

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

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

WEATHER: RAIN AND WARMER.

TEXTILE STRIKE NOW SPREADS TO 2,000 BOTANY EMPLOYES

Mill Workers in Passaic Cripple City's Largest Plant. BOSSES NERVOUS Offer Increase of 10 Per Cent, but Are Against Shop Committee.

Yesterday was a big day for the textile strikers in Passaic, N. J. Between 1,500 and 2,000 employees of the Botany Worsted Mills, one of the largest concerns, joined the ranks of the strikers after a committee of twenty-one from the Botany employees went to the superintendent of the mill to present their complaints and failed to gain a hearing.

The committee, representing the wool sorters and the dye and finishing workers, called on the superintendent, George C. Roehlig, to present the demands of the men. As soon as it made its mission public Superintendent Roehlig told the members of the committee that they were all discharged. He paid them off and ordered them out of the factory by a side entrance, so that they might not communicate with the men in the shops who had sent them and were awaiting an answer.

OPEN ART EXHIBIT FOR LAWRENCE CHILDREN

In order to assist in covering the deficit created by the returning of the children of the strike to Lawrence, Mass., last Saturday, an exhibition of oil paintings and drawings opened yesterday at 26 East 48th street, and will last until April, inclusive.

The following artists have kindly given their work and have set a minimum figure for which their pictures will be sold at private sale only: Bolton Brown, Leon Dabo, Franklin Booth, Lemly Paul, Paul Corpeir, Douglas Volk, William Sanger, A. B. Wenzell, Walter Shirley, Ben Ali Haggin, George De Forest Brush, Franklin Booth, John Sloan, T. De Thulstrup, Malcolm Strauss, S. P. N. Kalaki, Charles Dana Gibson, Montgomery Flagg, Guy Wiggins, Blenden Campbell, Alonzo Kimpall, George Bellows, Randall Davey, F. Luis Mora, Samuel Halpert, Louis Cohen, Jules Turpin, L. T. Hill, Alexander Popin, Jean Parke, Art Young, Boardman Robinson, Nancy Douglas Permann, Anton O. Fisher and H. J. Turner.

CITY STREETS SEE CARNIVAL OF GORE

Number of Persons Slain on Highways in Three Months Totals 91, While 506 Are Injured. The startling record of 91 persons killed and 506 injured by vehicles on the streets of New York during the first three months of the year was made public today by the National Highway Protective Society.

This is declared to be the most disastrous period of human life here from such causes that has ever been known. It almost doubles the record of 1911. Thirty-one of those killed were children under 16 years old. Comparisons with similar periods of other years show that a carnival of killing has been going on despite efforts to provide safety to pedestrians on the New York thoroughfares.

18,000 CARPENTERS STRIKE IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, April 1.—Eighteen thousand carpenters went on strike today. Although members of the other building trades are at work, \$35,000,000 worth of building operations in the city are affected and may be tied up in a few days.

SILK WEAVERS HERE WANT MORE MONEY

Employees of the Sator Silk Company, 224 West 25th street, held a meeting at 244 Seventh avenue Sunday afternoon and decided to present a demand for increased wages. The meeting was called by Local 129 of the I. W. W. and demands were framed. They will be presented to the employers today.

BIG STRIKE BRINGS ILLINOIS CENTRAL TO VERGE OF RUIN

Receivership Threatens System—Fiscal Report Withheld. OFFICERS UNPAID

Traffic Crippled and Passenger Trains Held Up While Engines Switch. (Special to The Mail.) CHICAGO, April 1.—Unless the Illinois Central Railroad receives financial assistance from its allied interests to make up for the tremendous losses it is incurring as the result of the shopmen's strike, the road will be compelled to go into the hands of a receiver within a few days.

The condition of the rolling stock of the Illinois Central has become so deplorable that the road is practically unable to handle more than 30 per cent of its freight business, according to reports from all important points. Shippers have become disgusted with the delays and mistakes in the shipping of freight and wherever possible have turned their patronage to other lines.

Drained to the bottom by the expense of the strike, the treasury of the company is now unable to meet the situation. Already the allied railroads have contributed \$15,000,000 to the support of the Illinois Central since the strike began. This statement is attributed to President Markham in conference with Governor Brewer, of Mississippi, to whom he is said to have confided that at the time of said conference the expense had amounted to \$17,000,000.

The financial statement of the road for the seven months ended January 31 shows a decrease in earnings over the previous year of more than \$5,000,000. The loss in earnings for January alone was more than \$700,000. This statement includes only the first four months of the strike. The statement for February has not yet been issued, but it is believed that it will be more depressing than any that has yet appeared.

The letter issued by President Markham was sent to the officials of the various railroads and, of course, has been kept under cover. The head of one of these railroads admitted to a representative of the Chicago Daily Socialist that he had received one of the letters and gave the contents as above stated. President Markham is said to have put it in plain language that unless the other roads came to his assistance financially there was no way out for the Illinois Central except a receivership. It is well known among railroad men that the strike of the shopmen has been more disastrous to the company than any that ever occurred.

HIT WHEELER MILK BILL

Members of the Sorosis to Protest to Governor Dix. At the meeting of the Sorosis at the Waldor-Astoria yesterday afternoon the Wheeler milk bill was discussed, and it was decided that each of the sixty-two members present should send a telegram to Governor Dix protesting against it.

HYDE GETS WEEK'S DELAY

The trial of Charles H. Hyde, former City Chamberlain, under indictment for bribery, was adjourned yesterday for one week by Justice Vernon M. Davis in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. Justice Davis took this action after District Attorney Whitman announced that the people's case against Hyde was ready. Neither Hyde nor his attorney was in court.

STRIKERS SHIPPED OUT OF ABERDEEN

Lumber Bosses' Thugs Beat Up I. W. W. Men—Dr. Titus Rearrested. ABERDEEN, Wash., April 1.—The hundred and fifty lumber mill strikers, captured and corralled today in the Hopium mill pen by an armed body of 100 "citizens," were shipped out of town tonight in box cars.

The action of the committee of thugs, known as vigilantes, is believed to have broken the backbone of the lumber mill strike, which for two weeks has tied up practically every mill on Grays Harbor. When the strikers began appearing at the mills at 6:30 this morning for picket duty, they found a committee of thugs in charge. Each striker was given the option of going to work or getting out of town.

Those who refused to go to work were thrown into the mill pen. Dr. E. H. Titus, a Socialist leader who was arrested several days ago and jailed on a charge of "conspiracy," was arrested again on a general charge of the same nature. Four sawmills are now being operated at this place. The mill owners have agreed to an increase in wages of the men, but have refused to hire Greeks, Finlanders, Austrians or Italians and will not recognize the I. W. W. as an organization.

Fifty strikers were arrested today in Aberdeen. All day long special policemen cruised about town in five automobiles, putting in custody every one they believed to be a striker or agitator. More than 100 men were beaten and clubbed today by the police. The Greeks have wired to Tacoma for their Consul. Greek and Finnish saloons and an I. W. W. hall were raided tonight.

CAPITOL CARPENTERS WIN SHORT STRIKE

ALBANY, April 1.—The eighty carpenters employed on the State Capitol who struck on Saturday because four non-union men were employed returned to work today after the contractor hiring the non-union men had been paid \$1,100 by the State for agreeing to the cancellation of his contract at the instance of Governor Dix.

STRIKERS PROTECT BABIES

CHICAGO, April 1.—Babies and invalids whose lives depend on milk will not be denied regular supplies by milk wagon drivers ordered on strike today. At a union meeting it was decided to call a strike on one dealer. The working agreement between drivers and employers expired at midnight. The drivers demanded an increase in wages of \$3 a week.

GRANITE WORKERS STRIKE

MILFORD, Mass., April 1.—A strike of 400 workers in the granite manufacturing plants of the town began today over hours of labor and a slight raise in wages. Business men expect that strike leaders and manufacturers will meet within a few days and a readjustment result.

JUDGE ROSALSKY NOW DENIES

Judge Rosalsky now denies that a third bomb was sent to him. But nobody can deny that John Marsa does not give the best values in suits and overcoats. It pays to buy at John Marsa, the Clothier, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn.—Adv.

TO A MAN, MINERS OBEY COMMAND TO LAY DOWN TOOLS

Complete Anthracite Tieup Follows White's Orders. SOFT COAL MEN OUT

President of United Mine Workers Predicts Victory Without a Strike. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 1.—Mine workers' leaders today reported that the suspension order has been generally obeyed, that only engineers and pump runners were at work today, and that none of the collieries made any effort to mine any coal.

It is expected here that the larger coal companies will make no effort to mine any coal, that they will merely guard their property and await the result of the conference on April 10 between their representatives and the miners. These companies have sold all their coal and report their customers have stocks for several weeks in their bins. There is still a steady demand, however, and it is expected that some of the independents or the smaller companies may try to mine some or wash some at their washeries and take advantage of the high prices which they can obtain.

Today patrols of the State Constabulary kept on the move through the mining towns, but there was no call for their services. Good order prevailed generally. A number of imported men were taken to some of the collieries today to act as guards, but they were not molested. Expects 10 Per Cent Increase.

John M. Mack, secretary-treasurer of the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton district, returned here today from Cleveland to direct the interests of the miners during the absence of President Dempsey. He predicts that the operators will offer a flat increase of 10 per cent when the Philadelphia conference is held.

"This offer," he declared, "may not be the first to be made, but it will eventually come and will no doubt be the limit of the concessions offered by the operators." The rank and file of the miners will determine after the conference whether the offer is to be accepted or rejected. From the viewpoint of the union leaders a wage increase will not be sufficient to restore peace. More than a mere money consideration will be sought by the men. The union will waive all demands if recognition is granted. Officials of the union believe that the struggle will settle itself down to a question of recognition. The men strongly advocating it on the one side and the companies bitterly opposing it on the other.

HUSBAND USES GUN

Escapes After Shooting Girl Wife in Back of Neck. Alfred Gaudiosi, a worker on human hair, fired two shots at his 16-year old wife, Maggie, in the hallway of her parents' home at 237 East 19th street, at 6:30 o'clock last night, after the girl had refused to return to him. One of the bullets went wild, and narrowly missed the girl's mother, who was coming down the stairs. The other hit the girl on the back of the neck, causing a slight bruise on the skin.

EARTHQUAKE IN SYRIA

Great Damage Reported From Inland Towns—Loss of Life Feared. LONDON, April 1.—A dispatch from Constantinople today reports that an earthquake has occurred in Syria and that enormous damage has been done. It is believed that there has been some loss of life. Many houses were wrecked in the interior towns. INSPECTOR KILLED BY GAS. Thomas Johnson, 35 years old, died in the Hempstead (L. I.) Sanitarium yesterday from the effects of illuminating gas he inhaled while inspecting a sewer which the village is constructing.

MADERO SUPPRESSES MEXICO CITY PAPER

Frightened Government Also Seizes Leased Press Wire. NEWS IS FEARED Trying to Prevent People From Knowing What Is Happening. AMERICANS ARMING Form Company to Defend Themselves. U. S. Authorities Hold Up Aeroplane Consigned to Rebels. MEXICO CITY, April 1.—The government today suppressed the Heraldico Mexicano, which has been issued from the same office as the Mexican Herald. Paul Hudson, the president of the company, has been threatened with expulsion if he persists in attempting to print the paper.

MIGHTY BATTLE IN MILWAUKEE TODAY

Socialists and Reps.—Dems. in Struggle to Carry the City—Hot Fight in Butte, Mont. MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 1.—The strenuous municipal campaign in which all former political differences between the old parties were merged in a common attack upon the Socialists, whom they want to oust in the interest of graft, came to a close today with the expectation in both camps that tomorrow will bring out the largest vote in the city's history.

Supporters of Dr. G. D. Bading, "non-partisan" candidate for Mayor, predicted his victory by 15,000 votes. Socialist managers of Mayor Seidel's campaign predicted the re-election of Seidel and the Socialist ticket by a majority from 6,000 to 10,000. BUTTE, Mont., April 1.—The Socialists lost ground today in the Aldermanic election, only one Alderman from the 8th Ward being elected, where a year ago the Socialists' Mayor and five Aldermen were elected. Four Democrats and three Republicans were elected and one Socialist from the 7th Ward, which has for some time been represented by a Socialist in the City Council.

The defeat of the Socialists is attributed to the fact that the Anaconda Copper Company drove hundreds of the Socialist employees out of the town by discharging them for alleged political activity. Mayor Lewis J. Duncan, the Socialist, is still on the job, as he was elected for two years.

FLOODS STILL RAVAGE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 1.—Rains throughout the Missouri and Mississippi valleys today and tonight brought additional damage to property and misery to the unfortunates in the flood covered sections of the bottom lands. The worst of the flood has not been reached, as reports from the North tell of heavy rains and still higher water. From many points come reports of property loss, ruined farms, death of stock and fears of coming peril.

Cairo, Ill., the city of flood horrors, is on the verge of being repopulated, as hundreds of men, impressed into the work, are straining every effort to bolster up the weakening levee. Millions of dollars in property has already been damaged, and if the water continues to rise, death and desolation will be the result in a few days. People are moving their household belongings and deserting their homes, while guards are parading the levees.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Officials of the War Department and the Department of Justice were called upon today to establish a precedent in the matter of the classification of aeroplanes as weapons of war.

The request reached the War Department from Col. E. Z. Stever, commanding the military guard at El Paso, who stated that the customs authorities had held up an aeroplane that had been declared for export into Mexico, apparently for use by the rebel army. The customs authorities also notified the Treasury Department, which referred the question to the military and legal authorities for a decision. The authorities held that the practicability of aeroplanes has been developed to such an extent that no doubt they could be utilized for military purposes. Accordingly, the customs authorities were notified to reject it under the provisions of the President's proclamation prohibiting the shipments of war material into Mexico.

INSPECTOR KILLED BY GAS

Thomas Johnson, 35 years old, died in the Hempstead (L. I.) Sanitarium yesterday from the effects of illuminating gas he inhaled while inspecting a sewer which the village is constructing.

THREE ARRESTED IN STRIKE AT LOWELL

Police Try to Stop Picketing—Wages Raised in Utica, N. Y.

LOWELL, Mass., April 1.—At noon today a body of I. W. W. pickets led by Miss Pearl McGill, of Massachusetts, marched up and down in front of the big plant of the Higginson Carpet Company, where an effort is being made to precipitate a strike.

The mill windows were filled with help, so far, for they would be induced to join in the strike, the police arrived in force and arrested one of the Syrian delegates, a girl of 17, who the police alleged caught hold of one of the mill workers.

Early in the morning, Mal Edward J. Noveck, a corporation detective, while following a procession of strikers, arrested a man who, he claimed, had committed a technical assault upon a scab. Noveck encountered some resistance, but a detail of police went to his aid and arrested a man and a woman.

During the forenoon the I. W. W. and the United Textile Workers held rival meetings. Speakers at each bitterly denounced the other organization. William M. Trautmann made a personal denunciation of John Golden. Elizabeth Garley Flynn, in an address, declared that the I. W. W. was seen to carry its campaign into the South, and that after that had been accomplished they would return to Lawrence and precipitate another strike there for an eight hour day.

Three parades, one of which had a slight conflict with the police, occurred during the early morning hours. In an effort to head off a strike, the managers of cotton spinning and yarn mills here today announced a flat rate of wages of 10 per cent, effective today. This benefits 6,000 to 7,000 people and will increase wages \$25,000 a month. In the Utica steam cotton mills, the largest of the mills, 2,500 employees will share a pay roll increase of \$19,000 a month.

The operatives at a meeting Saturday night voted to demand a 15 per cent increase, but they may compromise on the 10 per cent advance. Conditions at New York Mills, where 3,000 textile operatives are on strike, are unchanged. The employees demand a 15 per cent wage advance, but the New York Mills company refuses to grant more than 5 per cent. Both sides remain firm.

BOSTON, April 1.—Nearly 7,500 textile operatives in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut received a general advance in wages of from 5 to 10 per cent today, when the increases announced recently by cotton and woolen manufacturers became effective. Upwards of 200,000 mill operatives in New England have had their pay raised during the last few weeks.

Of the 7,500 persons to benefit by the wage advance about 5,000 work in Connecticut mills. The advances in this State were made in North Adams and Webster. One thousand workers in North Adams will receive more money on pay day this week than they have previously. About 400 in the vicinity of Webster were affected. In Rhode Island more than 1,000 employees received increases. Three hundred are employed in Mapleville, while 770 work in Pasco.

NORTON, Mass., April 1.—To create disturbance at mills of the Norton Wood Combining Company, where 120 operatives are on strike, High Sheriff Edwin H. Evans, of Bristol County, and six deputies came here today. A dozen English speaking employees remained at work.

NEWTON, Mass., April 1.—The plant of the Saco-Pette Company, where 250 employees struck two weeks ago for higher wages, reopened today. All hands returned to work, the management promising concessions.

\$1,000 IN OPIUM SEIZED. A squad of special treasury agents while sleuthing in Chinatown yesterday ran across Lu Lee carrying a bundle containing \$500 worth of opium. Lu Lee was arrested and the drug confiscated. The detective raided the apartments of Fong Ching, at 12 Pell street, and seized two packages worth \$500. Lu Lee and Fong Ching were held in \$1,000 bail each by United States Commissioner Gilchrist.

SWITCHMEN AFTER G. TRUNK. DURAND, Mich., April 1.—A general strike has been declared by the switchmen of the Grand Trunk Railroad, to go into effect immediately unless the company withdraws its order to take off the third man from the switch engines. The action was secretly taken yesterday, and the men are now awaiting word from the Grievance Committee in Montreal.

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HEDLEY AND SHONTS RAVE AGAINST STONE

Fear of Strike Causes the Interborough Officials to Throw Fits.

T. P. Shonks, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and General Manager Frank Hedley, of the company, yesterday made a great bluff and hurled defiance at Grand Chief Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which is rapidly organizing the motorman of the Interborough system.

Hedley, like a small boy whistling to keep up his courage as he goes through a dark woods, declared that there was no chance of a strike there was of his flying to Europe in an airplane today, and would be named Stone all sorts of hard names, among which were "skunk," "liar," and similar choice expressions. Shonks' statement was milder than Hedley's and he refrained from hurling abuse at the head of the engineers. Shonks said:

"The Interborough's policy is to have working conditions for its men equal or superior to those provided similar classes of employees of other companies, or in other parts of the country. We aim to lead in rate of pay for the same class of service under similar conditions. We are an individual unit. We have no relations with any other system or outside connections, so that, even from Mr. Stone's point of view, there is no reason why he should interfere. We are not like the New York Central or the New Haven, or the Hudson and Manhattan, where the electrical motorman operate side by side with railroad engineers under railroad conditions."

"We have relief, accident and insurance features for our men, which is a purely voluntary organization, but which is largely patronized by the men, and through which they secure a bigger return in these respects for less money than through the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; and in addition to which the company subscribes a substantial sum of money to the general fund."

"In a word, this attempted movement on the part of the Brotherhood is not necessary even in the interests of its own organization, because we are an entirely separate and distinct unit, not having any relations with any other companies; it is not for the benefit of the employees, as we take as good care of them as it is possible, and will continue to do better as our ability increases; and, so far as the public is concerned, we think it is much better served by an organization which is a local and family affair, by itself, rather than to be subjected to outside influences of any kind or character."

Hedley reiterated all he said in his heated interview last Saturday, when he declared no union can exist on the Interborough lines. One factor that serves to feed Hedley's indignation is knowledge that his guards, conductors and employees in other grades have been joining the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railroad Employees. Organizers for this powerful association have been working right under the noses of Hedley's spies.

According to an evening paper yesterday, Hedley was asked what truth there was in Stone's statement that he was rapidly organizing the motorman of the Interborough system and that he would soon get for the men a raise of 35 cents a day, such as was granted by the Manhattan and Hudson Company, that operates the cables in New Jersey. He was informed that Stone said the raise of the Manhattan and Hudson would affect 140 men.

"Stone is a liar," said Hedley. "The raise of the Manhattan and Hudson affects only ten high speed men who run out to Manhattan Junction. Their condition and hours of work are parallel in many respects to that of the locomotive engineers so that there was some reason for the increase. But our conditions are different."

"I don't believe in mining matters with this fellow Stone. He is a cur. He said he had run in 1905. He sat across the table from me at that time with Jenks and Peiper and told me what he was going to do. I told him where he got off, and the strike started. In less than three days, when we had him beaten to a frazzle, he burned tail and ran, putting the whole blame on Jenks and poor old Peiper. He was too much of a skunk to stand up and take his whipping."

"To save the charter he took away the charter of Division 105 so that it would appear that he had expelled all of the brotherhood men who went out on strike. But what he really did was to give orders that the men who lost their jobs striking against the Interborough were taken back into the union in adjoining locals. It was a poor bluff of Stone's. Now he says that he will organize our men faster than we can fire them for joining the union. There he is lying again. We fired twenty-four men recently. We found out that they were his, or men who had been won over to Stone."

"Everybody who goes to work for the Interborough knows that it is an open shop, and an open shop it is going to remain as long as I am here. It is the only way to run such a railroad system. I sympathize with the Manhattan and Hudson Company for letting Stone butt into their business. But we hope to run the Interborough for the best interests of its patrons, by employing and retaining the most efficient men—a thing you cannot always do under a union. We know that a small number of our old employees are members of the union, but they are not agitators, and as this is an open shop we have no objection."

"But when Stone's men begin to do missionary work, to breed dissatisfaction and make trouble where none existed, out they go. The contented men know this, and if Stone were to order a strike tomorrow or at any other time, you could go down into the subway or up on the elevated and ride to and from your work without knowing the difference. There is not the slightest chance of a strike against the Interborough except in the mind of some yellow journal."

FOUR INDICTED IN EVERGLADES CASE

Federal Grand Jury After Ex-Officials of Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Grand Jury here today returned indictments against Charles E. Elliott, former chief of drainage investigations of the Agriculture Department, A. G. Moschouse, former acting chief of irrigation investigations, and Frank C. Singleton, former accountant of the Department of Agriculture, on the charge of presenting or approving false vouchers against the United States and making false certificates in order to obtain the approval and payment of such claims.

The indictments grew out of the Everglades investigation by the Department of Agriculture. The indictments charge that the defendants made and presented and certified claims of persons assumed to act as agents or engineers for the government, claiming pay for services which had not actually been rendered.

The charge is made that when the appropriations became exhausted for field work in certain States men were secured who were willing to advance the necessary money to carry on the work. To secure reimbursement the persons making the advances, it is charged, were appointed to or designated on the rolls of the department as agents or engineers, and were paid salaries until such time as the amount advanced had been repaid.

The department and the District Attorney's office admitted that the violations of the law are technical and that the department suffered no loss.

ARGUMENTS BEGIN ON TWO-CENT RATE CASES

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Arguments began today in the United States Supreme Court in the important two-cent cases arising in the States. The cases are popularly known as the "Minnesota rate," and affiliated cases. The question involved is the conflict of federal and State power in regulating commerce. The arguments will extend over two weeks.

The Attorney General of Missouri opened the argument today and the law officers of a half dozen States are in Washington awaiting their turn. Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio, on behalf of a committee composed of himself, Governor Hadley, of Missouri, and Governor Aldrich, of Nebraska, filed a brief today after having secured leave to do so from the court. The three Governors constitute a committee appointed by the conference of Governors at Spring Lake, N. J., last summer to present the subject to the Supreme Court. Governor Harmon presented the resolution to the conference that led to the appointment of the committee.

Governor Harmon's brief contends for the power of the States, respectively, to regulate commerce within their borders.

SOCIALISTS LOSE FLINT; GAIN IN GRAND RAPIDS

DETROIT, Mich., April 1.—The Republicans carried the State by the usual majorities today, electing 99 per cent of their Mayors.

At Flint, John A. C. Menton, Socialist candidate for re-election, was defeated by an estimated majority of 1,809. The Council was composed of several Socialist Aldermen, but today the entire Democratic-Republican combine ticket was elected.

One of the notable features of the election was the phenomenal growth of the Socialist vote in Grand Rapids. Edward Koston, their candidate, polled over 2,000, which carried heavily into the Republican majority. Two years ago the Socialists polled only 500 votes. The Republicans control the Council.

The feature of the election was at Lapeer, where Rev. Dr. P. E. Dunigan, a Roman Catholic priest, was elected Mayor on the Republican ticket by a majority of over 100 against Tinker, who was up for re-election.

TOBACCO TRUST FIXED \$26,000.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Total damages of \$26,000 were today awarded against the American Tobacco Company by a jury in the United States District Court in the anti-trust suit brought by the People's Tobacco Company, of New Orleans, for conspiracy to destroy competition.

FIFTY IN MOSQUE HURT.

TEHRAN, Persia, April 1.—It is learned that the bombardment by the Russians of the mosque at Meshed on March 25, as told in yesterday's cables, resulted in the wounding of fifty worshippers. None of the followers of the former Shah were hurt.

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Senator H. F. Ashurst of Arizona Denounces the United States Senate



SENATOR ASHURST

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 1.—Addressing a joint session of the Legislature after his election as one of the State's first United States Senators, Henry F. Ashurst attacked the United States Senate, the entire federal judiciary and Washington society. "The United States Senate has been aptly termed the 'American House of Lords' and the 'Millionaires' Club,'" he said. "Its luxurious ballrooms and barber shops are typical of much of its personnel. Not all Senators have succumbed to its enticing luxuries, but many have. I pledge you that I shall spurn the gay and gaudy swirl of Washington society, which has proved the undoing of so many men elected as servants of the people. I want none of the dainties of the establish, none of the palatial senatorial ballrooms or barber shops for mine. I shall demand the prompt passage of a bill subjecting the entire federal judiciary from highest to lowest to the recall, which has been incorporated in our glorious Arizona constitution. The crooked decisions of these arrogant judges have scandalized and enured the tolling names. They shall be made to feel the rule of the people. I am not afraid to speak my mind fearlessly. I shall denounce wickedness and graft in high places. I will be heard."

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The four men Senators from Arizona and New Mexico were not sworn in as Senators today, although all were present and ready to take the oath. The ceremony was deferred until tomorrow because the Senate adjourned immediately on account of Senator Taylor's death. The new Senators are Marcus A. Smith and Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona, Democrats, and Thomas B. Catron and A. F. Fall, of New Mexico, Republicans.

VOTE ON BRITISH STRIKE PRETTY CLOSE

LONDON, April 1.—Balloting by the 1,000,000 striking coal miners on the question of accepting the Minimum Wage Law enacted by the government continued today, and while the result is still in doubt, present indications are that the miners who favor retaining the minimum wage by district boards will have a small majority.

The vote in favor is expected to be large in South Wales, but the miners in Yorkshire and Durham are largely opposed to the cessation of the strike. In other fields, so far as can be judged, the majorities for either side will be small. The question as to the size of the majority which will be accepted as definite has not been decided, as that point has not yet been decided by the officers of the federation, who will meet next Thursday to take the matter up.

AUTO TRUCK CRUSHES SMALL BOY TO DEATH

Harry Wilson, a 6-year-old school child, living at 107 East 100th street, ran between the front and rear wheels of a big auto truck in front of 163 East 100th street yesterday afternoon and was crushed to death. The truck was driven by Benjamin Patrick, of Glen Cove, L. I.

As soon as he heard the shouts of witnesses he stopped his car and tried to help the injured boy. Dr. La Rochelle was summoned from the Harlem Hospital, but little Harry was dead. The police took the body to the East 104th street station, and notified the child's parents. Patrick was not arrested.

While playing at 123rd street and Lexington avenue in the afternoon, Isador Beeminsky, 9 years old, of 151 East 123rd street, was run over by a truck driven by John Mariani, of 329 East 106th street. The lad's right arm and right thigh were fractured and he was taken to Harlem Hospital.

CORONER'S JURY FREES PLITT. Police Stool Pigeon Rearrested and Held for Killing of Carter. Charles D. Plitt, of 64 West 115th street, a stool pigeon for the police, was held without bail by Magistrate Appleton in the Tombs Police Court yesterday for a hearing on a charge of homicide, after being discharged by a jury in Coroner Holzhauser's court. Plitt is accused of shooting Waverly Carter during a raid on a rathskeller at 2125 Fifth avenue.

TO A MAN, MINERS OBEY COMMAND TO LAY DOWN TOOLS

(Continued from page 1.)

In guard against disorder of any sort. The coal operators, we understand, have sent detectives into the anthracite field to stir up trouble. We have received reports that forty or more of these things were at the John Mitchell colliery, and that more have been sent into the patches to stir up trouble. This is a move on the part of the operators to get public sentiment.

The miners have the popular side now and the coal companies evidently expect that by a series of outbreaks they may turn the tide against the miners. This is one of the gravest mistakes they have made. It is simply in the interest of the public that we asked for another conference, and when we are willing to go that far we will not be foolish enough to give up the public support we now have because the operators have thus among our forces to stir up strife and possibly create bloodshed."

TAMAQUA, Pa., April 1.—For the first time since 1887 the Panther Creek Valley, where the fourteen collieries of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company are located, is idle as the result of a strike suspension. In the 1900 strike and in the 1902 strike the Lehigh Navigation Company worked some of its mines.

Since then the union has been concentrating its organizers in the Panther Creek Valley, with the result that it is today the best organized district in the region. In fact, in the south-western region the Panther Creek Valley is the only district that is well organized. The company today made a statement that it will make no effort to work its collieries during the suspension.

If the suspension terminates in a strike, the company will, it is understood, attempt to operate at least four of its properties. Preparations for such a move were made months ago when the company erected stockades around all of its breakers. Within the past few weeks a large consignment of cots have been stored at some of the collieries.

Railroad Men Laid Off.

READING, Pa., April 1.—At least 3,000 of the 5,500 railroad men engaged in the coal trade were laid off today by the Reading Railroad and the others will follow tomorrow.

The Reading company's locomotive shop here went on thirty-six hours per week today. It had been working fifty hours.

It is estimated that the Reading company has 375,000 tons of buckwheat coal in storage, to be used by the locomotives. Thousands of employees on other railroads will join those already laid off by the Reading.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 1.—It's all over but signing the new wage contracts. As a matter of course, the increase in wages won by the soft coal miners will be followed by the granting of an increase to the anthracite miners without a struggle.

This was the statement of John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, when he returned to his office today after the conference with the mine owner at Cleveland. That the soft coal miners will vote almost unanimously in favor of the new wage proposition on April 15 was White's prediction.

Predicts Strikeless Victory.

"Naturally, we are feeling pretty good over the increase in wages for a term of two years, obtained by arbitration, for the bituminous miners," he continued, "and we will go into the conference with the anthracite operators at Philadelphia with absolute confidence that they will not hold out against higher wages for their men also. It will be a strikeless triumph throughout the coal industry. Not the least important aspect of this victory in the bituminous field is the rehabilitation of the central competitive field conference between the men and their employers. This means simplification of adjustment of our mutual problems in the future."

White pointed out that the soft coal diggers have now reached "a dollar a ton" after years of effort. The proposed new wage agreement provides for an increase of 5 cents a ton for screened coal, of 3 cents for unscreened coal, and of 5.25 per cent for day labor and "dead work" about the mines. Conditions and wages differ slightly in the various districts, but the "basing point" for the contracts in all will be \$1 a ton.

Except for a few pumpers and other men employed to keep the property in shape, the bituminous coal mines of Indiana are deserted today, and they will remain idle until the 20,000 miners receive notice that the wage contract agreed to in Cleveland, has been ratified at a referendum vote.

Mining Industry Practically Suspended

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 1.—The coal mining industry of the country was near a complete tie-up today. General suspension ordered by union officials took 400,000 miners from their work.

Bituminous miners numbering 225,000 will start a referendum vote Tuesday to decide the acceptance or rejection of a compromise working agreement reached in Cleveland Saturday. Ohio's 45,000 miners are out and 400 mines tied up. Ohio operators and union miners believe the agreement will be ratified. The probable suspension time, they say, will not be over fifteen days. Charles Maurer, head of the Glens Run Coal Company, said he expects the anthracite operators and miners to reach an early agreement. Maurer said the supply of coal on hand is sufficient to tide over a thirty day suspension. "There is sufficient coal for a month or more," said he. "Operators have mined more than the demand in expectation of a strike. Prices will not be disturbed at present." Union officials agreed to allow miners to work in districts where markets are threatened by non-union competition. West Virginia, in districts affected, report 20,000 union miners at work. The district Executive Board of the Ohio miners will meet in Columbus

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Tuesday to take up details in connection with the new scale. No conference between the Ohio miners and operators on the new scale will be called until after the referendum vote. Pump men in all mines are on duty so the mines will be in shape for instant resumption of operations.

TAFT PLANS TO USE COAL TIEUP AS BOOM

Capitalist Politicians Will Exploit Anthracite Miners' Suspension.

(By National Socialist Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A mighty spectacle, to dazzle and allure the labor vote, is now being staged by crafty capitalist politicians in Washington. The boomers of Taft for a second term have seized upon the probable mammoth anthracite miners' strike as a means to corral the working support of unthinking workmen next fall.

It has become evident the last few days that the Taft machine is planning to outdo Theodore Roosevelt's grand political play during the anthracite strike ten years ago. In fact, it is rumored that the coal mine owners of Pennsylvania are in the plot to have Taft act as a mediator of the present strike.

Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, who has always been a faithful supporter of "Divine Right" Baer and President Taft, is credited with being the originator of this scheme. Penrose has arranged with the coal mine owners to act stubborn to the demands of the miners but to grant some concession when "our beloved President" rushes to the scene to act as an arbitrator and save the country.

It was first planned to have the strike "averted in the eleventh hour" by the present occupant of the White House. Readers of the public press will recall that John Mitchell was summoned by the President "to confer with him about the coal strike." Also it will be remembered that Commissioner Neill, of the Federal Labor Bureau, had been sent by Taft to look over the field and that he had visited a number of cities where the miners' union has offices.

But at the last moment the Taft politicians found that labor had not been sufficiently aroused by the President's "kind offices." They saw that to avert a strike would not be as effective as to "settle" a strike. The working people must be impressed first with the fact that a strike is on; then that the coal mine operators are obstinate; then that the President, as a "friend of labor," after much hard work and effort, succeeds in settling the strike "in the interest of the workmen."

So the Taft politicians decided at the last moment to let the struggle develop. The President, as you will recall, notified John Mitchell that the invitation "had been postponed." Neill was also ordered to return to Washington and to keep his mouth shut. The coal mine owners were told to put on the bluff and to let the strike be declared.

And now we have the strike on in full force. The mine owners, it is generally known, have long made up their minds to grant wage increases. They did this, not because they believe the miners deserve more than they are now getting. The mine owners are capitalists. They have come to the conclusion because they know that the miners have changed a great deal in the last decade. True enough, some of the officers are still of the Mitchell stripe, but the men—the rank and file—are a different lot. They are progressive. They are militant. They are dangerous.

But, nevertheless, some benefit to the capitalist class can be derived even in a surrender to the workers. So the mine owners figured, hence this spectacle. Experience has shown to Wall Street that Roosevelt's stunt in the anthracite strike helped him politically. And Wall Street now intends to use this opportunity in every way possible to give Taft the lion's share for settling the miners' strike of 1912.

But, of course, it takes two to come to an agreement. The miners can't, they will, spill this entire selfish game. Before many days pass they will have this question before them.

LINEMAN DIES IN TREETOP.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 1.—Lewis Wilton, 32, a lineman in the employ of the Public Service Corporation, was instantly killed this afternoon while trimming a tree top at Collingswood, a suburb of Camden. He held a hatchet in one hand and accidentally touched a wire, 2000 volts passing through his body.

BRAKEMAN KILLED AT WORK. MALONE, N. Y., April 1.—Nelson E. Dumas, a brakeman employed by the New York Central Railroad, was instantly killed early this morning at Athelston, a station fourteen miles north of this place. Dumas was 44 years old. He lived in Malone and leave a wife and four children.

CHINESE IMPERIALS ARE DEFEATED AGAIN

Republican Troops Wipe Out Last Resistance—No Looting in Nanking.

PEKING, April 1.—Reports reached here today of a fierce battle fought between the republican and the old imperialist forces on Thursday at Shek-wo in Sin-kiang Province, West China.

The Republican leader, disobeying President Yuan Shi Kai's orders to cease fighting, attacked the old imperialists, routing them with heavy loss. The imperialist casualties were 1,500, and those of the republicans 200.

Brigands have looted Kang-ping-shien in the Sheng-king district of Southern Manchuria, killing the Governor and plundering the government buildings. A cavalry force has been sent from Mukden on a punitive expedition.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank handed over today to the representatives of the government at Wu-chang \$1,050,000 on behalf of the Belgian syndicate, whose representative at Peking declares that the Chinese Government has been credited already with \$3,350,000.

The opposition to Premier Tang-shao-yi is increasing in Northern China, where there is a belief that the Belgian loan is a Russian enterprise.

NANKING, April 1.—Public ceremony connected with Dr. Sun Yat Sen's resignation as Provisional President took place in the hall of the National Assembly this afternoon. Speeches were delivered by the Speaker of the Assembly and by a number of the Assemblymen.

Dr. Sun made a dignified farewell, urging that every effort be made to secure a united China. The report from Peking that looting was being carried on here is absolutely without foundation. This city is perfectly quiet and the War Office reports that quiet also prevails at Soochow.

One pawnshop was burned in that town and one coolie killed. Looting by a small body of mutineers there was quickly suppressed.

JOBLESS MAN TAKES AOID.

Harry Karell, an Austrian tailor out of work, killed himself yesterday by drinking oxalic acid at the Mills Hotel in Bleecker street. He left a note scribbled on a piece of paper saying: "Harry Karell from Austria, no money, out of work; reason for this."

REOPEN PATENT MONOPOLIES.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Application for rehearing by the Supreme Court of the "patent monopoly" case was made today by the government, through Attorney General Wickesham.

NATURALIZATION AID SOCIETY.

Foreigners who are not naturalized American citizens must take steps at once to secure their final citizenship papers if they wish to vote at the November elections. In order to vote the law requires that non-citizens must be naturalized at least ninety days before the election. Information on becoming a citizen can be obtained free of charge this evening from 8 to 10 o'clock at the office of the Naturalization Aid Society, 1461 Third avenue. This office is open every Tuesday night.

The Frank Department Store

Cor. 106th St. and Columbus Ave. We carry a complete line of Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Socks, Working Pants; in fact, everything you need in the line of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Wear. We allow 4 per cent on all purchases.

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STRICTLY UNION MADE. 457 KINCKADEE AVE., Brooklyn. Don't Talk Socialism. Without first studying it, otherwise you may do the movement more harm than good. There are three ten-cent books that will put you on the right track if you give the proper study to each. They are Shop Talks on Economics, by Marcy, Industrial Socialism, by Harwood, and Socialism Made Easy, by Connolly. Send thirty cents in stamps and we will mail you these three late numbers of the International Socialist Review. This literature will start you right. CUT OUT THIS COUPON. Name..... Street..... City.....

TINFOIL WORKER ADMITS SHOOTING

Youth Who Attempted to Rob "L" Agent Pleads Guilty.

Pleading guilty to a crime that may send him to prison for life, Matthew Finn, 15 years old, charged with attempting to hold up and shoot Andrew J. Dwyer, ticket agent at the "Cortland" street station of the "Cortland" street station of the sixth Magistrate Appleton in the Tombs here yesterday, and, at the request of the police, was remanded to the Tombs for forty-eight hours. Dwyer, who is in the Hudson Street Hospital with a bullet in his cheek, was reported in a critical condition.

Until his arraignment before Magistrate Appleton the prisoner, further than to admit the crime, stubbornly refused to tell anything concerning himself. Closely questioned by the magistrate, he admitted that he had at first given a fictitious name, that of Frank White, but said he had done it to save his aged parents.

"My name is Matthew Finn. I am 15 years old and live with my parents at 117 West 117th street," he told the magistrate. "I am guilty of this charge, and I want to get it over with as quickly as possible."

"Why did you commit this act?" the magistrate asked him.

"Well, I was broke—down and out—and needed money," was the calm reply. "I worked in a tin foil factory, but the money came in too slow. I planned this robbery a week ago, and then went to Jersey City and bought the gun."

"Why did you shoot the agent?" he was asked.

"I didn't intend to shoot him first," he replied, "but when I saw him put his hand under the counter I thought he was trying to get my gun, and I plugged him with my revolver."

"Matthew Finn, according to his mother, is not quite 18 years old. His father, Michael Finn, his mother, and two sisters and two brothers live at 418 West 117th street. The father is a decorator and his family lives in comfort.

"I cannot think that it can be my boy who is in trouble," said Mrs. Finn. "He does not drink and he does not smoke. Frequently he stays away from home and sometimes goes on trips. Last summer he went to Albany for a couple of weeks.

"He has always wanted to join the navy and he reads dime novels. He went away from home Saturday morning."

NICCODEMUS TRIAL OVER TILL WEDNESDAY

So worn out from her recent illness that she had to be escorted to the witness stand, Mrs. Genevieve Nicodemus, on trial before Judge Roskoff, on the charge of murdering her husband, yesterday told the story of her life and how she married Nicodemus, after being introduced to him by a friend, Jack Doyle, several months earlier. She was on the verge of collapse several times while on the stand and the court attendants were kept in readiness to attend to her in case she broke down.

She told how she lived with her husband and how she loved him. She said he beat her several times and he threw her to the floor and on one occasion he beat her head against a wall until she became dizzy and fainted.

After giving the details of her life, the trial was adjourned until Wednesday morning, when Mrs. Nicodemus, after being introduced to him by a friend, Jack Doyle, several months earlier. She was on the verge of collapse several times while on the stand and the court attendants were kept in readiness to attend to her in case she broke down.

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PARIS ROBBERS PINCHED.

PARIS, April 1.—Several bandits, armed with revolvers, unsuccessfully tried to rob a messenger of the Bank of France carrying \$200,000 in a crowded street. They were arrested by the police.

BIDDEFORD, Me., April 1.—Billie, a Scotch collie dog, saved Mr. and Mrs. George A. Chapman from death in a street early today by his persistent barking and jumping on their bed.

DOG SAVES TWO LIVES.

BIDDEFORD, Me., April 1.—Billie, a Scotch collie dog, saved Mr. and Mrs. George A. Chapman from death in a street early today by his persistent barking and jumping on their bed.

WORKMEN Insure Yourself in the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund OF THE United States of America

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. Organized October 19th, 1884, by German Socialist exiles. Two hundred and ninety branches in twenty-six States. Forty-seven thousand beneficiary members. Assets over liabilities—\$558,092.00. Claims paid since organization—\$1,322,327.52; death claims, \$1,266,250.92. Jurisdiction—United States of America. Age limit—18 to 45 years. Benefits—Sick and accident, first class, \$3.00 and \$4.50; second class, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per week (not exceeding eighty weeks for whole life). Death benefit—\$250.00 uniformly. No sick benefits for third class (retirees). Initiation fees—From \$1.00 to \$7.00, according to sex, age and class. Monthly assessments—first class, \$1.00; second class, 50 cents; third class, 30 cents. For particulars write to the Main Office, 1 and 3 Third Avenue (entrance on 7th street), Room 2, New York, N. Y. WM. MEYER, Fin. Sec'y

"Peter Brew" The Wm. Peter Brewing Co. UNION HILL, N. J.

BIG STRIKE BRINGS ILLINOIS CENTRAL TO VERGE OF RUIN

(Continued from page 1)

For the month of January alone was a little more than \$1,900,000, or \$744,000 more than the loss for the month of December. Also, according to the company's report for the month of January, the total loss of profits for the last seven months was \$5,630,000.

Much complaint attaches to the words "for the last seven months." When the report was published the strike was only four months old. Why, then, did the company report on the loss for the last seven months, excepting in that it would make the loss appear smaller, even if it would include three months during which the railroad was making its normal profit of about \$1,000,000 a month. The officers feared to let the stockholders know just what the loss had been for the last four months. According to the estimate of reliable statisticians the total loss for the last four months would have reached at least \$4,600,000.

The financial straits of the road are eloquently shown by the fact that the officers have failed as yet to compile a report of profits and losses for the month of February, 1912. Officials of the system are aware of this, since the delay indicates, beyond a doubt, that the loss is so great that the company officers are trying to withhold it as long as possible.

"New engines are all that have saved the Illinois Central from the wailing that they'll get yet," said J. D. Buckalew, vice president of the International Association of Machinists, who has returned to Chicago from an extended tour of the Illinois system.

"A Paducah train on which I was coming North was stopped and the engine pulled into the yards to do a job of switching while we passed. The engine waited an hour and a half before it was brought back to the train.

"All the railroads in the country are in a panic on account of the threatened coal strike. The Illinois Central is filling all its cars not in use with coal against the time of the fuel famine.

Federation Movement Contagious.

"The trouble of the Eastern engineers with the railroad companies means a great deal. At this time, when everybody is catching the spirit of the system, the movement means that the engineers cannot help seeing the advantages of a federation. It means that the solidarity of the railroad workers is no longer a theory only but almost an accomplished fact.

"I was greatly encouraged by conditions all along the line. There are fewer strikebreakers working in the Illinois Central shops today than there were three months ago. On the other hand, a large number of our men have found positions elsewhere and are helping to finance the strike in that way. This, together with the help we get from friendly labor organizations, will enable us to continue the strike indefinitely. I have no fear whatever of the final result. The only possible outcome is the total defeat of the company."

For the first five or six weeks after the strike was called last September 20 the Illinois Central's freight and passenger traffic was not harmed to an alarming extent for two reasons. First, the condition of the rolling stock and motive power at the time the strike began was good, and second, by purchasing new engines continually to replace the dead ones, the officials were able to keep fairly good engines on the road, especially for the passenger traffic.

However, the sharp watch maintained by the employees of other railroads and locomotive works to see that no engines were loaned by their employers to the Illinois Central finally cut off the source of motive power, and the Illinois Central was forced to rely on its own resources. By the middle of December the motive power of the road was rapidly going to the bad and the rolling stock was in a bad condition. Not until December, however, when bad weather first set in, did conditions become really deplorable.

All Trains Badly Delayed.

From the first passenger trains were late at all points. As the strike began the special train which President Markham came up from New Orleans was five hours late. By December some of the through trains arrived a day late, and during the two fiercest snowstorms of the winter were either several days late or were stopped altogether. At present many of the trains have been abandoned altogether, and those which are running at all do not adhere to any schedule. For instance:

Look where one may, in hotels, in railroad depots, in schools or in public houses of any kind, one cannot find an Illinois Central time table in use. They are not being printed and have not been printed for two or three months.

Few printers ever become so parsimonious as the Illinois Central at the present time. "Cut down expenses to the bone" is the slogan. Even the salaries of its officers have not been paid since November.

Here are some statistics showing the condition of the rolling stock and motive power at the present time:

Since the strike was called last September, only thirty-two engines have been repaired by strikebreakers so that they were fit for use on the road. Some of these engines have not been patched up in the yards by replacing broken or damaged parts with parts of other engines in good condition. This tearing of some engines to pieces in order to repair other engines enabled the road to hold out months longer than it otherwise would have been able to do.

There are 517 dead engines today in the company's yards between Chicago and New Orleans which cannot be repaired until the old shrapnel get back to work. And this does not include engines which are lying idle for lack of repairs.

Only about 400 good engines—that is, engines which can be used at all—are today in the possession of the company.

I. C. Shows Bad in Wall Street.

Wall Street reports yesterday showed that Illinois Central reported for February a decrease in both gross and net earnings, but the February statement was a little better than January's. In January the company failed to earn its expenses

GREATER NEW YORK SHAKEN BY BLOWUP

Two Men Slain When Powder Mill Explodes in Jersey Town.

Two men were killed and four severely injured yesterday when a ton of powder exploded in the morning mill of the Ladin & Rand powder plant at Wayne, N. J., twenty-five miles from here, shortly after 8 o'clock. There were three explosions.

The shocks were felt distinctly throughout Greater New York. Staten Island shook as if an earthquake were shaking it. As far north as Yorkers the concussion was plainly felt and residents in the shore suburbs were positive they had been an earthquake or some terrible disaster.

The dead are Charles Stutz, superintendent of the mill, and Charles Kosdek, a workman.

The injured are William Spornow, another powder worker, had both arms blown off and may die; William Burrows, foreman, legs broken, cut and bruised; Isaac Bradford, cut and bruised, given temporarily insane, and badly cut and bruised.

Spornow was struck by flying timber and thrown away from the dry house, which exploded a minute after the coming mill went up. Spornow's legs were broken.

More than 1000 window panes nearly every one within a radius of a mile from the powder mill were shattered. In the town of Wayne there is not a whole pane of glass left.

The last explosion in Wayne before yesterday was three years ago, when one man was killed and several injured.

The three explosions came in rapid succession. The small building where the powder was finished and where the original explosion occurred was wiped off the landscape. The two "cornings" nearby went up immediately after. The scattered over several acres and widely separated to guard against just such a disaster escaped. All the individual structures were small, although the plant as a whole turned out a large amount of powder.

MILWAUKEE CAR CO. OWNS TO CRIME

Cheerfully Settles Suit of Motorman Injured by Hitting by Road's Officers.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—The Milwaukee Street Car company practically stood up before Judge Cummins in the Civil Court here and pleaded guilty to hitting sluggers and bruisers.

The case of E. J. Reynolds, in which \$3,000 damages were sought because of injuries, Reynolds, a motorman, is alleged to have received at the hands of two of the company's hirelings, was settled out of court after a jury had been selected, for \$500. This is \$200 more than was received recently in a similar case against the company.

Reynolds charged that on December 22, last, together with his wife, he was haled into the office of the company at the 12th street barn, where he was confronted by J. E. White, division superintendent, and J. A. McCune, motor instructor.

There, he says, he was assaulted, his clothes torn, his cap broken and his badge torn from him in an attempt to intimidate him into not becoming a member of the proposed street car men's union, as a condition under which he was to continue in the employment of the company.

Reynolds demanded \$1,000 damages as a result of the assault, and \$1,000 in addition, charging that he was imprisoned in the company's office for half an hour.

All of the charges that have been made by the Car Men's Union against the T. M. E. R. & L. Company, that violence and forceful methods were used against discharged men of the union, are now completely and thoroughly backed up.

Resides the Reynolds case, the company settled out of court and agreed to pay money to six other former conductors and motormen for personal injuries or loss inflicted on the men. In most of these cases, it is alleged, the door was locked and the men forcibly held in the office of Division Superintendent White at the 12th street station and threatened with violence unless he delivered up his badge and keys.

ANTI-TRUST LAW UPHELD.

Supreme Court Confirms \$50,000 Fines Imposed by Missouri Tribunals.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—By a sweeping opinion, today, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Missouri Anti-Trust Statutes and affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri in ousting the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and its subsidiary corporations, the Republic Oil Company and the Waters-Pierce company, from doing business within the State.

The \$50,000 fines imposed upon each company by the Missouri courts were affirmed.

FREE AFTER SHOOTING THREE.

MONTREAL, April 1.—The police discharged from custody this afternoon Carl R. Hemmama, member of the orchestra of a New York theatrical company, who was arrested yesterday for shooting three brothers, Edgar, Herbert and Harold Chapman.

Chapmans, it developed, attacked Hemmama in mistake for another man, who, they said, had made an offensive remark to a woman.

EVERY WOMAN Like to be dressed stylishly. You can't accomplish it by buying your HATS from cheap stores.

Haimovitz Bros. 87 WEST STREET, Boston, Mass. Corner 11th St.

PLAN BUREAU TO SPY ON UNIONS

R. R. Heads Organizing Body to Work Among Employees to Offset Labor Federations.

PEORIA, Ill., April 1.—Petitions which, if signed by a sufficient number of members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, would give the international officers power to send delegates to the Kansas City Federation of Federations' conference, have been sent out from the general headquarters of the brotherhood here to all the local unions.

The petition declares that the interests of all the rail workers are bound together so closely that any injury to the workers of any trade is an injury to all. It urges the solidarity of the English dock workers and coal miners as an object lesson to the labor unions on this side of the Atlantic, and urges the general membership to give the international officers permission to have representatives at the Kansas City conference.

"Fifty-two railroads south of the Great Northern and west of the Illinois Central will be represented at the conference in Kansas City on April 9," said one of the leaders of the Federation of Federations movement today. "In fact, only two roads, the Santa Fe and the Chicago Great Western, will not be represented there."

Alarmed by the growth of the Federation of Federations movement, the railroad companies are planning a counter organization to offset the advantages the shophmen would obtain by forming an All-Western Rail Workers' Federation.

The plan is to establish a labor bureau in Chicago from which labor matters pertaining to all the roads might be handled. As set forth by the officials themselves the purpose of the bureau would be to devise ways and means of increasing the efficiency of the service, to observe the relative efficiency of the different nationalities with the object of obtaining only the best class of workers, and to see to it that the available supply of labor on all the railroads is so distributed as to keep the men at work all the time without the constant annoyances of disbanding and reorganizing labor gangs with the consequent loss of time to the company and the men. With this bureau in operation employees could be transferred from one part of the system to another or from one system to another, as conditions require, thereby giving the men continual employment and saving the company the expense of breaking in new men.

The real object of the bureau, it is believed, is to begin a more efficient centralized spy system on the railroad labor unions and to offset the Federation of Federations movement among the workers.

VAUGHAN HAS NO USE FOR ANATOLE FRANCE

Father Bernard Vaughan, the English Jesuit, delivered a lecture last night at the Waldorf on "Jean de Arc." Cardinal Farley presided. Marconi, the wireless inventor, introduced the speaker. Father Vaughan said in part:

"With your kind indulgence, I am going to put before you the story of her life as I have put it before the whole world in my book, 'The whole world like Anatole France and Jules Blois, who, emulating the so-called art of Renan and Sabatier, have given their own interpretation of her life, because her account of it does not happen to suit their peculiar theories of this world. Anatole France and Jules Blois, with those other two romancers, who have read their own story into the lives of our Blessed Lord and of St. Francis Assisi, may vanish into space. We have no use for them."

The lecturer contrasted the character of the soldier maid with Charles, the Dauphin, and he pointed out that the difference between the two was just this—that the one used all her opportunities, whereas the other lost all his. It was a type of character like that of Charles, which begot Socialism, said Father Vaughan. Charles was a good-for-nothing, an idler, a might-have-been.

FOURTEEN FREED; ONE FINED.

Arraigned for Violating Sunday Law. Let Go Because of Newspapers.

Fifteen Jewish merchants—one of them a woman—were arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday in the Bronx charged with having violated the Sabbath Law. The arrests had been made by Patrolman Wolte, of the Morrisania Police Station.

The first merchant, Samuel Goldberg, said he read in a paper that Mayor Gaynor gave permission to keep meat and foodstuff stores open on Sunday on account of the Jewish holidays, and he was discharged. The thirteen defendants who followed and were either grocers or butchers told the same story and were also freed.

The last defendant, who was a woman, wanted to tell the same story, but she happened to be the owner of a hardware store, and when she said she read it in the paper she was cut short and fined \$5.

MUST NOT CUT OFF WATER.

Supreme Court Disapproves That Method of Collecting Bills.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Shutting off water of delinquent consumers to make them pay their bills is a practice of water companies disapproved by the Supreme Court. That the companies cannot cause an enforced drought by such means to make customers pay up old debts was declared by the court.

The decision was handed down in the suit of Albert L. Hatch, of Coeur d'Alene City, Idaho, against the Municipal Water Company. The Idaho Supreme Court ordered the water company to connect Hatch's pipes and furnish him water, although his rental was in arrears.

FIVE INJURED IN TRAIN CRASH.

BRISTOL, Tenn., April 1.—Five men were seriously injured, some of them probably fatally, early today, when a westbound double-header freight train of the Norfolk and Western struck a boulder which had fallen on the track at the fish hatchery, in Wye County, near Wynthelville. Engineers Robert Mason, of Bristol, and Sam Pettatt, of Roanoke, are the most seriously injured. They were both badly scalded. The engine both turned turtle and side cars went down the ditch.

BEER DRIVERS WIN IMPORTANT VICTORY

Court Rules Law Can't Force Union to Readmit Suspended Member.

An important victory for Beer Drivers' Union No. 1, Local 23, of the United Brewery Workmen of America, which is commonly known as Beer Drivers' Union No. 23, was won in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, before Justice Blum in the case of Benedict Elbert, who sued the union through its treasurer Karl Th. Gehrbig, after being in the courts for a year and a half.

Elbert sued for reinstatement in the union and also for \$1,000 damages for having been suspended in January, 1910. At the time of his suspension he had been employed in the Lion Brewery. The laws of the union require members working in different breweries, or shops, so-called, to pay their monthly dues to one of their members known as shop delegate, and in order that the dues can be collected efficiently and systematically, so-called shop meetings are held once a month at which a delegate is required to be paid. Elbert had attended a number of shop meetings, but in the fall of 1909 he made up his mind he was not going to attend any more, and he once tried to offer to pay his dues in the stable of the brewery where the shop delegate could not receive it, as he did not have the book containing the records. The shop delegate told him he must pay dues the regular way at the shop meetings, and on another occasion Elbert went to the financial secretary of the local and wanted to pay his dues, but he was told that he would have to pay it at the shop meetings. He then remarked that he was looking for trouble and left the office.

Several months elapsed and Elbert was in arrears four months. He was given notice that unless he paid up his dues he would be suspended, but he paid no attention to three or four warnings and was therefore duly suspended.

Elbert then brought suit through his attorney, August P. Wazener, and the union placed the case in the hands of its attorney, S. John Block, of 203 Broadway, who is the attorney for the Labor Secretariat. Attorney Block filed an answer to the complaint denying he had been illegally suspended and asserted he had been properly suspended after he had been in arrears for four months, amounting to \$3. As a counter complaint, Block demanded a judgment for \$1. Wazener failed to serve a reply to the counter complaint, which set forth the grounds of the complaint, and in the absence of a reply these allegations stood admitted and were a complete defense.

Attorney Block then applied for a judgment and Wazener had to ask permission of the court for leave to serve a reply, which was granted on condition that the plaintiff pay the cost of action up to that time. When the case reached trial yesterday, Elbert was in court with several witnesses, including the manager of the Lion Brewery, by whom he intended to prove that an agreement had existed between the brewery and the Beer Drivers' Union, whereby only members of the union were to be employed, and that after Elbert was suspended he lost his position at the Lion Brewery.

The union had several witnesses, including Jacob Wiegand, financial secretary of the union, and George G. Trotter, until recently secretary and business agent of the union and recently president of the Central Federated Union. After Wazener made a few opening remarks to Justice Blum, Block moved that the complaint be dismissed on the ground that it did not state facts sufficiently to constitute a cause of action and on the further ground that the court did not have jurisdiction of the subject matter of the action.

Block argued that, inasmuch as Beer Drivers' Union is a voluntary unincorporated association, the court could not interfere with the action taken in suspending Elbert unless the suspension was unlawful and unless Elbert had been deprived of vested property rights through the suspension.

Wazener asserted that, inasmuch as Elbert lost his position, he lost a property right. Block replied that the union did not guarantee employment to Elbert and that he was deprived absolutely of no property rights by his suspension from membership and that the complaint failed to show that he was deprived of such rights. Justice Blum agreed with Block's contentions, and after the argument had continued for some time granted the motion to dismiss the complaint, imposing the costs against Elbert.

The victory for the union was won without setting a single witness on the stand by either party. Attorney Block laid great stress on the fact that this was a case of suspension and not an expulsion and that had Elbert complied with the reasonable rules regarding payment of dues he never would have been suspended. He asserted the union was a supreme authority in matters affecting internal affairs of its members and that the court did not have jurisdiction unless Elbert had been deprived of substantial property rights, such as an interest of a life insurance benefit, and that even if property rights could have been shown to have been violated the suspension would have been nevertheless proper and lawful if it followed upon Elbert's non-payment of dues in accordance with the constitution of the union.

The outcome of the case is regarded an important victory for the union, for it is the first of its kind and will serve as a lesson and warning to trouble makers in unions.

APRIL FOOL JOKE ENDS IN DEATH

Rolland Hedges Attempts Suicide After Friend Whom He Sent on False Errand Is Slain.

An April Fool joke that already has cost a life may end with the death of another man, James J. Stewart, a clerk in his brother's grocery store in Sound Beach, Conn., is dead, his skull crushed with a hammer. Rolland Hedges, his former friend and a fellow clerk, is in a critical condition in the jail at Greenwich, Conn., his throat jagged with the thin glass of an electric light bulb, with which he tried to commit suicide.

Overcome with remorse when he learned that his victim was dead, Hedges had almost to be carried into a cell. Then, as soon as his jailer had locked the door and turned away, Hedges saved away at his own throat with a bit of glass. His efforts at self-destruction may prove successful.

The killing of Stewart occurred in the store of his elder brother, Robert Stewart, a groceryman, of Sound Beach. Early yesterday, while Stewart and Hedges were getting out their delivery wagons preparatory to their morning trips, Hedges handed Stewart a wrench and told him his brother, Robert, wanted it in a hurry. Stewart took the wrench and ran half a block to the store, to find the door locked and no one in the building.

Out of breath and angry, he returned to the barn and asked Hedges what he meant by sending him on the errand. Hedges laughed boisterously. The April Fool joke he had played on his employer's brother appeared irresistibly funny to him. Stewart, unable to "take a joke," struck Hedges, according to witnesses.

Stewart was leaning over a barrel in the store just as Andrew Seward entered. He saw Hedges pick up a hammer and steal up behind Stewart, dealing him a crushing blow on the back of the head. Stewart staggered for a moment and Hedges sought to repeat the blow, but Seward disarmed him. Stewart did not regard his condition as serious, but in a few minutes complained of severe pains. He was put to bed and died at 10 o'clock. His skull was fractured at the base of the brain.

After James Stewart died officers went in pursuit of Hedges and found him in his delivery wagon in Riverdale. He was locked up, charged with murder.

Hedges is 27 years old and newly married. James Stewart was 30.

FIRST OF APRIL COSTS LIFE OF A PAINTER

ATLANTA, Ga., April 1.—The fact that today was April 1 cost Luther Williams, a painter, his life, when one of the ropes supporting the slender platform on which he was standing working on the smokestack of the Georgia Railway and Electric Light Company gave way late this afternoon.

Making a desperate clutch, he caught the other rope and held to it for some ten minutes, during which he screamed and struggled, while a great mob of curious people watched him from the ground, 100 feet below. He is playing April fool jokes, they all said, and their opinion was shared by other workmen who were busy on other parts of the smokestack. The workmen even made jocular remarks to Williams, telling him to "come off," "you can't fool us," "we know this is April 1."

Finally the strain became too great and suddenly his hold loosened, and his body shot downward at a horrible pace, and fell through the roof over the boiler shop. Not until he fell did the crowd realize that it was no joke, but a tragedy. When they rushed to his aid it was too late. Life had flickered, and all that was left to do was to tell his family of the accident.

SPEEDERS MULCTED \$300.

Court Holds Reception for Autoists, Who Chip In From \$2 to \$10 Each.

Magistrate Herrman held a spring reception for automobilists in West Side Court yesterday, and fifty guests attended. The invitations were issued Sunday afternoon on Central Park West by Officers Moore, Toomy, Helms and Geldeman.

Some of the guests sent regrets by their chauffeurs, but the great majority dropped in and paid their respects to the magistrate. They also paid fines ranging from \$2 to \$10 for speeding and smoking. During the reception Magistrate Herrman collected about \$300, which will go nicely toward paying for the three new benches that arrived at the courtroom yesterday.

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This Coupon Good for 25 Cents If Presented at Box Office NOT GOOD ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

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HEAVY SENTENCE FOR GIRL SLASHER

Gullo, Who Carved Cross on Cheek of Maid Who Jilted Him, Given Five Years.

County Judge Lewis L. Fawcett, in Brooklyn, yesterday imposed a sentence of not less than two years and six months and not more than five years at hard labor in Sing Sing and a fine of \$500, or an extra day behind the bars for every dollar not paid, on Salvatore Gullo, who carved a cross on a girl's cheek because she refused to marry him. Gullo, who is 23 years old, explained to Judge Fawcett he was for a moment insane when he committed the deed.

"I loved the girl," he said. "Although I was a married man I have not lived with my wife for more than four years because she was not a respectable woman. I knew Annie De Stefano for about four months. When I first became acquainted with her I explained everything to her and told her I loved her. She said she was in love with me and I proposed to her that we elope."

Gullo, who is well educated, was interrupted by Judge Fawcett, who said: "And because she knew you were married and refused to run away with you, you took a razor and carved this beautiful woman's cheek with a cross. A horrible state of affairs for a civilized country. You disgraced her for life by leaving a scar of the cross."

Gullo pleaded for mercy. He was taken up the river with other prisoners to commence his term.

30,000 GET WAGE INCREASE.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 1.—Twenty thousand workmen in Washington, Westmoreland and Fayette counties today went to work in the mines and the coke ovens of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, happy in the knowledge that beginning today their wages are raised 7 1/2 per cent. The notices were posted late last night and came as a surprise to the men. Thomas Lynch, president of the coke company, said today the increased demand for coke is responsible for the increase in pay.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business Meetings. Branch 3 House Committee—264 East 10th street, 7:30 p.m.

Branch 2 House Committee—264 East 10th street, 7:30 p.m. Special meeting. All members should be present.

Branch 3—1363 Fulton avenue. National convention delegates to be voted for. East River German Group—442 East 7th street.

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be arranged in New York. Chairman of the Committee on Public Affairs was instructed to communicate with Comrades Berger and Work in relation to this matter.

Committee was instructed to prepare a letter directing attention to the pernicious workmen's compensation bill that was introduced by the Phillips-Wainwright Commission of the New York Legislature.

Committee on Education reported on the plan for the lecture course to be arranged for next winter season. The matter was discussed and the plan agreed upon.

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York on April 5, 7 and 8 at the Hungarian Workingmen's Home, 351 East 78th street. R. H. ASQUITH, Secretary.

Party Meeting Tonight. Charles L. Furman will talk this evening on "Party Tactics" at the general party discussion meeting to be held at the party headquarters, 351 Willowhugh avenue.

Expect a Joyful Time. Brownville Socialists and their friends are eagerly looking forward to the butterfly and flower ball to be held Saturday evening at New Palm Garden, Soakman street and Liberty avenue.

Another Colored Meeting. The mass meeting for colored people arranged by the W. A. D. on March 22 was so well attended and the outlook for better results in the near future appears so good that the Agitation Committee has decided to hold a larger colored mass meeting on Friday, April 26, in a local church if available.

NEW JERSEY. East Orange. Branch East Orange will hold its second meeting tonight at the Eureka Building, 8 North 15th street, East Orange.

Hackensack. At a regular meeting of Branch Hackensack, Socialist party, held March 27, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. The official committees of the Socialist party of Westchester County will meet tonight at room 7, Metropolitan Hall, New Rochelle.

County Committee—Henry A. Burger, William Irvine, Joseph Hallenbeck, Peter Petersen, Portchester; Henry W. Blumenberg, Fred Steigewald, William Frank, Philip Schaller, Harrison; Joseph Sokol, Elmford; A. Kaimowitz, Oliver Carruth, Tarrytown; Seligman Swanson, Herman Kobbe, Louis Ufner, Charles A. Herman, New Rochelle; William G. Chambers, Joseph Huber, George Lamson, William Van Buren, Henry Schomberg, Christian Schneider, Gerson Robinson, Mt. Vernon; Abraham M. Skera, Fred Bennett, Ernest A. Vogel, Emil Nappel, Yonkers; David Rousseau, Ossining; Henry Kaste, Buchanan; Herman Boss, Angelo Noyette, Yonkers; Charles W. Montross, Port-

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chester; Nicholas Filardi, William Popkava, White Plains. Delegates to Spring State Convention—Fred Bennett, from the 1st Assembly District; William G. Chambers, 2d Assembly District; Joseph Sokol, 3d Assembly District; Henry A. Burger, 4th Assembly District.

Judicial District Committee—2d Assembly District, John Doyle, John Docherty, A. C. Dixon, New Rochelle. Twenty-fifth Congressional District Committee—2d Assembly District, A. Dixon, S. Swanson, L. Ufner, New Rochelle.

HAYES FOR CONGRESS. Frank J. Hayes, vice president of the Mine Workers of America, was nominated for Representative in Congress from the 7th District at a Socialist party convention held in Indianapolis Saturday night.

NATIONAL NOTES. The National Headquarters of the Socialist party are being moved to 111 North Market street, Chicago. All mail intended for the National Secretary, the general correspondent of the Woman's National Committee, the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau and the Finnish, Italian and Polish National Translator-Secretaries should be addressed to this number.

By a recent referendum in Utah, Peter J. Holt, Box 477, Salt Lake City, was re-elected State Secretary and W. F. Burlison, Bingham Canyon, was elected a member of the National Committee.

By a recent referendum in Maine, Fred E. Irish, 323 Riverside street, Woodford, was elected state Secretary.

The National Office has already sold about 75,000 copies of "The Growing Grocery Bill," by Allan L. Benson. It is the hit of the season. Price, \$20 for 10,000, \$4 for 1,000, 50 cents for 100, 5 cents per copy.

Candidates for Congress are required to file expense accounts both before and after the primaries or nominating conventions. Blanks for this purpose can be secured by writing to Chief Clerk, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

WILL HOLD USUAL MAY DAY PARADE

Socialist Conference Holds First Meeting and Makes Preliminary Plans. The following are the minutes of the first meeting of the May Day Conference of the Socialist party and other progressive organizations, held at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, on March 20:

Organizer Gerber, of Local New York of the Socialist party, opened the meeting at 9:30 p.m. Karl Heidemann, of Branch 5, was elected chairman. Credentials were read and delegates were seated from the following organizations:

Local New York Socialist party, Charles Brown, F. Miller; Branch 1, Local New York, Mrs. C. Stillman and S. Pascale; Branch 8, Local New York, Morris Sheer and Louis Tomash; German Women's Branch, Yorkville, Mrs. Schaefer and Mrs. Nicholas; Women's Branch, Bronx, Mrs. Loidl and Mrs. Brand; Branch 4, William F. Schott and C. J. Smith; Women's Committee, Local New York, Mrs. Volovick; Cigar Makers' Union No. 99, M. Sacks and Alex Vertune; Carpenters' Union No. 309, Seudeff and Kohnmann.

The following delegates were present but had no credentials: Branch 5, Local New York, K. Heidemann; Branch 4, Stark and Lowe; Branch 9, H. Cantor and Burnstein; German Branch, Bronx, Peter-H. Bakara; Union No. 1, K. Michok; Swedish-Finnish Branch, Forsell; German Branch, Murray Hill, Kretschmer.

After considerable discussion, it was decided to celebrate the First of May with a parade. Delegates Kohnmann, of (Carpenters' Union No. 309, moved the parade be held during the day, starting at 10 a.m. On motion, action as to the time the parade should start was deferred for two weeks, so that delegates may get instructions from the respective organizations they represent.

A committee of five, consisting of Comrades Kantor, Kohnmann, Burnstein, Mrs. Nicholas and Stark, was elected as an Executive Committee to make all the necessary arrangements for the demonstration and to visit organizations and ask them to participate in the parade and co-operate with the conference.

All organizations are requested to contribute as much as they can to help defray the expenses of the May Day demonstration. The conference decided to meet every Friday evening at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, at 8:30 p.m.

All labor and Socialist organizations that have not elected delegates or whose delegates were not present at the last meeting are requested to elect delegates and to see that all attend the next meeting of the conference, to be held Friday, April 5, at the Labor Temple.

Organizer Gerber reported that the United Hebrew Trades and the downtown Socialist organizations have organized a conference for the purpose of holding a parade on May 1. They have decided to hold a First of May parade, starting at 2 p.m. Twenty organizations are now represented in the conference and more to come. The meeting then adjourned.

THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND

For Week Ended March 30, 1912. J. T. Wherett, Newark, N. J., \$5.00. Mabel and Eliot White, Mahwah, N. J., 5.00.

A. L. Kemper, Baltimore, Md., 1.00. Harry Straus, Woodside, L. I., 1.00. M. B. New York, 15.00.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Wood, Braintree, Mass., 1.00. Z. B. Mead, Bluffton, Ind., 1.50. William H. Zimmerman, Philadelphia, Pa., 3.00.

George Peterson, Ridgeland, Pa., N. J., 9.00. James Harding, Olean, N. Y., 4.00. Rudolph Herrman, New York, 1.00.

J. Harris, New York, 5.00. Jessie Ashley, New York, 10.00. S. Halpern, New York, 4.00. Employees Max Rosner Cigar Factory, Brooklyn, 1.00.

Charles G. Zeitman, Guildersland, N. J., 2.00. Workmen's Circle, Branch 210, New York, 5.00.

J. Kupperman, New York, 5.00. Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 278, Brooklyn, 1.00.

Ferdinand Stehle, Brooklyn, 1.00. Charles A. Carroll, Revere, Mass., .50. Robert Edwards, New York, 2.00.

S. Swanson, Ridgeland Park, N. J., 1.00. Employees Central Cigar Factory, New York, 2.00. Charles Edward Russell, New York, 25.00.

Ernest Fehr, Brooklyn, .50. Julius Epstein, New York, .25. William Gullfoile, New York, 1.00.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. Brotherhood of Hairdressers. Headquarters: 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 896. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 10 E. 11th street, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. Local Union No. 22, meets every Wednesday at the Brooklyn Labor College, 130 N. 4th st., Brooklyn.

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Call Advertisers' Directory. MANHATTAN. CLOTHIERS, GENTS' FURNISHERS AND HATTERS.

Gustav Stiglitz. WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY. 220 Greenwich Ave., bet. 51st and 52nd Sts. RELIABLE REPAIRS.

N. Y. CALL 4th Anniversary MAY 29, 1912 Concert and Ball The Festival Committee Meets Every Monday at 8:15 P. M. 239 East 84th Street

SITATION WANTED. COBLENZ, 25, seeks work of cashier. MUSIC INSTRUCTION. PIANO LESSONS at home or in studio.

MANHATTAN. CLOTHIERS, GENTS' FURNISHERS AND HATTERS. 107 E. 4th St., bet. 1st and 2nd Sts.

The Brooklyn Call Conference. Meets every second and fourth Monday of the month at 8:30 P. M.

At Socialist Party Headquarters 357 Willowhugh Avenue. Next door to the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

COOPERATIVE PRESS. 15 E. 12th St., bet. 1st and 2nd Sts. DETECTIVE. No conditions. Only legitimate detective work.

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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.

BOOKS I HAVE READ

By GEORGE WILLIS COOKE.

The Macmillan Company, New York, have begun the publication of a "Standard Library" of valuable books in cloth, which they sell at 50 cents each. They announce that "it is proposed to include in this library only those books which have been put to the test of public opinion and have not been found wanting, books, in other words, which have come to be regarded as standards. All fields of knowledge will be represented—literature, religion, biography, history, politics, art, economics, sports, sociology and belles lettres—so that the person who purchases the volumes as they appear will be gathering the most complete and authoritative works on several subjects."

ment: the initiative, referendum and recall in commission government; and judicial decisions to date in regard to the workings of these new methods of government. An appendix gives the proposed reforms of the system now in operation in Oregon. It will be seen that this volume of 400 pages gives all the first-hand information necessary for a complete understanding of the initiative, referendum and recall as actually now working in various parts of this country, as it is proposed to extend these principles to other States, and as experience has suggested their modification in order to make them more efficient. Since there is coming during the present Presidential campaign a decided line-up on these methods for the popularization of government, such a book as this must be of the greatest importance. It may be accepted as trustworthy and adequate.

thinking, not always because it is entirely new in its teachings, nor yet because its positions are startling; but because of its suggestiveness, its mental stimulus, its broad survey of a great subject. Such a book I have recently met in "Biological Aspects of Human Problems," by Christian A. Herter, New York, Macmillan, price, \$1.50. The author died since the book was written, and it is edited by his wife, with the assistance of some of his friends. He was a New York physician and a professor in Columbia University. He wrote these chapters as a legacy to his children, in order that they might know his opinions when they were old enough to understand them.

The Red Flag in State Street

By ALEX E. WIGHT

All New Englanders, and some others, know that the financial district of Boston is centered about State street—in other words, State street is the Wall street of Boston. That a lineal descendant of the late lamented William Bradford, first Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, and about the only aristocrat who ventured his precious life in the good ship Mayflower—should descend into State street and wave therein the red flag of Socialism is clearly a monstrous thing, and that he should escape without a rope about his neck simply goes to show that he was more in luck than certain of the early abolitionists who attempted to unfurl the symbol of human brotherhood along that highway of finance, and who met a fate richly deserved by all who flout the sacred rights of property.

It came about in this way: Your humble servant, having occasion to cancel his subscription to the Boston Commercial, one of the oldest and most orthodox of the financial newspapers of the Hub, appended a few remarks, to wit: "I wish to take this opportunity of saying that I do not approve of your editorial policy. Of course, in the struggle between the classes, every good citizen should take a decided stand upon one side or the other, as you do, but it looks to me as though the people who do the work will eventually win out over the people who take the profits, and I believe no other solution will be the right one."

A PLAIN CALL TO MURDER

Socialists are the most law-abiding of all citizens. In fact, they are so law-abiding that they insist that people who are not Socialists also obey the law, even the crude, unjust law as at present constituted. This is not because they believe that the law is final and unchangeable, but because they demand that while it is on the statute books it be applied, not to a few, not occasionally, but to all, and all the time. It is the way to get at the law and really find out what its nature is. But we object to officials making their own law on the spur of the occasion or interpreting it to suit themselves. We also object to any body, lay or clerical, demanding that their conception of law be executed, even to the extent of committing murder. That is a thing we oppose with all our power and in every way.

Therefore, reluctantly, The Call draws the attention of the city authorities, of MAYOR GAYNOR and POLICE COMMISSIONER WALDO particularly, to the fact that a priest named John L. Belford, of the Church of the Nativity, Classon avenue and Madison street, Brooklyn, has, through a parish publication called the Nativity Mentor, CALLED UPON HIS FLOCK TO MURDER SOCIALISTS.

In the April, 1912, issue he says:

"The Socialist is busy. He haunts his red flag and openly preaches his doctrines. His great point of attack is religion. His power is an actual menace to our city. There seems to be no law to suppress or control him. He is more dangerous than cholera or small-pox—yes, he is the mad dog of society and should be silenced, IF NEED BE BY A BULLET."

Any man who advocates the shooting down of his fellow men is a danger to the community.

Therefore we not only direct the attention of the city authorities to this priest's incitement to murder, but we direct it to the attention of the heads of his church. It may be that he spoke with their authority, that they are as anxious to have a slaughter of the Socialists as he is, that they believe as he does, that they can formulate the law to suit themselves, and that they can instigate the ignorant, unthinking fanatics to silence the Socialists with bullets.

We, however, believe in law, and strive to create just law.

A murderous minded maniac trying to incite murder, no matter on what grounds, is a menace to the community.

Father Belford, being evidently obsessed with the blood lust, is not a fit person to allow at large.

Such a person, if he cannot lead others to murder, is prone to commit murder himself.

So if the constituted authorities do not take this matter in hand as a matter of self-protection, we Socialists will be compelled to do so. We have no intention of being made the victims of a clerical lunatic or of one of his dupes. And that Father Belford is ridden with homicidal lunacy and makes Socialists his objective is quite apparent. The case is a well defined one and calls for immediate attention.

At the same time it is not unfair to mention in this connection a method of argument frequently used by the Common Cause and other anti-Socialist publications. It is to pick out the utterance of a Socialist or alleged Socialist and attribute to all Socialists the ideas contained in it. In this instance, citing Father Belford as our authority, we should be justified in asserting that the Catholic Church contemplates a massacre. Here certainly is a priest, in good standing and head of a big and prosperous parish, who has distributed broadcast a call to murder.

Does the Catholic Church favor it?

Do the city authorities stand for it?

Is this man to be permitted to call upon his parishioners to go out and shoot the Socialists?

The question is now up to those who should be in charge of the man.

It is apparent he should be under restraint, the same as Harry K. Thaw and other victims of the homicidal mania.

SOCIALISM AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Of late there has been considerable discussion regarding the future status of the Monroe Doctrine, and several financial and commercial organs have ventured the opinion that the time is rapidly approaching when the popular view of it will have to be considerably modified. Says the New York Journal of Commerce editorially:

There will some day have to be a revision of the Monroe Doctrine, but it will not be in the direction of extension. The public mind of this country is beginning to perceive that a broad and literal interpretation of the doctrine, such as has hitherto been insisted on, will have to be modified at the call of advancing civilization.

The ordinary view of the Monroe Doctrine, as everybody knows, is that the United States prohibits any acquisition of territory on the western hemisphere by European countries. At first the idea was to prevent the extension of the European monarchical principle to the Americas, but as practically every country in Europe was monarchical at the time of its promulgation, it was tantamount to the prohibition of any European country from conquering, annexing, purchasing or in any way acquiring territory on the American continent or extending the area of any possessions they might already hold there.

PAY ENVELOPES.

By Mary R. Sanford

I have learned that recently the pay envelopes of the employees of J. L. Keener & Co., Sixth avenue and 23d Street, contained a slip upon which was printed:

"Till till your blood is cold;
Drudge till the grave is won.
Man is the slave of gold;
Gold is the slave of none."

And following:

"The possessors of money generally are those who have it by saving. The man or woman who cannot save on \$5 a week will not be able to save on \$50 a week."

Such advice seems quite gratuitous, coming from the proprietors of a department store.

The lately issued report of the government, giving the rates of many thousands of employees in department stores, gave \$4 a week as the average wage of those living with relatives—84 per cent of these workers giving every cent of their earnings into the family purse.

Of this class of workers who were living alone—generally older girls—the average wage was \$1.18.

The sum of \$3 a week has been set by the experts in the knowledge of working girls' minimum requirements as the lowest sum upon which a girl can maintain anything worth calling life. So the question of saving is not one upon which the great proportion of girls in the stores need any advice.

To many of those most familiar with the conditions of department store life it is coming to be regarded as "a dangerous trade," due to the underpayment and to the special temptations to make it up in "the other way."

DONE AGAIN.

A gentleman having been invited out to dinner, was the first guest to arrive.

WOMAN'S PLEA.

The right to vote as citizens we claim. Not with bent knee and humble voice of prayer.

But with bold hearts, high deeds resolved to dare. As Joan's, when her bright sword cleansed France's shame.

No more content to waste Life's little flame Sheltered behind a half contemptuous care. We seek in all sorrows equally we share. Since ask in "privilege" to do the same.

Take heed, O foolish brothers! lest too long Ye sport with Justice, and avenging Fate. Smile suddenly the selfish schemes ye plan: Through storms and darkness, outrage, scorn and wrong Straight on we march, till we attain the state Of equal right in all with "comrade" Man.

—Charles H. Fritchard, in the London Labor Leader.

THE MINERS' SONG.

Hear the voice of Freedom calling! Now's the time to holdy stand For the Cause of Truth and Justice ere I perish in the land: Let no tyrant enslave us, welding closer still our chains.

Waxing fat upon our labor—gleaning profits from our pains. They have flourished through our sorrows—still our children cry for bread. They who toll not for subsistence on the choicest viands are fed; 'Tis our strained and hardened sinews that provide their costly fare. While our suffering wives and children often find a cupboard bare.

By the blood of our forefathers—by our dead and martyred race. By our starving wives and children—by their torturing woe here: By the breath of Heaven's sweet air, we will never seek repose. Till the tyrant's power's extinguished and the light of Freedom glows!

—W. J. Gillings, in the London Labor Leader.

SOCIALISM AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

revolution in Central Europe, an occurrence which would quickly be followed by the overthrow of capitalism in the United States also.

The recent speech of the German Kaiser in which he claimed for Germany "a place in the sun," equally with other nations, has a direct bearing on this question. What the Kaiser alluded to was the conquest or possession of tropical and subtropical lands as an outlet for the overflow of the German population. Great Britain, as is well known, has already pre-empted the most available spots, leaving little of any value that might form the nucleus of a German Empire. These possessions could not be left from Great Britain except at enormous cost, if, indeed, at all, and probably not while the British fleet controls the high seas as it now does. A time must come when the rapidly increasing German population must find an outlet, and as nations and empires, like individuals, move along the line of least resistance, it is easy to see that the vast territories of the South American Continent, the four or five million square miles occupied by Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile, which now are most sparsely populated and could easily support three hundred millions instead of the thirty millions that now inhabit these regions, have not been overlooked as a possible outlet for the rapidly increasing population of the Germanic nations. If the time ever comes, and it seems not only likely that it will, but that it is very near now, when the alternative becomes either a relief of the pressure of population or social revolution, we shall find the "public mind" here fairly well prepared to abandon the old "literal" view of the Monroe Doctrine and recognize the call of "advancing civilization" as a necessity for its extensive modification.

What our ruling class begins to perceive dimly in the distance is the connection between Socialism and the Monroe Doctrine. That the latter would be abandoned if such abandonment was preceded by a further lease of life to capitalism is fairly certain, and as everything which stood in the way of Socialism has been slowly giving way before it, there is no reason for supposing that the Monroe Doctrine will form the exception. The idea of preventing the spread of monarchy is about obsolete, though it is still common as the "public" mind. If the Monroe Doctrine is abandoned, it will be for the purpose of giving monarchy a chance to live but to overthrow the capitalist system from beneath, and that the effect would be to form a people's republic.

Only a monarchist could object to the taking place in industrial society.