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WEATHER:

UNSETTLED; PROBABLE RAIN.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1912.

Price Two Cents.

HAYWOOD TELLS OF FIGHT IN LAWRENCE

Last Outrage Disgraces American History, He Says.

MEAN WAGE NOT \$6

Gov. Foss Pays Women Slaves in Foundries Still Less.

Charging that conditions in Lawrence were a "disgrace to American history such as it has never been stained with before," William D. Haywood spoke on the "Lawrence Textile Strike" yesterday afternoon to a large and wildly enthusiastic audience at the Casino, 156th street and St. John avenue, Bronx, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Lodge, No. 1, of the Brotherhood of Machinists, and the Bronx Agitation Committee of the Socialist party.

In introducing Haywood, Robert M. Lecky, the chairman, said that at the time of the labor troubles in Colorado, with its bull pens and suspension of habeas corpus, it was said that such conditions could never happen in the East. The effort to keep the strikers' children in the town he branded as the "most damnable capitalist atrocity."

The class struggle, the social revolution, he said, could never be introduced in a two-by-four cell. Haywood was given a great ovation as he rose to speak.

He spoke against the craft form of labor organization each claiming autonomy, and the system whereby different contracts between the workers and their employers expire at different times.

Van Cleave, Parry, Post, couldn't have conceived, he said, of a better plan to keep the workers from a united action.

The A. F. of L. in Lawrence, said Haywood, is trying to defeat the strike by getting the mill owners to get their aid in defeating the strikers. The delegation, said Haywood, warned the Legislature that their action might result in the closing of their political graves.

Labor officials, he said, lined up with Tammany Hall heifers, are a curse to the working class. Haywood then told of the causes that had precipitated the strike. The Legislature passing the fifty-four hour law to benefit the women and children employed in the mills and the bosses' meddling up of the machines until the workers were producing more cloth in the fifty-four hours than they had in the previous fifty-six. Not content, he said, with the saving in running the factories, the mill owners had put their fingers into the pay envelope and taken an average of 26 cents per week. For a worker receiving less than an average \$6 per week the reduction of wages meant the difference between life and death, he said, taking away five or six leaves of bread from children who from very birth have suffered from malnutrition.

When the 22,000 textile workers, composed of eighteen different nationalities and forty dialects, found that a strike had been made on their envelopes they recognized that they had a common stomach and left the mills in rebellion.

Haywood retold of the scalding of the strikers at the Pacific Mills and the damage done by the outraged owners to the cars and to the mill machinery, the calling of the police and firemen, and the arming of the "water material" found in the saloons.

Governor Foss, who employs women in his foundries, near Lawrence, never wages than those paid the mill workers, Haywood continued. "The soldiers who came with murder on their hearts," resulting in the bayoneting of a boy. Then Haywood told of the shooting of the woman, the trial of Ettore and Giovanni, and the testimony of witnesses that a policeman had fired the shot. No warrant, he said, had been issued for the woman.

The Lawrence strike, continued Haywood, has no leaders or executive committee, nobody that the mill owners can "see." The strike committee, he said, is composed of 56 members, representing the various nationalities. The auxiliary committee, three members for each of the strike committee, represents members taken from the Lawrence strike.

Other investigators, numbering 150, he said, call on the strikers to see that they are not in want, and all applications are passed on by a relief committee.

MORE QUEER DOINGS IN BRANDT'S CASE

Why Was Valet Sent to Dannemora and Held 'Incommunicado'?

The Grand Jury now inquiring as to whether a conspiracy landed Folke E. Brandt in prison to serve a thirty-year sentence will investigate two features of the case that have been newly brought to the attention of Attorney General Carmody and District Attorney Whitman. One is why Brandt was suddenly transferred from Sing Sing to Dannemora, although his prison record was good. The other is why Brandt was not permitted to write letters from Clinton prison until two years after his incarceration when there was a change of wardens.

Looking back into the Brandt case, it struck the Attorney General as peculiar that the man was taken to Dannemora at all. In sentencing Brandt, Judge Rosalesky ordered merely that he be confined in State prison for a term of thirty years. Ordinarily, in the opinion of Carmody, the prisoner would be sent to Sing Sing to serve out his time. The Attorney General has not been able to find a reason for the transfer.

The second matter for investigation is that Brandt was not able to appeal to United States Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, until nearly two years of his sentence had been served in Clinton prison. Senator Nelson made an investigation immediately after he received a letter from Brandt, but took no action in the man's favor because he received an adverse report from a lawyer he had employed to look up the facts. This lawyer wrote to Senator Nelson after talking with Howard S. Gans.

It was after Senator Nelson interested himself that affidavits from Drs. Carlos F. MacDonald and William Mabon were secured by somebody who did not represent the District Attorney's office of Brandt. Dr. MacDonald and Mabon were the alienists who examined Brandt twice to see whether he was crazy. The first examination was made in Mortimer L. Schiff's office on March 11, 1907. The second was made in the Tombs on March 21, the day before Brandt was indicted. Their affidavits to the effect that Brandt was normal mentally and physically and that he told them he had assaulted Schiff, were among the papers submitted to the Governor when Dr. Reopened the case last January.

Who Did They Act For?

The Grand Jury is interested in finding out, it was said yesterday, whether Drs. MacDonald and Mabon considered they were acting on behalf of the District Attorney's office in making examinations of Brandt. District Attorney Whitman says that the doctors didn't act for the District Attorney's office. Brandt says they were not acting at his request. They were engaged by Howard S. Gans while they were waiting to testify in the Shaw trial. Gans, shortly before this, was an Assistant District Attorney. The first examination lasted an hour and a half. The second, in the Tombs, went on for several hours. Brandt says he wasn't represented by counsel and it is known that there was no representative of the District Attorney's office present at either examination.

The District Attorney says that counsel for Schiff had no right to make public the notes, printed yesterday, of the first examination, since Dr. MacDonald and Mabon were not acting for the State. Dr. MacDonald will be a witness before the Grand Jury today. Dr. Mabon is in Florida. Howard S. Gans' activities will also be gone into by the Grand Jury today. Gans was the man who testified that neither he nor Schiff supplied Brandt with special meals. If Brandt testifies before the Grand Jury, he will say that Gans visited him three times between the date on which he pleaded not guilty—March 25, 1907—and the date he pleaded guilty—March 28, 1907. He will testify also that it was Gans who promised him a short sentence provided he pleaded guilty to burglary in the first degree. Brandt says that it was Gans who paid for the special meals he received from outside the prison and that Gans told him he could have anything in the way of comforts he wanted.

To Release Brandt Today.

Brandt will be released on bail today, his counsel, Mirabeau L. Towns, said last night.

"I shall appear before Justice Gerard at 10:30 o'clock in the morning," said Towns, "to ask the justice to sign the order and admit Brandt to bail. Arrangements have been made with a surety company to furnish the bond. I have provided a place for Brandt to live while he stays in New York, but I cannot disclose yet where the place is. He will not appear on the stage. Brandt may have a statement to make today or I may issue one for him. We have not decided about that yet."

District Attorney Whitman said that the bail would likely be fixed at \$5,000, and that he would accept it at once, provided the surety was satisfactory.

"I don't know that Brandt is in any danger from police or other frame-ups," said Whitman, "but if he is serious in assuming such danger, I shall probably give him protection for a reasonable time."

Justice Gerard said he would sign him protection for a reasonable time.

OPEN LETTER TO GOVERNOR FOSS

To the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The authorities of the city of Lawrence in your State, are illegally and without due process of law, depriving parents of the legal guardianship of their children; are illegally and arbitrarily usurping that guardianship; and are thus disobeying and defying not only the laws of civilization, but the Constitution of your State, which expressly guarantees their inalienable liberties to the inhabitants of your State.

It does not appear that the inhabitants of Lawrence have, since the beginning of the strike in Lawrence, ever had their constitutional rights read to them publicly; and that such reading has become, in fact, impossible, on account of the acts of State and city authorities.

It is a general desire of the people of the United States that immigrants in Lawrence (and everywhere in the country) should know that the personal liberties which have been violated by State and city authorities in Lawrence, are guaranteed by national and State constitutions; and it is now proper for any citizen of the United States, acting under the protection of Article IV, Section 2, of the Federal Constitution—"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States"—to read in the public streets of Lawrence to its inhabitants the National and the State Bills of Rights in English, French, Italian, Polish, Syrian and other languages, and to receive from the Governor of the Commonwealth protection for the right of free speech while so reading.

If, after you shall have received this notice, any assault should nevertheless be committed upon any person so reading, either on the part of the authorities and their agents, or of other persons exercising power in Lawrence; or, in case the authorities or others in power should, by attempting to prevent the public reading of these Bills of Rights, and by attempting to prevent the right of free speech while these Bills of Rights were being publicly explained, and should thus raise and incite riots in Lawrence and assaults by instructed police and militia in Lawrence, then the Governor of Massachusetts will be among those authorities who will be responsible for such riots.

That is, assuming that, as usual, all proper precautions are taken by the reader of the Bills of Rights to prevent disorder and that he or she calls on the authorities to assist in preventing it in the usual way that public speakers do.

In view of the gravity of the illegal sequestration of the children of Lawrence and the separation of the same from their legal guardians, to wit, their parents and persons designated as temporary guardians during a legal visit of such children in other cities of the United States, the Governor of Massachusetts should remember that universal tradition and most ancient and respectable precedents place a limit upon the duty of citizens to wait for the ballot and for legal process to redress outrages by authorities themselves against fundamental rights in cases where those outrages are continued daily for a period of time, are numerous and place the citizens outraged in a desperate condition of defenselessness.

The shameless treachery of mill-owning Massachusetts legislators and Governors in the past to the principles of liberty as propounded by Channing, Phillips and Garrison, by Emerson, Thoreau and Whitaker, helped to accumulate the curses of a civil war, but it was not conducted on Massachusetts territory. Today, however, the mill owners, controlling the acts of the Massachusetts authorities, which assault citizens and assault their ancient and undisputed rights, may automatically produce a civil war in the very State itself, and certainly strongly tend to do so.

The State of Massachusetts, by countenancing and promoting intangible charges of constructive crimes (in the cases of Eitor et al.) is doing exactly what the government of England did in the seventeenth century in the case of Sydney and others to cause the revolution against the Stewarts, clericalism and tyranny generally. The atrocious kidnapping of children by the Lawrence police instructed by higher authorities seems actually intended to provoke forcible resistance on the part of the helpless parents.

There is no doubt that the sentiment of the people of the United States today is that its military power should be used to restore civil government in Lawrence, under Article IV, Section 4, of the United States Constitution, which says:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT."

A systematic and lawless despotism has taken the place of government in Massachusetts, not only in Lawrence, but in EVERY OFFICE AND PART OF GOVERNMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS where the Lawrence outrages have been connived at, condoned, and where redress for them has been refused or postponed. This condition has lasted so long that Federal military action would be proper.

In fact, if the United States should not act, it would be subject to intervention under the law of nations forbidding barbarous and uncivilized acts and lawless conditions, and joint intervention could be had by the foreign nations whose citizens and subjects have been treated barbarously by the wholesale kidnapping of their children by our governmental agents.

The President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Army, must also, at the request of Congress, enforce the United States Constitution, Paragraph 1 of the XIVth Amendment, which reads as follows:

"Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

As Massachusetts is contumacious in this matter; as the pretended Government of Massachusetts becomes a sham when it permits and instigates wholesale invasions of personal liberty, and those invasions last for so long a time; as republican government has been broken down in Massachusetts; there is no reason for the people of the United States to wait for the poverty-stricken mill hands of Lawrence to bring long suits to redress their rights as fathers and mothers to the custody of their own children, when the whole military power of this government is available to help them at once.

The Congress of the United States has also other means at its disposal to aid the Lawrence victims: it can appropriate funds to depopulate Lawrence by colonizing the people of that town elsewhere, leaving the mill lords alone with their mills; and can ward off immigrants against going to Lawrence. Congress can finance the Laurentians in a new colony by grants, donations and loans, as in cases of other catastrophes it has frequently done, on the ground that Lawrence is unfit for human habitation.

And whatever Congress may or may not do, it will be rather dangerous for the State of Massachusetts to refuse to United States citizens hereafter the right of free speech in Lawrence, especially if such right is employed to read the Bill of Rights to the people of Lawrence. For the people of the United States are all interested in having the immigrants in Lawrence receive a correct idea of the traditional and basic laws of human rights, which our Bill of Rights merely reaffirmed and did not confer.

The people of this country wish immigrants now in Lawrence NOT to labor under a mistaken idea that the examples and precepts that we wish them to follow in public and private matters, when they become citizens, if they should so elect, after the atrocities of Massachusetts authorities, are the tyrannies and cruelties practiced at Lawrence recently.

Perhaps, in view of its situation before the face of the whole world today, as an official kidnapper, the State of Massachusetts will recede from its attitude of tyrant, make speedy amends for its tyrannies, and proceed itself to have read in the streets of Lawrence, for the instruction of its citizens, the Bill of Rights and immunities that it, Massachusetts, has by act and omission to act conspicuously violated.

The public reading and posting of the articles of the Constitutions, State and Federal, known as the "Bill of Rights" and providing for:

Free Speech
Peaceable Assemblage
Free Press
The Right to Keep and Bear Arms
Security in the Home
Freedom from Unreasonable Searches
Due Process of Law
Trial by Jury
Cruel and Unusual Punishments Prohibited
Ancient and Unenumerated Liberties Preserved

is a duty, which if the State of Massachusetts omits, every good citizen of the United States will try to have performed by some one in the city of Lawrence at this time.

JOSEPH F. DARLING,
Attorney at Law.

February 25, 1912.

FRANCE TO HAVE 328 FLYING WAR MACHINES

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Plans for the world's

regiment of aviators are now well under way in the War Office here. It will number about 400 flying men. More regiments of the kind will follow, it is said in army circles. The plan, discussed at the Superior Council of War, has the approval of President Fallieres.

A single order, though scattered among different factories, has just been given for 328 monoplane and biplane for army use. Sheds and repair shops, already numerous, will be rapidly increased all over France. Every fort or military camp will have its training ground, modeled after that at Epinal, eighty acres in extent and free from obstacles.

There are now six aeroplane companies in France and more will soon be organized.

SHIPYARD CONFAB IN VAIN.

Employers and Union Cannot Agree on Discharge Note System.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—In a recent conference held between the shipbuilding employers and standing committee of the shipyard trades, the results were unsatisfactory.

The employers contended that the discharge note system was necessary, while the officials of the unions involved opposed it and suggested a way out of the difficulty by co-operation between the employers and the union.

The employers refused to give the plan a trial, although the union was favorable to a readjustment of the plan should it prove unworkable. Matters at this time are in statu quo.

RAIN, SNOW, SLEET, FROST.

That is what the weather man predicts for the next four weeks. John

"HARD TIMES" FADING NOW IN PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The annual report of the Philippine Commission for the fiscal year of 1911, which was made public tonight by the Insular Bureau of the War Department, shows generally improved political, commercial, educational and health conditions in the Philippine Islands.

The commission declares that the cry "hard times" is fading away since most of the provinces have enjoyed a year of unprecedented prosperity. The result of the legislation granting practically free trade between the islands and the United States has surprised even its most optimistic friends and advocates. The second year of the law's operation has shown a decrease of \$2,000,000 in exports to the United States, but a considerable increase in the imports from this country.

The American markets being open to the products of the islands have resulted in an increase in the price of sugar, tobacco and copra. The total imports for the year were \$48,333,722, as compared with \$37,067,536 for 1910. The United States provided 40 per cent of the imports last year as compared with 30 per cent for 1910.

PRISONER AMARES LAWYERS.

Acts for Himself After Two Weeks' Study of Law.

TACOMA, Feb. 25.—After studying law in his cell for two weeks, Horace Greely Herold, under sentence to serve five years for attempting to kidnap his infant daughter, last night dismissed all his legal advisers and took his case in his own hands.

He mailed to the State Supreme Court a petition for a writ of habeas corpus that bristles with legal technicalities, offered to show that he is unlawfully deprived of his liberty. Lawyers are amazed by the legal knowledge shown in the document.

BEIRUT, Feb. 25.—Martial law was proclaimed here today. Turkish troops are guarding the foreign consulates.

CONFIRMS SINKING OF ITALIAN WAR VESSELS

ROME, Feb. 25.—Admiral Favarelli, the commander of the Italian fleet which is reported to have bombarded Beirut yesterday, sends a dispatch confirming the reported destruction of a Turkish gunboat and torpedo boat.

The admiral states that he gave the Turkish vessels in the harbor from day-break until 9 o'clock to surrender or he would attack them. He informed the Governor and foreign consuls of his proposed action through the medium of a Turkish officer who boarded the Italian warship Garibaldi.

When no reply was received at 9 o'clock, the admiral gave the order to attack the Turkish vessels. The Italian ships fired on the gunboat, which responded sharply, but was silenced and set afire in twenty minutes. The Italians then went to the entrance of the harbor and torpedoed the torpedo boat, which sank in a few minutes.

Admiral Favarelli says he did not bombard the town. He sailed away immediately after the destruction of the Turkish vessels had been completed.

LIMIT ARMY AIRMEN TO ONE MILE ALTITUDE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Army aviators, in future, will not fly over one mile high.

The order was issued by Brigadier General Allen, in charge of the Aviation Corps, following a report from the Army Aviation School at Augusta, Ga., where experiments have been in progress for some time regarding the best heights for air pilots to maintain to reconnoiter.

The best flying, experts agree, is done between 1,000 feet and 5,200 feet in the air, and it being considered unwise and dangerous to foster competition regarding altitudes attained, orders have been issued forbidding aviators, except in special cases, to exceed the one-mile limit.

On reading the accounts of the Lawrence outrage, in the Washington newspapers, and before receiving the above telegram, Berger gave out the following interview to the capitalist press:

"It is the old story. No matter how peacefully the workers conduct a strike, the militia will find some pretext under which to use force and turn the strike into a riot. That is exactly what has happened in Lawrence, Mass. The strikers believed in such

a way that the chief of police did not see any reason to molest them or interfere with them. He was therefore removed as inefficient, and another man was put in his place for the purpose of creating trouble. With the militia he of course succeeded beautifully.

"But the pretext is simply an outrage. The strikers, and especially the women, were manhandled and beaten because they tried to send their children away to another city. It is absolutely nobody's business whether or not the strikers send their children away, so long as these children can be well taken care of. To compel the children to stay with their parents, where they would have to starve, is a tactic that has not been used in history since the days of Genghis Khan.

"It is foolish for any American to declare that this act of the police chief is anything else than unconstitutional, outrageous and barbaric. It would not be surprising to see the strikers, in face of such provocation, use any kind of weapon against both the militia and police. They deserve the stigmatization of the country for their self-control."

Workers everywhere are urged to write letters to the House Committee on Rules, Washington, D. C., and to demand immediate consideration of Berger's resolution for an investigation of the Lawrence strike. Organizations adopting resolutions should send copies to their respective Congressmen and also to the House Committee on Rules.

"Put the issue right square up to them!"

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25.—The action of the Lawrence authorities in preventing children of the textile strikers from leaving the city brought protest from the convention of the Illinois mine workers in session here.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing in the strongest terms Colonel Sweetser and Marshal Sullivan for perpetrating what the resolutions termed "the most dastardly outrage as yet resorted to by any band of heartless, merciless cowards in the interests of the robber barons in any stage of industrial progress in this supposed-to-be-free country."

The resolution further declares:

"By such acts as these are the McNamara outrages prompted, and those in charge of these affairs, as well as the mill owners, should be charged with the most contemptible of crimes, which will hasten the day of the torch and the bomb, if an enlightened people do not at once rise up in their might and once and for all put an end to these Rumanized methods."

LAWRENCE POLICE SHED POLES' BLOOD AT BIG MEETING

Will Prohibit Picketing With Officers' Clubs and Pistols and, if Need Be, With Bayonets of Soldiers.

BERGER TO PRESS FOR INVESTIGATION

Declares Tactic of Compelling Parents to Witness Starvation of Their Children Not Used Since Days of Genghis Khan—Up to Democrats.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 25.—

Blood was shed this afternoon, when the police charged a crowd of people who had been attending a meeting in Paul Chablis Hall. They arrested John Chobinsky, who was not moving fast enough to suit them. He called for help as they dragged him down the street, and twenty men sprang to his rescue.

The crowd gathered as by magic. Police came running and a call was sent for the militia. The police clubbed the crowd indiscriminately and at least six women were knocked down in the wet mud. Three Poles and two Italians were arrested. All were severely clubbed and one was bleeding freely.

A second meeting of Lithuanians was scheduled for Chablis Hall shortly after the end of the Polish meeting and the audience had some trouble in making their way past the police to the hall. The militia withdrew after about an hour, but an extra force of metropolitan park police were kept on duty during the evening, as trouble was anticipated when the Lithuanian meeting opened.

Yesterday morning's outrage has left the strikers in a more resentful mood than at any time since the beginning of the strike and more trouble seems probable in the morning.

The strikers are very indignant over the action of the police yesterday in preventing them from sending some forty children to Philadelphia, and in some quarters there is a feeling that the opening of the mills tomorrow will call out extra forces of pickets.

The police are preparing to prevent picketing, and the militia will be ready early in the morning to hurry to any point where the civil authorities need the use of bayonets to aid clubs and pistols.

Parents of the children seized by the police yesterday made a demand upon the authorities today for the return of their little ones, and Acting City Marshal Sullivan gave his permission for their release.

All but three of the children were taken to their homes, and these three will be kept another night at the city farm.

It is the intention of the authorities to call the parents of the children into court tomorrow on charges of neglecting them.

The Industrial Workers of the World have engaged counsel, and propose to ascertain just how far the police can go in this matter.

No effort will be made to send any children from the city tomorrow.

(By National Socialist Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Determined that the Federal Government shall take steps to secure the rights and liberties of American citizens to the striking textile workers of Lawrence, Mass., Victor L. Berger, the Socialist Representative, declared that he would press the passage of his resolution for a Congressional investigation with all might and main.

"The Democrats are responsible for legislation in the House," said Berger. "I intend to put the issue right square up to them."

Berger has received the following telegram from the striking textile workers, signed by William Yates, Edward Reilly, Archibald H. Adamson, William D. Haywood and W. E. Trautman:

"Twenty-five thousand striking textile workers and citizens of Lawrence protest against the hideous brutality with which the police handled the women and children of Lawrence this morning. Carrying out the illegal and criminal orders of the City Marshal to prevent free citizens from sending their children out of the city, strong men knocked down, choked and clubbed women and mothers who were trying to protect their children from the onslaught of the police."

"We demand a Congressional investigation before the mill owners succeed in perverting the law courts and all the forces of government and making their crying outrages the admitted law of the land."

On reading the accounts of the Lawrence outrage, in the Washington newspapers, and before receiving the above telegram, Berger gave out the following interview to the capitalist press:

"It is the old story. No matter how peacefully the workers conduct a strike, the militia will find some pretext under which to use force and turn the strike into a riot. That is exactly what has happened in Lawrence, Mass. The strikers believed in such

a way that the chief of police did not see any reason to molest them or interfere with them. He was therefore removed as inefficient, and another man was put in his place for the purpose of creating trouble. With the militia he of course succeeded beautifully.

"But the pretext is simply an outrage. The strikers, and especially the women, were manhandled and beaten because they tried to send their children away to another city. It is absolutely nobody's business whether or not the strikers send their children away, so long as these children can be well taken care of. To compel the children to stay with their parents, where they would have to starve, is a tactic that has not been used in history since the days of Genghis Khan.

"It is foolish for any American to declare that this act of the police chief is anything else than unconstitutional, outrageous and barbaric. It would not be surprising to see the strikers, in face of such provocation, use any kind of weapon against both the militia and police. They deserve the stigmatization of the country for their self-control."

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Resolutions were adopted denouncing in the strongest terms Colonel Sweetser and Marshal Sullivan for perpetrating what the resolutions termed "the most dastardly outrage as yet resorted to by any band of heartless, merciless cowards in the interests of the robber barons in any stage of industrial progress in this supposed-to-be-free country."

The resolution further declares:

"By such acts as these are the McNamara outrages prompted, and those in charge of these affairs, as well as the mill owners, should be charged with the most contemptible of crimes, which will hasten the day of the torch and the bomb, if an enlightened people do not at once rise up in their might and once and for all put an end to these Rumanized methods."

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PHILADELPHIA TOO SCORES LAWRENCE

By J. A. FISCHER.
(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Philadelphia, long known to be the citadel of sleepers, is up in arms, the cause being the brutal treatment accorded our committee, the strikers and the children of Lawrence.

The Socialist party of Philadelphia has sent telegrams of protest to President Taft, Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania, and requests of action to John M. Webb, National Secretary of the Socialist party.

The telegram to Taft reads:

"Demand that you take immediate steps to protect the Constitutional rights of American citizens who have been chained and kidnapped in Lawrence, Mass."

Ernest Foss and Colonel Sweetser. They read:

"Resolved, That we, Socialists and sympathizers here assembled, protest most earnestly against the brutal and inhuman treatment of our committee, sent to Lawrence, Mass., for the purpose of bringing the children of the strikers to Philadelphia; and whereas word has just been received that the Lawrence police, in defiance of Constitutional rights, have prevented freedom of speech and assembly in Lawrence, therefore be it further

"Resolved, That we condemn Governor Foss and Colonel Leroy Sweetser for their unhumanity, lack of manhood and subservience to the capitalists of Lawrence."

Following the adoption of these resolutions some of the audience went to the Labor League, 6th and Brown streets, where a late hour men lingered on the street corners discussing the horror of the strike.

A monster protest meeting was held this afternoon at Lyric Hall, 6th and Carpenter streets. Edward Moore was the speaker.

The hall was packed to the overflowing. Resolutions of protest were adopted, demanding the withdrawal of the troops and denunciations of Governor Foss and Colonel Sweetser.

Ernest Bohm, financial secretary of the Central Federated Union, said yesterday that he would take the Lawrence outrage before the Executive Board of the C. F. U. at its meeting tonight.

"It is the greatest outrage that I know of," Bohm said. "The mothers have a right to send their children wherever they please. It simply shows that the police are acting for the mill owners. In no other city would such a thing be possible. I am sure Police Commissioner Waldo would never permit such a thing here, and no other sane man would permit such absolute lawlessness by uniformed officers."

Local New York, Socialist party, reports having received and forwarded to Lawrence the following contributions:

Noto Mirr	\$5.00
Klara Schwartz	1.00
German Branch Helgate	5.00
Collected at Davidson Lecture	10.00
Ger. Branch, Bloomingdale	5.00
La. Mitterer—G. Adam, Erie, Pa.	1.00
Mrs. Glantz	1.00
H. Hoppe	1.50
Woodcrafters Branch, Rochester, N. Y.	25.00
O. Staudy	2.00
Total	\$56.50
Previously acknowledged	\$25.21
Total to date	\$81.71

The local also received a contribution for the Muscatine strikers:

Fred Smith	\$1.00
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ROOSEVELT WRITES HE WILL ACCEPT

Won't Refuse Nomination if It's Tendered, Strenuous One Says.

"I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered to me," Col. Roosevelt tells the seven Governors who asked him a fortnight ago to be frank about it as soon as convenient. This is the letter, dated on Saturday last:

"Gentlemen—I deeply appreciate your letter and I realize to the full the heavy responsibility it puts upon me, expressing, as it does, the carefully considered convictions of the men elected by popular vote to stand as the heads of government in their several States.

"I absolutely agree with you that this matter is not one to be decided with any reference to the personal preferences or interests of any man, but purely from the standpoint of the interests of the people as a whole. I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered to me and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference. One of the chief principles for which I have stood and for which I now stand and which I have always endeavored and always shall endeavor to reduce to action is the genuine rule of the people, and therefore I hope that so far as possible the people may be given the chance through direct primaries to express their preference as to who shall be the nominee of the Republican Presidential convention.

"Very truly yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"New York, Feb. 24."

The letter is addressed to William E. Glasscock, Governor of West Virginia; Chester H. Aldrich, Governor of Nebraska; Robert F. Bass, Governor of New Hampshire; Joseph M. Carey, Governor of Wyoming; Charles S. Osborn, Governor of Michigan; W. R. Stubbs, Governor of Kansas; and Herbert S. Hadley, Governor of Missouri.

"The letter to which this is a response was, in part, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, Republican Governors, assembled for the purpose of considering what will best insure the continuation of the Republican party as a useful agency of good government, declare it our belief, after a careful investigation of the facts, that a large majority of the Republican voters of the country favor your nomination, and a large majority of the people favor your election as the next President of the United States.

"We believe that your candidacy will insure success in the next campaign. We believe that you represent, as no other man represents, those principles and policies upon which we must appeal for a majority of the votes of the American people, and which, in our opinion, are necessary for the happiness and prosperity of the country.

"We believe that in view of this public demand you should soon declare whether or not the nomination for the Presidency comes to you unsolicited and unthought, you will accept it."

"WILLIAM E. GLASSCOCK.

"CHESTER H. ALDRICH.

"ROBERT F. BASS.

"JOSEPH M. CAREY.

"CHARLES S. OSBORN.

"W. R. STUBBS.

"HERBERT S. HADLEY.

"Chicago, February 12.

"The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, New York City, N. Y."

BRILLIANT VICTORY IN N. H. STRUGGLE

Free Speech Won and Authorities Rush to Assist Big Meeting.

By JOHN P. BURKE.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 24.—The greatest working class demonstration ever held in New Hampshire took place last night in celebrating the winning of the free speech fight.

So frightened had the city authorities become at the hostile public sentiment and the fear of an I. W. W. invasion that they not only granted the use of Hanover Common, but they furnished a stand and electric light and shovelled off the snow.

The meeting was advertised to start at 7:30, but long before that hour had arrived the Common was packed with a solid mass of humanity. Fully 12,000 people packed themselves in a solid mass around the speakers' stand. The immense assemblage showed that the free speech fight had stirred Manchester as nothing ever did before.

The speakers were Pearl McGill, of Muscatine, Iowa, who is at present in Lawrence, and James F. Carey. Both were given a great reception. John P. Burke presided and introduced Miss McGill as the youngest labor organizer in the United States.

In an able address she described conditions in Lawrence and made an appeal for funds to carry on the fight.

James F. Carey was at his best, his witty sayings always illustrated a point and served to keep the large crowd continually applauding. He made it plain to the workers that they were to blame for existing conditions. The workers have the power, but by their votes, they give that power to the American Woolen Company, the Amoskeag and other corporations. They shouldn't be surprised then if the corporations used that power against them.

"The workers are in the majority," said Carey, "by your vote you can elect one of your class Governor, you can control the police force, then if there is a strike, the militia will be called out to protect you and not the mill owners." As long as the workers persist in voting the Republican and Democratic tickets, they will get what they voted for.

A collection was taken up for the Lawrence strikers which amounted to \$88. Many times that amount would have been taken up, but the crowd was so closely massed together that it was impossible for the collectors to break through. The free speech fight has resulted in a great labor awakening in Manchester. The Socialist movement has been gaining steadily here during the past few years and this will give it more impetus.

One of the results of the free speech fight has been the organizing of 300 Greek shoe lasters into the I. W. W. Fred J. Wolfe, who was one of the speakers arrested Saturday night, and Miss McGill effected the organization yesterday. Local Socialists say the Chief Hefley should be given all the credit for the grand results achieved.

BOSSSES' HIRELINGS IGNORE CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Representative Wilson, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Committee on Labor, said tonight that he had not yet received reply to his telegram of yesterday to Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, and President Golden, of the Textile Workers' Union, requesting definite information concerning the Lawrence strike, with particular reference to the alleged action of the authorities in preventing the strikers from sending their women and children out of the city.

Until Wilson receives this information he declines to say whether or not he will move for an investigation of the Lawrence strike, although he is inclined to think the reported action of the authorities constitutes interstate interference and makes the strike come within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

Solicitor General Lehmann and other lawyers in Congress and out of it do not agree with him.

Mr. Wilson and Representative Berger, the Wisconsin Socialist, today received telegrams from the strikers' committee at Lawrence demanding a Congressional investigation.

Representative Berger tonight said he would urge the passage of his resolution to have a Congressional investigation of the Lawrence strike. Berger introduced a resolution two weeks ago providing for a special committee of seven to probe the industrial situation in the American Woolen Company's mills.

"The Democrats are responsible for legislation in the House," said Mr. Berger, "and I intend to put the issue right square up to them."

HOURLINES MAYOR FOUND?

Michigan Citizen Thinks He Sees Him in Detroit.

LILLE, France, Feb. 25.—A letter has been received here from some person claiming to live at 730 Belvidere avenue, Detroit, Mich., in which the writer says he has seen and recognized the Mayor of Houplines, a thriving town of 8,000 inhabitants, situated seven miles from here, in the American city. The Mayor recently disappeared from Houplines when charges were made against him of being a defaulter in his accounts with a cooperative association.

BRITISH CARMEN DETERMINED.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The dispute in which upward of 500 men are involved and the entire carrying business of the Leeds and Liverpool Company is stopped has been on for six weeks. The company, it is stated, has expressed a desire for a settlement, but the men decline to enter into an agreement with the company unless assured that such agreement can be guaranteed permanent and real by complete recognition of the union. James O'Grady, M. P., and Ben Tillett are in charge of affairs for the employees.

WOMAN'S DAY FILLS AIR WITH PROTESTS

Suffrage Demanded at Two Giant Mass Meetings Yesterday.

Woman's Day, an annual feature with Socialist women suffragists, was celebrated yesterday in Greater New York with two exceedingly well attended mass meetings, one in Manhattan and the other in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn mass meeting was held in the afternoon in the Labor Lyceum, 349 Willoughby avenue, every inch of standing room being taken up. The speakers were Meyer London, Theresa Malkiel, Lily Lore and Mayor George R. Lunn of Schenectady. Solomon Schwartz presided.

In Manhattan the Republic Theater was the scene of the gathering of the suffragists. Every seat in the house was taken. The speakers were headed by Alice Stone-Blackwell, the famous woman suffragist, who was introduced as "one of the youngest Socialist comrades." The other speakers were May Wood-Simons, Sol Fieldman and Mor Lunn.

Meyer London told the Brooklyn audience that the right to vote is so elemental it would not refuse the right to women even if he knew that they would turn their votes over to the old parties to down Socialism with it. Such a thing, he said, might happen when women get the vote. Until they learn to use it properly they might vote with the "reactionaries," but that is no argument, London thought. Men are no better now, either. They vote against their own interests.

"And I have no patience," London said, "with those who say that women should have the right to vote because they will purify politics and elevate society. They should have the right to vote because it is no more than justice, because it is human, because it is her inalienable right. Those who argue against woman suffrage tell us that her function is in the home. It is not for us to assign woman her function and place. Besides, voting would not change woman's function nor her place. Woman's Day is a day of declaration of economic independence for man, woman and child."

An Economic Necessity.

Theresa Malkiel showed that woman's suffrage is an economic necessity. The employer, she explained, exploits the women more because he knows that they have no weapon against him. They cannot come back at him on election day. Time was, Mrs. Malkiel told her hearers, when the "cat-chimney and woman" never left the home. That time is past as the millions of women toilers show. These millions of women toilers must have the vote to protect their limbs from injury in the shops, to protect themselves from exploitation.

Mrs. Lore directed attention to the Lawrence textile workers' strike. The Lawrence strike, she said, was the best proof that those who have not the vote are systematically crushed by the employers regardless of sex. Had the Lawrence strikers been Americans with a vote, Mrs. Lore said, the police and the soldiers would not have acted in the high-handed manner in which they act now against the defenseless women and children of the 22,000 mill workers. Because the mill workers are mostly foreigners the local and State politicians and Governor Foss have nothing to fear from them when election time comes around.

Dr. Lunn spoke interestingly about the work of the Socialist administration in Schenectady and the difficulties it is running up against. One of these difficulties, he said, was with regard to the appointment of women to the School Board. Mayor Lunn wanted to appoint three women to these places, but how was raised that such action would be illegal. A law was dug up which stated that only "electors" could be appointed to the School Board. As women are not electors they could not be appointed.

But the Socialists of Schenectady, Mayor Lunn explained, have done the next best thing. They have had Socialist Assemblyman Merrill introduce a bill in the Assembly which would make it legal to appoint a woman on the School Board, and will now force the old party representatives to put themselves on record on this bill. If they are against it they will have to answer to their women constituents.

Lunn made an appeal for the Lawrence strikers and a good sized sum was collected for them.

Miss Blackwell Speaks.

At the Republic Theater, Miss Rose Schneiderman opened the meeting, with a solo by Mrs. Alma Webster-Powell. She then introduced Alice Stone-Blackwell, who held her audience spellbound. Miss Blackwell said that it was really useless to make an appeal for woman suffrage to an audience which was already converted. She confined her brief address to a narration of the struggles through which the suffrage movement and other movements for woman's rights had gone through to get the right to appear on the public platform.

Her mother, Lucy Stone, she said, was the first woman to get a college education in the State of Massachusetts, and the things that people said and thought about her at the time were certainly far from complimentary. She was dragged from platforms, jeered and insulted by mobs.

Miss Blackwell said, the women fighting for suffrage have a comparative easy struggle, for they are not molested, at least. They are allowed to proclaim their grievances.

In conclusion, Miss Blackwell urged the audience, especially men, who are in sympathy with the movement for woman suffrage, to lend a shoulder to the wheel and help procure the vote which would better conditions not alone for women but for men also.

May Wood-Simons said that it was not an accident that the demand for woman suffrage and the great strikes in all the leading industries are coming at the same time. The two are vitally connected. They are a part of a great industrial movement for freedom.

"Woman's Sphere" Changed.

Mrs. Simons thereupon launched into a description of the revolution which has taken place in "woman's sphere," how she has been removed from the spinning wheel

in her home to the giant looms in the great mills and to giant machinery in other industries. Woman everywhere feels the rod of exploitation more than man.

And this is not true alone of factory workers. It is true of women in the so-called higher walks of life. Mrs. Simons said. As proof, she cited the 6,000 teachers in Chicago. They have been exploited more than factory workers, she said. And now they are organized into a strong body known as the Teachers' Federation and are battling for their rights just like all other working men and women. These teachers, Mrs. Simons said, are doing a great service to the country in standing up for humane treatment of themselves as well as for democracy in the school-room.

When President Taft came to Chicago recently, the speaker continued, all the schools were closed and the children were ordered on parade to honor Taft, but there were thousands of children who stayed away from the parade. They refused to be used as tools by the politicians in charge of the schools. The work of their radical teachers has borne fruit.

Mrs. Simons said that the attitude of the Chicago School Teachers toward the Boy Scout Movement forced the leaders of that movement to change their tactics considerably.

Sol Fieldman urged all women to join the Socialist party. A collection for the Lawrence strikers was taken up.

REBELS IN CAMP 12 MILES FROM JUAREZ

Are Awaiting Reinforcements Before Making Attack on City.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 25.—Juarez will not be attacked for several hours at least. The rebels camped at Baucha, twelve miles south, are only about 100 in number, and Inez Salazar, their leader, has not yet reached the camp. No attack will be made, they declared today, until he comes up and brings more men.

The rebel chieftain in command declares that they will first demand the surrender of Juarez and that if the surrender is not made, then they mean to attack. They have cannon with them, he says, and will plant the cannon northwest of Juarez and fire down the river parallel with El Paso, just as Madero did, so that none of the shots will fall in El Paso.

The leader, Emilio Campa, declared that he believed Madero would resign once the Vasquez army takes Juarez. He also declared that he believed General Orozco would soon join the Vasquezists, that the position of Orozco was becoming more compromised every day.

Campa declared that the army was fighting for Vasquez Gomez and wanted nobody else. If any of the shots fall in El Paso, the leader declares, they will be from the rifles or rapid fire guns of the defenders of the town.

The leader declares that it is his intention to take Juarez and hold it as a port of entry and then march southward to Chihuahua, Torreon and eventually Mexico City if their revolution does not triumph before they reach the national capital. He declares that the men in arms south of here in Chihuahua, in the Laguna district and elsewhere will join them in their march against Mexico City, and that it will soon be a formidable army.

The leader says that there are now over 1,700 men mounted and armed in the country south of Juarez, and that these men will be brought up to attack the city. No attack is to be made, he says, until they are satisfied that they have enough men to make a success of it.

General Campa, commander of the Vasquez forces at Baucha, said:

"We are for Emilio Vasquez Gomez for the Provisional Presidency and will not accept any one else. General Trevino is an old and respected man, but we do not feel that any one can meet the exigencies of the present situation as can Gomez. With Gomez as Provisional President and quiet restored, there will follow a special election."

Mexican Consul E. C. Llorente has received the following telegram, dated Chihuahua and signed by Abraham Gonzales, Governor of the State of Chihuahua:

"General Orozco authorizes you to deny energetically the affirmations contained in the manifesto which has been circulated in that city and in Juarez in which is made of his name in the contents of the aforesaid manifesto."

The manifesto referred to is the one declaring for Geronimo Trevino for President and purporting to have been signed by Vasquez Gomez, Orozco and others.

A dispatch from Monterey says that General Trevino declares he is as loyal to the existing government as ever and that he will be fighting to defend it, that he will not accept the rebel Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Notwithstanding the apparent consistency of press dispatches from various sections of Mexico and from American points along the border, indicating that the political condition is rapidly growing worse and that a rebel advance upon Juarez is feared, the information given out at the State Department tonight would indicate that the general situation is improving.

ARREST BOYS ON ICE FLOWS.

Lads Had Used Cakes as Racing Sculls on Harlem River.

The police on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon apprehended youngsters who stole ice floes for joy rides. Lieutenant Mott, of Harbor B, gave out their names last night: Frank Roan, aged 12, of 301 East 125th street; Alfred Peet, 12 years old, and Frank Bericoboff, of 2452 Second avenue; and Gustav Erickson, 11 years old, of 203 East 125th street.

Yesterday afternoon these lads conceived the idea of a race on the Harlem, and with ice cakes in the place of shells. Under the Second avenue bridge they found two cakes of ice which they began to scull. By the time they passed under the Willis avenue bridge on their voyage towards Hell Gate they were too much overcome by their mistake to be able to do anything to save themselves.

Lieutenant Mott set out in a police launch from the foot of East 126th street, and picked them off 125th street. They were set ashore and allowed to go home with a warning.

VAUGHAN TALKS ON SOCIALISM

Believes Pope Only Physician Who Has Remedy for Present Evils.

At the first Lenten conference given by Father Bernard Vaughan in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday afternoon on "Socialism and the Papacy," he related how, a few years ago, he asked the present Pontiff, Pius X, for advice regarding the work of doing something "for the workers in the slums and at the same time help to get the truths of Christianity before those who were enjoying the better things of life."

He was referred, he said, to the Encyclicals of Leo XIII and of Pius X, which gave nineteen propositions "that must ever be maintained by Catholics in regard to authority and its origin, the State and its functions, the family and its duties, the rights of property, capital and labor."

He believed, therefore, that he could do nothing better than follow the teaching of Leo XIII on the various phases of social movement.

He said in part: "I know that the enemies of the Catholic Church will say, 'You are going to the wrong source for light. The sympathies of the Pope are on the side of the capitalist and he takes little, or at least, no deep interest in the toiling masses.'"

"Let us assume that the Pope, as a rule, has been on the side of authority. As a matter of fact, he has sometimes even lifted his hands in blessing over the autocrat. Autocrats are not much in favor nowadays."

He defended this by saying in ages past autocrats were useful and even necessary to guarantee a protection to the weak and oppressed.

"The Pope has ever been the champion of the toiler, the defender of the weak, the advocate of the downtrodden and the poor man's best friend."

He then cited authorities in support of his contention, beginning with the ninth and tenth centuries, when the very existence of Christianity seemed to be threatened.

"Europe saved herself," he said, "by the creation of a military caste. Potentially, it worked out as a local despotism. Against it the workingman was powerless and hopeless. In those days the workingman had no organization to support him, no press to make known his wrongs, no public opinion to which to appeal."

The workingman of today he pictured as erect, keen-eyed and keener-witted. "Add up, if you will, the strong sanctions that hedge him round about; note the bulwarks that protect him."

"In the Dark Ages our brother workers were without redress when tyrannized over by capital. The servant was the creature of his master, living in the hollow of his hand."

"How could it be otherwise when there were no elements of cohesion among the downtrodden people, no unifying principle giving them a voice-controlling force?"

"The being all changed now, Vaughan asked, how this had been brought about.

"The answer is this: In those days, the church had the monopoly of ideas, and whatever large and luminous ideas rose above the horizon sprang from her."

"Any luminous ideas which in those days flashed across men's minds came from the church and were spread abroad from monastery and cathedral schools, which were centers of light and learning."

"Who were the men who dared to stand up in Europe to rebuke the wickedness and injustice of tyrants? They were the bishops of the Catholic Church."

"Who was it secured for his people, the great palladium of their liberties, the Magna Charta? It was a prelate of the Catholic Church, Stephen—Cardinal Langton. Catholicism is woven into the warp and woof of all our great democratic institutions and it is to the bishops of that church to whom democracy stands eternally indebted."

"Christian teaching itself is pre-eminently democratic. It looks to the life to come. It points to a narrow way by which all must go, and to the narrow gate by which all alike must enter. If in heaven there be any aristocracy it will be the poor, the brethren of the reputed Son of the Carpenter of Nazareth. The church treats all her children alike—in her ministry she recognizes no class distinctions."

"I might cite a score of authorities showing how impossible it is to read the medieval history of Europe without being convinced that it is to the Catholic Church and to her policy and teaching that the toiling masses owe their emancipation from slavery, their freedom from serfdom to liberty."

"But the church," some one may object, "is not the Pope. What part did the Pope play in the creation of the democratic spirit?" The church, indeed, is not the Pope, but the church could never have defended the popular liberties except in so far as she was in union with the Pope. A mere national church can never stand up before a king on behalf of popular liberties.

"Some may say, it may be true that the Pope was the champion of the laboring man before the Reformation, but what about the papacy since that day?" The Pope after the Reformation have been on the side of the toiling classes.

"True, the Reformation and the Revolution swept away the old Catholic guilds and the old Catholic crafts and confraternities, but they did not sweep away the Catholic Church. She stands on the rock of ages, and not even hell itself can remove her."

The movement received new vigor when Pope Leo XII issued his great Encyclical on Labor, the Magna Charta of the working classes.

"The Supreme Pontiff sees the hideous state of things that has been created between Capital and Labor by the violation of this principle. He has compassion on the multitude, on hundreds of thousands of men and women who are grinding out their lives in sweated workshops and are huddled together in our great cities and centers of industry in the cellars and attics of disease-breeding slums, because they can pay no better."

"What is the prescription that will

go to the root of the evil and cure these disorders that are threatening the very life of the Social Organism? I find only two physicians in the field—two, I say, who claim to have a radical cure for the disease. The Supreme Pontiff is the one, the Socialist Philosopher is the other.

"The remedy pointed out by the Supreme Pontiff, I will explain in later conferences. I shall only say now that the Pope, unlike the Socialist Philosopher, has lived in close contact with humanity for nineteen hundred years and he may be credited with knowing something about the ailments, character and temperament of the patient. He has lived in close contact with the rich man no less than with the poor, with the children of the forest, no less than with the men of the great city. No class of society is alien to him. And when class struggles have arisen and the poor have suffered, and the well-being of society has been threatened, he has never failed to prescribe the remedy."

"But too often has his voice been unheeded."

"Now, who is the rival physician who claims that he has discovered the remedy that will go to the root of the evil? The Socialist is the man. But who is the Socialist? In what school has he been trained? What is his knowledge of human nature? How long has he been with us? What credentials does he bring? Who gave him a diploma? What has he done for humanity?"

"This man tells us that the cure which will right all our wrongs is the transference to the community of all the instruments of the production and distribution of wealth. We are told that this is the essence and sum total of Socialism. If Socialism means nothing more than a mere economic proposal it would never be made the subject of a series of conferences in this Cathedral."

"If Socialism were nothing more than what it is represented to be in campaign books and on political platforms at election time, it might, indeed, be of interest to the Catholic Sociologist, but it would not be deserving of the attention we are giving it in this sacred edifice. We might indeed say that it promised, without proof or guarantee, a terrestrial paradise—that it involved a grievous injustice at the very start in the abolition of all private capital, and, beginning with an act of injustice how could it ever be relied upon as the impartial dispenser of justice and right? We might say this and no more. But not so now."

"Socialism is an affair of far deeper significance than a bare question of economics. It means more than the promise of a far-off fanciful Arcadia. In the words of a leading Socialist writer of this country (John Spargo, the 'Common Sense of Socialism,' page 95), it is 'a philosophy of human progress, a theory of social evolution.' The Socialist, he tells us, that is alive in the world today and upon which the great Socialist parties of the world are based, is the Socialism of Marx and Engels (page 120)."

"The Socialism, then, that I have to deal with is not, I say, the Socialism of the campaign book or of the political platform, but the Socialism assiduously spread among the docile working classes, that is poured on anxious listeners in the Socialist assembly rooms, that is scattered over the country in Socialist newspapers and pamphlets and in well advertised editions of what are called Socialist classics. I have little to do with Socialism as an abstract principle of economy or as a distant Co-operative Commonwealth. My inquiry is about Socialism as a living, moving concern with a well organized press and a propaganda of self-sacrifice. And the question I have to ask is: Whether, everything considered, it is wiser and more ennobling for a Christian people to join in the Socialist movement or in a movement for the reestablishment of Christianity in the social life? Shall it be on to Socialism, with all its bravery of statement and blindness to consequences, or back to Christianity that has already proved itself to be the one great reforming power in the world?"

Haywood then told of the outrage committed at the depot last Saturday, the clubbing of the women and children and of the children being prevented from leaving the town.

If ever he regretted being born on American soil, he said, it was when he saw a woman assaulted by an American. "From this hour I swear America."

"Until this condition is changed I will never vote again," said Haywood.

He will fight, he said, for the big union, the one that is being fought by the combined power of society, the press, the priests and preachers, and the city administration and the operatives of the Pinkerton, Burns and Calahan agencies.

Haywood then read off the wages paid the Lawrence workers

KEEN SEARCH FOR MESERITZ'S SLAYERS

Inspector Hughes Busy With Thirty Sleuths and Is Quite Hopeful.

Commissioner Dougherty and Inspector Hughes, with thirty detectives under them, continued work yesterday on the murder of William Meseritz, the haberdasher, who was shot in his shop at 779 Flatbush avenue on Saturday.

The unsolved crime mysteries of the past few weeks, culminating in the series of taxicab robberies, and now topped off by Saturday's bold murder and burglary, done in broad daylight, have aroused in both the Commissioner and the Inspector a feeling that something definite ought to be done in solving at least one of these crimes.

The Inspector arrived on the scene of the murder a few hours after the crime was discovered on Saturday, and stayed at Brooklyn Police Headquarters directing the work of his men until early yesterday morning. Then he left for some sleep, and returned to Brooklyn Headquarters yesterday afternoon. The tired detective had been held to report after a few hours sleep, and yesterday afternoon he and all the men he could get went out at work on various cases.

The safety razors which had been found in pawn remained the most valuable clue. These were all pawned Saturday afternoon by men of the same description, and were found in pawnshops in the same neighborhood. One was found in James J. Ryan's, 248 Smith street; one in A. Heaney's, Atlantic avenue, near Smith, and the other in J. Lehman's pawnshop, on Smith street.

Ryan described the two men who pawned the razor he accepted in a very complete manner. He added that they acted as if they had been drinking. Their clothing was cheap and worn, and the belief of the police is that they were two tough and hard-up young men, who decided on the crime to get some beer money. "Mixed alibi" is the technical word for this. Saturday afternoon before he left the scene of the crime, the Inspector expressed himself as hopeful of making an early arrest in the case. He has said this in most of the crimes that have attracted attention recently. The belief that the crime was not committed by skilled criminals, but by a pair of bunglers is based on the despatchness of it as opposed to the cheapness of the spoils, which amounted to as much as any one would think a burglar in a haberdashery would net.

MERRILL MATTRESS BILL HEARING SET

A hearing of the Merrill Bill No. 532, providing for the branding and labeling of mattresses and against the use of insanitary materials in the manufacture of mattresses and for the inspection of establishments manufacturing or containing insanitary materials or mattresses, has been set for March 5 at room 236 of the Capitol before the Public Health Committee.

William Kohn, organizer of the Upholsterers' International Union, will go to Albany and argue in favor of the bill, which was introduced by Herbert M. Merrill, Socialist Assemblyman from Schenectady. Kohn will also carry credentials from about 100 large mattress firms in support of the bill, and it is also expected that the large firms will send a delegation to argue in favor of the measure.

It is expected, however, that the small bosses will send a delegation to oppose the bill, as they are the ones at whom the bill is aimed, because most of the insanitary mattresses are manufactured by these bosses. Several other labor organizations are expected to appear and argue in behalf of this bill, which was introduced at the last meeting of the Upholsterers' Box Spring and Mattress Makers' Union, Local 108, of the Upholsterers' International Union.

JAMAICA CITIZENS USE DIRECT ACTION

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 25.—The street car company here, which is a Montreal, Canada, concern, was put out of business completely last night by angry citizens who became enraged at the action of the traction people in reducing the number of rides from seven to six for a shilling.

The people became greatly excited and forcibly took possession of the cars and refused to pay fares. All the police force was called out and a number of arrests were made.

The excitement was at fever heat all day Sunday and more trouble is expected. On Monday the Mayor will ask the Governor to appoint a receiver for the company owing to its failure to run the number of cars provided for in its contract.

SINGLE TAX IN SEATTLE.

Proposition as Two Amendments to Be Voted on March 5.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 25.—The single tax proposition, to be voted on in this city on March 5, is in the form of two amendments. The first amendment provides for the gradual exemption from taxation for city purposes for improvements on land, 25 per cent in 1912 and 1913, 50 per cent in the next two years, 75 per cent in 1916 and 100 per cent thereafter.

The second amendment provides for the complete exemption from city taxes after July 1, 1912, of all improvements on land and all personal property except leasehold interest in land and franchise of public service corporations.

FOUND POLISHED RICE CAUSE OF BERIBERI

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—What the Medical Corps of the United States Army can do in the extermination of diseases peculiar to countries not of the same climatic conditions as the United States has been shown by its work in Cuba and the Canal Zone, but no better illustration can be given than the very efficient manner in which it has practically eliminated beriberi in the Philippine Scouts.

Much of the efficiency of the scouts in the early days of their organization was seriously impaired by the prevalence of this dreaded scourge, but now, under the watchful eye of the medical officers of the army, the disease has become virtually nonexistent, less than half a dozen cases having developed during the past year. Reports show that in 1909 there were 826 cases among the scouts; in 1910, 189, and in 1911, only 5.

At the close of 1909 medical officers concluded that the cause of the epidemic was the highly polished rice of commerce. They therefore made the experiment of limiting the amount of rice to sixteen ounces and enforcing the use of unpolished grain.

WILKES-BARRE MINE BOSSES EXPECT FIGHT

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 25.—Most of the anthracite operators in this section of the region believe there will be a strike following the expiration of the existing agreement on March 31. They expect that the operators' committee, which is to have its first meeting with the mine workers' leaders in New York next Tuesday, will refuse to grant any of the demands that are to be presented, and that the same attitude will be maintained at subsequent meetings.

This, they say, will result in the mine workers' leaders ordering a suspension of work starting April 1.

REVOLT THREATENS IN MONACO.

National Council Resigns Because Its Vote Is Unheeded by Prince.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Monaco, the tiny principality in the south of France, threatens to join China's club and start a revolution of its own.

The Prince of Monaco, who a year ago granted his subjects a constitution, still wields the real power himself, the constitution, the people say, being a fake. The National Council has resigned in a body because they met and voted and then nobody paid any attention to the vote, the Prince doing as he pleased.

WEAVERS' UNION GROWING.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A progressive campaign is being conducted by the Weavers' Association for the purpose of increasing its membership. The outlook has had a beneficial effect on this campaign and there has been an addition of thousands of operatives, and information is to the effect that continued progress may well be expected.

WASHINGTON WARS ON SWEAT SHOPS

Consumers' League in District of Columbia Holds Exhibit of Products to Illustrate Evil.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—As a part of its campaign to better the working conditions of women and children in Washington, as well as the women and children employed in factories, in stores and in their homes throughout the country, the Consumers' League of the District of Columbia has just held an exhibit in the parish hall of Epiphany Church.

The desire of the Consumers' League is to do away with sweat shop and tenement labor, not only to aid the workers by compelling manufacturers to have their work done in sanitary factories at living wages, but also to safeguard the consumers from the danger of disease. Babies which are clothed in the finely made caps and dresses made in sweat shops are in danger of being affected with consumption and other diseases.

The Consumers' League has adopted a label to be placed on goods manufactured under sanitary conditions at fair wages, and sixty-five factories have adopted this label after satisfying the league that the conditions under which the employees are employed were proper.

The establishment of minimum wage boards and the enactment of laws curtailing the hours of labor for women and children are on the program. Special interest in this city is being taken in the welfare of women and girls employed in retail stores, and soon a "white list" of stores will be published, which will designate the Washington stores that pay their employees fair wages and concede fair working hours.

BRITISH R. R. WORKERS STILL DISCONTENTED

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The railway men are not satisfied with the working of the terms of settlement reached after the recent strike.

Complaints are made that certain railway companies have not adhered to the terms and have introduced methods which have displaced a great many men.

Four of the railway unions, the A. S. R. S., the General Railway Workers' Union, the United Pointsmen and Signallers' Society and the Associated Society of Locomotives, have practically decided to amalgamate, thus preparing for any difficulty which may occur in the future.

MORSE IN MEDITERRANEAN.

NICE, Feb. 25.—The steamship Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, on which Charles W. Morse and wife are passengers, left Algiers last night and is due at Villefranche tonight. According to information gathered here, Morse will remain on board the vessel until she arrives at Genoa, from which place he will proceed to Bad Mannheim.

COUNTERFEITER LOVER STEALS WOMAN'S CASH

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 25.—After a whirlwind courtship of three days, during which he confessed to her that he was a manufacturer of counterfeit bills, a man giving the name of Sam Gordon, 42 of New York, robbed her of \$1,000 Friday night, according to the confession made to the police today by Mrs. Jennie Litchman, 35, of 310 Perry street.

According to the story told by Mrs. Litchman, Gordon was a boarder at her home since Wednesday. He proposed marriage and pressed his suit by telling her that he raised bills of small denomination to larger amounts, showing her two suitcases filled with machinery, acids, and inks, which he said he used in his work.

On Friday, Mrs. Litchman alleges, she withdrew \$1,000, all her savings, to turn over to Gordon, who had promised to invest the money in a dry goods store for her. The money she left on a chair in the rear of the cigar store she conducts while she went out for lunch. When she returned the money had disappeared and Gordon was missing. Expecting that Gordon would return soon, Mrs. Litchman did not immediately report the loss of her money.

BILL IN CONGRESS TO LICENSE ENGINEERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A bill has been introduced in the House providing that after January 1, 1915, none but steel cars shall be used by railroads engaged in interstate commerce. In addition to this, another bill has been introduced requiring that all engineers and engineers employed by railroads engaged in interstate commerce shall be licensed. The latter measure provides for the appointment by the President of a chief examiner at \$4,000 per year and four assistant examiners at \$3,000, to pass on the qualifications of engineers seeking licenses.

Under the terms of the act, any engineer running a train without first having secured a license is liable to a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for one year or both. Any company allowing an engineer to run a train without a license is also to be fined \$1,000.

KANSAS PARSONS SCARED.

Move in State That May Put Them With Unemployed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 25.—A movement is on in this State that promises to throw several hundred preachers out of a job. From numerous localities come reports of concerted efforts to religious revivals of a getting-together of adherents of all denominations, and appeals are being made to bring the members of all churches into one religious movement.

The preachers of these various denominations are vigorously opposing the movement. It is said that there are about 500 towns and communities in this State where people are keeping up three or four church organizations and if there should be an amalgamation, many ministers, of course, would be looking for jobs.

WEATHER BUREAU SEES COLD SNAP COMING

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Weather Bureau today issued the following weekly bulletin:

A disturbance central Sunday in the Southwest will advance northeastward to the Ohio Valley Monday, and move thence to the St. Lawrence Valley; it will be attended by general precipitation over the Mississippi Valley and the region east thereof, the precipitation being in the form of rain in Southern and snow in Northern States.

This disturbance will be followed by a change to considerably colder weather over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, but it will be of short duration, and it is probable that rising temperature will overtake the Plain States Tuesday and the eastern half of the country by the middle of the week. The next general disturbance to cross the country will appear in the Far West Wednesday or Thursday, cross the Middle West about Friday and the Eastern States near the close of the week; it will in all probability be attended by general rains although snows are likely in Northern States.

Generally fair weather with moderate temperature will prevail during the week on the Pacific slope with the exception that rains will set in over the North Pacific States Tuesday or Wednesday.

THAMES IRON WORKERS VOTE FOR SHORTER DAY

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The result of the ballot taken by the workmen of the Thames Iron Works Company was overwhelmingly in favor of working forty-eight hours per week instead of the suggested fifty-three hours. It had been suggested to the men that if they would agree to lengthen their hours of labor a contract for building two more dreadnoughts on the Thames might fall to their lot, the employers arguing that this action would keep thousands of men in work for a considerable period. Ninety-five per cent of the ballots were cast for the forty-eight-hour week, thus showing the strong tendency to maintain the shorter workday.

BRITISH UNIONS GROW IN NUMBERS AND SIZE

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The report of the Chief Registrar, just issued, shows that at the end of 1910 there were 609 registered trade unions in the United Kingdom, and of these 638 set in particulars of their operations, showing that their membership had increased with 1909. Their combined income was increased by \$700,000.

At the end of 1910 there were 2,018,000 trade unionists in this country, having an income of over \$15,500,000 and a reserve balance of \$25,500,000.

NEW FRENCH CABINET SOON?

PARIS, Feb. 25.—It is believed that Prime Minister Poincaré will resign shortly and that his ministry will be reconstituted, possibly with ex-Premier Aristide Briand as President of the Council, or Cabinet.

FRIDMAN BROS.
138 Attorney St.

NO PEACE SIGN YET IN BRITISH COLLIERIES

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Nothing developed during the week to relieve the prospect of the coal strike going into effect at midnight on February 28. The miners everywhere declare that nothing short of the concessions of the minimum wage demand by the mine owners will avert a great industrial crisis.

On the other hand, the men who are negotiating for peace are banking on the hope that the delegates to the colliers' conference here on Tuesday will consent to notices being sent out announcing a postponement of the strike. The optimism in this respect is balanced by skepticism in other directions.

It is feared now that in addition to the million miners and follow workers who will be affected directly by the strike, some 4,000,000 other workers in various industries will be thrown out of employment.

LONDON WAITERS FORM NEW ORGANIZATION

LONDON, Feb. 25.—There has been formed in London a new union which will cater for all classes of waiters and bears the title of the National Union of Waiters.

The new union will demand better wages and conditions of work in clubs and hotels, and the campaign is to be at once inaugurated to bring this about. Some of the clubs and hotels have already advanced wages.

GOAT HERD NEGLECTED.

Mothers Desert Kids and Men Fail to Provide Bottle.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 25.—Henry Meyers, a crippled goat herder, must pay a fine in the police court for cruelty to animals or learn before next Saturday how to feed kids from nursing bottles.

Humane Officer Van Varies is detailed to teach him. Two dozen Angora goats' kids under Meyers' care died of starvation. Their mothers abandoned them and Meyers failed to provide nursing bottles. Justice Arison told him to get busy with the bottles today, thereby avoiding a jail sentence, which would leave the entire herd unprotected.

This Coupon and \$1.50

will bring you our great Beginners' Combination of Socialist Literature, as follows:

Revolution, Jack London.....	50
Introduction to Socialism, Richardson.....	25
Industrial Socialism, Haywood and Bohm.....	10
Science and Socialism, LaMonte.....	10
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Shop Talks on Economics, Mary E. Marcy.....	10
Value, Price and Profit, Marx.....	10
Wage Labor and Capital, Marx.....	10
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Bayonets for the Workers

IF YOU BELIEVE ALL THE PATRIOTIC PIFFLE TAUGHT YOU AND THINK THE UNITED STATES FLAG EXISTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS CITIZENS, LOOK AT THE COVER OF THE MARCH

International Socialist Review

Notice that the bayonets of the soldiers, kept by a paternal government to protect the interests of our industrial masters, are pointed directly at the United States Flag, which loses its sacred character when borne in the hands of the working people. This is an actual photograph of an incident in the strike at Lawrence, Mass.

THE BATTLE FOR BREAD AT LAWRENCE is fully described by Mary E. Marcy in the March number of the Review, now out. It is a stirring account of the revolt of 25,000 wage slaves, desperate in their misery, against the tariff-fattened Wool Barons of Massachusetts, and a profusion of excellent photographs shows how the State rushed in its soldiers not to protect the lives and bodies of the strikers but to protect the property and dividends of the capitalists. This story and these pictures will be an eye-opener for those who do not realize that the modern capitalist government exists for the purpose of upholding the present brutal system.

SEND \$4 AND GET 100 COPIES OF THE REVIEW TO SELL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE STRIKERS.

RATIONAL POLITICAL ACTION is the title of an article by Charles Edward Russell which is calculated to make Socialists think a bit. It will be almost as much of a jolt to stand-pat intellectuals as the famous article in the REVIEW of last October by the same writer on WHAT COMES OF PLAYING THE GAME. Says the author, who is probably the best student of politics in America today:

"Let us suppose in this country a political party with a program that proposes a great and radical transformation in the existing system of society. If such a party should go into the dirty game of practical politics, seeking success by compromise and bargain, striving to put men into office, dealing for place and recognition, concerned about the good opinion of its enemies, elated when men spoke well of it, depressed by evil report, tacking and shifting, taking advantage of a local issue here and of a temporary unrest there, intent upon the goal of this office or that, it would inevitably fall into the pit that has engulfed all other parties. In other words, we can have a vote-getting machine and go to perdition with it; or we can have the Co-Operative Commonwealth and working class government. BUT WE CAN NOT HAVE BOTH."

THE BEEF TRUST ON TRIAL is a story by a worker who for years has toiled in the Chicago stockyards. The viewpoint and treatment is altogether new, the history of the labor struggles in the yards and the way out being shown.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS are considered in an article direct from Germany and written by a well known Social-Democrat, Dr. Anton Pannekoek. It is a knock-out blow to the pure-and-simplers.

And, proving that the REVIEW is truly international in character, there is a contribution by an Italian writer, Arthur M. Giovannitti, on THE BRIGANDAGE OF TRIPOLI, which is an interesting study in economics.

Then we have an excellent description of the great street-car strike in Tokio by the Japanese Socialist, Katayama. Those who regard Japanese workers as hopeless slaves will get a new viewpoint here.

SOME QUESTIONS in regard to Socialism are answered by Henry L. Slobodin; there is a fine propaganda article by Peter Kinnear, on THE GREEN-EYED POLL PARROTS, and TOOLS AND TACTICS are ably discussed by Robert Rives LaMonte. There are the usual helpful departments, Editorial, International Notes, The Labor Struggle, and News and Views.

There are lots of good pictures and plenty of short matter for the busy wage worker. The REVIEW looks more like a real magazine this month than ever. Our enlargement last month met with such a hearty response that we are now considering enlarging again.

Will the workers support a revolutionary Socialist publication? For answer we again call attention to the figures given last month: Review receipts in 1907, \$2,533.26; in 1911, \$23,780.31. Are union men antagonistic to what the REVIEW advocates? For answer we would mention the fact that one labor union alone takes 225 copies every month.

This Coupon and \$1.00

will bring you 5 copies of THE REVIEW for 4 months. You can sell them for a total of \$2.00 or pass them out for propaganda purposes.

Name.....
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\$1.00 a year

HUSTLERS AND AGENTS will find something that will interest them in our New Credit Plan. We'll show you how to spread Socialism and make a little money at the same time. Write for information. Liberal terms to sub-getters.

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118 WEST KINZIE STREET, CHICAGO

Largest Socialist Publishing House in the World

20 copies for \$1.00
50 copies for \$2.50

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is good for Austin Lewis' new work, The Militant Proletariat, the most stimulating Socialist book of recent years, and THE REVIEW for one year.

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MAKES REPLY TO BERGER'S ADDRESS

Progressive Republican At- tempts to Give "The Ans- wer to Socialism."

George L. Record, one of the most prominent of the "Progressive" Republicans in New Jersey, undertook to dispose of Socialism and the Socialists yesterday afternoon before the People's Institute at the High School, Palisade and Newark avenues, Jersey City. His subject was announced as "The Answer to Socialism." Record is a leader of the direct primary movement and one of the original "New Idea" men of Hudson County, N. J.

Arthur C. Stratford, the chairman of the People's Institute, had announced the Sunday before, when Socialists Congressman Victor L. Berger spoke, that Record would reply to Berger, and as a result great interest was aroused and a large crowd was on hand to see Socialism "take the count" for the nine hundred and ninety-ninth time.

The audience was representative of the different political creeds, but those who came to see Socialism annihilated were disappointed. Introducing his long speech with the statement that "our Socialist friends were wrong in the remedy they proposed for the present existing evils. I do not blame them," said Record, "for condemning and denouncing the frightful conditions that surround us. Sometimes I sympathize with them."

Record's first cure for the ills of society was money. Every bank should be allowed to print its own money and the government should stand behind it. He vigorously denounced railroad rebates and said that "Rockefeller would never have been very rich if it were not for railroad rebates."

"Secret rebates," he added, "were responsible for the growth of the trusts and the establishment of monopoly." Record advocated the government ownership of railroads as a cure for rebating. He said this in itself would restore the fair and honorable competition of seventy-five years ago. At this point Record asked: "What becomes of the Socialist argument if the principle of competition is re-established?"

Tells What's to Blame.

After the usual pause to allow his Republican friends to applaud him, Record said: "The present rotten system was largely due to the fact that the railroads are in private hands." He declared that the railroads control the leading men in both old parties, and that the Interstate Commerce Commission was a failure. After considerable talk on "vast masses of aggregated wealth," "the money power," he asserted that Morgan owned the steel, the railroad and most of the big business of the country.

"The power to control rates makes it possible for a few men to dictate everything," and "government ownership," he reiterated, "would clean public life even if the roads were run at a loss." "Our Socialist friends would have the government own the steel and other big businesses," said Record, after a loud slap at the trusts, "but I favor government ownership of the railroads and keep competition open."

He next attacked the tariff, and said that sixty years ago the papers were advocating a downward revision of the tariff, and that the people were still in the same circle.

Record said the law of supply and demand was a farce as far as the unemployed workingman was concerned. That he saw in Superior, Wis., 200 men looking for three or four jobs. For the unemployed, Record favored putting them on the idle lands and giving to each man ten or fourteen acres.

Record ended his very long speech by advocating the Single Tax as remedy for decadent and stunted towns and cities. He painted a rosy picture of conditions with all the idle land taxed, industry booming and everybody working. Great applause.

O. W. Wuertz Pianos and Player lanes

ACTUAL QUALITY AND VALUE.
Feet O. W. Wuertz Co. Warehouse,
1212 Third Ave., at 50th St., Manhattan.
2309 Third Ave., at 151st St., Bronx.
622 Manhattan Ave., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.
1700 Phillips Ave., at 62nd St., Brooklyn.

Today Is Socialist Day 8-DAY BAZAAR AND FAIR Held for the benefit of the Building Fund of the Brownsville Labor Lyceum At INDEPENDENCE HALL FITKIN AVE. AND OSBORN ST.

Abraham Cohen, editor of the "Jewish Daily Forward"; S. Yonofsky, editor of the "Free Workers' Voice"; Sol. Feldman, Socialist lecturer and debater, and B. Vladek will be among the prominent speakers to address the gathering.

ADMISSION 5 CENTS.
TOMORROW IS LITERARY AND TRICK DAY

1892-1912

Come to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the only Jewish Socialist monthly magazine.

\$400 in Prizes First Prize \$50 Cash

No "Forward" Ball This Year

"THE ZUKUNFT" MASK AND CIVIC BALL

WILL BE HELD INSTEAD AT

NEW STAR CASINO

115 E. 19th St., New York.

Friday Evening, March 1, 1912

TICKETS 25c.—To be had at: Rand School, 112 E. 19th St., and at the office of Die Zukunft, 141 Division St., N. Y.

SPORTS

YANKEE DELANEY WINS

Flags Raised to Top Notch Every-
where in Jersey as Boxer Knocks
Out Jimmy Dunn.

A small and quiet crowd filled the Long Acre Club Saturday night. For a long time the stillness was so discomforting that it would have required only a little moaning to have given the boxing show the atmosphere of a first-class funeral. One brainless "was" attributed to the fact that it was "Jersey night," but no Jersey partisan retorted, so frigid was the affair.

That aforementioned "wise guy" got his answer all right, right in the main bout, for Jersey's representative, Yankee Delaney, knocked out Jimmy Dunn, of this county, in the seventh round of the last and main number. Jersey felt it had cause to feel much pride in the advent, too. Maybe, you'll also agree with the natives after you peruse the following:

Yankee was a solid appearing fellow, weighing about 130 pounds, age between 28 and 32. If his friends are to be believed, Yankee has figured in 173 contests. (Nobody mentioned how many of these he had lost.) Dunn was a skinny, ladder-like youth, surely not more than 17 years of age and weighing about 120 pounds.

"Hurrah for Yankee!" "Hip! Hip for the champion!" and other ancient cries greeted Delaney as he entered the ring. Yankee took his reception lightly, though he did occasionally forget himself so far as to wave his hands to various friends in the building. One big fellow, to whose mouth the "rye bottle" had stuck previously with an almost everlasting grip, was an especially favored patron of these "how d'ye do's," and he showed his appreciation by answering in loud tones, though his words were sadly blurred. Two timid fellows on the gallery closed their hands feebly as Dunn entered the arena.

No use of going into the details of the battle, because the second paragraph tells the story simply and graphically. But, oh, the noise that followed the finish! Johnny L. Sullivan in his palmy championship days never received anything like it.

The boys boxing in the preliminaries had few, if any, friends. The bout between Dummie Reynolds and Battling Sam was the best. It was a slambang affair all the way. Sam had less stamina, tiring in the final round, thus allowing the other the victory. Young Thomas' long tresses and his bewitching smile made him appear very lady-like. But looks were deceiving, for Thomas was at his man, Johnny O'Donnell, all the way and finished the stronger. O'Donnell boxed the better, but the body blows of Thomas wore him down. Charley Brown whipped Johnny Herman, while Young Grady hurriedly "hop scotched" to his dressing room at the end of his first round with Young Bender.

K. O. BROWN VS. JOE COSTER.

Fight Takes Place Tonight at the
Irving Athletic Club.

Knockout Brown is out for the "mainzies" with all the voraciousness of a Bengal tiger. Brown will clash tonight at the Irving Athletic Club, Brooklyn, with Joe Coster, the clever boxer of that borough, after having emerged only a few days ago from a strenuous struggle with Matty Baldwin at the National Sporting Club.

Coster has won the vast majority of his recent fights and as Brown has also won his share of victories, an excellent light is expected to result. A banner crowd is sure to fill the big club to the brim. A series of evenly matched preliminaries will start the bill.

WINTER BASEBALL GOSSIP.

McGraw's hat is in the ring, and, carrying out the elegant simile, da foist team dat squares off at da Giants next April is likely to get a wallop in da jaw.

Occupations of various umpires during the winter are: Bush, floor walker; Owens, tax collector; Emma, trap shooter; Sheridan, undertaker; Evans, litterateur; Rigler, law student; Klem, fashion plate.

The latest first baseman who is vastly superior to Hal Chase is Del Gainer; this according to George Mullin. So many first basemen excel Chase that it's a wonder poor Hal holds his job. Yet it's funny how the partisans of other first sackers always compare their favorite to Chase.

Two pretty good outside fellows have in Boston—Lew Speaker and Homer of the Red Sox, and Campbell, Jackson and Miller of the Wardsmen.

Harry Tutill says he can't figure the Athletics this year. Don't worry. For a convincing ready reckoner, consult the percentage table.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW COMING.

The annual Sportsmen's Show will open in Madison Square Garden next Friday. The last held hardly had been rung on the Motor Boat Show last Saturday night when men started to take out the exhibits. The big ships Mauretania and Olympic were pulled down and carried away to storage, and today the work of getting up an entirely different set of scenery will begin.

EIGHT HOURS ON CIVIC WORK.

NEILSON, B. C., Feb. 25.—The city council has inaugurated the eight hour day on all civic work and adopted a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour.

NERVOUS MEN

That tired feeling in the morning—
you are not the man you used to be—
That nervous, depressed feeling
which keeps you in a state of worry
and prevents all the time—their
nervousness.

You can't sleep, are irritable, cranky;
the least little thing gets you going—their
nervousness.

These pains in the back, that heavy, dragging
feeling after eating, depression, listlessness,
timidity, weakness—that's nervousness.

By my combined medical and electric treat-
ment, which combines all the curative power of
both medicine and electricity, I will build your
weakness into strength, your exhaustion into
vigor and your nervousness into peace, life and
energy.

Treat all forms of disease peculiar to men.
I advertise because I want more business.
Come to me and I will cure you, for it is by
suffering that I have learned my art. My fees are
small. Consult me, free, in strict confidence.

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New York. Tel. 35-34. Hours: 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 11 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MUSIC

VAST AUDIENCE OF WORKERS HEARS PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, HEADED BY HENRY P. SCHMITT, AND MME ESTELLE LIEBLING, SOPRANO, AND JOSEF LIEVINNE, PIAN- IST, IN WAGNER PROGRAM RELIEVED BY COMPOSITIONS OF HEROLD AND LISZT.

By Harry Chapin Plummer.

Workers of the Greater City thronged the Hippodrome, last night, for the concert given by the Philharmonic Society, directed by Henry P. Schmitt, concertmaster, and assisted by Mme. Estelle Liebling, soprano, and Josef Lievinne, pianist. The audience was one of the largest that has gathered within the big amphitheater since the beginning of the present series of concerts, and by frequent and sustained applause it attested to the success of the program, which for the most part presented standard works of Wagner.

In the "Kaisermarsch," especially, Mr. Schmitt demonstrated his thorough ability to conduct the big Philharmonic band; splendid nuances were effected under his conscientious leadership and a fine balance of tone re-

laxed to be constrained and his presto passages lacked, not vigor, but grace. On the other hand, Mr. Bachaus realized in his support the entire grandeur of thought that marks the pianoforte score, and the attention of the listener was continually diverted from the violinist to his companion performer.

Bach's brilliant "Chaconne" for violin alone afforded Mr. Kubelik a better opportunity for the big effects of which he is capable; although his work bore the suggestion of effort and did not emphasize the lightness of the Bach style, he appeared therein to be freer in execution and, as it were, unfettered. His tone production was of rare beauty and chastity. Sarasate's "Romance Andalous," the Hubay "Zephyr" and the "Carneval Russe" of Wieniawski, each admirably played to excellent accompaniments by Mr. Schwaab, in a closing group, caused a good part of his audience to remain clamoring for encores—which he gave them.

The Study in C-major of Rubinstein, as rendered by Mr. Bachaus in a solo group comprising also Schumann's "Aufschwung" and the Schubert-Tausig "Marche Militaire," was made a golden chain of cadence studded with overhanging notes of jewel purity and scintillation. Upon the conclusion of the "Marche Militaire," he was repeatedly called to the platform and forced to give several encores.

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bassador to Vienna, later seated by his imperial master, Napoleon, on the throne of Sweden. And the history surrounding its origin has made it a favorite subject for novelists and dramatists. It was heard for the first time in Vienna in 1805.

Mr. Kubelik yesterday had the advantage usually denied the soloist who performs the "Kreutzer," of an artist of the first caliber at the pianoforte, and while he exhibited a splendid mastery of its technical difficulties, he failed to invest it with the great individuality to be expected of him; in fact, his expression seemed through- out to be constrained and his presto passages lacked, not vigor, but grace.

On the other hand, Mr. Bachaus realized in his support the entire grandeur of thought that marks the pianoforte score, and the attention of the listener was continually diverted from the violinist to his companion performer.

Bach's brilliant "Chaconne" for violin alone afforded Mr. Kubelik a better opportunity for the big effects of which he is capable; although his work bore the suggestion of effort and did not emphasize the lightness of the Bach style, he appeared therein to be freer in execution and, as it were, unfettered. His tone production was of rare beauty and chastity. Sarasate's "Romance Andalous," the Hubay "Zephyr" and the "Carneval Russe" of Wieniawski, each admirably played to excellent accompaniments by Mr. Schwaab, in a closing group, caused a good part of his audience to remain clamoring for encores—which he gave them.

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INSANELY JEALOUS, MAN KILLS WOMAN

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Struck by an ax in the hands of a boarder while sleeping at the side of her 8-year-old granddaughter, Mrs. Georgiana Gilliland was murdered by her head being cut open early this morning in Camden, N. J.

William Greadwell, the boarder, was placed under arrest and admitted his guilt. He said he had planned to kill the woman with the ax and then commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. After he saw the cut in the woman's head, he said, he was too nervous to hold a razor. Asked the cause of the murder, he replied that he was "insanely jealous of her."

Greadwell has been a boarder at the house for thirteen years. Since he lost his position at the iron works he had been drinking heavily. The murder was committed in a small, two-story frame house containing four rooms occupied by three women, two men and the child.

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CAMPAIGN AGAINST PRISON-MADE GOODS

Leavitt Tells of the Wealth Extracted From Diseased Workers.

What the prisons of the country to-day are doing is nothing but sweat shops in disguise. Pretending to conduct inhuman and keep the old ones occupied, they are really working men and women at a desperate pace to enrich the contractors and flood the country annually with some \$50,000,000 worth of disease-laden products. It is the surprising charge made by Julian Leavitt, prison investigator and chairman of the newly formed National Committee on Prison Manufacturers. The object of this new department of the National Consumers' League is to campaign against the secret marketing of convict-made goods on the ground that these are made under most unsanitary conditions and are the carriers of tuberculosis and more loathsome diseases rampant in most prisons.

Under various pretentious labels, "convict-made merchandise" finds its way into nearly every home in the land. The conditions under which they are manufactured are unknown, as there is no adequate factory inspection in the prisons and the convicts themselves cannot protest in the slightest degree against shop conditions which ordinary workmen would find freely.

"The prisons are perfect disease traps. Of every hundred men who go in prison, anywhere between forty and sixty are killed by tuberculosis and other diseases. But these men are rarely segregated from the others in the shop or in the dining-room. They have all goods promiscuously. I have seen convicts looking like leopards on cigars or folding and wearing all kinds of wearing apparel, such as shirts, petticoats, undershirts, stockings and even children's wear."

"No one can possibly estimate the quantity of disease-carrying goods thrown upon the general market by the prisons. The great Maryland Penitentiary, at Baltimore, alone sends out four or five million work shirts every year. I figure, roughly, that in 1904—the last year for which we have any national records on this subject—the leading prisons sent out about seven million pairs of shoes, of every description, the cloth-lined varieties of which are recognized carriers of infection; twenty-one million cigars; ten million pairs of stockings; two million pairs of overalls; one million pairs of pants; including nearly half a million boys' knickerbockers; also a half million petticoats and a tremendous quantity of women's and children's linen and underwear. And the production of all these goods, with the possible exception of cigars, has increased enormously in the last five or more years. And when one remembers that, as a rule, the prisons manufacture only the cheaper grades of goods in every line, the grades that go into the homes of the poor, whose overworked and underfed bodies provide a natural breeding ground for

whatever germs these goods carry, it is no matter of wonder that tuberculosis is everywhere spreading at a rate far faster than all the curative and preventive agencies combined. "This commercialism in our prisons is a losing business for everybody except the contractor, who makes millions out of it. His profits are simply incredible. Think of getting a model modern factory village, filled with docile laborers, manned by armed guards, completely and perfectly equipped in every respect—and all for a labor charge of only 50 or 60 cents a day. This covers everything: Taxes, rent, heat, water, light, power and all those other charges which so often break the back of the legitimate manufacturer. The contractor who cannot get rich quick at this business is hopeless. There is one Chicago concern which has made, as a conservative estimate, \$10,000,000 in as many years.

"But everybody else loses. The taxpayer must pay the prison deficit out of his own pocket. The convict learns no trade, earns nothing in prison, and comes out, in fact, much worse than he went in. His wife and children get nothing out of it. They either go on the streets or starve. The tens of thousands of working men and women who have to compete with the prison contractor at his terms surely get nothing out of it. And the ultimate consumer, as I have pointed out, gets only the risk of infection.

"For these and many other reasons, we propose to fight the industrialism of our prison system. But we do not favor idleness for the convict. That remedy would be infinitely worse than the disease. We believe that the convict should work, and work hard—but not for a private contractor. "State-use" is the simple and logical one. By this system, which has now been in operation in the State of New York for nearly twenty years, and which has recently been legislated into New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, California and several other States—the able-bodied prisoners are employed in manufacturing the goods needed by the State itself in its many institutions and departments. This market is big enough to keep all the prisoners employed, and, although it deprives free labor of a share of the general market, this competition is not regarded by any one as unfair."

MARCH INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW OUT

The leading articles in the March number of the International Socialist Review, just out, are "The Battle for Bread at Lawrence" by Mary E. Marcy and "Rational Political Action" by Charles Edward Russell. The Lawrence story is profusely illustrated with numerous pictures. In his striking article Russell declares "We can have a vote-making machine and go to perdition with it; or we can have the Co-operative Commonwealth and working class government. But we cannot have both." Chicago stockyards as seen by the workers are described in "The Beef Trust on Trial" by Anton Rudowski.

The Elections in Germany are considered by Anton Pannekoek, "The Capitalist Quarrel in Persia" is described by Philip Russell, an Italian writer, Arthur M. Giovannitti, contribute an interesting article on "The Brigandage of Tripoli," and the Japanese Socialist, S. Katayama, describes the great street car strike which recently upset Tokio. Robert Rives La Monte, Peter Kinnear and Henry La Slobodkin are contributors of articles which deal with tactics and propaganda.

Perhaps the most striking part of the March Review is the cover which depicts a squad of soldiers removing the United States flag, which is held by a crowd of strikers.

GOVERNMENT AIDS JOBLESS.

Thirty Thousand Unemployed Were Given Knowledge of Positions. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—There were 30,657 aliens, naturalized citizens and native Americans who got information from the government regarding opportunities for employment and places for home building in this country in the fiscal year of 1911, as compared with 18,239 in 1910, according to a statement just submitted by the chief of the division of information of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

This work has been undertaken by the United States to more equitably distribute the immigrant population and as a means of relieving the congestion of aliens in the eastern part of the country.

DEATH ENDS AGONY.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 25.—Martin Golden, one of the two firemen who were badly scalded at the Coscob Power House last Wednesday night by the bursting of a boiler tube, died today after great suffering. His physicians say he was practically boiled alive.

MAIL FOR STRIKE LEADERS.

Word has been received from Boston that all mail matter for either Joseph Ettor or Arturo Giovannitti should be sent in care of Mucci & Roemer, 345 Hanover street, Boston. Messrs. Friends of Ettor and Giovannitti are requested to make a note of this.

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. Publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. All meetings begin at 8 p.m., unless otherwise stated.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX

Branch 3 Lecture Tonight.

The sixth lecture of August Claessens' course will be given tonight at the club rooms of Branch 3, 254 East 10th street, the subject being "Socialism and the Family." This lecture is considered by many as one of Comrade Claessens' best, as it thoroughly answers the objection to Socialism on the grounds that it would destroy the home and dissolve the family. He shows by exhaustive analysis the underlying causes that cause and disrupt the homes of today. The lecture begins at 8:15 sharp. The new club rooms are much larger and there are plenty of seats for all. Anna Rosenbach will be chairman.

Branch 10 Meeting.

Don't miss the regular business meeting tonight, Jewel Building, Amsterdam avenue and 152d street, at 8 o'clock sharp. All comrades are urged to come early and help get the regular business program out of the way. After that encouraging reports from the Propaganda Committee and discussion of matters of vital interest.

Branch 3 House Committee.

A special meeting of the House Committee of Branch 3 will be held tonight at 7 o'clock sharp at 254 East 10th street. Important business is to be taken up.

Socialist Singing Society.

The Socialist Singing Society of New York will meet this evening at 8:15 sharp at the headquarters of Branch 7, 142 East 104th street. All members are requested to attend, as a few revolutionary songs must be learned well enough to be sung at the Lunn meeting of Sunday, March 3. The members are invited to join the chorus.

Primary in the 14th District.

An unofficial primary of the Socialist party voters residing in the 14th Senatorial District will be held on Tuesday, February 27. Polls will be open from 7 to 9 p.m. at the following places:

12th A. D.—276 Avenue A, grocery store.

14th A. D.—539 First avenue, cigar store.

16th A. D.—350 East 53d street, tailor store.

All comrades who are enrolled as Socialists should make it their duty to come and vote at the primary.

Anti-Socialist to Speak.

Frank Urban, resident speaker of the Minerva Literary Society of Boston, will speak before Branch 2 at 22 Rutgers street, tomorrow evening on "Some Fundamental Fallacies of Socialism." The floor will be thrown open to questions and discussion after the lecture. Party members especially are urged to be present. Admission is free.

Special Election Campaign Fund.

Comrade Bart Moynahan, of Dorchester, Mass., sends his contribution to the Campaign Fund of the 14th Senatorial District, and expresses his hopes that he may be able to make a good break in this rock-ridden Tammany stronghold.

The total campaign fund to date is \$1,000. Kramer, \$1; Bart Moynahan, \$1; total, \$2.

Surely very little, with all the comrades from New York and those residing in the district. If a good campaign is to be carried on it will require money. And the local is financially disabled now. It is up to the comrades of New York to assist the local. Who will be next with his or her contribution?

New Leaflets Ready.

A new leaflet just off the press and containing three articles is ready, but so far only branches 5 and 8 have taken any. How about the other branches? Or do not the other branches think that they do not have to carry on an agitation?

The Executive Committee wants all branches to carry on the agitation in their respective territories, and from time to time, the names will be published of the branches who do work in such a way so that the comrades of other branches may take courage and emulate them.

National Convention Delegates.

The following comrades have been nominated as delegates to the National Convention to represent Local New York:

S. John Block, nominated by Branch 10 and Lettish; Robert Bruere, 7, 11; Lettish; Tom Crimmins, Branch 5; Sol Fieldman, Branch 10; J. C. Frost, Branch 5 and Lettish; Karl Heldmann, Branch 5 and German Group; Morris Hillquit, Branches 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11; William Karlin, Branch 7; Marion Lains, Branches 8-11; Algernon Lee, Branches 1, 6, 8, 9, 10 and Lettish; Meyer London, Branches 1, 7, and Lettish; William Mallis, Branch 6; Helen Marot, Branch 1; Ed Meyer, Branches 11 and German; Moses Oppenheimer, Branch 5; Fred Paulitsch, Branches 8, 9, 11 and German; I. M. Rubinow, Branch 9; Herman Simpson, Branches 5 and German Group; Henry L. Slobodkin, Branches 5, 7, 8 and Lettish; John A. Wall, Branch 6; Joshua Wanhope, Branches 7, 8, 9, 10.

Branches 2, 3, 4, Finnish, Slovak, Hungarian, Russian and Polish Group failed to send in nominations.

The candidates have up to February 27 to notify the organizer if they accept. The names of the candidates failing to send in their acceptance by that time will not appear on the ballot.

The Harriman-Irvine Meeting.

The Harriman-Irvine meeting, to be held by Local New York, on Saturday, March 16, in Carnegie Hall, like all

great events, casts its shadow before. From all appearances, it will be one of the largest meetings held by the Socialist party of New York. With hardly any advertising a good portion of the house is sold out, and demands for seats keep coming in. To those who are desirous of being present at that meeting we would advise an early purchase of tickets, as otherwise they may have to stand, if they get in at all.

All seats are reserved, and prices are 25, 15 and 10 cents; boxes seating eight, \$2. Several labor organizations have ordered boxes, and great interest is being shown in all organizations of labor for this meeting.

To the old timers we need not say anything; they know Harriman and his ability as a speaker, but to the newcomers—those who have been in the movement for only a short while—we may say that there are few who can equal him. We do not have to say anything about Comrade Irvine. We all remember him and his eloquence.

Therefore, let every comrade get out on the highways and byways, and begin to agitate for this meeting. Let us make it a demonstration of the Socialist and labor movement of New York. JULIUS GERBER, Organizer.

Mayor Lunn in Harlem.

Sunday afternoon, March 3, at 2 o'clock, George R. Lunn will speak at the New Star Casino, Meyer Landon, of New York, will also address the audience; Mme. Alma Webster-Powell will render vocal selections. Admission to this meeting is only 5 cents, which price allows every member and sympathizer to make a good sale of the tickets among his or her non-Socialist friends. So get busy at once selling tickets. The hall will accommodate 5,000 people, and as long as the branch undertook the arrangement of this meeting it is the business of every member of the branch to help along. If you haven't enough tickets call at the headquarters.

SOL BROMBERG, Organizer.

BROOKLYN.

Call Conference Meeting.

All comrades elected as delegates to the Brooklyn Call Conference are requested to attend tonight's meeting. Important business that requires immediate action will have to be disposed of.

Notice, Branch 3, 21st A. D.

Branch 3 of the 21st A. D. meets tonight at Liberty Hall, 142 McKibbin street. William Shapiro, organizer, makes the following appeal: "Comrades, wake up, there is only three more weeks to our ball, and a good deal of work has to be done if you wish to make it a success. Don't forget the 1912 campaign is at hand. Sever all your ties and engagements and attend this meeting."

Notice, Brownsville.

There will be no meeting of Branch 2 of the 23d A. D. this evening because of it being "Socialist Night" at the bazaar and fair of the Labor League Association in Independence Hall. Sol Fieldman and Abraham Cahan will make addresses. S. Hurk, organizer of Branch 2, requests all Socialists and sympathizers to be present at the bazaar tonight.

Brooklynites, Attention!

For the benefit of the Lawrence strikers a lecture and entertainment will be given by Branch 3 of the 21st A. D. Socialist party, Williamsburg, on Friday evening, March 1, at Liberty Hall, 142 McKibbin street. All comrades and friends who are in sympathy with these strikers should deem it their duty to attend and bring their friends with them.

August Claessens will deliver a lecture on "Socialism and Child Welfare," dealing with the child in the past, present and future. Professional and other talent will appear. Admission 5 cents. Starts 8 p.m. sharp.

NEW JERSEY.

Paterson.

The third lecture of the Lyceum course of five, arranged by the local Socialists, will be held tomorrow, at Y. M. C. A. Hall. Ben Wilson, who was so nearly elected to Congress from Kansas, that his opponent feels uncomfortable yet, will speak on the "War of the Classes."

Socialism in Nutley.

There will be an organization meeting of the Socialist party at Columbia Building, Highland lane, Nutley, N. J., on Thursday evening, February 29. Wilson B. Killingbeck, State secretary-organizer, will be present and will explain the movement. All are welcome, regardless of sex, color, creed, or previous condition.

OHIO.

With the great growth of Socialism in Ohio the Ohio Manufacturers' Association is beginning to feel uneasy and is preparing for a campaign against it. Letters containing Socialist literature have been sent to all members of the association asking them to read it and contribute what they can to fight its further propaganda. Following is the letter: "Gentlemen—Please read the enclosed letter on Socialism."

"The plan of the Socialists is to take your property without compensation of any kind, on the ground that you did not secure it rightfully in the first place. Their teach that they are producing the wealth and you are stealing it."

"So far nothing has been done in Ohio to fight Socialism for effectively. Wouldn't it be cheaper for you to pay out a thousand dollars a year for the next five years, and keep your business, than to become a party to the plan of restitution? Many men in your shops, and probably some of them in your office, are contributing money and time to promote Socialism, and they'll get it too, if employers don't wake up now."

"This association is beginning a real fight against Socialism. We ask the

LAWYERS.

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JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

Ernest Unterman delivered the second lecture of the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau course in Socialist Hall Tuesday night. Unterman's audience was an improvement on the one that greeted the first speaker both in point of numbers and enthusiasm. The sale of tickets had been good and the door receipts at both meetings constituted quite an item. The close attention of the audience bespeaks a real interest in the movement, and the great quantity and kind of advertising furnished by the National Office gives a previous impression that something unusual is about to take place.

It is the opinion of local Socialists that the Lyceum course is the best method yet devised to familiarize the public with a logical conception as to the aims and purposes of the Socialist movement. The speakers are well chosen, being clean, wholesome and scholarly, and they conduct themselves and present their subject in such a way that people leave the meetings with a greatly improved opinion of the Socialist movement and a desire to learn more of its purposes.

EUROPEAN NOTES

GERMANY.

The Prussian Landtag resumed its sittings during the last days of January. The Conservative deputy Von Pappenheim, speaking on the Budget, took the opportunity for an attack on the Socialists and a glorification of the monarchy. "Our finances," he said, "are in a perfectly secure and healthy condition; that is the result of the development of centuries. These conditions can only remain satisfactory if the authority of the State is upheld. And if serious dangers now threaten specially that which was attained in the past, what we have learned from Prussia's past must be a lesson to use for the future. Our primary task must be to uphold the State, the monarchical State. We hope and believe that those who are called to protect the present order realize their great responsibility in the future. We ourselves realize the importance and difficulty of this task and are ready to do all in our power to support the monarchy as the rock on which alone the German Empire can be maintained. This point of view is expressed most clearly in a saying of the venerable Kaiser Wilhelm I, who, on January 14, 1871, said to Prince Friedrich Karl: 'My Germany stand as great and glorious in 170 years as Prussia has now stood for 170 years. This latter must never be forgotten.' We shall take this advice to heart and shall know how to deserve and to value the inheritance that our fathers have bequeathed to us."

The speech met with a good many interruptions on the part of the Socialists, and Comrade Hirsch, who spoke afterward, retaliated by expressing the hope that at the next Prussian Landtag election the Radical parties would decide to support the Social Democrats, so that, together, they should be returned in sufficient numbers to force through a reform of the Prussian three-class suffrage—the worst in the world.

The Minister for Internal Affairs, Von Dellwitz, replying on the following day, stated that since the suffrage reform bill of 1910 was rejected he had refrained from introducing any other, because it would clearly have been impossible to get the parties into sufficient agreement to pass anything satisfactory. This was more than ever the case at present; there would, therefore, be no object in taking up the subject again. In the course of the debate Liebknecht and Hirsch were met with repeated calls to order.

On the third day Comrade Stroebel called the attention of the House to the gross lying that had been indulged in by the authorities to prevent the official voting for Social Democrats at the recent elections. Among other things, they had been told that the French Minister of War had already worked out a plan according to which the German Social Democrats are to strike in the event of an outbreak of war. His speech occasioned two calls to order. Herr Von Hennigs (Conservative) retorted that the armed force had not taken the field sooner on the occasion of the Moabit disorders, spoke in favor of exceptional laws if they were unfortunately necessary, demanded the protection of blacks, and a strong, absolute monarchy, etc. Seldom has any one of the Socialists' opponents spoken his mind with more brutal frankness.

RUSSIA.

Just at the time of the visit of the English parliamentarians, the Duma was occupied with an interpellation by the labor deputies regarding the government's attitude towards the struggle against the famine in the eastern half of the empire, which is being carried on by private and communal efforts. The interpellators nailed down the almost incredible fact that the government had forbidden the newspapers to mention the famine. Charitable societies were forbidden to make public appeals for funds. Even benefit concerts for the sufferers were prohibited at Oran, Kursk, and other places. The municipality of St. Petersburg decided on a grant of 100,000 rubles for the starving. The government refused the decision. At Kief the Governor General simply crossed out a similar motion from the agenda of the Municipal Council. At Zhitomir, in Galicia, one of the famine districts, the authorities com-

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THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

In many quarters there is a growing tendency to criticize what is loosely called "the church" for its alleged indifference concerning the general social welfare, it being generally assumed that the church is fully competent to solve all social questions permanently and successfully, were it not too lazy or too indifferent to undertake the task. These criticisms come mostly from people themselves affiliated with the churches, and more or less active in religious and philanthropic work.

The church, say these critics, has "left undone the things which she ought to have done," not because there is "no help in her" but rather that she does not feel inclined to do them. And many there are among them who insist that the solution of the labor problem, involving a reconciliation between capital and labor, can be effected only by her shaking off her lethargy and tackling the job.

These criticisms assume too much. They attribute a power to the church which she does not actually possess, and hold her responsible for conditions that she had no initiative in bringing about and no possible means of preventing their coming into existence.

This persistent delusion—for in most cases it is honestly held—is a legacy from ancient days, when the church apparently directed and controlled human action in almost every department, from running the affairs of State to chastizing the individual heretic. The word of the preacher was practically final when it was understood that behind it was authority of the organized church. The church, in fact, was regarded by most people as the Supreme Court is today by the politically orthodox.

And in those days the church did actually play a much more important part in the social welfare of the community than at present. It had much more power then, and its will was done on earth to a very much larger extent than now. It could and did in many ways protect the weak from the strong by terrorizing the latter with its maledictions and anathemas, which were then taken seriously even by the mightiest potentates and "noble" oppressors of the poor. To use a popular expression, it "put the fear of God in their hearts," for they actually and literally believed that God spoke directly through the church as his mouthpiece.

This belief has been largely lost, and because of its loss the actual power of the church in matters concerning social welfare has decayed. To the average Protestant churchgoer, at least, the "fear of God" is an utterly different concept now, and it is impossible to terrorize him by invoking it. All that is left of the church is the power of what is called "moral suasion," which is of practically no effect in causing men to forego their economic interests or cease to exploit their fellows. The suggestion of a clergyman to a wealthy capitalist member of his congregation that he should accede to the demands of his striking employees or voluntarily raise their wages to the point of a decent subsistence would be met with the same indifference as if he informed the workmen on the other hand that they should "be content with their wages."

And yet there is a sort of unconscious pretense existent still among church communities that the clergyman is capable of giving weighty, if not infallible, counsel upon almost every question of human relations as to what "should be." There is no open dissent even where the advice is wholly disregarded, unless the clergyman is too rashly persistent in attempting to enforce his views or actively goes to work to put them in operation. In such case, if there is any considerable economic interest involved, he is soon made to realize his limitations. He is usually permitted to "denounce" liberally—which in itself is the remnant of an ancient prerogative—but when this becomes too personal or involves the system of exploitation to the point of the advocacy of Socialism, the very people who criticize the church for its indifference to the social welfare will be the first to gag or engineer the discharge of the offending preacher.

There are many clergymen, especially the younger ones, who are deceived by this pretense into actually believing that they really possess all the wisdom they are conventionally credited with. These men are usually responsible for the innumerable "fool" sermons being constantly delivered, and as they are never publicly rebuked—the pews must hear in silence—they gradually come to believe sincerely in their ability to speak with authority on all social matters, and finally occupy to their congregations a position analogous to that of the rain maker and medicine man of the savage tribe—at once both dupe and cheat. The confidence and solemn seriousness with which most of these men will deliver themselves of opinions on subjects political, social and industrial, subjects in which they have had no training and to which they have given no serious attention, and for the handling of which they have no equipment, show beyond doubt how seriously and in what good faith they accept the conventional estimate of their abilities. The articles of the Rev. Parkhurst, which have for some time been appearing in Hearst's paper, furnish an excellent illustration of this unconscious egotism, and there is little doubt that the reason for their appearance is the calculation that there are thousands of readers—not necessarily churchgoers, either—still obsessed with the conventional notion that it is eminently proper and respectable to regard clerical utterances as pearls of wisdom. Of course, Parkhurst is not always and necessarily wrong, but the readiness he displays and the calm assurance with which he discusses an infinity of complex subjects would be scouted as the most ridiculous pretense if undertaken by a non-reverend. Even Theodore Roosevelt, who has been President of the United States and is a good second to Parkhurst, has not been able to escape the shafts of satire and ridicule for his well known aptitude to parade as a competent and final authority on all matters of human interest.

On the other hand, it need not be denied that there are very many able men in the pulpits, courageous men, too, who see the false position into which the modern clergyman has been thrust. But they are in the minority, naturally, and they, too, suffer from the pretense that all clergymen are competent to speak the final word on subjects for which they have had no training and no experience.

And it is not difficult to see that most of the criticism directed against the church for its sins of omission arise from this pretense in which both pews and pulpit mutually dupe each other. It is much nearer the mark, in fact, to contend that the church is doing all that could be reasonably expected from her to promote social welfare, for she is doing in that direction about all her critics will permit her to do.

The Return of Peter Grimm Roosevelt



He Has a Message, But He "Can't Get It Across"

Greater Solidarity

By Jos. E. Cohen.

Strikes such as that at Lawrence bring home fruitful lessons of solidarity.

They show, first of all, that even the lowest paid workers can be depended upon to rebel when scourged by the lash of poverty.

Not that it is new for textile workers to strike. The weavers of Fall River and Philadelphia have been out on strike almost too frequently to mention, and for no greater reason than that which brought the 20,000 out in Lawrence.

What comes of it? What does it all amount to when, after months of cold and hunger, some slight concession is won, or, too often, the men and women straggle back to work at the old terms?

It amounts to that which is more valuable than whatever concessions are wrung from the employers.

Not only that which has always come out of a strike—a feeling of fellowship among working people who have never before seen each other, or among whom unfriendliness of one kind or another, except in through their common faith; but, under modern circumstances, the beginning of solidarity which is spreading out from one craft to another, from one town to another, and across continents until it swings around the earth.

It is no exaggeration to say that, within the last half dozen years, no less than one million working men and women in America have been out on strike. All lines of effort, from the skilled printer to the unskilled garbage collector, have been involved.

Most of these strikes have been on a large scale—from 1,000 to the general strike of 100,000 in Philadelphia. And it is only a question of a little while before the germs of solidarity thus set adrift will shake up the whole working class of America.

That there will follow a better understanding among the crafts of the same industry goes without saying. And furthermore, it is equally certain that the day will pass when any craft can be flattered into considering itself "the flower and aristocracy" to be followed by such changes.

For instance, the building trades of Philadelphia are organized, but as compactly in their council as it is possible to be. Not only do they refuse to sign contracts, but they always act with a union of carpenters out West, when they were asked to handle scab made product, and, on the heels of this strike, they came out to a man in the general strike.

But they are not class conscious and they are not revolutionary. On the contrary, they are the Republican machine in labor politics. They support the Republican party in season and out of season, in return for which favor a few of their leaders are given political office.

At the same time, the kind of solidarity among crafts that is being preached at this time by Socialists in unions does, indirectly, go some distance toward making such practices impossible.

There is, between industrial unionism and Socialism, the difference between form and substance. Yet there is a considerable difference in substance, these days, between the more compact form of union organization and the older craft variety.

But Socialists especially need not put too much weight upon the question of form. The fact that America is, in form, a political republic, does you?

Employment and Laziness

The astounding and altogether unexpected news having been brought to the attention of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, that there are 125,000 unemployed men in Chicago, most of whom are either starving or on the brink of starvation, has induced that gentleman to get busy about the matter instantly.

So he has appointed a commission of twenty-two business men, with a wealthy manufacturer as chairman and a university professor as scientific expert, to investigate the conditions which have resulted in this situation.

One would suppose that there was something new to discover about this question, when every "right-thinking" person already has been informed over and over again that unemployment is the result of inherent laziness, lack of energy, indifference to work, and that "any man that really wants work can find it." Which is quite true, or course, but still these investigations are necessary for other reasons, and if the business men didn't undertake them, or supervise their undertaking, others might do so—with disastrous consequences to the business interests generally.

A committee of business men investigating unemployment and having it made public that they are doing so, is the best method yet devised to dissuade the unemployed from investigating business and capitalism with a view to solving their own problem.

When they get through and report their findings, many of the unemployed will have died of starvation in the meantime, though their actual numbers will probably increase through the addition of others while the investigation has been in progress.

There is just one grain of truth in the charge that the unemployed are out of work because they are lazy. Not that they are too lazy to work or to seek work, but they are too lazy to investigate the reasons why they are out of work.

And the principle upon which these investigation committees are established is the recognition of this very sort of laziness and no other. They are based upon the calculation that most people, especially workmen, are, on the whole, willing to delegate their business to others, and can easily persuade themselves that those others will attend to it and save them the trouble.

Investigations of unemployment by capitalist committees is a necessity to prevent, head off or discourage investigation of capitalism by the working class. They are not instituted to supply capitalists with information on unemployment, but to prevent workmen from securing such information for themselves.

They are a standing corporation of the Socialist position that "the emancipation of the working class must be accompanied by the workers themselves," and a recognition of that fact by their exploiters. And their special and urgent necessity is due to the further recognition that the permanent settlement of the "unemployment problem" involves the abolition of the entire capitalist system.

Exploiting classes will be always willing to relieve the workers of burdens of this sort, for their existence as exploiters depends on their willingness to assume them, and the credulity and laziness of those they pretend to relieve.

A young man about to be married asked his father how he got on so well with his wife.

The old man considered a moment or two, and then he said:

"It's like this, John. If your wife is a good woman, let her have her own way, and if she is a bad one don't talk it."

[Which may be all right. But the "manifestation" that counts is that which resolves itself into action. In the present instance, if there is any great degree of sympathy it can make itself felt in deed and deed—best of all in contribution.—Ed. The Call.]

Father (Impressively). Suppose I should be taken away suddenly, what would become of you, my boy?

Irreverent Son—I'd stay here. The question is, what would become of me, in form, a political republic, does you?

SANTA FE GOUGING

Railroad Gets Privilege of Trimming the Public Anger and Acoming

The Santa Fe Railroad Company has more ways than the Harvey system of hotels, lunch counters and cents-a-mile rates to separate the dollars from the tourists.

The Grand Canyon of Arizona, which is reached by way of the Santa Fe only, is owned by the people of the United States. There is a sign to that effect near the Santa Fe's public entrance to the 800,000 acres of public domain. Otherwise the traveler would surely be of the impression that the Santa Fe Railroad owned it.

World's Scenic Wonder.

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona is the scenic wonder of the world. Tourists, without exception, who have traveled the world over, unhesitatingly testify that nature's great rift in the earth at Grand Canyon is scenic beauty, natural grandeur and tremendous extent has nearly all other marvels of the earth combined in one. And although the canyon and thousands of acres on either side of this scenic wonder are owned by the people of this republic each and every one who wishes to admire this great picture of nature must first pay tribute to the ravenous Santa Fe, and continue to pay tribute after reaching the rim of the earth's greatest rift.

Others Built It, Santa Fe Owns It.

Williams, Ariz., is the nearest point on the main line of the Santa Fe to the canyon. Before a branch line was built up to the canyon it was reached by a stage drive of fifty miles at a charge of \$8. Then some of the cattlemen, ranchmen and homesteaders organized the Grand Canyon Railroad Company and succeeded in building a single track system within seventeen miles of the canyon. One man put \$17,000 into the enterprise, and hundreds of men who worked on the job of putting down the ties and rails didn't get all their wages.

The original promoter tried to raise funds on their stock to pay some of their debts, but they couldn't raise a dollar on this collateral as the Santa Fe made it so inconvenient for the passengers to make connections at Williams that the Grand Canyon Railway didn't thrive. As a result the enterprise was a failure for the promoters, and the Santa Fe grabbed it. The men who put up the money to build the line within seventeen miles of the canyon say they never got back a cent of the tens of thousands of dollars that were subscribed in cold cash to build the greater part of the road. The Santa Fe got it without parting with a cent, except for legal services. Then the other seventeen miles to the brink of the great scenic wonder were completed.

Passenger Rates Are Some High.

And for traveling over this seventeen miles which they paid to build and the forty-six miles they did not pay to build the Santa Fe now charges \$7.50 for the round trip. That means they are charging about 22 cents a mile for travel over those seventeen miles, and figuring the best way you can it amounts to 6 cents a mile for the entire distance. All this, too, despite the dodos on the Interstate Commerce Commission.

But the railroad fare is not the only gouge to which the traveler must submit. Trains are so scheduled as to land in Williams in the evening, and then the tourist is told that he can find splendid accommodations at the Harvey's Santa Fe Hotel. The cheapest room for one is \$2, and meals in the cafe are \$1 each. Passengers are generally landed in Williams after dark, and strangers are informed that other hotel accommodations are a mile and a half away. Then when the Santa Fe has trimmed you on hotel rates and railroad extortion they give you an additional dose of the gouging game when they get you at the canyon. Here, too, they have not only gone into the hotel business, but they run a photograph gallery, sell blankets ("made by Indians" that were manufactured in Jersey City) and operate a stage line along the canyon's rim to operate it for profit, believe me, and then some. They also have the exclusive privilege of transporting tourists over Bright Angel Trail down into the canyon and up to the bank of the Colorado River.

Republican-Democratic Graft Suspected.

They got these privileges from an obliging Republican-Democratic Congress, you please, and for the Bright Angel special stage line they charge \$5 per head for going over the trail on the back of a mule or a burro. One guide will take a party of thirty-nine over the trail. He is paid \$2 for his services, or \$14 a week. The company gets \$150. I took a ride on one of the stages along the "Hermit Rim Road." This road was built by the government. The stage was a two-seated affair and three were crowded into each seat. Five passengers and the driver made up the full load. There is always a full load. This means \$20 for the trip of nine miles along part of the canyon's rim, as \$4 is the tax for each person. For a private conveyance for one person to take this trip in the forenoon a charge of \$12 is made. The drivers of these \$12 and \$20 loads are paid the same miserable wage as the mule riders.

An Angel Greeting.

There is only one train a day arriving at the canyon. This leaves Williams at 5:40 a.m. and lands passengers at the canyon about three hours later. The victims are immediately rushed up to the El Tovar Hotel where the cheapest rate is \$4 a day for one, or \$8 a day for two. This is without bath, if you please. Then you are informed that if you want "reasonable" or "cheaper" accommodations you can get them at the Bright Angel Camp. The advertisement material on this "reasonable" business would lead one to believe that the Angel Camp was not under the same management as the El Tovar. But it is. All of it has the Santa Fe taint and the gouging activity. The tourists are escorted into the "Angel" camp where the Santa Fe devil gallantly roasts you to a frazzle. And when you have eaten 60 cents or \$1 worth and get up hungry, you go out and view the canyon. This part is "free." They

do not charge you for looking at the magnificent carvings of nature at this point. For 60 cents at a reasonable place you have strap, oatmeal and coffee. That is 60 cents. And as you cannot live on scenery you are forced to dig deeper into your pocket when dinner comes. And you have a capacity larger than a chipmunk, you will eat about \$1 worth with no tip for the waiter, still be hungry.

Double Room Charges.

They charge you \$2 a night for rooms at the Bright Angel Camp, the ordinary hotel the rate is \$1 a night. Not so at the B. A., owned by the Santa Fe. They register you at 9 a.m. and in the afternoon of the next day, when you are preparing to leave, they charge you for two nights because you did not give up the room at 9 a.m. Then after you have paid for the privilege of occupying a room you do not want, another victim is in the room you have paid for and he is likewise trimmed in the usual Santa Fe style.

Slight Chance to Beat It.

And this is public ownership of the Grand Canyon of Arizona! There is not much of a chance to beat the game, but there is a little way to escape some of it. Instead of paying the Santa Fe price of \$5 for a bus to the canyon, the tourist can buy a studio conducted by a Communist named de Turk and get a better article for \$2.50. Speakers contemplating visiting the canyon should write to de Turk and he will be glad to send you posters and arrange for a meeting. There is a good field for propaganda there.

Graft for Bass, Too.

Then there is a chance to take in the rim drive for \$2.50 instead of \$4. W. W. Bass is operating an independent stage line and he will take care of the tourists on these sight-seeing trips for almost 50 per cent cheaper than the Santa Fe outfit charges. Write to Bass and he will meet you at the train and tell you how to escape some of the gouging. In the summer time he can arrange camping out accommodations. Bass has lived at the canyon for twenty-nine years, and he knows more about its wonders than any other man living or dead. Bass is one of the most beautiful liars on earth. At least that is the reputation he has at the canyon among the natives. He will tell you he is a millionaire one minute, and the next minute he is begging some other newcomer that he is in debt and the Santa Fe is to blame. But he doesn't lie about the canyon. The only reason he doesn't lie is because he doesn't have to. The canyon is so great that the truth cannot be self-exaggerated and no romance is needed. Hence Bass' truthfulness.

Where Public Ownership Falls.

This scenic wonder of the world owned by the nation, it is true, but it isn't controlled by the nation for the benefit of the people. The Santa Fe does the controlling and the gouging. It is impossible for a poor man or a man of ordinary means to go to the canyon, to say nothing of taking his family there. It is for the rich only, and the government has added so far in bringing about this condition of affairs.

The Remedy.

Uncle Sam should conduct the stage lines at the canyon on the same plan as he does the 25 cent buses at Niagara Falls. Tourists who go to Grand Canyon should have the privilege of taking the \$4 drive for 25 or 50 cents. These prices would insure a profit to the government and at the same time enable scores of drivers and guides to secure a living wage. At the present time the Santa Fe stockholders and Bass are the beneficiaries. And for that reason the blockheads are willing to declare that government ownership is a failure.

Well, there isn't much use of the tourists complaining about the gouging. They are getting just what they voted for. And the Santa Fe can stand it as long as you can. If you want this stopped write to your Congressman and demand that the Niagara Falls methods be applied.

A Hardwood Opinion.

Knowledge of the world Socialism is penetrating to all sorts of unexpected places. Knowledge concerning Socialism will soon follow. Even the president of the Hardwood Manufacturers Association, whose dome of thought, in the slang of the day, is built of the material in which he deals, has heard of it, and speaks as follows:

"I think it timely we should be warned against the campaign of unrest that Socialists speakers and agitators are carrying on throughout the country. The crowds are listening to these people. Most of them are entertaining and sympathetic, and a gospel of discontent and unrest is thus being propagated to a dangerous degree. A question we must ask ourselves as business men is, 'What are we going to do about it?' In my opinion it is a very pertinent question, and I commend it to your serious consideration; and if these questions are left to the business men of this country, I do fear the result. I want to take this occasion to champion the cause, the honest and fair dealing, the business and patriotic of the great army of business men of this country. I have known many of them for twenty years or more, and I want to say that I am proud of the business men of my land.

"The time is coming, however, and, in fact, now is, when the business men must take a more important part in our political life. If we had more business men in our legislative bodies you would not find our certain heads here that would be used as a mighty instrument of terror to the demagogues against the business of the country. Do you imagine that a man that goes hunting to prosecute new business, representing such wide and varied interests as they do in this country will have no harmful effect on the business of the country? The answer to this is that the results have not been even more disastrous. Every nation has at some time in its history tried to carry out the worst kind of Socialism, and every one of them has placed its commerce into disaster."

It is wonderful to think that as "business" has always run the government, much to the detriment of the people, that it is now being run by Socialists, and that they are so sure to succeed.