

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

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# The New York Daily Call

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

WEATHER: FAIR AND WARMER.

No. 79.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1912.

Price Two Cents.

## KERNOCHAN TRIES TO JUSTIFY HIS SEVERE SENTENCE

### Magistrate Says Miss Cooper Was to Be "Example."

### MUST SERVE 15 DAYS

#### Action on Appeal Will Be Too Late—Victim Active Strike Picket.

Annie Cooper, of 528 East 11th street, the 17-year-old striker who was made an "example of" by Magistrate Kernochan in the Jefferson Market Court last Thursday, when he sent her to the workhouse for fifteen days for picketing the shop of the H. Pasternak waist firm, will have to serve her sentence in full.

The attorneys for the Ladies' Waist Dress Makers' Union, Fanken and Luthenberg, of 5 Beaman street, took an appeal yesterday from the decision of the Magistrate before Judge Swann in General Sessions. But, while showing the appeal, Judge Swann refused to allow the girl to be bailed out. This means that the "justice" of Magistrate Kernochan's sentence in sending a young girl to the workhouse for fifteen days for picketing becomes a theoretical question of law. The appeal will now come up in regular order, which may be ten or twelve days hence. In the meantime, Annie Cooper will have served her fifteen days sentence.

While the attorneys for Miss Cooper were fighting the sentence Magistrate Kernochan yesterday stated that he would stand by his guns. He made an example of the girl, he said, and the example has already had its beneficial effect. When a reporter for The Call asked Kernochan why he gave a young girl fifteen days in the workhouse, the magistrate said: "The last time the girl shirtwaist makers got five days sentences in the workhouse and when they came out they posed as martyrs. So I gave Annie Cooper fifteen days. If she wants to pose as a martyr now she will have something to pose for." Kernochan then added that the severe sentence had already had a beneficial effect. He sent around a probation officer to the Pasternak firm, at 152 West 23d street, to find out whether there was any more "trouble" and the probation officer reported that things were lovely now. Evidently the long sentence in the Workhouse given Annie Cooper has scared the other pickets, Kernochan thought.

### Freddie Fails to Explain.

The magistrate failed to explain why he was taking such a fatherly interest in the Pasternak firm and what business he had to send probation officers to find out whether the employers are no longer being "troubled" by pickets. He disclaimed, however, all connection with the firm. "I am not an employer of labor," Kernochan continued, "and none in my family are employers of labor. I have Annie Cooper a fifteen days sentence because I wanted to make an example of her. I am sorry she happened to be the one to be made an example of, but I had to do it." "This has been a troublesome strike. The girls are picketing illegally. You know that merely addressing the non-union workers and 'persuading' them would be worthless. For if this would have an effect the pickets could just as well have talked to the non-union people in their homes. Picketing with them means to make it difficult for those non-union workers to get to their places of work. That is illegal picketing.

"Annie Cooper was arrested once before I came here. She was then warned by Magistrate Herrman that if she was brought up again before him he would send her to the Workhouse. Then she was brought up before me last week, charged with calling a girl a scab. I considered it disorderly conduct, but I let her go with a reprimand. Two days later she was brought again before me. This time there was quite a mix-up, a little riot in fact. I put the case over for one day and sent for a probation officer, Miss McCusker, to investigate the condition of the girl's family. She found the girl was being paid \$5 a week by the union, so I felt that conditions warranted, and that her sentence demanded, a Workhouse sentence."

### Victims of a Conspiracy.

Attorney Morris Rothenberg said that Annie Cooper is really the victim of a conspiracy. The employer knew that she had been in court twice before and that the last time she had been reprimanded. He figured, therefore, that it would be easy to get a workhouse sentence for her. She was bent on getting into a workhouse with her only. They knew that it would be easy to "get" her, and they did get her. What Magistrate Kernochan has a right to do for the scab was pointed out yesterday by the citation of another decision made by the magistrate last week in connection with the same Pasternak strike. One of Pasternak's employees named Kramer assaulted Louis Goldberg, a striker, and broke his nose. When Kramer was brought be-

## REBELS CAPTURE FEDERAL TROOPS

### Surrender Made Near Jimenez After Fight in Which 31 of Madero's Men Had Been Killed.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, March 18.—Federal troops numbering 107, part of those who evacuated Jimenez last week, when the rebels advanced against the town, surrendered today at Boca, a short distance west of Jimenez, after a fight with the rebels that had been intermittent since yesterday. The surrender was made to Col. Roque Gomez, of the rebel army, by Maj. Adolfo Ramirez, commanding the Federals, after thirty-one of the Federals had been captured and several had been killed and wounded.

No explanation is offered at the rebel headquarters for the news given out Saturday to the effect that Pancho Villa had been made a prisoner and would be executed Sunday morning. (General Orozco has set on foot an investigation. Villa is not a prisoner, but is in the Pilar de Cochinas district with about 150 men, according to information which Orozco knows to be reliable, which came to him today.

A communication was addressed today to President Madero and Vice President Suarez by the State Legislature, signed by all the members but four, who were absent from the city, calling upon them to resign. The communication states that Madero frequently declared before election and during his last revolution against Diaz that he would never use the bayonet to keep himself in office.

"You are doing this now," it says, "and if you are a man of your word you will resign."

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Owing to a small engagement between a band of rebel forces and Federal troops in the Federal district, just outside Mexico City, a greater number of foreigners, including several Americans, were reported today to be leaving the Mexican capital. Ambassador Wilson, in a report, states that while there is considerable anxiety at the capital, there are a number of Federal troops there which should be able to keep the situation well in hand for the present at least.

## WIDOW LOSES R. R. SUIT BY LAW TECHNICALITY

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In a contest between a poor widow and a great railroad today, in the Supreme Court, the widow lost by a decision construing the Fellow Servant Law as applied to railroad employees. The court held that the railroad need not answer in damages for the death of the husband, a car repairer, killed by negligent trainmen.

The suit was over the death of John Fetta, car repairer for the Grand Trunk Railway Company, crushed under a car in the Chicago repair yards by carelessness of a switching crew.

United States Circuit Judges Grosscup and Kohlsaat were unable to decide if Fetta's employment as a car repairer put in operation the Fellow Servant Law to exempt the railroad liability for the trainmen's negligence. The highest court today said the trainmen were "fellow servants."

## SAN DIEGO POLICE DIG UP "DYNAMITE PLOT"

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 18.—In a desperate effort by the police to check the free speech fight, six men were arrested today for alleged participation in a wholesale dynamite plot.

According to the police, dynamite was stolen recently from the city's Sewer Department and was to be used in a campaign against the illegal anti-street speaking ordinance here.

## ENGLISH WOMEN WIN IN MUNICIPAL ELECTION

LONDON, March 18.—The greatest success ever achieved at an English election by women was at Birmingham today, where of twelve women nominated for members of the Board of Guardians two were unopposed and nine were chosen.

The only one to fail was beaten by a Laborite.

## BOILER EXPLOSION KILLS THIRTY-THREE

### Strikebreakers Victims of Scab Locomotive Blowup in S. P. Yards.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 18.—Great loss of life was caused here today by the explosion of a boiler of a locomotive in the roundhouse of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The number of dead is given as thirty-three and many more injured. Several buildings were wrecked by the force of the explosion.

The men at work in the shops were in the majority strikebreakers brought in when the strike of the machinists began last fall. The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained, but it is believed in some quarters that faulty work by the strikebreakers is responsible.

The machine shops, copper shop and part of the roundhouse were completely wrecked by the terrific explosion. The jacket of the boiler, which weighs more than half a ton, was blown a block distant, landing between two houses. The tender was knocked several hundred feet and wrecked, while engines in the roundhouse were smashed and twisted.

It is possible most of the dead will never be identified, as the bodies were mangled beyond recognition. Fragments of bodies were found for blocks around the railroad yards.

Every ambulance in the city, doctors and hospital corps from Fort Sam Houston were rushed to the scene to search for dead and give aid to the injured.

All of the injured were horribly mangled and the prospects were that the death toll would be greatly increased, as many are so seriously hurt that their recovery is impossible.

The roundhouse took fire, adding to the horror of the scene. Four buildings were either totally or partially demolished.

The copper shop was totally demolished, the entire north end of the blacksmith shop caved in; the roof of the roundhouse was partly lifted; the boiler shops were wrecked and unroofed.

Engineer Walter Jordan was oiling the engine when the explosion occurred. He had never seen the boiler of the engine.

The engine stood almost in the center of a square formed by the four buildings. The feed pipe, through which engines take fuel oil, was broken, and a spout of oil flame added to the horrors of the situation.

Inside the machine and blacksmith shops fourteen bodies were diametrically, portions of trunks or limbs being found in crevices in the roof and sides or entangled in the machinery.

A great portion of the wall fell inward, burying a dozen of the men.

The strike of the machinists on the Southern Pacific and Harriman lines was called last fall, following the organization of the System's Federation and an increase in wages.

After the explosion, rumors in the downtown district of San Antonio were that it was caused by dynamite, but investigation at the yards showed no indication that such rumors had started there. San Antonio has been free from violence during the strike.

## CHANGE CITY RAPID TRANSIT LAW IN SENATE

ALBANY, March 18.—Senator Wagner (Democrat) and Assemblyman Murray (Republican), of Manhattan, tonight introduced a bill prepared by the New York City Public Service Commission designed to make needed changes in the New York City Rapid Transit Law, so as to permit the commission to make contracts for subway construction in accordance with the pending negotiations. The Senate Cities Committee will give a hearing on the bill on March 26.

"The bill," said Senator Wagner, "does not change the provisions of the Rapid Transit Act as to the laying out of routes or advertising for public bids for construction, equipment and operation."

"The bill does give the commission discretion, with the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to make contracts with companies operating, or agreeing to operate, existing lines for the equipment and operation of municipal lines in connection with their general systems."

## TO DISCUSS SUFFRAGE AT ALBANY TODAY

ALBANY, March 18.—In response to a request from the advocates of the woman suffrage constitutional amendment, Senator Robert F. Wagner, the majority leader of the upper branch of the Legislature, tonight consented to the amendment being discussed at length tomorrow in the Committee of the Whole Senate.

The amendment also will be fully discussed in the Assembly tomorrow, where it comes up on an adverse report from the House Judiciary Committee.

## PITNEY NOW ON BENCH

WASHINGTON, March 18.—For the first time in many months the United States Supreme Court has a full bench. Mahlon Pitney, of New Jersey, taking the oath immediately after court convened at noon. He at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. Justice Pitney succeeds the late Justice John M. Harlan.

## SAYS SUPREME COURT MAKES SOCIALISTS

### Representative Underwood Frightened by Tribunal's Reactionary Policy.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States are responsible for the growth of Socialism in the United States, declared Representative Underwood, of Alabama, Democratic floor leader and avowed Presidential candidate, in a speech in the House today on the pending excise tax bill.

Underwood is classed as "a conservative Democrat," and his charges against the highest tribunal in the land consequently have attracted a good deal of attention.

"When the government had the right to tax wealth," said Underwood, "we did not hear the Socialist cry. The spirit of unrest came when the Supreme Court abandoned its policy of a hundred years and five justices to four said in effect to Congress that great wealth was to be exempted from taxation. I admit that under this bill the idle holder of idle wealth will escape taxation, and I deeply regret that such is the case. I hope that the day will come soon when we will be able to impose a direct income tax and collect it."

Replying to questions from Minority Leader Mann and other Republicans opposed to the bill, Underwood denied that the measure could rightly be said to provide for an income tax.

"This tax, as provided in the bill," he said, "is not an income tax but an excise tax that attempts to come as near to being an income tax as we dare to make it without running counter to the decision of the Supreme Court."

Underwood told his colleagues that the bill would raise between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 a year in revenue, and that it would compel Carnegie, Rockefeller, Morgan and other multimillionaires to pay their full share of taxation.

## SHOOTS AT DRIVER AFTER SALOON ROW

### Father of Agnes Waugh, Who Was Assaulted Last Fall, Accuses Man of Talking Insultingly of Rev.

George A. Waugh, the father of Agnes Waugh, the Bay Ridge girl who was assaulted near her home, at 438 83d street, last fall, fired three shots last night at a truckman, William Meyers, but did not hit him. Waugh thought that Meyers had talked insultingly about his daughter, but said later that he may have been mistaken in his man.

Meyers and his helper, Frederick Gathercole, were in the saloon of James Burke, at 7601 Fifth avenue, when Waugh came in. Waugh had just come from the County Court-house, where he had gone to attend the trial of Frederick Brach, who is accused of having attacked Miss Waugh. In the saloon he walked up to Meyers and hit him in the jaw.

Meyers, when he regained his footing, looked at Waugh and found, he said, that he had never seen him before. He said a saloon brawl, Meyers and Gathercole left and went to the stable of their employers, McNally Brothers, at 8214 Fourth avenue.

Waugh apparently went home and got his revolver. In a few minutes, when Meyers and Gathercole were unharmed in the stable, Waugh appeared in a few minutes, Waugh fired three bullets, all of which passed Meyers. Other men in the stable ducked under wagons and out of windows. Policeman Charles H. Wolf, who, passing the barn, had heard the shots, entered. Waugh made no attempt to resist arrest. At the Fort Hamilton station he was locked up, charged with carrying a concealed weapon and with felonious assault on the person of Meyers. Waugh seemed dazed. The lieutenant who arraigned him guessed that the attack on his daughter and the Brach trial had affected his nerves. He admitted uncertainty as to whether Meyers was really the man who had been speaking disparagingly of Miss Waugh.

Waugh is a machinist at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Meyers is 27 years old and lives at 92d street and Dahlgren place, Fort Hamilton. At his home last night it was said that he had worked for McNally Brothers eight years, was not acquainted with the Waugh family, and had never talked about her.

Frank Brach was put on trial yesterday before Judge Talmadge and a jury in the County Court in Brooklyn on an indictment charging him with having assaulted Miss Waugh on the night of October 11 last, while she was on her way home. Brach was recently tried for a similar assault on another young woman. The jury disagreed. Yesterday Miss Waugh positively identified Brach as her assailant.

## SANDAL MAKERS MEET TONIGHT

The Sandal Makers' Union will hold its last open meeting at 151 Clifton street at 8 o'clock tonight, to give the workers of the trade a chance to join the union at a reduced initiation fee. After this meeting the initiation fee will be raised and they will probably apply for a charter to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. All sandal makers are asked to attend.

## ARE YOU MARRIED

to your merchant that sells you clothing? If not, you should investigate the exceptional values offered by John Marx, 571 Broadway, Brooklyn.—Ad.

## TRUST WAITED FOR RIVAL'S DOWNFALL

### Sugar Refiners Watched Segal's Efforts to Keep Afloat Before Buying.

Letters which the government seemed to regard as important in its case against John E. Parsons, Washington E. Thomas and the other American Sugar Refining Company defendants, on trial for conspiracy under the Sherman Law, were excluded as evidence at the trial yesterday, because it appeared counsel for Thomas, one of the parties in the correspondence, had given the letters to the Hardwick Investigating Committee.

It is the contention of the government that these letters were virtually thrust at the committee, though it does not go so far as to charge that this was with the design of excluding them from the criminal case now being tried. Judge Hand, presiding at the trial, said that if the record confirmed this view he might change his ruling. David S. Stetson, a cousin of Thomas, was the writer of some of the letters, which told of Segal's attempt to start a rival refinery.

United States District Attorney Wise sought to get in the letters, because, he said, Thomas did not testify before the committee, and the fact that his counsel had simply walked into the room and deposited his letters without being sworn should not bar them at the present trial.

Some letters showing how the Havemeyer interests were watching Segal's operations in their early stage were read. In one letter George H. Fraser, one of the defendants, wrote from Philadelphia to H. O. Havemeyer that he was sending a prospectus upon which securities in the rival refinery were being offered. The letter said, in part: "I know Frank Happle very well, and Segal, the promoter, drops into my office from time to time, but he is an unsafe man to deal with in the matter. If anything is to be done in connection with the refinery, the condition of the money market makes the present time desirable. Otherwise it would be best to let them get started and perhaps they will sicken of the venture."

A letter from H. O. Havemeyer to Kiesel, dated December 9, 1903, read in part as follows: "I was told yesterday that Segal, who built the Pennsylvania Refinery, was in bad financial shape. I should be pleased to see you Monday at 117 Wall street at noon regarding this matter."

How the money passed from the Sugar Trust through Kiesel to Segal was brought out from Walter A. Robinson, Kiesel's secretary. Kiesel's commission, which he was told by Havemeyer, to extract from Segal was \$100,000 cash and \$1,300,000 in the stock of the refinery. The agreement provided that this must be paid to Kiesel before Segal could get back his collateral. Robinson testified that he had heard Segal say that he didn't like the clause by which Kiesel was to have a majority of the directors until the loan was paid.

It was shown that on December 27, 1903, Kiesel began giving money to Segal, this first amount being \$120,000, and that he got the same amount from the American Sugar Refining Company.

On December 30 the Sugar Trust, through its treasurer, Arthur Donner, paid \$160,000 to Kiesel, and on December 31, \$1,000,000 in three checks. A letter of January 4, 1904, from Kiesel, put in evidence by the government showed that he had closed everything up with Segal and had the securities, which the government alleges, the defendants were after as part of the conspiracy.

In the course of the trial yesterday Nicholl, of counsel for Parsons and the other defendants, brought out from George M. Newhall, a constructor of sugar refineries, that when Segal was negotiating for the loan he was completing plans for two refineries; also that in 1896 he had sold a refinery at Camden to the Sugar Trust. It is the contention of the defense that Segal built refineries merely to sell them to the Havemeyer people on his own terms.

## BROOKLYN CAP MAKERS TO BE TRIED TODAY

Despite the attempts of Merton & Co., manufacturers of caps, 900 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn, to create a break in the ranks of the strikers, who have been out for the past two weeks, not a man returned to work yesterday morning and the shop remained shut down as tight as a drum. Agents employed by the firm tried to get the strikers to break ranks and to create dissension among them, but without success.

The three strikers who were arrested last Thursday afternoon at their headquarters, 102 Greene street, Brooklyn, will be arraigned in the Manhattan Avenue Court today. In the meantime, Louis Rosenbaum, the chairman of the Strike Committee, and J. Schneider were held in \$1,000 bail, and Morris Krainowitz was held in \$2,000 bail. Two scabs, Melnick and Shea, are the complainants against the strikers.

The United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union, of which the strikers are members, is financing the struggle, and they expect a speedy victory. They appeal to all cap makers to stay away from the shop until it agrees to recognize the union.

## BAER READY FOR ANOTHER CONFAB

### Coal Baron Declares Operators Will Listen to Suggestions to Straighten Out Situation With Miners.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, declared today that he was willing to meet the miners in another conference.

"The operators are ready at any time to have another conference with the miners," Baer said. "We are willing to listen to any suggestions that may straighten out the situation with the miners again."

Baer's announcement, it is believed here, will result in another conference of the miners and the operators this week.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., March 18.—Eight hundred employees of the Scott colliery, near here, were made idle today by all the miners going on strike because the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company had refused to sell pea coal to employees.

The company says that outstanding orders from places outside the coal regions must be filled. It is feared employees at other collieries may strike for the same reason. The Mineral Railroad and Mining Company is a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 18.—The remainder of the mine workers, about 3,500 in number, employed by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in the Panther Creek Valley, who quit a week ago because some of the men in the mines had refused to join the union, refused to work today.

## ARIZONA GOV. HAS RADICAL PROGRAM

### Urges Judicial Recall, Old Age Pensions, Compulsory Compensation and Employers' Liability Law.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 18.—Governor W. P. Hunt's first message to Arizona's first Legislature, read today, urges an amendment to the Constitution for submission to the people at the next regular election, providing for the recall of judicial officers.

The message calls attention to the fact that Arizona had voted favorably on two occasions to accept the recall of judges and continues: "Their wisest were set at naught by a President's unwillingness to yield to popular will, but they were secure in the knowledge that, with Statehood once attained and with the initiative in their hands to restore to the Constitution the power so rudely taken away."

Although non-committal on the enfranchisement of women, the message recommended submission to the people of an equal suffrage amendment.

The Legislature was asked to consider a compulsory compensation law for workmen and an employers' liability law along lines laid down by the Constitution; an eight-hour day for all classes of labor, abolition of the employers' "blacklist" and the creation of an arbitration board to settle industrial disputes.

## TWO CONVICTS AND PRISONER ARE SLAIN

LINCOLN, Neb., March 18.—The three convicts who killed Warden Delahanty and two assistants last Thursday and escaped from the Nebraska Penitentiary, were overtaken by a posse of fifteen men at Gretna, fifty miles northeast of here, this afternoon.

A pitched battle followed in which "Shorty Gray," leader of the trio, was killed. So also was Roy Blunt, a farmer, whom they had captured and compelled to drive them overland. John Dowd, another of the convicts, seeing that capture was inevitable, put his gun to his head and killed himself.

Charles Morley the third murderer, surrendered. The bodies of the two dead convicts and Morley were brought to the prison tonight on a special train.

## GOING BACK HOME.

### Labor Troubles Came Foreigners in West to Return to Old Country.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Foreigners in unprecedented numbers are taking bookings from Chicago for their fatherlands, according to steamship agents. It is said all reservations allowed Western agents are filled for weeks ahead.

"The rush is unusual for this time of year," said an agent. "I attribute the rush principally to labor troubles."

## NONE OF PUBLIC'S BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—It is not compatible with the public interest to disclose at this time what the Department of Justice is doing to determine the existence of a Smelter Trust, Attorney General Wickham says in a formal communication to the House of Representatives today. The Attorney General's letter was in reply to a resolution introduced by Representative Martin, of Colorado, which passed the House last week, calling for information as to evidence of a Smelter Trust.

## LOBBYER DENIES THE CORN.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A brief summing up of arguments in Senator Lorimer's case was filed with the Senate Investigating Committee today by counsel. It declares that no proof has been given either of raising or expenditure of any corruption fund for his election, and that Lorimer was the victim of a "conspiracy."

## LAWRENCE WORKERS STILL NEED HELP TO COMPLETE VICTORY

### 8,000 Employees Yet on Strike Pressed by Hunger.

## MONEY NECESSARY

### Haywood Declares Every Cent Will Be Used to Feed Famished People.

(Special to The Call.)

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 18.—Hunger presses upward of 8,000 textile workers still on strike here. Six mills have still to settle by conceding the same terms as those conceded by the American Woolen Company.

The mills still on strike are the Everett, Arlington, Duck, Uxwood, Pacific and the International Paper Company's mill.

Since application was made by Judge Leverett, of Boston, for an injunction covering the strike funds and for the appointment of a receiver, contributions to the strikers who have fought under the Industrial Workers of the World have fallen off, obviously because it was feared that the money would find its way into the hands of the courts instead of into those of the strikers.

This fear is unnecessary, as the Strike Committee has planned things so that all money sent it will be used to feed hungry men, women and children. William D. Haywood, today, on behalf of the committee, declared that nothing would prevent this being done and none need fear their money will go astray.

During the early days of the strike more money was received than was spent, allowing the strikers to accumulate a reserve.

As the strike progressed expenses gradually equalled the income, and in the last ten days of the strike rapidly exceeded it, thus devouring the whole of the reserve. When money ceased to come in, as was calculated by those who sought the injunction, the reserve was practically exhausted.

Soup Kitchens Closed.

The soup kitchens and relief stations have been closed almost everywhere since Saturday for lack of funds. Men and women have sought food, and have had to be turned away empty. Little children are hungry, and no relief is in sight save the immediate renewal of the former generous contributions that enabled the workers of Lawrence to defeat the Wool Trust.

It is only a matter of a week or two at most before the independent mills will be forced to make the concessions demanded. The condition of the textile workers of New England has amazed the entire world, and when it is fully understood that a complete victory has not yet been won, as the press gave out, and that thousands of workers in Lawrence are still striking and battling against hunger wages, the workers of America will come to their aid.

Moreover, it will be two or three weeks before the workers, who have returned to the defeated mills will have money. Entire industrial processes have been disorganized, and one department in the mill has to wait until its material can be supplied from another. Meantime these workers are going hungry and they cannot be allowed to starve.

The victory is not yet complete. Thousands are still on strike, hunger presses now on all as it has never pressed since the strike began. The Strike Committee asks for contributions to complete the victory and save thousands from literal starvation.

Send all money directly to Joseph Bedard, I. W. W. Strike Committee, 9 Main street, Lawrence, Mass.

Two meetings of the Strike Committee were held today to consider several cases of discrimination against strikers that had been reported. As the reports were made it appeared that the discrimination had been exercised by the superintendents and foremen in the mills acting on their own initiative rather than under the orders of the agents and owners, except in the case of Agent Lamonte of the Wool mill.

To Fight Discrimination.

A committee of the Wool mill workers endeavored to see Lamonte to report cases of discrimination. He made three appointments and broke them all, and information was received by the committee that he had done so intentionally. As a result a committee will endeavor to see him and will report to the Strike Committee. If satisfaction is not forthcoming the committee will proceed tomorrow to Boston and lay the matter before the owners and the State Board of Mediation.

Reports come in from every town in New England to show that revolts are coming from all quarters. Lowell, Fall River, New Bedford and many others are preparing to strike. A total of a 5 per cent wage increase equivalent to an increase of 10 per cent in the cost of living.

year's wage of 14 per cent—being totally insufficient. Requests for I. W. W. organizers come in faster than organizers can be supplied. The membership of the organization is increasing by hundreds every day, and a general tieup of the textile industry is probable unless the bosses realize that the limit of endurance has been passed and that the strike is Lawrence has set the match to the gun powder.

But at the present moment workers in Lawrence are hungry. Money is needed. The Strike Committee asks that it be sent liberally and quickly. Joseph Eitor and Arturo Giovannitti are still in jail and they must be defended against the murder charge laid against them at the behest of the wool and cotton barons. Money is needed for food and for the defense of the workers. It is needed urgently.

(Special to the Call.) National Office Gets Appeal. CHICAGO, March 18.—The National Office of the Socialist party has received the following telegram from National Executive Committeeman William D. Haywood:

"LAWRENCE, Mass. Eight mills have refused to deal with the demands of the strikers and the fight is not over. Perfect unity prevails among the workers still out and the battle will be fought to a victorious finish.

"After the long struggle the workers returning to the mills will not draw any pay for nearly two weeks and will not be able to render much aid to those still struggling. In addition to the need of funds for the relief of the 6,000 still on strike, money is needed for the defense of our fellow workers. Eitor and Giovannitti, and four-score others, many of whom are in prison or held under heavy bail. The response to calls for aid has been hearty from the beginning of the struggle, enabling 60,000 people, 25,000 strikers and their families, to live and fight, and we hope, now that part of the toilers have won, the response from workers all over the country will not diminish.

"Fellow workers, Comrades, with ranks united, we appeal to you to continue aiding us to the limit of your ability. We are out to win the fight for all, and with your help we will win."

Barre Strikers May Be Evicted. BARRE, Mass., March 18.—Seven hundred and fifty mill operatives who are out on strike at the Barre Wool Combing Company mills may be evicted from the mill-owned tenements immediately unless they return to work.

The operatives struck Friday for a living wage. Several conferences with Superintendent T. O. Thompson of the mill failed to adjust the differences. When a score of non-strikers attempted to do some work in the yard mill Saturday, a clash between special police and operatives resulted in many injuries among the police and operatives and the arrest of five of the latter.

Today Superintendent Thompson was quoted as saying: "The strikers won't work. It is necessary to have men who will. I don't propose to have my mills shut down. We will bring men here who will work and will place them and their families in the tenements, as we have a right to do."

The mill-owned tenements are occupied by the poorest paid operatives, most of whom are foreigners. Every spare house in Barre is occupied and even if they had the money for rentals elsewhere the strikers would be forced out on the streets. The situation is tense and trouble more serious than that which occurred at Lawrence is expected if the mills make good their threat to import strikebreakers and evict the strikers from the tenements.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Declaring that the defect in the Immigration Law, permitting illiterate aliens to land "was largely the root of the trouble at Lawrence, Mass.," Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, today urged the Senate to adopt his educational test for immigrants.

"Nobody is interested in bringing an ignorant horde of immigrants here except the great corporations, who want cheap labor, and steamship companies, who profit from their transportation," he declared. "Of the 1,500,000 Southern Italians who came here in the last ten years 54 per cent could not read nor write."

Wage Raises for 37,000 More. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18.—The Knights, the Goddards and the Manville Company, the latter being the big concern of which United States Senator Henry F. Lippitt is treasurer, gave orders today that notices be posted in their mills to the effect that an increase in wages will be given starting next Monday morning. The amount of the advance is not stated. It is given out as an "advance and readjustment," but is expected to be about 5 per cent.

Following the action of the big mill owners the smaller corporations followed suit or prepared to follow suit, and within the next day or two it is expected that the operatives in every cloth mill in the State, in Eastern Connecticut and adjacent parts of Massachusetts, which is known as the Providence mill district, will have been given a similar notice.

In Rhode Island alone this will mean an increase in the wages of nearly 25,000 mill workers. In Eastern Connecticut, in the Massachusetts section of the Blackstone Valley and isolated mill towns along the Rhode Island border there are 10,000 more who will share in the same good fortune, so that, all told, the advance will affect the wages of a greater part of between 35,000 and 37,000 operatives in the Providence mill district.

Although practically a unit in protesting that there is no warrant in business

conditions for the advance in wages at this time, the decision to raise wages was arrived at promptly and the increase given "ungrudgingly," the mill men here, as in other centers making the best of the situation forced upon them as a direct result of the Lawrence strike.

NEW YORK STILL AIDING STRIKERS Murray Hill Lyceum Crowded at Ball and Fair for Benefit of Lawrence Militants. Several hundred working men and women turned out to Murray Hill Lyceum last night to celebrate the partial victory of the Lawrence textile strikers at the ball and fair given by the New York committee for the Lawrence strikers for the benefit of those who are still out on strike and are in need of funds to help them through till they, too, return to work, victorious. James B. Thompson, who was one of the strike leaders, told of how the struggle was carried on in Lawrence, and though in need themselves the workers who have returned to the mills under the new conditions have promised to support their fellow workers who are still out.

Funds are needed to keep the strikers from starvation and he made a stirring appeal to the audience to dig down into their pockets and donate as much as possible. When Thompson got through, the committees at the various booths got busy and the merry-makers had to dig down into their pockets at intermissions between the dances. A number of children of the Lawrence strikers were given a great treat. The committee of women compensated them with smiles for their donations and kept the crowd busy digging down into their pockets.

Several paintings and drawings by John Sloan, Boardman Robinson, De Theelstrup, Franklin Booth, S. B. Duncan, Johannes Tahn, Blendam Campbell, George Bellows, Helen Paul, Leon Labe and William Sanger were on exhibition for the benefit of the strike, and quite some money was cleared from them for the strike.

SULLIVAN PLEDGED AID FOR CONTRACT Told Ryan, Says His Cousin, He'd Go as Far as He Could in Manhattan Bridge.

The name of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan figured yesterday in the testimony in the suit of his cousin, Cornelius J. Sullivan against Patrick A. Ryan, to recover \$1,000,000 as half the alleged profits on the construction of the Manhattan Bridge, on trial before Supreme Court Justice Dugro and a jury. Sullivan, under cross-examination by Herbert A. Smith, said that he mentioned his cousin's name to Ryan on two occasions.

"Once when Ryan asked me how far the Senator would go for me," replied Sullivan, "I said that the best way to find out would be to ask him. He said to me, 'Can you fix it?'"

"Then when we went there and I had introduced Ryan, he said, 'I am the man associated with your cousin in the bridge. How far will you go for him if needed?'"

"The Senator replied, 'I'll go as far as I can,' and Ryan replied, 'That's good enough for me.'"

"What did he mean?" asked Smith. "I don't know," replied Sullivan. "What do you think Ryan had in mind when he went to see Senator Sullivan?"

"I'm not a mind reader," replied the witness. "Didn't you tell Ryan that through Senator Sullivan you could get men of wealth to finance the bridge job, and give the required \$1,500,000 bond?"

"No." "Then the only thing you did for this \$1,000,000 you ask is to call the opportunity to bid to Mr. Ryan's attention?"

"Yes, practically all." "Didn't you rather think you were taking advantage of Mr. Ryan?"

"What Ryan did not know about jockeying with contracts and all the intricacies of the game was not worth knowing."

"What is the game?" asked Smith. "The game is to put in a bid, get all you can, and yet still be the lowest. It was a clean cut game, where others stood to win by a big margin and where we had a chance to cut in on them."

"Of course we want to give you credit," Mr. Smith went on to say, when Sullivan put in, "Give me cash. I've had enough credit."

"Wasn't it political influence you were to give Ryan in exchange for half the profits?"

"It wasn't. Ryan was good enough to protect himself at getting that. He was good at anything, from a poker game up."

"Didn't Ryan put in the capital to build the bridge?"

"He didn't put in any more than I did, not a button."

Smith asked how the certified check for \$75,000 that had to be deposited with the bid came to be raised.

"That was just Mr. President of the Oriental Bank taking a long shot. The bank was a little shaky then, too."

Sullivan said that the second time Senator Sullivan's name was mentioned was when Ryan asked him to get the Senator to furnish part of the \$1,500,000 surety required. "I said I wouldn't do such a thing," testified the witness.

"Didn't you mention Charles M. Schwab?"

"I merely said in an offhand way that we might be able to get material from him."

Mrs. Daisy Grace to Ask Release on Bail if Her Husband Clings to Life

ATLANTA, Ga., March 18.—Attorneys for Mrs. Daisy Ulrich Opie Grace, held without bail on the charge of shooting her husband, will ask for her release on bail if Grace does not die soon. The doctors say that he cannot recover, as his spinal cord was severed by a bullet. He may die at any time or may live for weeks. He has made a dying statement, declaring that his wife shot him after drugging him.

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MANN TO URGE A GENERAL STRIKE Says Minimum Wage Bill Must Be Satisfactory to British Miners.

LONDON, March 18.—Tom Mann, member of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and a Socialist, announces that if the bill about to be presented in Parliament to establish a minimum wage in the coal industry proves unsatisfactory to the working people, he will urge a strike of the railway men and transportation workers that will bring about an utter paralysis of the business of the country.

"The depletion of the trade union funds now in rapid progress will make no difference in our plans," says Mann. "Our power is such that in a few days we can bring the employers to our feet. We do not need large strike funds."

Mann has been influential in the trade union movement for thirty years, is ex-president of the International Transport Workers' Federation, and is widely known among the workers of the United Kingdom. He added considerably to his prestige as the leader of the striking railway men transport workers in Liverpool last summer. The transport workers showed themselves powerful then, and they have been growing since at the unprecedented rate. The organization now numbers more than 250,000.

In the council of this union the river-side workers of London exert a dominant influence. Formerly the London dockers were regarded as the weakest and most docile of organized workers, not seeming to realize their power. Now, however, they are at the very front of the London unions and fully understand their ability to apply coercive methods to their employers. Many of them favor a general strike.

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons today that the government will introduce a minimum wage bill for miners tomorrow. The Premier said the bill will provide for the payment of a minimum wage to persons employed underground, and will include the arrangements incidental to that measure. In the opinion of the government, the passage of the bill by Thursday is imperative in order that the House of Lords may consider it Friday and the royal assent be given to the act on Saturday.

The coal strike in which 1,000,000 miners have joined still continues to paralyze the industries of Great Britain and to affect seriously those of other countries. Both coal owners and men maintain their determined stand and there seems little probability of a rapid solution.

Meanwhile, besides the miners over 1,500,000 men in other trades have been thrown out of work owing to lack of fuel to run the factories. An increase in the price of the necessities consequent on the virtual stoppage of freight shipments has caused much distress to the workers' families.

BERLIN, March 18.—The extent of the coal strike in the great Westphalian coal fields is steadily diminishing, but the reduction in the number of strikers there is counterbalanced today by fresh walkouts in Saxony and Hanover, as well as other minor coal fields.

Strikers to the number of 10,000 resumed work in Westphalia this morning, leaving 139,350 still out in that region. These were joined by 15,000, or 50 per cent, of the Saxony miners, and 2,300 in Hanover. Three thousand nine hundred men have struck in the Saarbrücken district, and 2,500 will quit work in Schaumburg-Lippe tomorrow, making the total number of miners on strike nearly 260,000.

The trials of the strikers arrested for creating disturbances began today. Thirteen of them, accused of shouting, "Shame" or "Strikebreaker" were sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and others to two months.

PARIS, March 18.—A large number of miners went on a strike at Anzin today and are making an attempt to have a general walkout declared. Anzin is in the center of the greatest coal basin in France.

FREE BLUE LAW VIOLATORS. HACKENSACK, N. J., March 18.—The four men arrested yesterday on the charge of violating the Blue Law were discharged by Recorder Andrew D. Kerr this morning. They were Vincenzo Caramana and Michael Azolinno, barbers; Carmen Slatomski, a fruit dealer, and Councilman Ed. J. Myers, a newsdealer. Ed. J. Myers was as wide open last night as he ever was to make up for Sunday's compulsory "goody goodness."

HERE IS LIGHT TO BURN. DUNKIRK, N. Y., March 18.—Three million cubic feet a day is the rate of the flow of a gas well struck in the Thomas Lane in Silver Creek, N. Y. today. This is the greatest flow of any gas well that has been struck in the western New York gas field.

JOOS SETTLES WITH BAKERS AND BUTCHERS. Butchers' Union No. 211 and Bakers' Union No. 3, of Brooklyn, won an important victory yesterday, when Charles Joos food and provisions market, of 400 Knickerbocker avenue, signed an agreement for one year, granting all demands made by these two unions. The store will hereafter employ none but union men.

Workingmen are requested to buy only bread that bears the label and patronize only those markets that display the union market card of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Union.

FATAL DYNAMITE EXPLOSION. BALTIMORE, Md., March 18.—Fifty pounds of dynamite exploded in Schwinn's quarry, killing one workman and seriously injuring three others today.

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NOTICE! The Organized Workingmen and their wives, as well as friends, are notified that

CHAS. JOOS' Knickerbocker Pure Food Market 400 Knickerbocker Ave., Cor. Eimrod St., is NOW a UNION STORE

Workingmen, buy only bread which bears the Union Label, and see that the Card of the Butcher Union is displayed in the store.

BAKER AND BUTCHER UNIONS OF BROOKLYN

SENDER OF BOMB NOT YET FOUND

Detectives Hard at Work, but Haven't Made Any Progress So Far as Is Known.

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A story that quoted the Commissioner as saying that he thought the man who sent the bomb was a "public character" so disgusted Dougherty that he made up his mind after a heated conference with Commissioner Waldo, in which Dougherty repudiated such a statement, that he would talk no more about the case or its developments.

It is known, however, that besides the score of slurs plyingfooting around town on various ends of the case, the Commissioner has four of his boldest and most cunning detectives at work on something that may turn up in the form of an arrest. The head of the uniformed men is unshaken in his belief that the man who sent the judge the bomb and the man who made the bomb that killed Grace Walker are one and the same. He has, however, for a moment given up his work on the Grace Walker bomb, and the appearance of this second bomb of so similar a make-up gives the police more to work on. It was said at headquarters that men had been sent to Sing Sing to see if they could learn from any of the prisoners there of any one whom Judge Rosalsky may have sentenced and who may have harbored a grudge against the judge.

SCABS WALK OUT IN BOOKBINDING SHOP

The striking bookbinders who are out against A. Fink, 74 Duane street, yesterday succeeded in getting the last two scabs who were at work in the shop to quit work and join in the strike. The tie-up is now complete and the strikers say it is only a question of days when Fink will grant their demands.

The strike was called because Fink refused to renew the contract with the union and tried to organize an employees' aid society of the workers employed in his plant. They appeal to all bookbinders to stay away from the Fink shop until he grants their demands.

FEES HIM DIE BY PLUNGE. Daniel Fanolar, Sufferer From Insomnia, Slays Self by Drop.

While Benjamin Miron, of 1750 North Gate avenue, Bronx, was sitting at breakfast yesterday, he saw the body of a man shoot downward past the aircraft. He looked down into the court yard, five stories below, and recognized it as that of his brother-in-law, Daniel Fanolar, 29 years old.

Fanolar, a clothing cutter, had been suffering from insomnia for two months. Dr. Gillette, of Verdham Hospital, said death was instantaneous.

UNION LABELS.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value. Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods. MARTIN LAWLOR, Secy, 11 Waverly Place, New York

MUSICAL MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION Local 210, American Federation of Musicians.

Wm. J. Keraquod, President. Office, M. M. F. U. Building, 250-254 East 96th St. Frank Evans, Secretary. 5,000 Members. Telephone, 1781 Lenox

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MEETS IN CHICAGO

Decides to Have National Convention Covered for Party Papers.

At the meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party, held in Chicago at National headquarters on Sunday and Monday, March 10 and 11, it was decided to appoint a newspaper man to cover the coming national convention for the Socialist press.

Four members of the committee were in attendance, Victor L. Berger, Job Harriman, Morris Hillquit and Alexander Irvine. John Spargo was unable to attend on account of lecturing dates.

The national secretary made a report giving a list of the leaflets and the number of each printed by the National Office since the first of the year.

The committee provided for the publication of the following new leaflets: "The Failure of Philanthropy," by Robert Bruere, and "An Irishman to Irishmen," by Alexander Irvine.

The Executive Committee referred to the Editing Committee an article by John R. McMahon, recently published in the New York Tribune, with instructions to consider it for publication as a pamphlet.

The committee's former action regarding the campaign book was reconsidered, and the following committee elected to prepare a campaign book, the same to be published after all of the political parties have held their national conventions.

National Organizers Assigned. The national secretary reported national organizers assigned as follows: To South Carolina, O. F. Brautwiler, to Alaska, John C. Chase, to Idaho, S. W. Motley, to Delaware, E. J. Squire, to Mississippi, Clarence H. Taylor, to Pennsylvania, Florence Walford, to Arkansas, J. E. Snyder, to Maryland, Dan A. White, to California, Prudence Stokes Brown.

Requests for organizers and for financial assistance from various State and foreign speaking organizations were read.

An organizer each was granted to Alabama, Missouri and Nevada; to the 2d Congressional District of Kansas was granted a French and an Austrian organizer for two weeks each.

An organizer each was granted to the South Slavic Section, the Scandinavian Section, and the Hungarian Socialist Federation. The sum of \$200 was granted to the Polish Alliance Section for organizing purposes.

Algeron Lee was elected to act as a fraternal delegate from the Socialist party to the national convention of the United Hungarian Socialist Federation of America, to be held at New York City April 6-8.

Applications for affiliation received from the Lithuanian Socialist Federation and the Ukrainian Progressive Workers' Organization were referred to Hillquit for further investigation.

The matter of using stereopticon slides came up through a letter from S. Liberty, of New York City. Hillquit, Harriman, and Irvine were elected as a committee to further investigate the matter.

It was decided to appropriate \$150 to be expended for Italian organizing under the direction of the Italian Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought.

The present composition of 248 local branches with 24,100 male and 7,000 female members is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement.

Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class.

Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 49 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption.

Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00, respectively. \$25.00 death benefit guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 65 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00.

Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.75 cents and 25 cents, respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch may be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

translator-secretary and the national secretary.

Acting upon a set of resolutions received from Local Marion County, Ind., protesting against high prices for lecturers whose dates are made by bureaus outside the party, the committee adopted the following motion:

That it is the sense of the National Executive Committee that all lectures delivered by Socialist party members be arranged by the organization of the party upon the usual terms, and that Socialist party lecturers working for non-party bureaus be requested to make a stipulation for dates which shall not be made to party locals or branches.

The national secretary reported that a total of \$2,646.24 has been sent by the National Office to the strikers at Lawrence, Mass. Inasmuch as many locals send their contributions direct, the committee adopted a motion requesting that in all such cases the funds be sent through the National Office. Otherwise, the party does not get credit for it. It was also voted to contribute \$100 to the defense of Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, and to issue a call for contributions through the Socialist press.

Report of Lyceum Department.

The report of the Lyceum Department, submitted by L. E. Katterfeld, was accepted. Regarding recommendations made by Katterfeld, the committee directed that further information be secured, and the matter will be taken up again at the next meeting. The report in part was as follows:

"The work of the Lyceum Bureau has now proceeded far enough to make a fairly definite report as to the probable outcome. Financially, receipts to date, \$68,828.47; total expenditures, \$68,947.77; balance on hand, \$1,894.70; fixtures and supplies (estimated), \$1,000.00; total assets, \$2,894.70; unpaid bills, \$225.42. Note—Bank balance today is \$5,494.70, but \$3,500 of this is due the National Office according to their books.

"I estimate that \$4,000 additional is needed to pay all bills to finish the Lyceum course in addition to money needed for subscriptions.

"We can count on \$20,000 of the money due from locals, which is ample to cover the expenses and all subscriptions that can reasonably be expected to come in. Financially, the Lyceum Bureau is safe. It is probable that at the end of the season, after all bills are paid, a balance will be left on hand.

"Some of the other results were: 1. Four hundred and forty-two locals voted to take up the Lyceum course; 217 of these are carrying it through, which means a total of 1,543 Lyceum lectures. The average audience at the Lyceum lectures is something over 300. In addition to the Lyceum lectures, there are about 100 special lectures on open dates. Field men had over 500 advertised meetings.

"We are, therefore, safe in saying that the Lyceum work has brought together audiences totalling considerably over 500,000.

"Over 2,000,000 pieces of advertising matter have been distributed. All of this was arranged so as to have propaganda value, especially the big 15-page folders, over 300,000 of which were sent out.

"2. Reports from the Lyceum locals indicate that in addition to the literature sold on Lyceum subscriptions, literature sales at the meetings will average about \$10. The Lyceum, therefore, means the distribution of about \$100,000 worth of Socialist papers and books, about one-third the total being books.

"4. According to reports received from the Lyceum secretaries, the Lyceum has increased the working efficiency of nearly every local that took it up. It means a vastly more efficient campaign next fall than would otherwise have been possible.

"5. We have received clippings from capitalist papers totalling about 8,000 inches of reports of Lyceum lectures. This is perhaps the most valuable feature of the entire work.

"6. Reports from the Lyceum locals show 2,044 new members brought into the party to date in those locals as a direct result of the Lyceum work. This indicates the Lyceum has already meant an increase of over 5,000 new members to the party, which means additional annual dues of \$1,250."

ITALIANS AGAIN DROP BOMBS ON THE TURKS

RENGAZI, Tripoli, March 18.—Bombs dropped from an aeroplane belonging to the Italian expeditionary force caused the death of ten Arabs in a Turkish camp some distance from this city today.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 18.—The Turkish fleet was ordered to prepare for action today against the Italian squadron, which is reported to have assembled off Mytilene, the capital of the island of Lesbos, fifty miles from the entrance to the Dardanelles. Most of the Turkish warships are now in the Dardanelles. They are for the most part of an antiquated type.

DEATH RATE KEEPS DOWN. Lessened Mortality Last Week as Compared With 1911.

New York City's lessened mortality that has marked the year 1912 so far continued last week, when only 1,662 deaths were reported, as against 1,623 for the corresponding week a year ago. The rate was also less, being 18.15 a thousand of population, as compared with 17.99 in 1911.

The only notable increases were in the 215 deaths from heart disease (the total was 112 a year ago) and the 298 from pulmonary tuberculosis, from which 164 deaths occurred last year. Pneumonia netted but 297 deaths, as against 325 last year.

Twenty less infants died under 1 year last week, bringing the total to 290, and 455 died under 5 years, which was a falling off of 23 deaths. The tenement mortality of 676 deaths showed a falling off of 58 and that of institutions 596, a decrease of 18. Two hundred and eighty-seven aged people died over 65 years of age, the total being nine more than a year ago.

IDLENESS RAMPANT ON WESTERN COAST

Frisco Has 30,000 Unemployed, Charity Institutions Crowded.

The great danger of being disillusioned after taking a trip to the Western coast in search of employment and the possibility of facing long misery is clearly demonstrated by the following communication from the California State Federation of Labor, dated San Francisco, March 1:

"During the past few months San Francisco and California have been advertised in the various sections of the country as an ideal place for men who desire employment at high wages. This sort of falsehood has been continued by designing men and institutions until California has been flooded with idle men who have been lured to the land of sunshine and flowers by the agents of grinding greed, who hoped by this means to reap handsome profits.

"These falsehoods have been believed by many persons because of the fact that the Panama-Pacific Exposition is to be held in San Francisco in 1915 and another exposition in San Diego at the same time. Otherwise the viciousness of the mammoth-loving gentry might not have yielded such returns.

"The truth is that there is at the present time an army of idle men in California larger than at any time since the great panic of 1893-95, seven years ago, and there is no prospect of relief from this condition of affairs. In San Francisco alone there are 30,000 idle men among its resident citizens. To say nothing of those who have been inveigled into coming to this coast by the greedy railroads, real estate sharks and other plunderers who profit by such a condition of affairs. The jails and charity institutions are nightly filled with homeless men, who have fallen victims to the deceit of the profit mongers, who are without conscience or feeling, as they reach out their filthy hands to grasp the pennies of the poor.

"There is not enough work in California at the present time to engage 50 per cent of the labor now here, yet the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco is circulating hundreds of thousands of post-card falsehoods throughout the world in an effort to induce other workers to come to a land of idleness, hunger and misery.

"This warning is sent out in the hope that those who see it may spread the truth far and wide, and thus balk the minions of greed on this coast in their efforts to profit by the misery of those unfortunate enough to be searching for employment.

"Gold is the only God these greedy mortals know, and so long as there is a chance to grasp a dime, they will grab it, and would take it out of the helpless fingers of any infant without a pang of conscience, or the slightest regret. Such is the character of the men responsible for the false pictures of California conditions now being spread throughout the world.

"There is no demand for labor here—nothing but idleness on every hand. Our streets are lined with idle men in search of employment, many of them without means to sustain themselves, and compelled to depend upon the charity of strangers.

"Stay away from California until such time as you receive information from trustworthy sources that there is work for you here. Fraternally,

"PAUL SCHARRENBERG, Secretary California State Federation of Labor.

"JOHN L. NOLAN, Secretary League for the Protection of the Unemployed."

"Notice—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, on March 4, 1912:

"Whereas there are at present in San Francisco a large number of unemployed men and women, many of whom have been lured hither by false and misleading reports and advertisements published throughout the country, representing that there exists a demand for labor in connection with the exposition; and

"Whereas this condition operates injuriously to the interests of our citizens and will, unless corrected, prove a serious detriment to the city; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this board the labor forces now available at a moment's notice are more than sufficient to meet any possible demand now or for a considerable time to come, and we would therefore warn all persons seeking employment against coming to San Francisco, since by so doing they are likely to be disappointed in their own hopes and certain to increase the evils of unemployment among the people already here."

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR RAY ESCAPING TRIAL

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Gen. Luke E. Wright, Secretary of War under President Roosevelt, today before the House investigating committee passed responsibility for Major Becherer R. Ray's escape from courtmartial to the former chief of staff, Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

General Wright said that he was under the impression that the accusations against Ray had grown out of a dispute between Ray and a paymaster in the Philippines. He ordered General Bell to investigate and had seen no reason to prevent Ray going to Hawaii.

He denied that President Taft had even mentioned Ray's name to him.

This House Died \$1.00 Special sale \$0.80 SANIT & KAHN 229 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

Leper Early to Be Made Hospital Attendant to Care for Another Leper



JOHN R. EARLY

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The government has come to the relief of John R. Early, the leper, who was driven from one city to another and who is now in Tacoma. Early will be appointed an attendant in the marine hospital service to care for Andrew Grover, a helpless leper. For this work he will receive \$15 a month and quarters. Mrs. Early had appealed to the government for a pension of \$100 a month for her husband, who now gets a \$30 pension, and this appeal was backed by appeals made by the Elks, Masons and Spanish War Veterans. Surgeon General Blue and Secretary McVeigh suggested the plan, which will give Early a total income of \$15 a month, and President Taft consented to it.

HAT STRIKER IS STABBED BY SCABS

Picket Near Headgear Shop Gashed With a Scissors While Pleading With Strikebreaker to Quit.

While trying to induce a scab not to go to work at the Lesser straw hat shop, 267 Wooster street, where a strike has been on for the last week, Louis Weinberg, a striker, was stabbed yesterday by Morris Rosenzweig, a scab. Weinberg met the scab at Bleeker and Greene streets and asked him to abstain from work and thus help win the strike.

Rosenzweig argued that he did not want to have anything to do with the union and that he would scab wherever there was a strike and immediately pulled the scissors from his coat pocket and stabbed Weinberg. The scab tried to run away, but he was caught by people who were on their way to work and handed over to a policeman.

A passerby summoned an ambulance from the St. Vincent Hospital, and after having his wound stitched Weinberg was later arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court and held in \$1,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

The Straw Sewers' Union yesterday ordered a strike against Max Wapnick & Co., 524 West Broadway, because the firm reduced the wages of its employees 25 and 50 cents on the dozen.

S. M. Mannes, organizer of the union, stated last night that as soon as the employers learn that the workers join the union they immediately reduce the wages in order to frighten the others away from organizing, but the more wages they cut, the stronger the union is getting, and they are finally forced not only to restore the wages, but to pay more than before the strike.

The union is still carrying on the strikes against the Columbia Hat Works, 508 Broadway, and Berger & Polakoff, 415 West Broadway. These firms have been tied up for several weeks and the union expects they will soon grant the demands of the strikers, as the season is now on and they cannot get along with the few inexperienced scabs they have secured through scab agencies.

ALLENS CROSS LINE INTO NORTH CAROLINA

HILLSVILLE, Va., March 18.—The Allens have crossed the State line into North Carolina. A posse of detectives and deputy sheriffs returning tonight reported that the gang of murderers have moved over into the Blue Ridge Mountains on the North Carolina side. The mountain country which the Allens have entered will afford them greater protection than they enjoyed in the Devil's Den on the Virginia side. In addition they have complicated the work of their pursuers by involving a question of State jurisdiction, but steps will immediately be taken to empower the Virginia posse to continue the man hunt on the North Carolina side.

The Allens are supposed now to be in Wilkes County, N. C., one of the most inaccessible locations of the country in the Blue Ridge range. Wilkes County has a bad reputation as a stronghold for moonshiners.

The county's Prosecuting Attorneys have their case mapped out against the Allens. Floyd will be accused of murdering Sheriff Webb, Sid, Judge Massie, and the younger members of the gang, the Commonwealth Attorney. The lawyers will present evidence that the murders were the result of a conspiracy planned in detail before the Allens entered the courtroom.

PACKERS' CASE NEAR AN END

CHICAGO, March 18.—Closing argument of counsel to the jury in the trial of the ten packers, charged with violation of the criminal sections of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, was begun today before United States District Judge Carpenter. It is expected that the arguments will take a week or ten days, after which the long drawn out case will be given to the jury.

CHURCHILL PUTS UP GERMANY AS BOGIE

Kaiser Used as Excuse for Increasing Naval Strength.

LONDON, March 18.—Appropriations amounting to \$234,427,000 are called for by the naval estimates for the coming year, which were introduced in the House of Commons today by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty. The estimates are a decrease of \$1,555,000 from the amount spent last year.

Churchill announced the introduction with a talk to Germany, promising an augmentation or a retardation of British naval construction to correspond with Germany's naval program. He said he regretted the necessity of referring specifically to Germany.

He told of the conditions under which naval competition would be carried on during the next few years, first making the statement that the "two to one" standard was not necessary at present, although it might possibly become so.

"The 'two power standard' has been extended by some of its supporters," continued Churchill, "to include the United States, and by this means it has lost both good sense and reality."

He laid down a 60 per cent superiority in battleships and battle cruisers of the dreadnought type as compared with the Germany navy as a convenient basis for the next four or five years. He pointed out that Great Britain at present possessed an enormous superiority in dreadnought vessels, but as these declined in fighting value the British ratio of new construction would have to rise above the 60 per cent standard.

Every addition Germany makes in the way of new ships would accelerate the decline in value of the pre-dreadnought vessels and necessitate the augmentation of new British construction to meet the existing German naval power.

Churchill said that it would be necessary for Great Britain to construct four and three dreadnoughts every year alternately for the next six years.

He added that any retardation or reduction of German construction would be promptly followed by a proportionate measure of reduction in Great Britain. He illustrated this point by supposing that both countries took a holiday in the year 1913. If Germany did not build her proposed three ships he would not only save \$30,000,000 or \$25,000,000, but her action would automatically wipe out no fewer than five British super-dreadnoughts, which would be more than Germany could hope to do in actual war.

BAKERS' UNION PLANS TO OPEN OWN SHOPS

The Bakers' Union, Local 100, will soon open bakeries of its own as a means of fighting the bosses who attempt to break the union, unless the three bosses, Elias Gottfried, Morris Gruber and N. Musing, grant the demands of the strikers. This decision was reached at a meeting of the Strike Committee at 387 Grand street yesterday, where it was decided to open bakeries and let the strikers enjoy the full product of their toil.

Though the bakeries will be owned by the union, the workers employed in the shop will equally share the profits, but the operation of the shops will be under the supervision of the union. J. Goldstein, organizer of Local 100, stated yesterday that the strikers will all be given work in the bakeries owned by the union and that this method will be employed to fight the bosses in the future.

The strikes against the three bosses have been taken up by many labor and Socialist organizations and it is reported that the bosses are receiving their bread back from the groceries every day. The demand for the union label is increasing rapidly and the bosses will soon have to yield. An open air meeting for union label agitation will be held at Rutgers Square this evening and addresses will be made by prominent Socialists and trade unionists in Yiddish and English.

HOW TO GET PUBLIC DOCUMENTS CHEAPLY

No doubt most people interested in useful reading matter will be pleased to know as to how public documents can be procured with least trouble and at trifling expense.

The idea that prevails, that this class of literature may be secured through the courtesy of members of Congress, is correct only in a slight degree. There are nearly 500 Senators and Representatives—hence an edition of several thousand copies, if distributed pro rata, gives to each only a few copies. Some of these the Senator or Representative needs for reference, the few left over are soon exhausted.

The reader who is interested in a government publication should address the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., who is authorized to have reprinted any government publication for which there is a demand, and sell the same at cost, to all applicants. He will mail price lists, divided by subjects, free upon application, and remittance can then, as required by law authorizing such sales, accompany order.

FOILED IN SUICIDE, IS EXECUTED IN CHAIR

AUBURN, March 18.—Domenico Di Pasquale died in the electric chair early today, exactly one year after his conviction before Justice Beaton. To the last he fought against death in the chair, and a statement issued by Deputy Warden Tupper after the execution told of his effort to hang himself in his cell Friday morning.

He had made a cord of strands of bedding, shoe strings and light twine that he had obtained from articles necessary to his confinement, and after making a loop, and attaching it to a ventilator, sat down. He was discovered and revived after the cords were cut and was closely guarded until today.

When the final summons came he at first refused to leave the condemned row, but when shoved by two guards he stepped into the chamber and walked to the chair alone.

Domenico Di Pasquale shot Colonel Pollard during a quarrel at a wedding celebration in Rochester on November 13, 1910.

THE LENOX BATHS

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TWO LABOR BILLS BEFORE THE SENATE

Chances for Eight-Hour Measure Favorable, but Fight on Convict Labor to Have Rough Going.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Two bills which recently passed the House are now before committee of the Senate. One is the eight-hour measure and the other is the Bocher convict labor bill. The former is before the Labor Committee and the latter before the Judiciary Committee.

It is believed that the eight-hour bill will be reported out favorably, as similar measures have passed Congress several times. In fact, the pending bill is merely an amendment to an existing law so as to overcome recent unfavorable judicial decisions.

But the convict labor bill has no rosy path. This measure is before the most reactionary committee of the Senate, the chairman of the committee is Clarence D. Clark, of Wyoming, who is mere clay in the hands of the hardened time-server who make up this committee. Some of these men are known everywhere as representatives of the interests of, for instance, Root, Sutherland, Nelson, Dillingham, Brandegee, Bacon and O'Brien.

The Bocher convict labor bill, if passed by Congress and sustained by the courts, would establish a precedent for other Federal labor legislation. This bill provides that goods made by convicts on arriving in a State shall be subject to the laws of the State, which practically means the suspension of present Interstate Commerce Laws. The latter laws now protect exploiters of convict labor from "undrinkable" State legislation.

It was with the thought that the Senate Judiciary Committee would kill the Bocher bill that the House Democrats and Republicans yesterday today before the General Court of Massachusetts. It was his first personal reply to the challenge to Presidential primaries issued some time ago by Senator Dixon, Colonel Roosevelt's manager; but he did not refer to the challenge.

The President also made reference to the proposition, "Let the people rule." The recall of the judiciary and the recall of judicial decisions, as declared, would remove the hegemony from the arch of government.

HORRORS OF CHILD LABOR EXHIBITED

Organizations at Woman's Industrial Show Present Necessity of Eliminating Exploitation of Children.

While many of the exhibits by organizations at the Woman's Industrial Exhibition at Grand Central Palace are of a charitable nature, two of them have a message of entirely different nature, namely, the necessity of eliminating the exploitation, blinding and starving of the tenement house child workers.

The National Child Labor Committee, which has an exhibit of photographs of the child slaves, and a table full of the children's work, is drawing good crowds. The committee found that of 1027 workers visited in six industries 26 per cent were under 14 years old, 44.3 per cent were between 14 and 16, and of all the workers 69.9 per cent were children.

Many of the children work after school hours, until all hours of the night. It was found that the little workers had to be whipped to keep them awake, not because of any brutality on the part of the parent, but because the work had to be finished before morning. If the goods were turned in after 9 a.m. they would not be paid for.

One silent witness, a hair brush, has a gruesome history. There is only one firm in America which manufactures the brushes, and is advertising extensively of the "American workers and the sanitary conditions." As it was found that the girls who inserted the bristles became hysterical and nervous wrecks, the manufacturer gave out the work to the tenement workers. Here the hysterics of the parents and little children cannot be seen when the factory is being inspected. The wages (?) paid for this work is 40 cents per dozen.

The exhibit of the National Consumers' League, which is also well attended, is similar to that of the former. It consists of work done by the tenement children and shows the deliberate starving process by means of tablets giving the retail price of the article and the pitiable pittance paid the producers.

The members of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association are cheerfully holding forth at their little booth, handing out literature and arguments, and enrolling the male and female recruits for the parade of the organization on May 4.

An excellent exhibit, a rare ecclesiastical collection of the sixteenth and seventeenth century, consist of wall hangings, ropes, mirrors and church articles in which the greatest hoax predominates.

BOY HURT CATCHING WIRE

David Freimach, a 9-year-old boy, of 352 Wallabout street, Williamsburg, while catching a ride behind an unidentified automobile in the neighborhood of Bedford avenue and Wallabout street, Williamsburg, yesterday suddenly let go his grip and fell just as a horse and wagon came along. The horse trampled the boy, who sustained a fracture of the nose and contusions on his left side. He was taken to the Williamsburg Hospital for treatment.

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# The Call

**Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.**  
 Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl Street, New York. S. John Block, president; William Malloy, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beckman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.		Sunday	Week-Day	Sun. and Week-
For One Year	\$2.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
For Six Months	1.50	.50	.75	1.00
For Three Months	.75	.25	.37	.50
For One Month	.25	.08	.12	.16

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

VOL. 5. TUESDAY, MARCH 19. NO. 79.

## OUR POLITICAL MUD VOLCANO ERUPTS

As a signal that political hostilities have now commenced, Colonel Bryan, of the Nebraska Musketeers, has unlimbered his mud batteries and opened fire upon Colonel Roosevelt, of the Rough Riders.

The fusillade has a familiar sound and the report thereof is not particularly startling. When we hear that Roosevelt "never got an honor which he did not get by the help of the money power," and that he "dare not say a word about the Steel Trust," we all recognize that it is the Bryan battery getting into action. The sound is not the deafening crash of bursting bombshells, but rather the soft, squashy noise made by gobs of mud dropped from a considerable elevation.

It is poor ammunition, to be sure, but such as it is, it is the only kind that Bryan has ever been able to provide himself with. Even so, it is being wasted. The attempt to besmirch Roosevelt in this manner is useless because superfluous.

Bryan might have learned from his own experience that Republican and Democratic Presidents are not, and cannot be, elected, unless the predominant "business interests" support their candidacy. Experience, it is said, teaches fools, but even experience finds unteachable pupils at times and has to admit a certain percentage of failures.

The trite and obvious statement that Big Business rules politically and economically seems to be the high water mark of Bryan's political education. He has been repeating it parrot-like for the past sixteen years, and has never succeeded in adding another idea to his political stock-in-trade.

Nor has he seemingly the slightest conception that whatever "honors" have been conferred on him as a politician were also conferred by "business interests." Or that the reason these honors limited him to the "also ran" class was wholly and solely due to the fact that the business interests supporting him were not big enough to rush him first past the winning post; that the "money power" represented by the "silver barons" and small capitalists generally was utterly eclipsed by the opposition "money power" of the big financial and industrial interests; that the reason he was licked periodically was because the interests behind him were weaker than those behind his opponents.

Yet this is the sort of intellect that prides itself upon understanding "practical politics," and regards Socialists as visionaries! An intellect that cannot even grasp the palpable fact that victory always goes to the stronger and that the weaker must go to the wall; that strength will always overcome weakness; that to attain political power the politician must connect with the source of that power, which in the present era lies in Big Business, financial and industrial. Roosevelt at least understands that much, and the intellectual weakling takes his revenge upon superior knowledge by flinging mud at it.

Bryan has not been reduced to throwing mud, for he never had anything else to throw. He is simply reduced to discharging it in smaller quantities than heretofore. He was never a political volcano belching forth flames and burning lava and hurling huge rocks into the atmosphere. Never anything more than a huge mud crater, now almost extinct, but which, remembering something of its former activity, periodically goes through the make-believe of an eruption, by gurgling upward a diminished quantity of its original contents and bespattering the vicinity and such political adventurers as may come within range.

The mud volcano, Mount Bryan, now serves no apparent purpose unless perhaps that its trifling discharges may be regarded as a sign that a political campaign is at hand. We don't need the warning, to be sure, but it is reassuring to know that if the eruption is inexpressible, it is at the same time perfectly harmless.

## PROBABLY A "SUBTERFUGE"

We notice that Detective W. J. Burns, like the skilled craftsman that he is, seems somewhat dissatisfied with his work in the McNamara case, in the belief that there are "men higher up" concerned, upon whom he has not yet been able to lay his hands. He is reported as declaring in Boston the other day that he would willingly turn loose the forty odd labor officials now under indictment for complicity in transporting dynamite in connection with the McNamara-McManis exploits, and even urge a free pardon for the McNamaras, if letting the entire bunch go would serve to trap the chief conspirators, who have so far eluded capture.

Burns seems to have the idea that in some way Mr. Gompers is responsible for the explosions, as he states flatly that Gompers could have prevented them if he had so desired, and declares that the latter is insincere and unfit for labor leadership.

It is perhaps difficult to judge whether Burns is himself "insincere" in giving public utterance to these observations. If they are made in good faith, it is very evident that he knows little or nothing of Mr. Gompers.

He asserts that "there is some gigantic brain power behind the whole affair," a statement which would seem to let Mr. Gompers out, if Burns is really acquainted with that gentleman. The remark may sound complimentary in one respect, but nevertheless, though Mr. Gompers is not particularly averse to compliments, we are fairly certain that he will not succumb to this dangerous flattery. He certainly needs no gigantic intellect to understand its purport.

We have several times declared our opinion that Mr. Gompers had absolutely no guilty knowledge of this affair, and we still stand by it. Just because Burns has been right once or twice in this matter it does not follow that his opinion is infallible. Mr. Gompers is, to be sure, a "man higher up" in a certain sense, but not at all in the sense implied by the crafty W. J. B. In short, we are rather inclined to the belief that Burns is merely leading the public to believe that he suspects Gompers in order to allay the suspicions of some other person or persons around whom he is weaving his web. Some time ago we listened patiently for almost two hours to Burns recounting his exploits at a small meeting in this city, and on several occasions he went into interesting details of the working out of this very policy of giving one person the impression that he was suspected, while the detective was all the while laying his trap for another. This part of his profession he described as "subterfuge," and went into a long, ethical justification of its use.

From all of which we conclude on the whole that Mr. Burns does not expect to venture into Mr. Gompers' company in his professional capacity as a result of the McNamara affair.

## LABOR, UNITED, CAN ACHIEVE THE "IMPOSSIBLE"

Some idea of the rapidity with which events are moving throughout the world of labor may be obtained by a glance backward at the status of the general strike as it appeared but a short time ago to Socialist congresses and party theorists. But a year or so ago the German Socialist convention, in discussing the question, came to the general conclusion that it was a most uncertain weapon, doubtful as to practicability, and only seemingly possible of use under peculiar circumstances, which could not very well be defined. And but a very few months ago J. Ramsay MacDonald, looked upon

## "No Quarter" in the Coming Struggle

While it is quite true that most previous revolutions in human society have been fought out under the guise of religion or conflicting religious beliefs, Socialists have generally entertained the hope that the final stages of the conflict between capitalism and collectivism would be largely free from such disguise, and the issue decided in the main by the direct economic factors involved. The opposition of the Roman Catholic Church, however, has to some extent modified this view, and there is now a growing and apparently well founded belief that the coming strife will take on a considerable extent, the aspect of a so-called "religious war." This view may be seen in the extreme form in the following editorial utterance in the Catholic Universe, of Cleveland, quoted by the Literary Digest:

In Continental Europe today, the oncoming strides of Socialism are only held in check through a coalition of all other elements with the clerical forces in public affairs. The same thing is certain to come in the United States.

If this country is not to be swept into the vortex of Socialism with all its attendant immoralities, then the Catholic Church through her members must save it.

There may never be (we hope there never will be) a party in this country which will be called "Catholic," but there is certain to be a party which will be a composite of all the elements which oppose Socialism and which elements will have as their largest and leading unit in that coalition the members of the Catholic Church.

Those who timidly shroud even now from any suggestion that Catholics should take an active part in public affairs, with a view to thought always of their Catholicity, will do well to have gone to their reward before that struggle comes, for it will be one in which there will be no quarter asked or given and no compromise possible.

The great body of Catholic voters are slowly but surely coming face to face with a condition where they will have to be one thing or the other, either loyal to their faith or recreant to their duty, accordingly as they choose their political alignment. It may not come for twenty years or for fifty years, and it may come in ten. But it is coming, and a little practice of practical Catholicity now in their political relations will be an excellent preparation for the fight that is prophesied by events.

There is much matter in the above for serious consideration from Socialists. It is very evident that, so far as the Roman Catholic Church puts up opposition to Socialism, it will take a so-called "religious" form, and it is noteworthy in this respect that about the time this editorial was written, the English Jesuit priest, Bernard Vaughan, began his series of anti-Socialist lectures in St. Patrick's Cathedral with the statement that the church had nothing to do with the economics of Socialism and did not propose to antagonize it upon that ground, but upon the ground of religion and morals.

Needless to say, the church will fight on these lines because she has no other choice. If the cream of the political economists have no chance against Socialist economics, it is easy to see that the priests of the church cannot conduct the battle against Socialism in that manner.

The statement that, at present, Socialism is only held in check in Europe through a coalition of all opposing elements with the Catholic Church, is undoubtedly true. And it is true, also, that the same thing is certain to take place here. The only criticism that might be made of this utterance is that while the church and the "other elements" coalesce against Socialism, they are not holding their own against it, but are being slowly pushed back everywhere. They are only holding it in check, in the sense that without their opposition it would move still faster, a matter that is more obvious than important.

The Catholic Universe hopes there never may be a political party in this country called "Catholic," and it is worth while perhaps to find out if possible, why it looks with disfavor on the appearance of such a party.

It is not difficult to understand, when one considers the fact that the Roman Catholic element in this country is not more than one-sixth of the total population, that most people outside of that faith would be very likely to resent the idea that "the tail should wag the dog," as the colloquial expression has it.

Besides, there is a latent distrust in the minds of the majority of those outsiders, of the Church of Rome and its designs and projects. This feeling, now lying dormant like a sleeping tiger, would be roused into dangerous activity by the appearance of a political party bearing the name "Catholic." That opposition is largely a heritage of the old Protestant feeling against the Church of Rome, and has a sort of historical descent in its own way, the traditional remembrance of centuries of bitter conflict in Europe. Through these conflicts were fought by the Protestant elements under the mask of "religious" strife, the real root of the matter lies much deeper. And as every Socialist student knows, it is really to be found in economic issues. The fact that those who did the fighting did not, and that even their descendants do not, recognize this, makes no essential difference.

We have millions of people in this country who on "general principles" will oppose anything, no matter what it may be, that the Church of Rome advocates, and the more strongly and publicly it is advocated the more opposition it is certain to develop. Even now the activities of the Roman Church against Socialism have attracted the attention of a large number of these people, who otherwise would have given Socialism no consideration, but who are now rather inclined to "love it for the enemy it has made."

For these reasons the church must exercise caution in her attacks on Socialism and refrain from too strenuously declaring that she is the only power to be relied on against it in the future. This sort of proclamation is all right for churches and meetings exclusively Catholic, but too much emphasis on it outside these places contains the element of danger noted above. So it is not difficult to perceive that while the Catholic Universe believes that the members of the

Catholic Church must "save society" from Socialism, it at the same time shrinks from the idea of the appearance of a political party with a "Catholic" label.

Her experience in Europe teaches this caution. The Centrum, which is her political expression in Germany, a country which has twice as many Catholics in proportion to the population as has the United States, has not only not been a political success, but on several occasions has been on the very verge of disaster through its own blunders, and the inroads made upon it by the Socialists in the last election, certainly do not tend to encourage the formation of political parties with names that clearly identify them with the Catholic Church.

In the Latin countries her political activities have been even less fortunate, for there they have developed in opposition an "anti-clericalism," that for bitterness and virulence far exceeds anything dreamed of by American, British or German bourgeois "free-thinkers." And these anti-clerical elements, tend in every case to crystallize into powerful parties of ever growing numerical strength.

But while it certainly would be more desirable from the standpoint that the political opposition to Socialism in the future should not appear exclusively, or even too predominantly Catholic, she has no power whatever to control such contingencies. It may be possible to label such a party with a name that in itself has no necessary suggestion of Catholicism—like, for instance, the German "Centrum," which apparently means nothing more than "centre party," or as we might call it, "middle-of-the-road," but when its Roman Catholic composition and character becomes too pronounced, the name will help nothing to conceal that fact. On the contrary, whatever name may be chosen will become ultimately a synonym for Roman Catholicism in the popular mind, just as the German "Centrum" is so recognized, the fact being so palpable to all that even the Centrum itself makes no attempt to conceal it.

Every year that passes, fewer people are liable to be deceived by mere names, as the last election in Germany clearly shows, and the idea that the Church can keep up such a deception is about as fatuous as if the Socialist party changed its name, hoping to deceive the public into accepting its propaganda by such change though changing nothing else.

And by the time that the political opposition to Socialism begins to exhibit more or less distinctly its Roman Catholic character, there will be even less people who can be deceived by mere names, just as "Democrat" and "Republican" are now becoming ever more meaningless terms to the masses of the public. The politician who claims one or the other of these labels, is more and more compelled to go back to the past for a qualifying adjective to let the public know just what kind of a Democrat or Republican he is, which is tolerably fair evidence that both these parties at present are "has-beens"—names that at one time represented more or less clear-cut political distinctions, but no longer do so.

There is a sinister warning given by the Catholic Universe, to those that have no stomach for the coming fight, that "real things" comes for those "will be no quarter asked or given." These are "brave words" to be sure, but the Socialist is not particularly terrified thereby. Before now thousands of the "bravest of the brave" have gone into battle with the announcement that they would neither give nor ask quarter, who very often have had to reconsider the latter part of the proposition. There is still a refuge, however, in "the last ditch," and it may be noted that history does not often record instances of great masses of people dying for a cause which they know to be lost, unless, of course, they know for certain at the same time that no quarter will be given.

And such cases are exceptions that may be said to prove the rule. The announcement from the Catholic Universe of giving no quarter, after all, does not bind us to butcher our opponents when we have them beaten. The practice may be all right for the "sons of the church," but they have no power to speak for us in this matter. This is the twentieth century, not the sixteenth. The fact that there will be no compromise does not necessarily signify that there will be no quarter.

But it is one thing to announce no quarter, and quite another to make certain that it will not be asked for, in case the announcers find the tables turned upon them. Our Roman Catholic brethren of the rank and file are stubborn fighters, no doubt, but there is nothing very positive to show that they are more inclined to die for the faith than are other people for opposite beliefs. The Catholic Universe may perhaps have to content itself if the church can induce any considerable portion of them to fight at all. There are historical precedents for such doubts.

In the great revolution, it may be remembered, the French Seigneurs, the exploiters of that day, when overwhelmed by the first rush of the revolution, betook themselves to the rural districts, attended by multitudes of priests, to rouse the peasantry against the "atheists" and "destroyers of God and religion" at Paris. They armed them, herded them into camps and preached for weeks, urging them to march against the unbelievers. The peasants cheered, but in most districts refused to march. When their spiritual advisers became superfluous on the atrocities of the revolutionists, the peasants scratched their heads and mumbled that all the same "there were many good things about the revolution, too." And there will likely be considerable head scratching of the same kind among the rank and file of Catholicism when asked to give their lives for Holy Church against Socialism. It is true that the peasants of the Vendee, in France, did take up arms in response to the call, but though they fought well and stubbornly, it is not on record that they "ask for quarter, and sometimes got it, though usually they gave none."

As for the extremist Catholic elements of the country being advised to prepare for the coming conflict, we of course, have no objection. The sooner, perhaps the better. This call to political strife suits us perfectly, and we shall not neglect to direct the attention of all and sundry to how the call is being answered by political practice beforehand for the big event that is to come off later. We do not blame the Catholic Church in the least for its attempt to give a religious cast to the class war of the future, knowing that economic determinism has decided that it shall do so. We are quite ready for the fray, no matter what shape it may take. And it might be as well to casually mention in conclusion, that we have hardly opened our armories yet—in fact, have not yet begun to fight, though we don't threaten our prospective opponents with the announcement that we will give no quarter if victorious. We need no encouragement of that sort for our people, and are not exactly childish enough to imagine that we can terrify our opponents with it.

## The Theory and Facts of Competition

By WILLIAM ROTUS EASTMAN.

More than fifty years ago John Stuart Mill declared that political economy could lay no claim to being a science, except in so far as the assumption of free competition, upon which all its discussions were based, was true. About the same time Karl Marx foresaw and predicted some of the events which, by their occurrence, have now convinced even him who runs that this assumption was entirely unwarranted, and that the conclusions of the so-called science, in so far as they depend upon it, by the admission of the economists themselves, are worthless.

Looking backward, it seems to us now that almost anybody with eyes 100 years ago could have seen not only that a very large element of monopoly in business has existed since long before political economy had a name, but that the inevitable result of such competition as did exist would be to bring about further monopoly. The economies possible under monopoly should be applied to both the economists and the public, but while all, including the business men, denied alike the desirability and the possibility of monopoly, the latter proceeded to accomplish it in self-defense. The process has gone steadily forward since nobody knows when, but about ten years ago began an era of consolidation, especially in America, the extent of which has completely subverted all theories of competition previously held by business men, economists and jurists. No one can follow it—none but the wisest can interpret it. It has led one and all to ask themselves what its significance really is and what its end will be. Is it to go on or is it to be checked by some means not yet discovered or applied?

These are serious questions, and deserve serious consideration. It is proper to observe, and should always be remembered, that no pretense of establishing a logical limit to the process of consolidation has ever been made—no practical or

## Those Lawrence Kids

(Senator Poindexter unsuccessfully sought consideration of his resolution to investigate the Lawrence strike today.)

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, forestalled the motion to take up the arbitration treaties.—Washington letter from daily paper, March 6, 1912.]

By Charlotte Porter.

First Senator—  
 I move you, Mister, Speaker, now, That we investigate Our Lawrence strike and find out how  
 The babies there make such a row, The thrilling Star-Police had to club them down To coax the kids to stay in town. Such kindness in policemen, and Such crankiness in kiddies Are queries that concern our land And call for special quizzes.

Second Senator—  
 Oa, dear, no, Mister Speaker, why Permit our crude home shindies To take up time and occupy The room of foreign business? These crucial things are things to dodge.  
 Now, therefore, much more meet The notion privileged I lodge For Arbitration Treaties— Per foxy craft Of Prexy Taff—  
 O, not at home, to shape the vote, Nor in such pressing stringencies, But somewhere else, in lands remote.  
 To meet remote contingencies!

"Well, I never!"  
 "What's the matter, my dear?"  
 "Why, cook says that those little who live in that insignificant little house opposite came over there while we were away and were photographing sitting on our veranda!"



## CONSIDERING FATHER VAUGHAN. GRAND OLD PASSWORD.

Editor of The Call:  
 We Catholics of "the hearing church" have been obliged to witness the spectacle of "The Common Cause" and now have to withstand the affliction of the "learned" Jesuit from England, Father Vaughan. They, all of them, have made mistakes so flagrant in matters they are supposed to be specialists in, questions of history and philosophy, that upon matters which is not their special business, matters on economics, their knowledge must be accepted as practically nothing. Now we are confronted with the fact that they don't know scripture, Father Vaughan said:

"The greatest social reformer the world had ever seen was Christ himself, and let them note well that Christ began not with the State, but with the individual. His language bore down upon the concrete, and was addressed to the individual. 'If thou wilt come unto me,' 'If thou wilt be perfect,' 'If thou wilt enter into life.' As it was through the individual that he, in a day gone by, restored the fallen race, so it is with the individual now, must begin today, if we would be associated with him in the fruitful, though toilsome, work of social and industrial reformation."

What did Jesus say was the fulfillment of the law? "Master, which is the great commandment in the law?" Jesus said unto him, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind." This is the first and great commandment, and the second is like unto it, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" (Matt. xxii: 37, 37, 38).

He took man first as an individual, and to his neighbor, with society, Jesus did not mean that man's environment should not be dealt with. He recognized heredity. "You do not gather grapes or thorns or figs of thistles," and as to environment he makes mention of the sower who went forth to sow his seed and some fell on the rock—on see the environment was considered, his heredity and environment, in these illustrations. How foolish it would be for the gardener not to care for the soil in which his plants were rooted, not water them nor give them air and sunshine. He gives the proper conditions for the growth of plant life, the proper environment. So, too, the Socialist means to give the proper environment to grow men and women, and that cannot be done without dealing with the social organization, with society. I submit that Father Vaughan does not seem to understand the function of the State nor the question of Socialism.

JOHN EDWARD GEARY,  
 Syracuse, N. Y.

HANFORD PORTER,  
 Bridgeport, Conn.

## Distorting the Truth

By SUMMER G. RICH

They often say that we Socialists distort the truth. They tell us that we leave out facts that are inconvenient and make up fair tales which we parade as facts. It is interesting to see how our opponents do these very things and more of them than they ever dared to charge us with doing.

Prof. Le Rossignol, of Denver, wrote a book called "Orthodox Socialism," which is a masterpiece of falsehood. But 6,000 miles away, M. Yves Guyot, of Paris, brought out in 1909 a book, since translated into English, which outdoes Le Rossignol in lies. It is the latest exhibition of anti-Socialist weakness that has ever been put before the public. Its name, "Socialistic Fallacies," should have been "Anti-Socialist Fallacies," for that is what the book really consists of. It is made up of plausible lies, omissions and distortion of facts.

I open it at random and strike a page of figures. They purport to be those of the industries of the United States for the period 1850 to 1890. M. Guyot says: "I take two extreme periods, 1850 and 1900." He omits the figures for 1860, 1870, 1880 and 1890, which would change his conclusions. He says that competition has increased since 1850, because there are more establishments. He forgets that in every industry, cited by him, the number of establishments has been greater at some time before 1900 than in 1900. He forgets about the country's growth, both in population and as an industrial nation. He forgets the trusts entirely.

Then I turn to his write-up of the Haywood-Moyer affair. Not a word about the kidnapping, not a word about the machinations of McFarland to be found. M. Guyot states that the acquittal of Haywood was a surprise.

## LABOR, UNITED, CAN ACHIEVE THE "IMPOSSIBLE"

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

by many as the most practical British Socialist, in a lengthy essay, reached much more unfavorable conclusions regarding it, leaving the distinct impression that it was on the whole both impossible and impractical.

But today, in Mr. MacDonald's own country, we not only see a general strike in the mining industry, but one so entirely possible and practical that those taking part in it look upon their victory as practically secured already. In addition, it is now stated that there is every likelihood that the existing general strike may very shortly become still more "general" by the transport workers and practically all the other unions in the country laying down their tools. And there is none today in England, whether capitalist or Socialist, to deny the possibility of this occurrence.

One of the minor effects of the strike already proceeding is that it almost certainly means the overthrow of the present administration in Great Britain.

And as a determining cause of this sudden apparition of the general strike, the opinions, theories and discussions of either Socialists or capitalists have seemingly had no place whatever.

Labor, as one of its spokesmen in Great Britain says, is merely beginning to recognize its own strength, and this simple explanation is perhaps all sufficient. And as it finds its strength, it finds also that all things are possible and practicable, even those things that were pronounced impossible and impractical by the theorists.

## A STEADY JOB

We "see by the papers" that an official with the promising cognomen of Doolittle has been appointed to the place made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the pure food expert. If the new incumbent can manage to live up to his name, he is likely to hold the job down as long as he pleases.

Continued on columns 6 and 7, this page.