab boss, accompanied by thugs and guerrillas, had invaded the union hall and bakers from all directions rushed up stairs to see what was going on at the meeting of the Strike Committee. Goldstein again asked the men, who said they were detectives, to display their shields and show their authority, and he then assured them that he would restore peace if they would let him do it, but they immediately brandished their guns and pulled out their clubs and swung them right and left.

Enraged by the action of Gottfried and his guerrillas, the bakers rushed into the meeting and demanded to know why they broke up the meeting and what they wanted. They told them if they wanted to make arrests to do so immediately and leave the hall, but the detectives immediately fired shots into the windows to call the attention of the police downstairs.

The meeting was then transformed into a battle and a free for all fight, the bakers fighting with the detectives and Gottfried, who was especially active in provoking the row. Heads were split, chairs hurled into the air, while windows were smashed one after the other, the cops firing shots in all directions.

### EDISON CO. SHUTS OFF BRADLEY POWER

### Following Dispute, Plunges Brooklyn Subway Excavation Into Darkness.

Because of a dispute between it and the Bradley Construction Company, the Brooklyn Edison Company yesterday afternoon cut cables supplying power and light to the workmen in the Fourth avenue subway excavation, and not only put a complete stop to the work but, through the stopping of the pumps, allowed the water to come into the excavation.

Possible damage through the stoppage of the pumps was averted by the lively action of the Public Service Commission in getting the cable connected and the power turned on again, after a stoppage of an hour and a quarter. But the eight hour shift of men, who work from 4 o'clock in the afternoon to midnight, had been allowed to go home, and there was nothing done until the early morning shift came on at midnight.

By the terms of their contracts with the city, the construction companies engaged in the subway work were to look out for the conduits, gas mains, and all the property of the electric and gas companies that run across in their excavation in one of two ways; either to move it or otherwise care for it at their own expense or to allow the company owning conduits or mains to do the work themselves, the constructing company to pay them the actual cost of the work, plus 7 1/2 per cent profit.

The Bradley Company elected the latter alternative in the matter of the electric conduits on its section of the Fourth avenue subway, and the Edison Company made the necessary changes. It is alleged by the contractors, and their statement is backed up by the Public Service Commission, that the Edison Company in doing this work, increased the size of the conduits, while they were at it, and so provided for future increase of business.

The electric company put in a bill to the Bradley company for \$6,000. The Bradley people contended that they ought not to have to pay for the extra work, which the Edison company had seen fit to make while doing the required work and insisted that the bill ought to be reduced by something like \$1,000. This the Edison company refused to do and the two concerns came to a deadlock.

So at about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man from the Edison company appeared on the Flatbush avenue extension at Hudson avenue and went down into a manhole, where, according to the report made to the Public Service Commission, he cut the cables and the eight pumps on which the subway cut is dependent to keep free of water, stopped. Also, the lights in the excavation went out at the same instant.

The water soon overflowed the "sump" into which it flows and from which the pumps draw it out. Those in charge of the work began to fear for the safety of the elevated railroad structure and for the interborough subway, as well as for the safety of surrounding buildings if the water was allowed to flow into the cut undisturbed. A part of the work is fifteen feet below level of the street and the Public Service Commission and the police.

Third Deputy Police Commissioner Walsh, in command of Brooklyn, and Borough Inspector Harkins hustled to the scene to see what was going on. The Public Service Commission and the two companies into conference, but there seemed to be no one in the Edison company with sufficient power to order the cable repaired and the power turned on again.

### BOSSES YIELD TO LAWRENCE STRIKERS

### COUNTESS OPPOSED TO CHILD LABOR AND WAR

The Countess of Warwick spoke last evening at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Alumni of Holyoke before an audience which received her remarks regarding the present great feminine movement with repeated outbursts of applause.

Chauncey M. Depew, who presided, opened the meeting with a few remarks. He said that there are as many varieties of Socialism as there are of religions, but that they all probably have one source.

The Countess referred to the great educational institutions for women and the feminine movement, which is gaining great strength and power throughout the world. She told of her personal acquaintance with the royalties of Europe and her personal experiences.

Her appeal to women to help abolish child labor and war was received with tremendous applause by the audience, which was well sprinkled with Socialists and suffragists.

### GROUND TO PIECES BY SUBWAY TRAIN

### Police Say Electrician Committed Suicide, but Family Insists It Was an Accident.

William Schreff, 39 years old, an electrician, was run over and killed last night on the elevated structure of the subway at the Jackson avenue station during the rush hour. The police say it is a case of suicide.

Schreff's family say they believe that he was accidentally killed while trying to get from the northbound platform to the southbound platform. The body was so entangled in the wheels of the subway car that ran over him that a hole had to be chopped out of the platform to get the body out. This took twenty minutes, and the accident caused a block on Bronx trains which lasted for three-quarters of an hour.

Miss Genevieve Fleming, 18 years old, a stenographer, of 1235 Intervale avenue, the Bronx, saw the accident and fainted. She was taken to Lehigh Hospital, and her condition was such late last night that the Coroner could not get her story of what had occurred.

Schreff worked downtown and used the 143rd street station of the subway in going home. The Jackson avenue station is the next station north, and Mrs. Schreff said last night that she thinks that her husband accidentally went past his own station and then tried to cross the tracks to get to the southbound train.

Haywood Defies Injunction. William D. Haywood this morning presiding over the most enthusiastic mass meeting of the strike, answered the attempt that is being made to secure an injunction on the strike funds. "Notwithstanding the fact," said Haywood, "that an attempt has been made to secure an injunction against us, we have clearly and persistently stated that funds donated to the strike have been for the purpose of carrying on the war."

### Offer Wage Increase of From 5 to 25 Per Cent.

### WILL FREE LEADERS

### Company Promises to Work for Release of Ettore and Giovannitti.

### ALL TO BE TAKEN BACK

Mill Tollers Expected to Accept Terms Forced From Greedy Heads of Woolen Trust.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 12.—The great strike of 32,000 textile workers, employed in the American Woolen Company's mills here against a cut of 22 cents per week in wages as the result of a State law reducing the working hours from fifty-six to fifty-four per week, which began on January 13, is drawing to a triumphant end.

Tonight the committee of ten strikers, which had been to Boston to meet representatives of the bosses and members of the State Board of Mediation in an effort to arrive at a settlement, returned and reported that the American Woolen Company had offered a wage rate of from 5 to 25 per cent, the latter for the poorest paid workers; time and a quarter for overtime, and pay fortnightly instead of monthly on premium system.

All the strikers will be taken back without discrimination and the company will do its utmost to secure the release of Joseph J. Ettore and Arturo Giovannitti, strike leaders, who are held for trial on a trumped up charge of being accessories to the murder of Anna L. Pizam, who was shot by a cop in a clash between police and strikers. This report will be submitted to the strikers for ratification at a mighty mass meeting and its acceptance is thought almost certain.

The I. W. U. has scored a notable victory and will prepare to follow it up. Haywood Defies Injunction. William D. Haywood this morning presiding over the most enthusiastic mass meeting of the strike, answered the attempt that is being made to secure an injunction on the strike funds.

"Notwithstanding the fact," said Haywood, "that an attempt has been made to secure an injunction against us, we have clearly and persistently stated that funds donated to the strike have been for the purpose of carrying on the war."

This attempt to secure an injunction has been in the air for two or three weeks and so far as can be ascertained has been delayed because of difficulty in finding a judge who would do the dirty work, and tools willing enough to starve little children and drive men and women back into the mills. In this connection, it is worth noting that of the three men, Herbert S. Johnson, James M. Freedman and Robert A. Woods, whose contributions to the funds are made the basis for the action, Johnson is a Congressionalist minister. One of the men gave \$5 and the others \$1 each. These sums were received by the Strike Committee a day or two before the notice was served late last night. It looks like a case of conspiracy between the three, in conjunction with Judge Lovernal.

It was understood before the conference that the minimum wage proposal was to have no part in the discussion. It was practically settled that the strike will be over soon.

The largest paper mills in the midland counties have shut down and laid off all their employees.

GARDIFF, March 12.—The police have noted the municipality that 700 families are in immediate danger of starvation. The municipality made arrangements immediately to feed the children.

Why should a man pay more for the right price for his clothing? Why should a man not go to the merchant that will give him the most for his money? Why should not all men buy their clothing from the man that has the best for the least money? That man is John Maras, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn.—Adv.

TO VOTE NO ON STEEL TARIFF. WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate Committee on Finance abandoned its intention to act on the House steel tariff bill today, and agreed to vote Thursday. The majority will then report the measure negatively.

CARNEGIE HALL MEETING. The demand for tickets for the big Socialist mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall next Saturday night is very strong, and all those who wish to go are urged to buy tickets early.

at 161 2d street on Monday night on a charge of stabbing the scab. When they were taken to Gouverneur Hospital on Monday night the scab failed to identify them, and stated they were not the ones who stabbed him, so they were discharged.

Haywood went to his room in the hotel, put the papers in his drawer without looking at them, and turned in. Later Trautmann and Yates arrived, when the papers were examined and their nature ascertained. All three were unanimous in declaring that the injunction would be disregarded if that were necessary to continue the fight and feed the strikers and their children.

This afternoon a rumor was circulated that the Pacific Mills, employing some 8,000 workers, had posted notices conceding practically everything asked for up to the 15 per cent increase. The Boston Traveller, which is owned by the Shoe Machinery Company, published the story and it is now in circulation on the streets.

Inquiries at the mill elicited the information that no such offer had been made or posted by the Pacific Mills. Past-board cards, bearing detailed statements of the increases for the various groups of workers, are being circulated broadcast in Italian, bearing the A. F. of L. union label. At this time it looks as though it is an effort on the part of the bosses to stampede the strikers back tomorrow morning.

While the Pacific Mills are hopelessly crippled, they have secured the greatest number of scabs of any in the city, about 1,000 people being at work. Watching these people go to and from the mill is a pathetic sight. They are all underpaid, pallid and obviously weak and spiritless. They are scabs right enough, but "scab" is too vicious a term to be applied to such wretched specimens of humanity.

The picket line this morning concentrated on Haverhill street for strategic reasons and accomplished its object. The pickets on Essex street and Broadway were fewer as a result, but there are fewer scabs working now than for the last two weeks. As the victory of the I. W. W. draws nearer the scabs desert the mills in increasing numbers.

The scab army in the morning is made to look more imposing than it is by the bosses paying several hundred people from a dime to a quarter a piece to go in at 6:45. They leave at 7:30, go in again at 1 and come out again shortly after.

The strikers are firm in their demands and their ranks and spirit are unbroken and undaunted. Victory seems in sight, and a new era is opening for New England.

"Neglected" Children Freed. LAWRENCE, Mass., March 12.—Judge J. J. Mahoney, in police court today, dismissed the case of alleged neglect against the ten children who were arrested by Marshal Sullivan during the now famous depot outrage of February, when city authorities forcibly prevented fifty mothers and fathers from sending their children to Philadelphia.

regarded as a test which would have general effect. On or before April 1 textile workers in New England and other Eastern States are to receive general wage increases, according to semi-official announcements from authoritative financial sources. The plan is very indefinite, but it is said here that mill owners have changed their attitude and realize that there is an urgent necessity for the granting of wage increases ranging to as high as 7 per cent, and perhaps higher.

This will affect cotton, woolen and mixed goods operatives, and perhaps some allied industries. It is estimated that there are nearly 300,000 men, women and children of the mills or directly dependent upon labor prosperity, who will be affected by the sweeping pay advance. The first direct benefits of the Lawrence strike are, of course, to accrue to the strikers themselves. While they are not to receive their full demands, the ways are waxed for them to get substantial increases, ranging to as high as 12 per cent actual increase among the lower paid crafts.

The principle upon which the new scale is being made here is that, due to the increased cost of living the operatives who have received less than \$1 a week have been unable to live in reasonable comfort, and that the lion's share of an increase is justly due them rather than the higher skilled and higher paid operatives.

It is believed in financial circles here that serious and far-reaching labor disturbances in the textile and allied trades can now only be avoided by making general wage increases. At present William M. Wood, of the American Woollen Company, and the independents who are dealing directly with the Lawrence strikers, have been fighting the strike leaders for minimum increases on the theory that the scale effective in Lawrence will be the one that will predominate in the entire industry.

A great problem confronting the mill owners concerns the form of unionization that is to follow the Lawrence strike. Whereas at the outset less than 1,100 workers were union members, it is estimated that today there are nearly 10,000, the majority of whom have accepted the cards of the Industrial Workers of the World.

TO PUNISH LOOTERS OF JUAREZ BANK. Orozco After Culprits. Closing of Port Blow to Rebels. CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, March 12.—The looting of the Banco Nacional at Juarez last week of \$20,000 by the rebels is to be punished by General Orozco. It is said that Gen. Antonio Rojas, who, while commander of Juarez had the looting done, has been summoned here to explain the incident to Orozco and that the money will be returned.

Rojas claims he took only the money belonging to the government and that the money of the depositors was not touched. He will return tomorrow to Juarez to resume his position as head of the Liberals there. The mines are in a bad way for supplies and powder. If arrangements are not made very soon many of them will be compelled to close. Improvements in the industrial situation has been shown by the arrival here of a quantity of coal and coke, which will enable the smelters to continue operations.

It is very near to crop planting time and few farmers are making any attempt to plant. No crops were planted last year and few will be planted this season. If the revolution lasts four months there will be a famine in the State.

### Typical Scenes at Beginning of Great Labor War in England



DURHAM MINERS CARRYING TOOLS HOME WHEN STRIKE BEGAN



WALSSEND MINERS TURNING IN LANTERNS BEFORE STRIKE

### BEGIN HEARING OF SUGAR TRUST HEADS

Government Attorney Says They Also Violated Tenth Commandment. John E. Parsons and the other American Sugar Refining Company defendants on trial in the United States Circuit Court for conspiracy under the criminal section of the Sherman Law, were charged by District Attorney Wise in his opening remarks for the government yesterday with violating also the Tenth Commandment, "Thou shalt not covet."

Parsons came in for most mention because he is counsel as well as director of the Sugar Trust, and was charged with arranging the deal, the purpose of which, the government charges, was to close up a rival refinery. Washington E. Thomas, president of the American Sugar Refining Company; Arthur Donner and George H. Frazier, co-defendants with Parsons, sat up with the lawyers and frequently consulted with them. Charles R. Heike, under sentence for the weighing frauds, talked earnestly with Parsons. Heike is past 70 and Parsons past 80.

Letters of two men now dead are relied upon largely by the government. These men were H. O. Havemeyer and Gustave E. Kissel, the latter through whom, it is alleged, the loan of \$1,250,000 was made to Adolph Segal, which resulted in the closing of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery. Havemeyer's letters were produced by the secretary of the Sugar Trust and Kissel's by his son, Thorne Kissel. Many letters of Parsons were also produced and marked for identification.

"The charge is that these men," said the District Attorney, "the officers and directors of a corporation, with covetousness, with a desire for monopoly, with the purpose of obtaining to that corporation and to themselves the entire business of manufacturing and selling sugar were pursuing the policy which was endeavoring to get into that business was looked upon as an intruder, and they did not prepare that any one could have any of that business but themselves. That was the policy of that corporation as framed by these men, and these men have been associated and connected with that corporation from its conception."

Wise traced the beginning of the alleged conspiracy. While the Pennsylvania Refinery was building, he said, the defendants and their engineers go to Philadelphia, by deceit setting into the plant and watching the machinery installed and the plant and reporting back to the head of the Manufacturing Committee of the Directors, Frazier, Wise charged, was getting copies of the circulars advertising the securities of the new refinery for sale and was sending them to Parsons and Havemeyer and telling them all of their inside facts; "telling them that some of Segal's enterprises were wildcat schemes that they were going to bust, and that when they did bust, if they had his property hamstringing in the Pennsylvania refinery, that company would go with the rest."

Parsons said Wise was counsel for the company and also a director. Wise referred to a letter from Parsons to Samuel Untermyer, who was acting for the minority interests, which would be produced and in which he said Parsons had written: "The reason we made this loan was to keep that refinery from operation."

At first, Wise said, Parsons wished to protect the minority stockholders in the Pennsylvania refinery. That, he said, was Parsons the lawyer, not the director. Later he agreed to the loan to Segal secured by control of the refinery, and he went on to put the refinery to sleep, said Wise. Briefly, as recited by Wise, Segal wanted money and Kissel appeared as an individual lender. He got \$1,000,000 in bonds of Segal's Maritime Apartment House Company and \$500,000 bonds of Segal's refinery as security. He also got 20,000 shares of the refinery's stock and an agreement that until the loan was paid he should control the refinery. Exercising this control, the Sugar Trust, by which the loan really was made, refused to

### PROTESTS AGAINST LAWRENCE OUTRAGE

Local Queens, S. P., Collecting Clothing for Mill-town Strikers.

Protests against the outrages committed by the Lawrence mill owners and authorities against the striking textile workers are still being voiced and funds are still being raised to support the rebelling workers while the siege is on.

The following letter has been sent to Attorney General Swift, of the State of Massachusetts, at Boston, by Robert M. Lackey, the general secretary of the Brotherhood of Machinists:

"Sir—I note in the morning paper that you are a party to the proceedings brought in the Supreme Court petitioning for an injunction restraining the further disposing of any of the strike funds in the hands of Joseph Bedard, secretary, and certain other members of the Lawrence Strike Committee.

"In behalf of the Brotherhood of Machinists an organization which has contributed approximately \$400 to the strike fund, I wish to inform you that we are entirely satisfied with the disposition made of our contributions and do not appreciate the effort of you and your association; to tie the money up. You seem to be more anxious to embarrass the strikers than to protect them or the contributors. You and your capitalist friends are so accustomed to the misappropriation of money when in the hands of your kind, that you seem to infer that the working class follows your example. We would thank you if you would keep your hands off as far as our contributions are concerned.

Local Queens of the Socialist party issues the following request: "The strike is still on in Lawrence. Men, women and children there can use all the clothing we can send them. Perhaps you have some, and are waiting for the Salvation Army man to call, or you are ready to sell it to the junk man for a few pennies. Why not help our brothers and sisters in Lawrence, by bringing your discards to Queens County Labor Lyceum, 1647 Hancock street, Evergreen, L. I., where it will be thankfully received, packed, and shipped to Lawrence."

The Socialist local at North Attleboro, Mass., has passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That we, the North Attleboro local of the Socialist party, denounce these outrages and brutality and the action of the officials concerned in them, and demand that there be no more of these occurrences.

Also that copies of this protest be sent to Governor Foss, Representative Berger and The New York Call." At a convention of the Socialist party of Androscoggin County, held at Lisbon Falls, Me., resolutions were passed commending the action taken by John Golden, president of the Textile Workers of America; the Mayor of Lawrence and the Governor of Massachusetts.

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the daily press, the Mayor of Lawrence, the Governor of Massachusetts, members of Congress, the President of the United States and John Golden." Tickets for the fair and ball for the benefit of the Lawrence strikers, to be held next Monday at Murray Hill Lyceum, 160 East 34th street, can be had at the Ramo School, 12 East 19th street; The Call office, 409 Pearl street; I. W. W. headquarters, 213 East 12th street, and the Italian Socialist Federation, 157 East 23rd street. Price of tickets is 25 cents.

The American Instrumental Music and Theatrical Union will furnish an orchestra of sixteen pieces, with special dance music for this occasion. All women comrades who will assist at this fair and ball will kindly send their names at once to the Fair Committee, 157 East 23rd street.

CITY LOSES A STREET. Let Time Limit Go By for Opening Ocean Avenue to the Sea. Failure to open Ocean avenue for street purposes from Sheepshead Bay to the ocean has cost the city just that much of the thoroughfare. A decision was rendered yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Crane, in Brooklyn, in favor of the Manhattan Beach Estates, Inc., of the Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company.

# MASS MEETING

at CARNEGIE HALL on FRIDAY, MARCH 15 at 8 P. M.

To be held under the auspices of TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 6 The People Voted for MUNICIPAL SUBWAYS and they are going to have them.

Everything was in readiness to overthrow this vote of the people and put through an astounding job, when our Union took action. We quote these words from the American of March 1: "Traction Trust Prepares to 'Railroad' Proposal Through; Necessary Measures to Be Jammed Through Legislature. . . . Bills to be introduced in the Senate and Assembly at Albany on Monday. These bills to be passed by both Houses and approved by Governor Dix and Mayor Gaynor by April 1. . . . It is understood that Governor Dix and Mayor Gaynor have agreed to sign the bill as soon as it is passed."

This organized assault upon the supreme law (passed in the same manner as the Constitution) was instantly abandoned when the oldest and greatest of all trades unions again unfurled the banner around which organized labor and all the people might rally in the defense of the State and the law.

The city's taxable values have increased over a billion and a hundred million dollars since Gaynor became Mayor, which, with the Constitutional amendment of 1909 has increased the city's borrowing capacity by \$238,000,000—an astounding figure impossible to have been dissipated. No expert juggling of figures by city officials nor "demands" and "admissions" by accelerated real estate interests will now mislead the taxpayers and wage workers of New York, who are going to show that THIS IS A LAND OF LAW; that we have got the money, and that when we vote to build the subways, we are going to do it.

We have solicited the support of Woodrow Wilson, Champ Clark, Roosevelt, La Follette, Kern, Bryan—public men who are declared supporters of the Referendum.

## Admission Free Read Our Ad Each Day

### HUDSON COUNTY SILK WORKERS TO MEET

A meeting for the purpose of launching a movement to organize the silk workers of Hudson County will be held at Liberty Hall, Spring and Shippen streets, Hoboken, at 8 o'clock tonight. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Silk Workers' Union, Local 772 of the United Textile Workers of America and an appeal has been issued to all silk workers to attend.

### IN HARD LUCK, HAD TO STEAL OR STARVE

Miss Bessie Albert, 18 years old, who is secretary to Captain J. R. De Lanza of 233 Madison avenue, was walking on 37th street, near Fifth avenue, on her way to the theater on Monday evening when a man came up behind, snatched her purse and ran. Policemen trapped him off, and seeing he was carrying a gun, they arrested him. The policeman took her to the Tenderloin station house, where she said he was John Weeks, 42 years old, 405 West 45th street.

### CAP MAKERS TIE UP BIG BROOKLYN SHOP

Sixty cap makers employed by Charles Meter, 960 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn, went on strike yesterday to enforce a demand for recognition of their union. The workers have carried on an organizing campaign for some time and they have now every man in the shop in the union, they assert.

### MOTORMAN STRUCK ON

As Michael Campbell, 33 years old, a motorman on the Union Railroad, was taking a car out of the yard at Southern Boulevard and 133rd street yesterday, he was struck and mortally injured when his head struck a support of the subway, which was elevated at that point, and he fell back into the vestibule of the car. He was removed to Park Hospital.

### SHIPPERS MUST PAY TRUCKING CHARGES

Charge for trucking as a factor in the high cost of produce was the subject matter of the inquiry yesterday by the Food Investigating Commission, at 202 Franklin street.

Edmund R. Lowe, of 84 Hudson street, president of the Market Truck Owners' Association, was the first witness questioned by William Church Osborn, the chairman, who asked him to give in detail the rates he got for trucking various produce.

"Well, from the docks to the warehouses we get 4 cents for a tub of butter or a case of eggs and 7 cents for 100 pounds of dried fruit," Lowe replied. "From warehouses to commission stores the set charge for butter and eggs is 2 cents a tub or case. That is the charge that is made to the shippers, although we truckmen don't always get it."

### BOOKBINDERS' STRIKE TIES UP BIG PLANT

Forty bookbinders, employed by A. Fink, 74 Duane street, went on strike yesterday because their demand for the renewal of the union agreement was refused by the boss. This shop was operating under union conditions until recently, when the union agreement expired.

The workers made a demand for recognition of their union and also asked that the boss renew the agreement, and when the demand was turned down they all struck. The strikers request all bookbinders to stay away from the shop until the strike is settled.

### BLOCK SIGNALS FOR "MOP"

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—One of the most extensive block signal systems ever adopted by a railroad is now being installed by the Missouri Pacific Iron Mountain. When completed it will cover all the main lines and principal branch lines of this big railroad system. Already considerably over 1,000 miles of block signals have been constructed by the company and are in operation protecting trains. When the plans contemplated have been completed this railroad will have in round figures, the enormous amount of 3,000 miles of block signals in operation.

### HOW ABOUT SMELTER TRUST?

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Preliminary to a proposed investigation of the Smelter Trust, the House today passed a resolution demanding all information regarding such a trust from the Department of Justice. The American Smelting and Refining Company is specifically referred to.

TEA. Zest Plus Economy mark this tea; it's delicious, while double strength saves 50% White Rose CEYLON TEA Not Sold in Bulk White Rose Coffee, Coffee Perfection



SUFFRAGE CHAMPIONS MARCH ON ALBANY

Also Appear at Hearing on Resolution Given at Trenton.

ALBANY, March 12.—Headed by Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch and Mrs. Edward Townsend, the New York City suffragette army invaded the Capitol today.

"We do not throw bricks, we hurl arguments at our opponents," said Mrs. Blatch. "We have come to impress the Legislature with our cause and we mean to do it."

The visitors knew their way to the legislative halls and went there with a directness that savored of determination.

All of the women wore badges with the motto: "Votes for Women," and many of them were adorned with yellow sashes having the same inscription. The visitors went directly to the Senate Chamber, where they began at once their work of impressing the Senators in favor of their bill.

The Stillwell bill, by agreement, will come up in the Senate on March 20, which the women think is far too late for safety, and they want an earlier date fixed.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee will give a hearing on the same subject tomorrow afternoon, and for this several of the best informed speakers of the delegation will be selected.

Speakers are to be limited to 25 persons on each side, so as to insure a clear presentation of arguments on both sides of the question.

Tonight the suffragettes had a mass meeting in the Assembly Chamber.

In spite of inclement weather a big audience crowded the chamber and listened for over three hours to a discussion of the suffrage problem.

Mrs. Harriet May Mitts, president of the association, presided and introduced the speakers, who included both men and women.

TRENTON, N. J., March 12.—Several hundred women occupied the Assembly Chamber today during a hearing given by the Senate Judiciary Committee on Senator Gebhart's resolution to amend the constitution to extend the right to vote to women.

The woman suffragists were led by Mrs. Clara Laddy, president of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage League. Her followers all carried flags inscribed with the words "Votes for Women."

The opposition was led by Mrs. Harriet Clark Fisher, of Trenton.

Among those who spoke for the resolution were Mrs. Henry Willard, of New York; Mrs. Charlotte Gilman, of New York; Mrs. Scott, of Newark; and Assistant Professor George T. Vickers, of Hudson County.

Miss Scott said she represented the organized by trimmers of Newark. Women, she argued, needed a voice in the making of the laws for the benefit of their industrial condition.

Mrs. Gilman told of the spread of woman suffrage in this country and in Europe, and said women needed the ballot for their own protection.

The main talk in opposition to woman suffrage was made by Miss Minnie Bronson, formerly of the United States Bureau of Labor.

BOSTON, March 12.—The Committee on Constitutional Amendments voted to report today adversely on the woman suffrage bill.

ANTI-SUFFRAGETTE HAS UNEXPECTED RECEPTION

If Mrs. John Gundry, a member of the Ohio organization of anti-suffrage, had known what was in store for her, she probably would have hesitated to accept the invitation to represent her party at the meeting of the Women's Republican Club at Delmonico's yesterday morning, at which Mrs. James Wentz presided.

The speaker for "Suffrage" was Mrs. Margaret Chandler Aldridge, but she had help from all parts of the house.

Mrs. Gundry had brought all of her points on paper. It was different with the suffragists, who spoke right off the top of their heads.

Whenever they fired a question at their antagonist, which they did often, she usually had to consult her manuscript for an answer.

Mrs. Gundry took the old stand that women are too busy with home affairs to burden themselves with the ballot and shoulder responsibility that belongs to men.

She said it was all a mistake that the wage earning woman would profit by the ballot. She said they would only become the victims of political bosses. Anyway, 90 per cent of them are under 21.

Mrs. Clarence Burns said that the women in the tenement districts are better informed than the men, as they read the daily papers and discuss topics with their neighbors, which they did often. These women are reading papers said while neglecting their homes.

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MUSIC

NEW STRING ENSEMBLE INTRODUCED TO RAINY NIGHT AUDIENCE IN PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY QUARTET, WHICH ESSAYS SMETANA, BAZZINI AND ARENS IN COOPER UNION CONCERT, WITH MME. BEATRICE BOWMAN, OF MONTREAL OPERA, AS SOLOIST.

By Harry Chapin Plummer.

Although it rained not only down, but up, in Cooper Square, last night, a fair sized gathering attended the fourth season concert given by the People's Symphony Club in Cooper Union Hall.

The quartet, a new organization made up of the first instruments of the string club of the larger band in its initial public program. This was composed of Smetana's quartet No. 2 (opus 57), two movements from the quartet (opus 12) of Franz X. Arens, conductor of the People's Symphony Concerts and the G-minor trio (opus 15) of Friedrich Smetana, composer of "The Bartered Bride," the latter work enlisting Miss Pauline Mallet-Prevost, pianiste.

Mme. Beatrice Bowman, soprano, of the Montreal Opera Company, was heard in the aria, "Caro Nome," from Act II of Verdi's "Rigoletto," and, to Act II of Verdi's "Street Bird," from Handel's ancient opera, "L'Allegro il Penseroso ed il Moderato."

The soloist, who possesses a lyric soprano of broad range and marked sweetness, compassed the fine old aria with technical finesse and charming ease and fluency of diction.

In the melodious Smetana trio, Miss Mallet-Prevost Maximilian Pflver, violin, and Elias Bronstein, violoncello, the latter the cellist of the Danne-reuther Quartet, accomplished a satisfactory ensemble and brought to the concluding presto a delightfully spirited execution. The new quartet expressed with splendid balance of tone the Bazzini work and revealed the two movements of the Arens quartet as a menuetto grazioso (F-major) and adagio (C-major) of undoubted musicianship.

"FINLANDIA," SIBELIUS' BRILLIANT EXPRESSION IN TONE OF NATIONAL ASPIRATION OF FINNS, AND ANDANTE CANTABILE FROM TSCHAIKOWSKY'S FIFTH SYMPHONY IN FREE ORGAN RECITAL AT CITY COLLEGE, TODAY.

Two very gems of symphonic literature will be interpreted by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin in his free organ recital program in the great hall of the College of the City of New York, St. Nicholas Terrace (Amsterdam avenue and 139th street), this afternoon, beginning at 4 o'clock.

They are the gracious andante cantabile from Tschaikowsky's Fifth symphony and Jan Sibelius' tone-

landia, an expression of the national aspirations of the Finns. The program in its entirety:

Prelude in E-minor..... Bach  
Reverie..... Macfarlane  
Sonata No. 19 in G-minor..... Rhapsberg  
Andante Cantabile from Fifth Symphony..... Tschaiakowsky  
Scherzo Symphonique..... Faulkner  
Meditation..... Sibelius  
Finlandia..... Sibelius

Admission will be free to the public, no tickets being required.

DANNREUTHER STRING QUARTET TO PERFORM QUARTETS BY SCRUBERT, DVORAK AND BAZZINI IN FREE CHAMBER CONCERT IN HORACE MANN SCHOOL AUDITORIUM TODAY.

Three quartets, each representative of the best in chamber-music literature, will be performed by the Danne-reuther String quartet, this afternoon, beginning at 4 o'clock, in the auditorium of the Horace Mann School, Broadway and 120th street, in a free concert program. The quartets to be heard are Schubert's in A-minor (opus 29), Dvorak's in A-flat major (opus 155), and Bazzini's in D-major (opus 162). The program in full:

Quartet, opus 29, in A-minor, Schubert  
Allegro ma non troppo; Andante, Menuetto  
Andantino sur le theme B. L. F. (Beethoven)..... Koplow  
Polka Ruse..... Glazounow  
Quartet, opus 155, in A-flat major, Dvorak  
Lento molto cantabile; Molto vivace  
Quartet, opus 76, in D-major, Bazzini  
Andante con moto; Quasi presto

Admission will be free to the public, no tickets being required.

CHARLES FROHMAN AND AUGUSTUS THOMAS HAVE CONTRACTED FOR THE NEW PLAY LATELY COMPLETED BY MR. THOMAS, ENTITLED "THE POINT OF VIEW."

Mr. Thomas' newest work is a comedy in four acts with its scenes laid partly in New York, in the vicinity of Washington Square and Fifth avenue. The characters are native Americans and French Americans. The play will be produced under Mr. Thomas' personal direction. There will be no cast but a company of unusual caliber will be organized for its performance. The play will be acted for the first time in Baltimore on Easter Monday, and come immediately afterward to New York.

Mrs. Fiske's appearances at the Empire Theater in "Lady Patricia" will continue until Saturday, March 23, when her four weeks engagement there will terminate. Her season will end on the same date, since Mrs. Fiske has decided to take this year a real vacation. For the past five or six years her annual New York engagements have invariably been followed by tours to the Pacific Coast, lasting well through the summer, and leaving practically no interval for rest between seasons. This year, however, Mrs. Fiske plans to take a holiday of four months before beginning work upon her production for next autumn.

In an arrangement between the Lieber Company, Charles Frohman and Kiew and Erlanger, "Oliver Twist," with the same cast, will move to the Empire Theater on March 25, and will continue there for the remainder of the season.

OLD TRINITY CHURCH TO HOUSE FREE ORGAN RECITAL THIS AFTERNOON FOR PROGRAM WHEREON BACH, SMART AND ROUSSEAU ARE REPRESENTED.

Bach, Smart and Rousseau are represented on the free organ recital program which Moritz E. Schwartz, of Jersey City, has prepared for rendition this afternoon, beginning at 3:30 o'clock, in Old Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall street. The full program:

Tocatta and Fugue in C..... Bach  
Meditation..... Rogers  
Tempo di Menuetto..... Smart  
Concert Fugue (A-minor)..... Mayer  
Entre Nuptiale..... Rousseau  
Aria..... Dethier  
Fantasia..... Philip Tietz

Admission will be free to the public, no tickets being required.

HURT IN CENTRAL PARK

The firing of a blasting charge in shaft 14 of the new aqueduct at 79th street and the Transverse road, Central Park, yesterday, badly injured Andrew Kahul, 29 years old, of 328 West 78th street. He was burned about the eyes and bruised on the left leg.

LABOR HATING LAWYERS ARRAIGN GOMPERS

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The true title to this case is "Law Versus Anarchy."

This was the climax today of an arraignment of President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, before the United States District Court by Attorney J. J. Darlington, in urging their punishment for contempt of Justice Wright's notorious anti-union injunction in the Rock State and Ranzie Company case. He asserted the three labor leaders "flagrantly, defiantly and intentionally" violated the injunction.

District Attorney Wilson, who was one of the three prosecutors with Darlington, appointed to consider renewed contempt charges against the labor trio, also denounced their attitude.

URGES RAISE FOR POLICE

A proposal to increase the pay of first year policemen from \$860 to \$1,000 was presented to the Board of Aldermen yesterday. Alderman Dowling, who offered the resolution calling for an appropriation of \$125,000 in special revenue bonds to pay the increase for the remainder of the year, said Police Commissioner Waldo approved the change and would appear before the Finance Committee to urge it.

WHERE TO DINE

L. Schoenfeld UP TO DATE DAIRY AND LUNCH ROOM 3 Burlington Street near Frank St.

LAWYERS

Joseph F. Darling LAWYER 116 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK. Phone: 5207 BECKETT; 1645 FIRM.

DRAMA

PAUL ORLENEFF WILL PRESENT "THE CHOSEN PEOPLE" DURING HIS ENGAGEMENT AT THE GARRICK—IBSEN INDORSED THE RUSSIAN ACTOR'S INTERPRETATION OF OSWALD IN "GHOSTS."

In response to many requests Paul Orleneff announces that he will play Chrikoff's "The Chosen People" at the Thursday and Saturday matinees of the second week of his engagement at the Garrick Theater, which begins tomorrow evening. The dates of the matinees will be March 21 and 22. Orleneff produced "The Chosen People" during his first visit to this country, and in view of the interest manifested in it at this time, he has consented to substitute it for Gogol's "The Inspector," "The Chosen People" is one of the plays banned by the Russian Government.

It is worthy of note that Orleneff's portrayal of Oswald Aiving in "Ghosts" in which the Russian actor will begin his engagement at the Garrick Theater tomorrow night, has been accepted by Ibsen's own countrymen as the authoritative interpretation of the role. Orleneff played Oswald in Christiania, Ibsen's own city, before the dramatist himself, Orleneff playing in Russian with a supporting Norwegian company. His idea of the role was radically different from that theretofore revealed, in that it bore sharply away from the gloom and unredeemed despair of the stock characters and made Oswald a hopeful, struggling hero, who strives for the joy of life despite the terrible handicap of inherited disease.

At once Orleneff's conception of the role won over the Norwegians and Ibsen approved in an appreciative letter to the Russian actor. Through all northern Europe today Orleneff's "Ghosts" is accepted as the standard of comparison. When preparing "Ghosts," Orleneff is said to have spent many hours in hospitals to familiarize himself with the idiosyncrasies characteristic of the affliction inflicted by Oswald. He aimed at nothing less than a perfect psychological and pathological portrayal of the intensely modern Aiving.

Charles Frohman and Augustus Thomas have contracted for the new play lately completed by Mr. Thomas, and entitled "The Point of View."

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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.

Public School 161, East 41st street: "Story of the Planets, Comets and Meteors," Miss Mary Proctor.

Public School 136, 145th street: "The Louisiana Purchase," Willis Fletcher Johnson, L. H. D.

Great Hall of Cooper Institute, 8th street: "The Romances of the Rhine," Garrett P. Servis.

East Side House Settlement, 76th street: "The Bronze Age," Ernst Richard.

New York Juvenile Asylum, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.: "The Pilgrims in Their Three Homes—England, Holland and America," Hon. George J. Corey.

New York Public Library, 66 Leroy street: "Insect Life," Herbert S. Ardel.

Sunshine Chapel, 550 West 40th street: "Paris the Magnificent," Roland S. Dawson.

Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th street: "The Children's Court," Miss Madeline Z. Doty.

Y. M. H. A. Hall, 92d street: "Around the Aegean," William D. P. Billas.

BROOKLYN.

Public School 75, 145th street: "Primary and Storage Batteries," Theodore I. Jones.

Public School 44, Throop avenue: "Painting in the Netherlands," Alexander T. Van Laer.

Public School 102, 71st street: "A Glimpse at the History of Architecture," Grenville T. Snelling.

Public School 112, Fifteenth avenue: "Michaelangelo," Mrs. Nettie L. Beal.

Public School 153, Homecrest avenue: "Othello," J. Woodman Babitt.

Loughlin Lyceum Memorial Hall, North Henry street: "America and the Americans," Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease.

QUEENS.

Public School 58, Walker avenue, Woodhaven, L. I.: "The Live Stock Industry in the United States, Cattle, Sheep and Swine," Maurice J. Thompson.

Public School 81, Cypress avenue, Evergreen, L. I.: "How to Know Our Song Birds," Theodore Hoffman.

Public School 54, Albert street, Long Island City: "Australia, the Island Continent," Joseph C. Oakman.

Astoria Assembly Rooms, 20 Flushing avenue, Astoria, L. I.: "The Life of Sir Walter Scott," Charles H. Gowan.

RICHMOND.

Trinity Parish House, Rose avenue, New Dorp, S. I.: "Richard III," Walter Howe.

Newark, N. J.

Abington Avenue School, Abington avenue, corner North 5th street: "The Drama of Ben Hur," Henry R. Rose.

Bergen Street School, Bergen street, corner Halsey street: "Influence of Indian Music Upon Modern Composers," Florence Mulford Hunt.

Franklin School, Park avenue, corner Garside street: "The Coronation of George V of England," George N. Cross.

Hamburg Place School, Hamburg place, near Ferry street: "Life in Hawaii," Loyd Childs.

Madison School, South 16th street, corner Madison avenue: "Myles Standish," A. T. Kempton.

PITNEY CAUSE OF SENATE DEBATE

Anti-Labor Record of Taft's Would-Be Supreme Court Judge Delays Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate in executive session today again discussed the nomination of Pitney, of New Jersey, to be Associate Justice of the United States. Before adjournment it was agreed that a vote should be taken at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon without further debate. It is believed the nomination will be confirmed, although many labor leaders who have been about the capital trying to influence Senators against confirmation were saying tonight that the nomination would never be confirmed.

When the doors were closed about 4 o'clock, Senators who were in favor of confirmation had resolved to hold the Senate in continuous session until a vote was had. When 7 o'clock came and some of the Senators subjected an adjournment the friends of Judge Pitney insisted there should be an agreement on a definite hour tomorrow for a vote.

A number of speeches were made today in defense of Pitney. Senator Bailey, of Texas, and Senator Clark, of Arkansas, both Democrats came to the defense of Chancellor Pitney from the attack that was made upon him yesterday and today on account of his decision in the George Jonas case which involved an injunction issued against the glass blowers who had declared a strike against the Jonas factory.

Senator Alden Smith, of Michigan, also defended the New Jersey jurist. Senator O'Gorman, of New York, attacked the legal reasoning in the Jonas case as did Senator Cummins, of Iowa. Senator O'Gorman subjected chiefly to certain expressions in decisions. The debate was at no time acrimonious.

38 INJURED IN R. R. WRECK.

Two Trains Derailed Near Milwaukee and Foss, Okla.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 12.—Part of passenger train No. 22, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which left Milwaukee for Chicago this morning, was derailed near Oakwood, Wis., about ten miles south of Milwaukee. Fifteen persons were injured, some seriously, but none was killed outright.

Foss, Okla., March 12.—Julius Judson, a passenger, and F. L. Hazen, a trainman, were seriously injured and twenty-one passengers were slightly hurt when Rock Island passenger train 710 was derailed near here this morning.

H. Delventhal GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET, Flatbush Ave., Cor. Cortelyou Road, Telephone 68 Flatbush.

Official Labor News Greater New York

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

NEWSPAPER WRITERS' UNION NO. 4.

There will be a special meeting of the above union tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, on the sixth floor of the World Building, and all newspaper men who are interested in organization are invited to attend.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, AND ACCOUNTANTS, LOCAL 12646.

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the above union will take place today. One meeting per month has been found to be insufficient to transact the routine business of the organization, and two meetings per month have been decided upon. They will take place every second and fourth Wednesday at 43 East 22d street.

PAVERS' UNION NO. 1.

By Charles Crowley, Rec. Sec'y. Pavers' Union No. 1, of the International Union of Pavers and Rammermen, at its last meeting unanimously resolved that no members of the organization shall attend or in any way patronize the amusement places of William Fox, while said places of amusement employ non-union labor.

BRYAN ON RECORD FOR OFFICIAL RECALL

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 12.—In an address to the Ohio Constitutional Convention today, W. J. Bryan spoke in favor of the initiative and referendum and recall, declaring the recall an evolution rather than a revolution. He said: "The only difference between the recall as now proposed and impeachment, as it has been employed, is that in impeachment the trial is before a body of officials, while the recall places the decision in the hands of the people."

The initiative and referendum do not decrease the importance of legislative bodies, nor do they withdraw authority from those who are elected to represent the people."

WELD FOR SECRETING GIRL

Charged with keeping a 17-year-old girl a prisoner, Joseph Donagio was arrested yesterday at 22 Henry street, and arraigned in the Center Street Police Court. He was held under \$2,000 bail for trial. With him at the time of the arrest was the girl, Elizabeth Lyons, who formerly lived with her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Loring, of 783 St. Johns place, Brooklyn. The girl was sent to the House of Detention.

TRUSSMAKER.

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DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST, 22 East 108th St., Cor. Madison Ave., Tel. 540-L Harlem.

Dr. Ph. Lewin Surgeon Dentist 550 Brook Ave., Cor. 149th St., Bronx.

Dr. S. S. Aber Surgeon Dentist 1750 Fulton Ave., Cor. 175th St., Bronx.

PHARMACISTS.

George Oberdorfer 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 128th Street

THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ANNA S. FINK, Plaintiff, against MAYOR LEONARD M. BRUCE, Defendant. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on January 12, 1912, and bearing date February 29, 1912, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 3186 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the



# 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. N. John Block, president; William Mally, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 2392-2394 Beekman.

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VOL. 5. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13. No. 73.

## WHEN WORK CEASES

It is a matter of supreme indifference or else merely casual inquiry as to how the workers live when they are working. When they stop working, goaded by low wages or intolerable conditions into revolt, immediately there is a tremendous outcry concerning the injury inflicted on the "public." This "public" is the "third party to the dispute," for, according to the usual form of reasoning, there are the workers, the employers and the "public." The latter is the injured one.

In the present European coal strike especially, there have been many pathetic tales of what was happening to this innocent bystander, this non-affiliated person, this non-combatant, the public. He or it or they must suffer because of the quarrel between two other persons. Therefore editorial writers solemnly warn the workers not to push their demands too far, not because it would cause any disturbance to the employers, but because it would injure that convenient third party, the "public."

Just now it is the "public" that is suffering because of the coal strikes in Germany and England. Families are actually going without fuel and great hardships come to many who are in no way concerned with the dispute. As has been shown over and over again, the homes of the workers, whether they are coal miners or whether they are engaged in some other industry, are usually insufficiently heated. Workers, because of the conditions of employment, must buy their coal in small quantities, and for it they pay exorbitant prices. While they are paying it, there is no protest. They are merely part of the productive class, and therefore their problems are of no consequence.

It has been shown that in the mining districts of England, Germany and the United States—where a strike is also threatened—that those who mine the coal and bring it to the surface are very often without means of heating their homes. What they suffer to produce, the very product that causes the loss of so many thousands of lives, is a luxury, and when it comes to using it, the coal miners must pay the same as the other workers.

It was shown that though Lawrence is the greatest woolen city in the world and though the mill workers there are among the most skilled, the little children did not have any underwear. What they and their fathers and mothers so painfully produced in the mills did not belong to them. It was a luxury they must buy, if they desired it, and luxuries are not for such as they.

Every strike that has taken place in the past year has been a hunger strike. Every one of them was made inevitable by the increased cost of living and the decreased opportunities of employment. In mills, mines and factories, in Europe as well as in America, conditions are such that the whole working class must of necessity revolt. They are not going to starve, but in order not to starve they must fight against prevailing conditions.

That assumption of an innocent "third party" shows how utterly futile the average capitalist apologist is. It also shows how brutal. The worker, to such apologists, is merely a means of production, and means of production should not grumble, no matter what happens.

But when ordinary workers do rebel, when activity ceases in any industry, then the true state of affairs becomes apparent. Without that activity there can be nothing, and the "public" suffers. The public can suffer somewhat more, for the whole year around the workers suffer. Now, however, they are massing their strength to put an end to the suffering, not for the purpose of making others suffer, but for the purpose of ending that hideous state of affairs in which they are mere creators of wealth they are not permitted to enjoy.

## WHY STARVE TO FEED HORSES?

Several amateur political economists having attempted to show that the automobile was partly responsible for the high cost of living, owing to the alleged fact that "everybody" insisted on possessing one, opposition to the theory has been developed in the counter proposition that automobiles reduce the cost of living.

This is proven by the following statement: A horse eats seven times as many pounds of food as a man, therefore an automobile truck that displaces six horses "gives to the country food for forty-two men." And as there are 24,000,000 horses in the United States, all, if displaced by automobiles, would leave food enough for 168,000,000 men.

Needless, perhaps, to say that the propounder of this theory is an automobile manufacturer. But, of course, that fact does not necessarily discredit the theory, though it may explain why it was put forward.

It does not, however, explain why it was that before automobiles were invented to displace the horse, and there were therefore relatively more horses in proportion to the population than now, the cost of living was much lower than at present.

But nevertheless it is an ingenious theory that heretofore the human race has been starving itself to feed its horses, and much more commendable than the abominable Socialist theory that society has been starving itself to gorge its capitalists.

But at any rate, with all its defects as a theory of political economy, it is quite as good as most of those invented as a justification for capitalism, and will easily hold its own with such theories as that the capitalist exists to "give employment" and that profit is the reward of his "abstinence." The automobile industry has reached such an important position in production that it is rightfully entitled perhaps to a special theory of political economy for its justification, and this one, that it reduces the cost of living, is perhaps as good as any that can be invented on the spur of the moment. The inventor might have strengthened it somewhat, too, if he had only thought of calling attention to the fact that the owners of automobiles on an average appear to be better fed than those who do not possess such vehicles, because they consume themselves the extra food which otherwise they would have to give to their horses.

As there is an International Committee of Investigation under way to probe the cause of the high cost of living, the Automobile Manufacturers' Association might suggest their theory to that honorable body for adoption. If accepted, the word might go forth recommending all citizens to provide themselves with automobiles and thus settle the "problem" of the high cost of living permanently. It would do no harm anyhow—certainly none to the Automobile Manufacturers' Association—and, on the whole, would be about as sensible and practical as any other decision they are likely to come to.

## STRIKING AT THE WAR CHEST

Money is not what wins battles for the workers, though money is necessary. The action of the Lawrence and Massachusetts authorities in trying to tie up the funds of the textile workers is in line with what has been done previously. But without the funds there is going to be victory. The allegations of mismanagement come with bad grace from men who have used every endeavor to keep the workers at the present starvation wages. They were made, also, for no other reason than increasing the pressure on the strikers and forcing them back into the mills.

There is a very well defined fear that the workers may win too signal a victory and that the effect of it in other industries may be too far-reaching. Consequently, there has been started this legal fight against the strikers continuing to use any money that may be sent to them by sympathizers. The "constituted authorities" have from the first arrayed themselves on the side of the mill owners. In the latest move made they show they are still there.

# An Improvement Upon the College Course

By DR. EDWIN F. BOWERS.

The average college course is superficial—deficient in permanence of results. The time spent in "plugging away" at geometry, algebra, trigonometry, Latin, Greek and many other branches which are of no practical value and rarely, or never, referred to after leaving school, could be spent to better advantage by a pupil who merely desired a broad education along general lines. A course of reading and study to be pursued at home, preferably by two or more students with tastes and sympathies in common, is here suggested as an improvement upon a high school and university training where no attempt is made to perfect a special branch of knowledge, as medicine, law, music, divinity, or the like.

Not one graduate in ten remembers anything definite about the major portion of his college studies. In many instances, because of our foolish system of "cranking," an actual distaste against reading anything requiring mental concentration has been developed. It is to obviate this that I suggest a line of work to be taken up after a good foundation in the elementary branches has been secured. This can be made extremely interesting, even fascinating, if approached in a proper spirit, viz., co-operation of the profound and intelligent, sympathetic anticipation and discussion with parents.

**The Most Important Thing in Life.** Now, the most important thing in life is to learn to live in conformity with nature's laws. I would strongly urge that the study of biology, hygiene, dietetics, sexual physiology and psychology, effects of exercise, bathing and all that concerns the physical welfare may be given liberal attention, to the end that a sound body may have a developed mind.

A knowledge of history is the basis of education. No one can read a work or poem of any solidity, hear a concert program, visit an art gallery or travel intelligently without a fair conception of history. It is the backbone of literature and science.

Therefore, I propose, as the piece de resistance, the foundation upon which our work will be based, to take up this branch, commencing with the life and habits of prehistoric man, if the pupil is sufficiently advanced to understand the subject plainly presented.

Comes now a brief consideration of the history of ancient Assyria, Babylonia and Aryan civilizations, concluding with Egypt. Weekly visits, if possible, to museums of fine arts, natural history and science are invaluable in familiarizing the pupil with objects of historic interest. Recreative reading should consist, so far as possible, of material pertinent to the course. For instance, with Egyptian history he may read Kissel's "History," Ebers' "Egyptian Princesses," Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra" and other works suited to the years and mental development of the young folk. The important thing to consider is that nothing should be undertaken which cannot be readily understood.

Working westward with civilization, Greece and its splendid history and literature presents itself. So potent is this period in the wonder and beauty of its literature that no attempt to exhaust it could be successful. The most important works of these Greek masters may be read in a good translation. The *Odyssey* of Homer, and whatever of Sophocles, Euripides, Eschylus, Aristophanes and

the other Hellenic poets and tragedians, commands itself as interesting, may be undertaken. Grote's "History" and Plutarch's "Lives" will bear our palace well. Bullfinch's "Mythology and Age of Fable" should be a constant handbook and reference guide in mastering the ancient histories, for unless we are familiar with the religion and legends of these old world peoples, no adequate conception of their sculpture, art and literature is possible.

Next, Rome, with its alluring and highly instructive story. Excursions into Mommsen and Gibbon will amplify. For recreation Sienkiewicz's "Quo Vadis," Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," Bulwer Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii," Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," Twain's "Innocents Abroad," "Virginia" and other splendid and helpful works which may suggest themselves as we go along. The "Commentaries" of Caesar in a good translation will be found as fascinating as any novel and extremely helpful to our appreciation of this wonderful epoch in the World Lesson.

Then follows the highly interesting story of the Gaelic and Germanic races. The beautiful legends of the *Rhine* and *Elze*, the poetry and artistry of this highly developed civilization, cannot help but make a profound impression, and the whole structure, cemented by the realisms and lovely mysticism of Goethe, Schiller, Heine, Froissart, Moltke, Hugo and other writers is bound to have an enduring permanence.

**The Beauties of French Literature.** Our literary pilgrims will now journey into the Northland, and with Lief the Lucky, Eric the Red, and the magnificent Vikings travel through these gallant pages. The majesty and superlative beauty of their own fjords and beetling cliffs is reflected in the mingled sturdiness and pathos in the life and literature of these old Norsemen.

Now comes Britain, with its romance and wealth of achievement. We study the evolution of this splendid people—the "trials and tribulations" of these Anglo-Saxon forefathers with sympathetic appreciation. We thrill in rapture to the spirit of the Magna Charta and exult with the Reformers; we glory in the sturdy independence of the Pilgrim Fathers, even though we deprecate their subsequently developed attitude of bigoted intolerance.

Here the rich mine of English literature proffers itself. Chaucer, the brilliant-minded Shakespeare, Lord Bacon, Beaumont and Fletcher, Jonson, Spenser (a little Fielding and Smollett if thought advisable), Goldsmith, Swift, Dryden, Pope, Macaulay, DeQuincy, Ruskin, Lamb, Dickens, Robert Louis, "The Beloved" Burns, sturdy old Carlyle (with the always to be remembered French Revolution, "Heroes and Hero Worship" and "Sartor Resartus"), the poetic Tennyson, ardent Byron, Robert Browning, the master of psychological analysis, and his incomparable wife, next to the Avonian master the most graceful and gracious of sonneteers—Kipling, with his brutal realism and tender romance, and a host of others, who inspire in us pride that we are of their blood and race.

## America's Progress.

And "last stage of all in this strange eventful history"—the glorious tale of our own beautiful land. The splendid saga of a handful of intrepid colonists, heaving out the destinies of, in some respects, the most marvelous

race of people who have ever lived! It is an epic to conjure with. To what may we not aspire; what may we not achieve? Already, with pardonable pride, we acclaim painters, sculptors, essayists, poets, historians, writers, statesmen, philanthropists, musicians, scientists, inventors, and the great multitude dead and living, who have shown us the paths to truth and beauty in their manifold forms. We salute them with the Norseman's "Skål." Remember that Emerson, Thoreau, Walt Whitman, Joquin Miller, Mark Twain, Longfellow, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Whittier, Poe, Bryant, Washington Irving, Dr. Draper, Robert Ingersoll, Hawthorne, Julia Ward Howe, William James, Professor Hyslop, Dr. Philip Moxam, Phillips Brooks, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Bret Harte, Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Benjamin West, the Surgeon-Major, Thomas Edison and a whole pantheon of other immortals are our country men and women, and be proud accordingly. We should, by all means, become acquainted with their work.

Concluding our pursuits in history and literature, we now, if the student has the adaptability for it, look to philosophy for a broader conception of life and its relations.

**Philosophy an Interpretation of Life.** The "Dialogues" of Plato stand in loco parentis to philosophy such as the A B C does to language. The simple directness of "The Banquet," the ultra-modernity of the "Republic" and the sublime pathos of "The Phaedo" will make a profound and lasting impression. The pure and lofty tone of these works and the spirit of helpfulness and altruism are worthy of the most painstaking application, and if, as Emerson tells us, "the noblest work of God is a perfect man," these works stand as sign posts pointing the way to perfection.

The Bible, Meditations of Marcus Aurelius, Epictetus, Epicurus, the Zendevesta, the *Spaniards* and the *King of Confucius* will solidify and strengthen this structure we are attempting to rear—this Taj Mahal of thought.

The essential principles of Kant, Schelling, Hegel, Schopenhauer, Haecel, Locke, Hume, Spencer, Tyndall, Luxley, Darwin, Humboldt, Archibald, Geike, Tolstol, Lombroso, Planmarium, Sir Oliver Lodge, William James and Robert Hall will put a capstone upon a course of instruction which can be gained in no college curriculum with which I am familiar.

A "study habit" will be developed which will be a lifelong asset to its possessor. Reading will become and remain a joy. Books will take their rightful place as our familiar friends and loving companions, and "school" will last as long as life itself.

In conclusion I would say that Mr. William Archer, the famous English critic, pays tribute to the educational value of our high class magazines. This commendation I heartily echo, and would strongly urge persistent reading of them for the vast amount of information on artistic, social, political and scientific matters which they contain.

The pupil who thinks his way through this course—roughly outlined and faintly in detail as I acknowledge it to be—will have had a course of training far more valuable than anything ever acquired in a university, the salient features of which will be remembered long after the "dry dust" classical and mathematical studies shall have been drowned in the waters of Lethe.

## A SUGGESTION

Editor of The Call: I read with much interest your editorial in today's issue, "A Taunt From the Coward's Castle."

You are very right, Vaughan will not dare to come out in the open and enter a debate.

I am writing you to suggest that we controvert the matter in the last two sermons of this Jesuit (who, having failed to turn back the tide of Socialism in his native land, is attempting to do so here) at a meeting in some large hall of this city and on the Monday following his succeeding two lectures answer him back in the same place. Foot, deluded fool; France, Portugal and Spain are turning out his fellows of the cloth; Cologne, the seat of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany, repudiates Roman Catholicism and elects a Socialist.

According to the figures concerning immigration, his church is losing in membership. The St. Louis Quarterly, a Roman Catholic journal, says the "Catholic Church is losing ground at a terrific rate." This ecclesiastical ostrich buries his head in the sand of religious superstition and will not see the signs of the times, the coming triumph of Socialism, the abolition of poverty. He has been challenged both here and in London to debate the question, "Is Roman Catholicism declining?" With him discretion is in very truth the better part of valor. The New York Times and Vaughan have joined forces, and with the brigadiere of a Falstaff have entered the lists.

"O' my charity pray for their souls." Fraternally yours, JOHN A. HANDFORTH.

**SIBERIAN EXILES SEND GREETINGS.** The Social Democratic party in the German Reichstag has received the following message from Siberia:

Eastern Siberia, Jan. 27, 1912. Proletarians of all lands, unite! Dear Comrade—We, banished Social Democrats in a bear's corner of Siberia, beg you to convey to the Social Democratic party of Germany our deep and warm congratulations on your victories in the Reichstag elections. Your victories are our victories, and give us new strength in the struggle for a bright future.

P. S.—For obvious reasons we are obliged to send without signatures.

Coolidge couples who indulge in the questionable habit of counting by post may be interested to learn that in a punishable offense in Austria, a fowler to carry the official position of a postage stamp, whether on a card or on a letter, to indicate their sentiments.

# Some Factors in the Cost of Living

The capitalist derives and augments their great profits by creating a scarcity of foods and a curtailment of its production is clearly demonstrated by a comparison of the following figures showing the increased cost of various "staples" as quoted by a jobber's price list:

Canned salmon, which is put up by the Alaska Packers' Association, has been raised from \$1.25 per dozen cans in 1909 to the present price of \$1.99 per dozen.

There is no explanation for this increase, other than extortion says the jobber, as the cost of producing this food has not been increased.

The association has the advantage of the free fishing right on the Columbia and other rivers, which are granted by the Government. It has not raised the wages of its fishers, nor have the costs of packing been increased.

The few, so-called "independent" packers do not dare undercall the association. In fact, it is charged that the "independents" are merely used as a blind to create the impression that competition still exists in the industry.

The food kings have taken advantage of the great consumption of prunes by boosting the price of this commodity to the limit. Prunes, which were formerly imported in enormous quantities from France and Turkey, are now being grown in Oregon and the Santa Clara Valley, California, in such proportions that large exportations are now made to Europe and elsewhere. The 1909 crop was sold to retailers at from 3 to 7 cents per pound, according to the size of the fruit. This price was raised to from 12 to 17 cents per pound for the crop of 1910.

The last crop, that of 1911, was larger and of better quality than in any previous year. It was held nevertheless at from 8 1/2 to 12 cents per pound. As the retailer has contracted for this commodity at the foregoing figures it is impossible for him to cut his price to the consumer, no matter

how low the present quotation of the jobbers may fall.

Early June prices of standard quality were sold at 85 cents per dozen cans for the 1910 crop, but have been raised to \$1.25 per dozen, for the 1911 crop.

During one year standard tomatoes have been boosted from \$0 to 10 cents per dozen cans to \$1.15 and \$1.40. California lima beans have been pushed from 4 1/2 and 5 cents to 10 cents per pound with the past year.

Claiming that sauerkraut is a necessity, the packers have more than doubled the price of 37 per barrel, which they asked last year, to 115 per barrel. Though the packers claim this commodity is scarce, any quantity can be had at the larger figure.

Apricots have been raised during the past year from 11 cents to 15 cents per pound, while choice evaporated peaches have gone from 7 to 12 cents per pound, and evaporated apples during the same period.

Canned pineapples, which were formerly seen on the workingmen's tables, has now disappeared because of the prohibitive prices asked for them. The Porto Rican fruit which has sold at about 11 per dozen cans has been driven from the market by Hawaiian pineapples growing in the east, forcing off a duty on the former commodity. The Hawaiian pineapple is now held at \$1.65 and \$1.75 per dozen cans, thus preventing its resale at 10 cents a can.

Lobsters in cans have been boosted from \$2 to \$3 per dozen small cans thus making it a rarity.

By curtailing the growth of coffee the Brazilian Government has been able to raise the price of that beverage to a level of 12 cents in 1910, and still lower in previous years. It sells at 20 cents to the grocer. With a consumption of 9,000,000 bags, the restrictive legislation of the Brazilian Government, cutting the production to 6,000,000 bags, made this increase in price possible.

# Pacific Coast Conditions

By AUSTIN LEWIS.

Unemployment is rife on the Pacific Coast and particularly so in San Francisco.

Tens of thousands walk the streets of our city without work, in many instances without food. They are for the most part strangers in a strange land. In the words of our present Governor, they must eat. Hence crime increases rapidly, the social conditions of the city grow worse in every way, and riots with consequent bloodshed will supervene, unless steps are taken to meet the condition.

This mass of unemployed is produced artificially by the employing class for the purpose of crushing labor on the Pacific Coast, and reducing the economic position of the workers to the same or even to a lower level than that of the Eastern toilers.

Everywhere all over this country and Europe the message has been sent, by faking lying advertisements and in the columns of the prostituted press, that there is plenty of work here at high rates of wages.

Men struggling for a living elsewhere have listened to the cry and have come in their thousands. They have followed instinctively the road to better feeding grounds even as our nomadic ancestors moved from valley to valley.

They have arrived and are now confronted with desolation and misery. The capitalist has brought them to crush the working class. The working class must organize them to crush the capitalist; he must be made to keep them now that they are here.

The cause of the worker and the unemployed is identical. The worker of today will certainly be the unemployed of tomorrow.

Therefore it is the duty of the working class and particularly of that portion of the working class for which revolt speaks to organize these unemployed, to parade their massed misery and proclaim to the world the fact of their existence here and elsewhere on the Pacific Coast.

The lies of the prostitute press must be met by the actual truth, and it must be proclaimed far and wide that the Pacific Coast and particularly San Francisco is an excellent place for workmen to keep away from at present.

These laborers are brought here for the express purpose of lowering the standard of living and destroying the organization of labor. It is to be lamented that the present form of labor organization is such that it can offer only very unsatisfactory resistance to capitalist attacks of this character. It is therefore all the more the duty of the industrialists to take the forefront in the unemployed question and to supply the initiative in which the craft unions are obviously deficient.

This attack of the capitalist must be met by the organization of the unemployed and by converting into a weapon of labor the instrument by which the destruction of labor was to be compassed. The presence of the unemployed must be taken advantage of

by the workers. The unemployed must be organized into a force which instead of threatening the bread of the worker will threaten the continued existence of capitalism and give the capitalist state and the capitalist medical government all the trouble possible. This is but just. Unemployment is a by-product of capitalism without capitalism, no unemployment is met, therefore, that capitalism should be made to fully realize the value of its own offspring and to pay the bills.

It is manifestly the intention of the capitalist masters to deluge the laborer with a flood of outside laborers whose standards are lower than our own, and who are compelled because of helplessness to accept pay even below their own low standards.

The influx of Eastern unemployed is the first deliberate step in that direction. But what is happening now is merely a summer shower to the deluge which is to follow.

Southern European immigration, with the construction of the Panama Canal, will assume colossal proportions. Already the steamship lines are establishing themselves here for the purpose of importing Southern European labor at \$25 for the trip from Mediterranean ports. The climate and surroundings are particularly suitable to this class of immigrant who, coming with a very low standard of living, will necessarily threaten our existing standards.

A member of a Chamber of Commerce said to me a few days ago: "It is not the purpose of the local business men to make a prosperous community where all will share in the prosperity. They are determined to peonize California." That is true. They want to make California the home of a poverty stricken, miserable population, the life of whose members will be spent in piling up profits for Eastern investors and bondholders.

In this enterprise the very greatest advantage of which we are proud are in favor of the capitalist. Wages will necessarily become low which does not require warm housing, much fuel, large quantities of woolen clothing, and a heavy meat diet, may be driven to work for very little under the lash of necessity and competition for employment.

We are on the slope of the slump. A slip and we are doomed. But there is still a chance to dig our feet into the turf and to begin the backward climb.

An industrial form of organization is the prime labor necessity. It must and will be made.

The most important and pressing need is to organize the unemployed and to formulate demands for their relief. There is a measure of public sympathy on our side in this matter, which we should make use of, for California has not yet become peonized to human suffering. Of this we should take advantage and gather behind our unemployed organizations the divers elements of strength which the community can yield.

## WHY MAHOGANY IS DEAR.

Solid mahogany is an extremely dear timber to buy, and the greater proportion of the so-called mahogany furniture contains only a thin veneer of this foreign wood on its surface.

The mahogany tree is a native of South America, in which country it grows to a height of 100 hundred feet. It is of exceedingly slow growth, which mainly accounts for its high value, and also it is a solitary tree, never growing in dense plantations. In fact, it is so seldom that more than one mahogany tree is found on an acre of ground.

It takes fully 200 years for a mahogany tree to arrive at maturity. "The coal supply of the earth is limited," said the scientist. "No one can say how long it will last." "Great Scott!" exclaimed a man in the back row. "And here we've gone and wasted man's a bushel of it! He'll be the hell for this! He'll be the hell for this!"

## LIGHTNING BUSINESS.

Filton & Co. was a firm of business like men, and only the very smart individuals could find situations like you worked, or you went.

"Down the first floor stairs of above mentioned firm an unfortunate customer happened to fall. "Help!" he cried, in tones of pain as he lay prone on the floor. "I've broken my leg!" A shopwalker flew to the spot. "Broken your leg, sir?" he asked sympathetically. "Third count the left!" Cork leg! Miss Filton forward!"

The head master of a school recently put up a notice that on every day he would lecture on the following subject: "Our Eyes, and We See Through Them." Shortly afterwards he was asked to find an alternative to the notice. "Our Eyes, and We See Through Them."