

STATE DEPARTMENT SENDS WARNING TO MEXICAN PEOPLE Violence Against Americans Must Cease, U. S. Demands.

SOLDIERS MAY GO Singing Note Addressed to President Madero and the Rebel Forces.

TELLS OF GERMAN INFANT MORTALITY Children Hunger Before They Are Born and Are Ready Prey of Foul Diseases.

TROUT SEASON WILL OPEN MAY 1 THIS YEAR

TUBERCULOSIS MEET IS OPENED IN ROME

OPEN ANTI-SOCIALIST SCHOOL

HOSPITAL SERVICE TO BE FREE TO ALL

REFORMATORY BILL BEFORE GOVERNOR

BRITISH-GERMAN WAR IS PREDICTED

REFORMATORY BILL BEFORE GOVERNOR

PERSIAN PREACHES ON UNITY OF THE WORLD

REFORMATORY BILL BEFORE GOVERNOR

COULDN'T GET AN ELECTION BOARD

LOUISIANA NOW REACHED BY FLOOD

SHOW OF PICTURES TO CLOSE TONIGHT

MARKET TRAIN TO CUT COST OF FOOD

7,000 JEWS EXPELLED FROM RUSSIAN CITY

CHICAGO FIRM FAILS

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CHINESE PLANS MISCHANCE

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QUARREL OVER DOG MAY COST HIS LIFE

ELECTRICITY WILL WARD OFF DISEASE

SUSPENSION OF MINING COSTS \$17,070,000

BRITISH WORKERS URGE LEGAL MINIMUM WAGE

JUMPS FROM WINDOW: KILLED

MAY DAY CALL

TWO KILLED; MANY HURT WHEN CHURCH FLOOR COLLAPSES

DEAD WERE WOMEN

Accident Occurred at Unfinished Edifice at Harrington Park, N. J.

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HAT McCANN'S HATS

SUGGESTS A PLATFORM WHICH WOULD HIT UNION LABOR

Herbert L. Satterlee, Apologist for Big Business, Uses New York Times as Medium for Anti-Labor and Anti-Immigration Tirade.

The New York Times yesterday devoted an entire page of its "fit to print" space to an open letter to the platform makers...

question must in the nature of things be experimental. No system of regulation, however, could be as costly to the consumer as the present unsatisfactory, spasmodic and illogical procedure...

Each such labor association should have a certificate of organization, each worker a membership card. Each association should pay its annual federal tax based on the aggregate earning power of its members...

Wants Immigration Zones. This is a theory that the individual householder would strenuously object to, but he opens his hospitable doors to a stranger...

TO REVOLUTIONIZE STORAGE. Porous Lead Alloy Sheets Perforated to Provide Quintuple Capacity. COPENHAGEN, April 14.—Professor Nannever, president of the Polytechnic Academy...

SCOPE OF THE PULITZER SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM. The School of Journalism at Columbia University, established through a gift of \$1,000,000 by the late owner of the New York World, Joseph Pulitzer...

CHARGE EX-MAYOR WITH ABSCONDING WITH FUNDS

DETROIT, Mich., April 14.—Emil Schier, until recently Mayor of Houplines, France, was arrested here last night...

Schier is wanted on a charge of absconding with funds belonging to the city, also those of a co-operative association which had been entrusted to his care.

STATE DEPARTMENT SENDS WARNING TO MEXICAN PEOPLE

Whether by one party or the other, as participants in the present insurrectionary disturbances, shall be dealt with in accordance with the broad principles of equitable justice and humanity...

POORMOTHER WOULD RAFFLE HER CHILD

But Police of Lakewood Interfere and Children's Aid Society Will Take Care of Babe.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 14.—A few weeks ago Lakewood gave to the world an admirable prescription of how a jury could arrive at an unanimous verdict...

PREPARE FOR STRIKE ON MEXICAN RAILWAYS

LAREDO, Tex., April 14.—E. P. Curtis, vice-president of the Order of Railroad Conductors, and E. Corrigan, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers...

ELM BEETLE HURTS PARK

Post Kills Some of Its Finest and Oldest Trees. The elm beetle has been playing havoc with the giants of the Central Park plantation...

FIND MISSING HUNTER DEAD

Keeper of Life Saving Station Picks Up Body on Beach. The body of Dr. Carl H. Clemons, who was lost in a gale on the Great South Bay on January 5...

DELAWARE G. O. P. FOR TAFT

WILMINGTON Del., April 14.—The six delegates from Delaware to the Republican national convention will support Taft. This is absolute as a result of the primary election yesterday...

HORSE FALLS INTO EAST SIDE CELLAR

The amateur aviation meet in Hamilton Fish Park was an attraction for the children and grown-ups in that neighborhood yesterday afternoon...

FAITHFUL PRISONER TO GET MONTH'S VACATION

NEWMAN, Ga., April 14.—As a reward for faithful service and strict obedience to rules, John Huddleston, a negro serving a life term on the Coweta County chain gang for killing another negro...

SURVEY OF CITIES TO BE SHOWN BY CHARTS

Seventy-five North American cities, with a combined population of 20,000,000, have been "surveyed" in the last winter under the direction of the Rev. Charles Stelzle...

RELEASE FOUR STRIKERS, THEN REARREST TWO

HACKENSACK, April 14.—Charles Rothfager, an I. W. W. organizer of Chicago, who was arrested in Garfield during the strike at Fortmann & Huffman's woolen mills...

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CUTTERS WANTED THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARNET CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION LOCAL NO. 10

BOYS' HATS

A. PERTHOU

SHORTAGE CLOSES NEW ORLEANS BANK

FIVE CHILDREN KILLED BY DECAYED HERRING

CYCLONES KILL THREE

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PLAN PENSIONS FOR GOVERNMENT CLERKS

Senate Committee Estimates Cost for 20 Years at \$41,102,400.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate Committee on Pensions has estimated the cost of the pension bill for the establishment of a pension and retirement system for government clerks. The matter of the probable cost was taken up, and it was shown that there would be 2,642 employees of 20 years and over who would retire at once, and would be paid \$4,102,400. Of those in the class that would be retired at 65 there would be 1,293 retired at once, and they would be paid \$2,337,600.

The total amount that would be paid in twenty years to employees 50 years and over now in the service, and who would be retired if all remained in the service until retiring age, would be \$41,102,400.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Secretary James Nestor, of the International Glass Workers' Union, reports that the organization made an increase in membership during March of 25 per cent.

The glass workers are putting up a fight against the Syracuse Glass Company, of Littleton, N. H. This company manufactures workmen's shoes, its specialty being the railroad gaiter.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 14.—Jere Sullivan, secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' League, says the organization is prosecuting a vigorous campaign to increase the membership to 100,000, the outlook at the present time appearing exceedingly promising.

Eight new unions were added in the month of January, three in the month of February and seven in the month of March.

Organization among the cooks of Chicago is showing exceptional returns. The various cooks' associations, which heretofore have been purely social and benevolent organizations, are awakening to the fact that the interests of those employed in the same occupation are identical, and are now looking toward the international union for relief.

N. Y. Scabs for Chicago Strike. CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 14.—Secretary Ralph B. Brandt, of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, states that the Chicago local is involved in the strike of the building trades, and that quite a number of strikebreakers have been imported into that city from Island, N. Y., and adjacent points, the strikebreakers being led by the notorious Bertoff private detective and strikebreaking agency of New York City.

DEHKOSH, Wis., April 14.—Secretary Malone, of the Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union, reports that a large independent local organization in New York has just affiliated with the international.

He also states that the local organization of this craft in this city has been granted the nine-hour day without strike or reduction in wages.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 14.—The State Board of Capitol Building Commissioners has adopted resolutions ordering that all future contracts for public work must contain a provision that all work be done on the eight-hour basis.

The stand taken by the State board is "that all future contracts for public work shall be let with the distinct understanding and provision that all work must be done upon the eight-hour basis, with the further expressed stipulation that the same regulation shall apply to any and all sub-contracts in connection therewith."

This action was secured upon the request of the Portland Central Labor Council.

TACOMA, Wash., April 14.—Secretary Taylor, of the State Federation of Labor, reports organization work throughout the State going on with increased vigor. During the past month a number of local organizations have been formed, together with a trades council at Ellensburg.

ARKANSAS IS RIPE FOR THE HARVEST

Socialism Is Making Rapid Progress Among Exploited People.

By A. W. RICKER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 12.—For years Arkansas has been a never-failing topic for the joke writer and the humorist. "A Slow Train Through Arkansas," "Three Years in Arkansas," "The Arkansas Traveler," and other like books, together with the work of the daily press space writers, have given us an impression of the Arkansas people, wholly false and misleading.

This State is really ahead of all its Southern neighbors in that which makes for liberty and culture. Neither liberty nor culture, however, is a general commodity in the South, being reserved only for the select.

The Democratic South is really the most undemocratic place in the nation. Poll tax and other laws designed to disfranchise the negro have also deprived the majority of the white voters as well of the franchise.

Theoretically, at least, in Arkansas the negro votes, and in most places an opposition party to the Democrats may have its votes counted. A recent Legislature adopted the initiative and referendum, thus making the State really democratic.

There are few large industrial centers but there are many lumber camps and coal mines. The coal miners, of course, are organized, and here the lumber sections, however, the workers are little better than chattel slaves.

North Arkansas is rough and hilly, but most of it is adapted to fruit growing. Great quantities of fruit are raised here, returning, however, but little profit to the growers, the apple and cold storage trust getting it all.

The mountain people are the best educated and are farm owners, but this latter does not spell much in the way of wealth. Among these people luxuries are few and life is simple. Learning, however, is highly prized, and heroic sacrifices are made by parents to educate their children, with the result that the average intelligence of the oncoming generation is high.

Floods Ruin Thousands. South and East Arkansas is a cotton raising country, and, of course, this means tenacity, just as it does everywhere in the South. While I see hundreds of square miles in eastern Arkansas are under water, due to the bursting of the poorly made government levee on the Mississippi River bank. It is estimated that loss of property has already reached \$10,000,000, which means the wiping out of all the property of these already poor and exploited people, and this without hope of recompense from the government that is responsible for its failure to guard the Mississippi banks.

The number of people in Arkansas who belong on the capitalist side of the coming struggle is few, indeed. The great mass are robbed, not robbers. For this reason, when the State really starts to swing in dead earnest toward socialism, the speed will be rapid. Already it has one of the best diffused movements in the nation. For years the Appeal to Reason has had a big circulation here, reaching into the most remote sections. There is plenty of sentiment, but it has been no easy matter to organize it. Teaching and training mountaineers and cotton pickers to pay dues and keep local alive has not been easy. It was not till Ida Callery, a native Arkansas girl, but who was raised and schooled in Oklahoma, was brought into the State by the Executive Committee and made its State secretary that the organization has been made self-sustaining.

Mrs. Callery was formerly a school teacher in the Indian Mission schools. She is a typical woman of the Southwest, to whom the native independence and courage have been added the culture and enlightenment of education. She is small and wiry, and can pound the typewriter all the day and then into the night without nervous prostration. She has literally reached out into the mountains and valleys and led the people into organizing and maintaining locals. As a result, there are now 20 locals in the State, reaching into nearly every county.

What the Hógans Are Doing. Then, down in Arkansas there is one by nickname called Big Dan Hogan, who runs the Huntington Herald, the State Socialist paper. Dan is big of heart and sound of mind. He would describe to Northern people. Think of the best the South produces in bigness of soul, generosity, lightheartedness, sentimentality, sunshine and then add to this what a Socialist education will do for any man and you have Dan Hogan, who ought to be on next year's lecture course.

Then there is Dan Hogan's daughter, Freda. He calls her his little girl, but she is a woman of 20 in years and 40 in attainment. Freda is beginning to write sketches for our papers, that are attracting wide attention. She has the rare art of putting life into words and of being able to make the commonplace sublime.

At Little Rock there is E. E. Perrin, the blacksmith orator, who is a character of rare force and power. You will not meet his like anywhere. I reached Little Rock in time to attend the closing day of the State convention in the history of the movement. Comrade G. K. Mikel, president of the State Federation of Labor, was nominated for the party's candidate for Governor, which shows that the labor movement is heading right politically. A magnificent audience, which filled the spacious Chamber of Commerce Auditorium, greeted me at Little Rock, the Capital City, in the closing lecture of the course. In Hot Springs the audience was smaller, but filled the City Auditorium. If the Arkansas Socialists pay their poll tax and go to the polls we will cast 20,000 votes. At recent elections Harford elected a Socialist Mayor and Huntington an Alderman. Arkansas is fully worth all that the national organization is spending on it.

Arrangements Made for Convention of Socialist Party at Indianapolis, May 12

Gathering of National Delegates Will Attend to Routine Matters, Varied by Social and Public Meetings and Moving Pictures, and Will Hear First Report of the Committee on Industrial Education.

By J. L. ENGBAHL.

CHICAGO, April 13.—It has been definitely settled. When the gavel falls for the opening of the 1912 national Socialist convention, the exercises will take place at Indianapolis, Ind.

This was not decided by the action taken on the national referendum designating Indianapolis as the meeting place, the results of which were announced last week. It was definitely decided this week when the members of the National Committee failed to give enough second to postpone the convention to May 24, dodge the Oklahoma City Baptist convention, and hold the gathering in the Oklahoma metropolis.

National Secretary John M. Work has been worrying along, day after day, until the time for the seconding of the National Committee motion expired on Thursday, April 11. Now the real work of preparing for the big gathering of the growing Socialist party of the United States will start.

Arthur Brooks Baker, who has been connected with the National Socialist League Bureau, will go to Indianapolis the latter part of this week to meet with the Socialists of the Indiana city to make the necessary plans for the success of the convention.

This action is being taken in spite of the fact that there is another proposed referendum seeking nominations before the party membership, urging that the convention be "irrevocably" held at Oklahoma City. This referendum has until May 9 to secure the necessary second, which have not been forthcoming up to the present time.

It is estimated that it takes forty-five days to hold a referendum of the Socialist party, so that, even if it were started immediately, the results would not be known until after the convention, preparations for which are now being made at Indianapolis, had become a matter of history and a thing of the past.

When Baker goes to Indianapolis he will be under instructions from the National Executive Committee to make all necessary arrangements, in cooperation with the local committee, for the national convention, including hotels, convention hall and committee rooms, railroad rates and public meetings, social gatherings, stationary and all other incidentals which seem insignificant, but which, if overlooked, go far toward deducting from the success of a big meeting of this kind.

The indications are that the evenings during the convention will be kept the delegates well occupied, adding to the work and pleasure of the day sessions. It is planned to hold a big night mass meeting on an evening, has been set apart for the customary convention banquet while another evening will be occupied in passing upon the stereopticon and moving picture exhibitions that will be provided by various members of the Socialist party interested in this work and who believe that the stereopticon and moving picture machine should be recognized by the Socialist party as one of the mediums for reaching the people of the nation with the propaganda of Socialism.

The first report, of the many that will be submitted to the convention, has arrived at the national headquarters of the Socialist party in Chicago. It is in the form of a preliminary report from the Committee on Industrial Education submitted by Benjamin Gruenberg, of New York City.

The reports of the various committees are expected to be in the hands of National Secretary Work by April 15, so that they can be printed and mailed to the various delegates, and studied by them before the opening of the convention. The indications are that this will not be the case so far as several of the different committees are concerned.

The Committee on Industrial Education was provided for by the 1910 Socialist Congress, held in Chicago, in May of that year. It was later appointed by the National Executive Committee at its meeting in August, 1910, in New York City, and consists of Benjamin Gruenberg, of New York City; Gustav Strebel, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. C. B. Whitnall, of Milwaukee, Wis.; W. J. Ward, of Milwaukee, Wis.; and Bertha Mally, of New York City.

The work that has been accomplished by the committee has been largely done by correspondence. The committee was given the benefit of a trip to Europe by Mrs. Whitnall, as well as visits to various industrial schools in different parts of this country.

The committee received an appropriation of \$50 from the National Executive Committee. This was drawn by Gruenberg for a trip to Boston, and another to Cincinnati, Ohio, to attend meetings of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education.

Gruenberg has attended various conferences and meetings on the subject of industrial education, and has read carefully and examined all the important literature on the subject published in this country and some from abroad.

In his preliminary report, Gruenberg makes recommendations as follows: "1. Approval of national, State and local action leading to the establishment of vocational instruction in the elementary schools. (Vocational includes agricultural, commercial, domestic and professional as well as industrial. Much of the school work is already vocational for those entering the profession, about 4 per cent of the pupils; no changes are needed in this direction.)



The Brooklyn Call Conference

Meets every evening and Sunday morning of the month at 7 P. M. Branches are requested to elect delegates.

At Socialist Party Building, 207 Wiloughby Avenue.

organize such an agitation, and they used rather crude arguments in course of this agitation, many of the labor organizations at once suspicious of the motives of the manufacturers.

skilled workers prospered. "The blindest argument for industrial education is that skilled workers make more money than unskilled and that population made up of skilled workers is more prosperous, and that the community that educates its children to industrial efficiency is better off than one that neglects such education."

The crude reply of the manufacturers was that an industrially trained working population can produce more profits to the employer, and that general education is replaced by industrial education the working population deprived of access to avenues of social culture and satisfaction of no one today should be deprived.

These two views are both wrong, though they are not necessarily in conflict. "Whatever the employer thinks of the desirability of liberal education for all the people, he knows that the raw material supplied by the schools cannot yield as high a return of profit as the body of well-trained workmen. And whatever the employer may think of our prevailing industrial system, he must recognize that the skill commands higher wages."

"The educators and teachers taken up a thorough and systematic consideration of the problem only a few years ago. Representing the personal public, and trying to view the situation without bias, they have found a third point of attack that must eventually reconcile the various conflicting interests and establish the needed foundation upon a firmer foundation than that demanded by the workers in the past or by the employers of labor."

This point of view lays emphasis upon the fact that society, as represented by its governmental and administrative agencies, is interested primarily in men and women and not in their wages. Our common schools do not just the children to the kind of work that the vast majority of them are coming to lead; that is, the lives of men and women.

"Without prejudice to the education of those who are to become professional, agricultural, or commercial workers, schools should fit those whose vocations will be found in the industrial. Without loss of these elements in our culture that is the rightful heritage of every boy and girl, each child should have the same opportunity to become an efficient worker as is now given to 4 per cent who have become professional workers."

Training for Citizenship. "Another point that must be recognized by the educator as representing the interest of society as a whole is the importance of training for citizenship. The elementary instruction in the writing and arithmetic, which is the of the older people consider an adequate return from the school, is certainly sufficient to assure that the savage in every child shall be tamed by the potential citizen."

"The educator demands that the training for efficiency shall be introduced into the schools; but he stipulates that this shall not be allowed to rest upon the demands of individualism, greed and the claims of gold."

"The attitude of the Socialist as representing the interests of the city made up of workers must be with that of the farighted who represent the interests of the non-humanity in society as a whole. The report points out that the results can be secured through the school system, if the proper steps are taken. This question, when brought to the convention, is due to a considerable discussion."

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PARKS AND HALLS. MARLEN RIVER PARK AND CASINO Headquarters for Labor Unions and other organizations.

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Labor Temple 345 2nd East 64th St. Workers' Educational Association.

BRINGTON HALL 10-21 St. Maria Place. 10-21 St. Maria Place.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS 10-21 St. Maria Place. 10-21 St. Maria Place.

W. J. SPEYER & Printer 10-21 St. Maria Place. 10-21 St. Maria Place.

PENN. REPUBLICANS ARE FOR ROOSEVELT

The Colonel May Get All of State's National Convention Delegates.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Fairly complete returns from all parts of the State only accentuate the sweeping Roosevelt victory in yesterday's primaries.

The recapitulation shows that at present writing President Taft may count on the votes of E. W. Stetson and John Wanamaker, who were elected as delegates in the Second District.

Not only have the Roosevelt followers swept the State for their delegates, but they have elected the great majority of the 372 representatives in the State convention which will elect twelve delegates at large to the national convention.

These twelve delegates already are counted for Roosevelt, but the meeting of the State convention has another and more potent effect on Pennsylvania. It marks the passing of United States Senator Boies Penrose as a member of the National Committee, and many persons today are predicting that it also marks the beginning of his exit from politics.

The story of the State battle would only be a story of one landslide after another. In Philadelphia, Roosevelt carried 17 out of the 47 wards. The Taft vote here was 63,803, and Roosevelt vote 50,046.

HAS HAPPY DELUSION.

Rockaway Builder Believes Ale Standardly Flows Into His Cellar.

That van loads of mixed ale and lager beer are being put into the cellar, according to one of the nurses, forms one of the chief delusions of Joseph McKim, the wealthy builder and contractor of Far Rockaway, whom a niece, Mrs. Wilhelmina Collins, of 37 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, is trying to have released from the Rivercrest Sanitarium.

George F. Shepard, head male nurse, testified that at times during the night McKim would awaken the other persons in the institution and insist that loads of beer were being put into the cellar.

AMUSEMENTS.

Cooper Union. Monday Evn., April 15, 8:15 o'clock. HANS KRONOLD CONCERT. POPULAR PRICES: 25, 50 and 75 Cents.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. BARNUM & BAILEY. AND THE BIG SPECTACLE. CLEOPATRA. ADMISSION TO ALL, 25c & 50c.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Men and Religion. Three Means to One End. The Churches of New York are always at work for the people, and their pastors are accessible day and night to those in spiritual need.

SPORTS. DODGERS TROUNCED BY NEWARKS, 6 TO 1. GIANTS BEAT JERSEY CITY TEAM, 4 TO 3.

The Dodgers, with Daubert and Stark out of the lineup, the former because of the serious illness of his little daughter and the latter because of a "tick" ankle, dropped into Newark yesterday afternoon with their chests filled with pride over the way they handled the Giants on Friday and Saturday.

The "Iron Man," who had pitched six innings in Trenton on Saturday, came back yesterday intending to pitch a couple of innings, but when he got going, and found he was able to hold the opposition he remained on the mound to the end, holding them to four scattering hits.

LOOK OVER POLO GROUNDS. Fans Find Everything in Readiness for Thursday's Game. Many fans accepted the invitation of the New York National League Club to inspect the Brush Stadium Saturday and yesterday.

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES. National League. At Cincinnati—R. H. E. Pittsburgh... 000201400—7 10 4.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. National League. Cincinnati... Won. Lost. P. C. 3 0 1.000. St. Louis... 3 0 1.000.

NOTES FROM THE DIAMOND. Robert Harmon was suffering from a cold in the head when he shut out the Pirates in the opening game.

FREE LECTURES IN NEW YORK TONIGHT. Free public lectures, most of them illustrated by stereopticon views or motion pictures, will be delivered in New York tonight, under the auspices of the Board of Education.

MASSACHUSETTS. ATTORNEY, COUNSELLORS AT LAW. ALL AMERICA AND EDUCATION SHOES, UNION MADE.

SUFFRAGISTS DRAW BIG LONDON CROWD

Hostile Throng Hoots Sylvia Pankhurst and Threatens Male Speaker.

LONDON, April 14.—The suffragist demonstration in Hyde Park today drew a crowd of the curious, most of whom appeared to be amusedly hostile.

The speech of Sylvia Pankhurst was interrupted continually by chaff, and she was greeted with persistent cries of "Where is Christabel?"

Colonel Lynch followed her, and he did not fare so well at the hands of the audience which had listened to Sylvia with some toleration.

While the suffragist meeting was in progress, Mrs. Frederick Henry Seddon, wife of the former insurance superintendent, who is in Pontonville prison, and who is to be hanged next Thursday for murder, tried to address a crowd in favor of a reprieve for her husband.

FREE LECTURES IN NEW YORK TONIGHT. Free public lectures, most of them illustrated by stereopticon views or motion pictures, will be delivered in New York tonight, under the auspices of the Board of Education.

MANHATTAN. Public School 51, 523 West 44th street; "Slam, Land of Panang, and Yellow Bore," Dr. Charles S. Braddock.

Public School 59, 228 East 57th street; "Madrid," Prof. Charles U. Clark.

Public School 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk streets; "Factory Legislation," Dr. George M. Price.

Public School 158, Avenue A and East 77th street; "Polynesia: An Unbeaten Track," Mrs. Lillian S. Fisher.

Public School 185, Lewis and East Houston streets; "Alaska," Hon. Francis P. Bent.

Public School 27, St. Ann's avenue and 148th street; "Modern Denmark," George S. Strandvold.

Public School 159, 341 East 119th street; "The Care of the Teeth," Victor G. Bell, D. D.

MUSIC

"RIENZI" OVERTURE AND LE MASSENA ORCHESTRAL ARRANGEMENT OF PIANOFORTE

"ALBUMBLATT" FINELY PERFORMED AND ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED IN ALL WAGNER PROGRAM AT FINAL PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERT OF SEASON.

By Harry Chapin Plummer. Two offerings of the closing season concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra—an all-Wagner program—were signally artistic in the results of their performance.

The "Rienzi" overture possesses an interest for the music lover quite apart from that of any of Wagner's later works, in that the opera is his earliest effort now extant and that at the time that it was written the composer had not come forth from the influence of Weber and the Italians.

Just why the concert performance of the archaic "Orfeo" was arranged in English is yet more of a mystery. It was a noteworthy fact that the audience supplied itself more liberally with copies of the libretto and followed them more assiduously than has ever been known to be the case when the opera billed was rendered in Italian, or German, or French.

Third Symphony of Rimsky-Korsakoff is given for first time in New York by visiting orchestra of Harvard University.

Great is the "Scheherazade" of Rimsky-Korsakoff, and exalted in the estimation of New York's great concert public! So when an orchestra of some sixty players journeys to New York from Boston to give the metropolitan its initial hearing of the Russian master's Third Symphony.

Traditional Irish songs harking back to the springtime days of the Green Isle entertained what might be called a double audience in Carnegie Hall, for there was one vast gathering in the auditorium and another on the stage.

Miss Narelle aroused intense enthusiasm by her singing of "Come Back to Erin," "The Green Hills of Ireland," the traditional "O'Donnell Aboe," and other ballads.

Two monster audiences not only occupied every available inch of space in the Metropolitan Opera House and Carnegie Hall, last night, but completely exhausted the supply of programs in both houses.

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HEINRICH MEYN, Baritone Soloist of Final People's Symphony Concert of Season Yesterday, in Excerpts from Wagner Opera.

composer of 300 or more years ago. Claudio Monteverde, was sung in concert by a septette of soloists and the chorus of the Opera House, under the leadership of Josef Pasternack.

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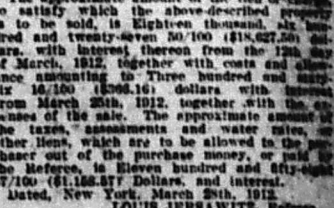
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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, FANNIS DE KEYSER and MINNIE J. SCHMIDT, Plaintiffs, against CHARLES J. BROWN, Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled matter, bearing date the 20th day of March, 1912, the undersigned, the receiver in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Building, Room 14-16, Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23rd day of April, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day.

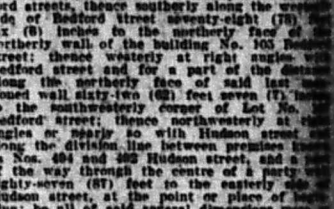
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 216 East 69th Street.



SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against LEON H. HALTY COMPANY AND OTHERS, Defendants.

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The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS

To the present, the most loyal of all Republicans have been those of Pennsylvania. They have been loyal to the tariff that helped create their coal and steel barons. They have been loyal to the Constabulary that helped suppress their workers. They have been loyal to the graft that furnished the opportunity for political bosses to obtain the amount of loot necessary to pay the sordid wages of political henchmen.

At one end of the State, Philadelphia, with more "respectable" families possessing authoritative family trees and at the other, Pittsburgh, containing more ready-money monstrosities than any other cities in the United States, have stood out prominently because of their brazen corruption. It is not because the "respectable elements" of these two places are any worse than the "respectable elements" of other places, but simply because Pennsylvania, through oil, through coal, through steel, through beautiful stretches of farming land, through glass and through other varied manufacturing lines, produces enormous quantities of real wealth.

And huge slices of this are stolen by the capitalist class. Pennsylvania has been the source of many millionaires, either of the temporary or somewhat more lasting variety. It has plenty of them yet.

Some may live in Europe, in California, in Ohio or New York. But a million workers toil and sweat and risk life and limb to furnish them with the cash that is obligation in millionairehood.

In order to sustain this condition of affairs there was the necessity of a good, stiff, conservative, unswerving party. The Republican party was IT, and in the Republican party the boss was necessarily supreme.

Pennsylvania has not only been devastated by a plague of millionaires, but it has had many sore visitations of swarms of reformers. The reformer has flourished there, and grown into good, regular politicians. Sometimes the reformers were able to deliver the goods when the old machinery apparently broke down.

For this reason there cannot be much throwing of caps into the air—or hats into the ring—because Roosevelt has knocked Taft out in the presidential primaries in Pennsylvania. It will be necessary to find out the elements behind this great "upheaval." The Keystone State has upheaved before, but it has brought forth, in both the Democratic and Republican parties, nothing but the same old brand of political boss and vicious industrial exploiter.

Yet, in the geography of the vote, there are indications of a great hope. Taft was solid in Philadelphia, and Philadelphia is "more solidly rotten" than almost any other city in the country.

The mining and steel mill districts desperately threw themselves against the present machine and voted for Roosevelt. Why? Because exploitation there has reached the point where it is becoming unbearable agony. The workers of Pennsylvania are being stirred to revolt. Yet the revolt will be nothing but a massacre for them unless it comprehends a complete overthrow of both reactionary and "progressive" of all the elements that make up both the Democratic and Republican parties, and establishes in their stead a party of the working class—a Socialist party.

There is no State in the Union more ready for Socialism than Pennsylvania. That is because there is no State more highly developed in capitalism. From its mines to its railroads, its gas belt to its Philadelphia locomotive works, its steel mills to its philanthropic millionaires, its reformers to its Thaws, it actually tops the nation's list of villainies. The workers know it through what they have suffered. The workers are aroused against it. The workers are lining up for the battle against it. But they do not yet know the ranks they should join; that is, all but the Socialists do not know.

Roosevelt is worse than a "white hope." He is certain to lead the workers to the shambles. For that reason, in certain sections some of the more astute captains of corruption favored him and persuaded the workers to vote for him.

Taft has been good to that portion of Pennsylvania that is represented by the millionaires. But these men have thrown him down. They want more—more of the product of the workers—and they look to Roosevelt to get it for them.

There is a wonderful chance for the Socialists in Pennsylvania. This year every ounce of energy should be used in forwarding the fight. The ranks of the oppressors are temporarily disorganized. The time is therefore come for the real organization on working class lines.

Even a Roosevelt may be a contributor to progress if we use our energy in taking advantage of his destructive ability.

FLOOD AND FIRE

Those tremendous floods sweeping over the South and Middle West are "acts of God and visitations of nature" from which human beings could gain enormously profitable results. A flood is an opportunity. A drought is a calamity. But we turn our chances into calamities and we make of our calamities opportunities for the welfare of a small and restricted class.

Dwellers along the great river banks know perfectly well what to expect in the way of floods. Yet no advantage is taken of them. In the years of high water there is no storage of the surplus. Attempts are made to keep the water from inundating the towns and cities, and when the flood is over the river becomes a placid and often useless flow of thin, unavailable mud. But the floods could be stored. They could be handled and made to contribute millions on millions of dollars' worth of food to the people.

But we prefer to waste. In all our natural resources we are wasteful. Water, a prime requisite in agriculture, is criminally wasted.

Fire, the most destructive of forces, is on the other hand carefully conserved, or fostered, or permitted. The railroads, through their careless methods, cause numberless forest fires each year.

Through low water pressure, due to waste in the times of abundance, cities and villages are wiped out wholly or in part.

America has been the land of opportunity. The capitalist class took advantage of the opportunity and has profited enormously.

As a result of this, to a very large extent, the price of living has been steadily increasing and it is becoming daily more and more difficult for even supposedly well paid working people in live in any degree of comfort. This lack of food is not due to any inability of the land to produce the food, but simply to the foolishness of the people who dwell in the land, in the cities as well as in the country.

They waste, and the waste means very often so much the more profit for the capitalist.

That genius who corners the grain market during a period of drought pockets millions of dollars. There is no necessity of a period of drought. "Visitations of nature" are, in this age, only indications of lack of intelligence on the part of men.

It is good to see that "we," in a government sense, have congratulated the Republic of China. It was done more quickly than the recognition of the Republic of Portugal. But then, no religious complications could arise in congratulating China.

California continues the idea of "deporting strike agitators" but where one is hustled on board a railroad train a dozen will get up in his place.

THE GOSPEL OF HUMANITY



The Hunger Strike at New York Mills, Utica, N. Y.

By JOSUUA WANHOPE.

When the poet, glorifying the limitless possibilities of the human, exclaimed rapturously that:

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers."
But the whole boundless continent is ours."

he was not referring to Utica, N. Y., nor did he address his apostrophe to the inhabitants of that burg who live—if living it can be called—in the section of that historic city known as "New York Mills." For the aforesaid inhabitants, the "boundless continent" has no existence; they are pent-up by a combination of poverty, unemployment, militiamen and deputy sheriffs, and their powers rigidly contracted thereby—even their powers of imagination.

For New York Mills is (or are) closed down. The population attached to them has gone on strike and is now enjoying—or otherwise—temporary freedom under the supervision of the aforesaid militiamen and deputy sheriffs.

New York Mills not so very long ago must have been, from some remnants of its original appearance still remaining, a small village on the outskirts of Utica, with characteristics rather agrarian than industrial. Perhaps it had a different name then, but if so no one remembers what it was. The coming of the mills—there are three of them of the ordinary huge red brick type—have not only wiped out the original characteristics of the place, but have also extinguished its very name, and given it their own name instead—the Mills: New York Mills. A few old houses, evidently antedating the Mills many years, still exist to remind the visitor of the irresistible march of modern capitalism—the passing of the industrial "steamroller" that levels and crushes down the old order to prepare the ground for the coming of the new.

The original inhabitants were presumably Americans of one kind or another or perhaps the descendants of German settlers of ancient days. No trace of them, however, is now left. The present population consists as yet predominantly of Poles, then come Italians, and a growing quota of strange Levantine peoples, Turks, Arabs, Syrians, and other semi-Oriental peoples from the unfamiliar recesses of Asia Minor. Strange looking people, but possessed of the one superlative virtue which overshadows all else under capitalism—the virtue of surpassing cheapness. Slowly these elements are supplanting the Italian and Poles, who, though by no means expensive laborers, are giving way to elements of wage labor cheaper still than they.

They have been, all of them, regarded of race, however, working to enrich other people just as strange and unknown to them as they themselves are to the native population. They are merely necessary appendages to the mills in the eyes of the unknown capitalists who exploit them. Who these capitalist owners may be is a deep and dark mystery presumed

ably to the workers in the mills, though perhaps their identity may be known to others. However, diligent and repeated inquiry failed to elicit any definite information on the subject, and but for the name New York attached to the buildings the owners might as well reside on the planet Mars, for all the workers know about the matter. One of them hazarded the opinion that the place would not have been called New York Mills unless the owner or owners lived in New York, while another volunteered the information that he had heard that the owner, while still another insisted that there were three Jews. And while a controversy raged in broken English regarding this mysterious Hebrew Trinity in Unity, still another disputant butted in with the statement that the aforesaid Jew or Jews were only agents, and finally yet another clinched the argument with the statement that he had heard one of the heaviest stockholders went by the name of Juillard, a name the sound of which probably gave rise to the Jew myth regarding ownership. At any rate, we pushed the inquiry no farther.

Evidently the only connection between these mysterious owners and their wage workers was the customary "cash nexus," the usual relation which great capitalism has established between itself and its laborers.

And it is this bond of interest that has broken down. In the face of the advancing cost of living, this bond, expressed in terms of cash as an average of \$6.90 per week per adult worker, unable to stand the strain, has snapped. No further explanation is really needed. New York Mills, Passaic Mills, Lawrence Mills, Paterson Mills, or any other mills for that matter, are about alike in this respect. They are the Mills of the Capitalist gods, mysterious and unknown, which grind the workers exceedingly small, and which are swiftly transforming America into a land of hunger.

And so between two and three thousand of the people described above have stopped, and the Mills have stopped with them.

They ask for a fifteen per cent increase of wages. This demand has been met with the blunt reply that it is simply cannot be granted. The Mills are not "making money." The reason, it is more than hinted, is the excessive wages paid, and the capitalist proprietors, or rather their agents, have let it be known that the closing down is rather a relief to them than otherwise. And so the inevitable deadlock has resulted, as it always will, while the present conditions of production exist.

The workers in the locality, despite difference of race, religion and previous condition of servitude, all seem to have one irrepressible desire in common—the desire to get enough to eat, so that they may continue living, and in pursuance of this desire for physical gratification they are unreasonably enough to ignore the much weightier consideration—from the

standpoint of the mysterious owners—that the latter are not making money. One of these discontented ones actually informed us that, although he had worked eight years in the mills, sixty hours per week, he was getting but \$7.50 weekly as remuneration, and thought he was entitled to at least another dollar more, which would about make the 15 per cent increase asked for. His daughter of 16 also worked there, forty-eight hours per week, for which she received \$3.24 weekly. An Italian mill hand also stated that he and his family had lived principally on bread and coffee since he went to work, and on "festa" days it was generally possible to procure a portion of lard, to lubricate the passage of the bread, and now and then even a scrap of fresh meat, on extraordinary occasions. He, too, wanted the 15 per cent increase, with a seemingly overwhelming desire.

However, there was another little matter which they also wanted adjusted and which, unless remedied, they foresaw might nullify any increase granted. This was a system of fines for what the sub-ditties of the mills described as "poor work," and which had been known on occasion to take as much as \$4 out of the weekly \$6.90, and which mostly averaged between one and two dollars weekly. The workers have nothing to say in the matter. The decree is inexorable and the fines always extracted to the uttermost farthing.

So, in addition to the 15 per cent increase, they ask for the abolition of the fine system, and among other minor considerations a recognition of their union and a discontinuation of an illegal though growing practice of beating up the workers—especially the girls—who may happen to complain or protest against minor conditions connected with their work.

The strike began two weeks ago, and was so exceedingly peaceful and passive at the outset that the powers that be took the alarm, as they usually do in such cases. So, in order to stir things up, and have a real strike with all the traditional accessories, they imported some hundred or so of professional thugs from Albany and other localities, made them deputized, according to all legal formalities, and turned them loose on the polychrome community, in order to get action of some kind.

They did so. They are always efficient in such matters. In fact they overdid things in their excess of zeal. Some four or five days after their arrival, after several provocative though unsuccessful onslaughts on the populace, one of the most active and zealous undertook the chastisement of a Polish girl on the public street. After knocking her down several times, she lost her temper and slammed him real hard with a large, soft snowball. Then hostilities were at once declared.

Over the wires went the report that a howling horde of female terrorists had risen against lawfully constituted authority and were indulging in wild, unbridled orgies of insurrection and riot. The gallant deputy sheriffs were hard put to it to stand up against the con-

slaught of these belligerent females. The Polish girls instantly became a horde of violent females of the species more deadly than the male, her snowball ammunition was transformed into cart loads of brickbats and sacks of red pepper, and a hurried call for the military was at once sent in. They came shortly afterwards, two hundred strong, young men from Utica nearby, and soon with loaded muskets and bayonets fixed were parading the long, straggling street. One of their commanding officers, by the bye, was a son of "Sunny Jim" Sherman, of Utica, local capitalist, high financier, industrial exploiter and Vice President of the United States.

And the inhabitants of New York Mills, to the astonishment and disgust of the authorities, warmly welcomed the militia boys, and hailed them with shouts of joyous approval. Their confidence was not misplaced. For the last week the local militia have preserved and established law and order by preventing assaults on the strikers by the imported thugs. Curiously enough, the strikers now look upon the militia rather as friends and allies than otherwise. Most of these men are decent young fellows from the neighborhood, who have little stomach for the dirty work that is really required from them. But they have called a decided halt on the tactics of the deputy sheriffs, and the district is quiet and peaceful as a result of their presence. This condition of affairs is significant of many important changes probable in the future with regard to the use of militia, and the local authorities have been clever enough to see it.

Consequently, they are somewhat alarmed over the matter, and letters are appearing in the local press advising the occupation of the locality by militia brought from a distance who will presumably have less sympathy with the strikers and co-operate more with the deputy thugs in their peculiar methods of preserving law and order. The local bourgeois is in a puzzling position over this matter, for his conflicting interests as a "taxpayer" come into the question. Three militiamen can be kept on the strike field at the cost of one deputy sheriff, and if the strike could only be settled quickly, the expense to the county would be much less. On the other hand, the attitude of the militia at present promises to help prolong the strike, and the delicate question comes up as to whether it would not be cheaper to withdraw the militia, run in another huddled thug at a temporarily higher expense and break the strike quickly by brute force. It is a perplexing question, and the local bourgeois has not yet been able to arrive at any definite conclusion regarding it.

So when Charles A. Miles, the organizer in charge of the strike, expressed himself as "glad to have the militia here to save us from these thugs," his position was quite understandable, and every striker whom we interviewed supported his opinion.

The sending of the militia, however, was opposed on other grounds as being unnecessary. "Instead of sending the State militia here," declared H. G. Grant, a keen and intelligent Utica workman, "they should have sent the State Board of Health." Grant, who is well qualified for the work, made a thorough investigation of the sanitary conditions under which a large portion of the workers live, especially those who reside in the "company houses," and the results of his investigation have led him to lay the matter before the State Board of Health at Albany, though what attention it may receive there is highly problematical.

In company with Mr. Grant, we visited some of the places described, and it is a most moderate use of language to pronounce them unspookably vile. The "company houses"—for although the company is, according to its own claim, not making money, still it has money to invest in houses for its wage slaves—which are let at excessive rates, are mostly in a state of utter dilapidation. Leaky roofs, broken windows, choked sewers, unglazed doors, stagnant cellar water, and the overflow of what by courtesy are called "toilets," are common to most of the so-called dwellings on Mill street and Saquott street. Yards littered with rusty cans and garbage, and over all a layer of mud and sewage, form the playgrounds in which the little children dabble in the filthy mess.

Overcrowding, by the taking in of "boarders," is common to most of these places, and the infant mortality is correspondingly high. Pictures taken of these habitations strongly remind one of the photographic horrors that appeared a few years ago in the Pittsburgh Survey, presenting the indescribable conditions under which the workers of the Smoky City exist to pile wealth for Thaws, Carnegies and Morgans.

They are very pious people, these Poles, and strongly attached to the Catholic faith, and their accumulated pennies have financed the construction of a handsome church on a hill above the village. As might be expected, however, hunger, not chronic, but sharp—chronic hunger is their "normal condition"—has appeared among them, and has locked horns with their piety, so that the local priests have all they can attend to to keep them in reasonable submission. However, they are learning slowly the supreme need of solidarity and under the efficient guidance of Organizer Miles and several other labor men belonging to one or other of the different nationalities employed, are displaying a unity which promises well for future success.

A meeting at which over one thousand of the mill workers were present was being conducted in a large hall at the "Grocery" just above the village. The organizer, Miles, and his Polish assistant, Tikof, and several other speakers made powerful addresses, the chief burden of which was the absolute necessity of united action and solidarity. Organizer Miles is a peculiarly able speaker and made an address at once aggressive and forceful, with a special appeal to the few English-speaking people to join with the others in enforcing their demands, as their difference in nationality made no difference whatever in their exploitation, and pointing out that while the capitalist could put his own price on the labor power of the worker, the latter could expect nothing but a life of poverty and wretchedness. The writer made a few short remarks along the same line to the assembled audience.

These people have no theories of Industrial Unionism, Syndicalism or Socialism, but none the less are developing a strong sense of solidarity

among themselves, the audience preferred to being composed of people at least a dozen different nationalities. Organizer Miles asserts that the demands made by the workers are extremely modest, they have been treated with the utmost contempt, the representatives of the owners who insist, as usual, that they recognize no organization of their employees, but will deal with them "individually." He declares, however, that the demands will be ultimately complied with and the strike will be prolonged until they are. In several other mills in the locality, notably Mohawk cotton mills and Globe cotton mills, the workers have already received a 10 per cent increase, with understanding that there will be reduction in case the fifty-four per week factory bill now before the Assembly, at Albany becomes law, which, however, is not probable. Miles said that Governor Dix, being large and conservative factory owner himself, will assuredly veto it even passed.

Hunger is already making its appearance among the strikers of New York Mills, but the determination to have their demands conceded, not lessening. Miles declares that in case the strike seems likely to be prolonged, he will make arrangements for sending the young girls out of the community, where they will be taken care of, and that the little children will be sent to the houses of friends and sympathizers in Utica and vicinity. The fight with the employers is to be a finish.

The Trades Assembly of Utica, at this time has taken measures for the care of the strikers, and any intended for their relief can be forwarded to Mr. A. Rosenthal, the secretary of the Trades Assembly, Hotel street, Utica.

Upon the outcome of this struggle largely depends the question whether there shall be a general increase for the textile workers of the Mohawk Valley, such as has recently been given to the New England textile workers as a result of the winning struggle at Lawrence. That the conditions of these people are fully as evil as those of their fellows in New England and New Jersey, in fact, goes without saying; in some respects they may be worse. A comparison of the average wages paid, however, shows that the whole factory system on the whole pays about the same money wages. Capitalism plays no favorites in this matter.

In the New York mills it was not to detect the more recent arrivals from Europe—among the Poles, especially—by their superior physical condition. Women and girls plump figures and rosy cheeks, fully understood no English; they had not been long enough in the zone to learn the language, or their youthful freshness, while on the other hand, those of worn and aged appearance, invariably worked in the mills for several years. A glance at the assemblage attested was sufficient to convince the observant visitor that this particular strike was clearly a hunger revolt.

What the outcome may be is problematical. The peculiar situation which the presence of the militia brought about is seemingly a new and original feature shown on this particular strike. While the men remain in the village, the conditions that cannot easily foment the strike to an end, with the strikers decisively beaten. If they are displaced by others less friendly, as can be found—who will work in the mill, which the official inspectors of the State do not to any what may be a real difficulty. The strike, however, has an encouraging significance in being about the first on record to indicate that the militia forces may be untrustworthy to carry out the drearily work expected from them, and that they are really kept under, and holding down the workers, a small asset to the workers in conflict.

None the less, the victory was won, and every New York workman and sympathizer with the workers to better their condition should assist these people, the best of his ability so that the result of the conflict may be a new rate of wages for the textile workers of the whole Mohawk Valley, of which they stand in equal need with the workers of the New England mills.

Though there are no industrial union theories among these workers, and neither section of the I. O. O. F. is represented in the strike, the fact, the organizers in charge belong to the American Federation of Labor, none the less the existing solidarity, and the growing need of the need of unity on the part of the field, seems to be quite as pronounced among these people as among wage-workers of Lawrence. The religious differences have been entirely sunk out of sight, and by the bye, is the first that has taken place in these factories. There is to be little local prejudice against strikers as "foreigners," the intelligent of the people of Utica being only too well the miserable conditions under which they labor.

Finally the strike is both interesting and in many aspects we shall take care in future issues that our readers shall be apprised of its progress and outcome from time to time.

TOO FAST BY HALF.

Err-bus-err! went the strident inquiry department of the gas company.

The junior clerk lifted off his coiver.

"Hallo!" said he.

"Hallo!" replied a voice.

"Do you close the entries for the Stakes?"

"April Stakes?" said the clerk.

"Yes, April Stakes," came the reply.

"This is the gas works," was the answer, in a frigid and dignified tone.

"I know. I want to know what the most rapid gas is in my life!"

"I see one of our big customers is going to do something big."

"Good luck! What for?"

"Well, after a man has been in the gas works for years he gets him a cold every