

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

The Call

The Weather. Fair; Moderate Westerly Winds.

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. Devoted to the Interests of the Working People. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1911. Price, Two Cents.

M'NAMARAS ON 19 INDICTMENTS CHARGING MURDER

John J. Charged With Llewellyn Iron Works Blow Up.

M'NAMIGAL SILENT

Grand Jury Asks Secrecy in Labor Men's Case. Judge Assents.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 5.—Re-arrested nineteen times on charges of murder, arraigned on the indictments and remanded to jail without bail, John J. McNamara and his brother, J. R. McNamara, returned to the county jail late this afternoon to await the coming of June 1, when they probably will plead to the charges against them.

In addition to the nineteen indictments, another against John J. McNamara, charging conspiracy in connection with the dynamiting of the Llewellyn Iron Works was read. The arraignment was before Judge Walter Bordwell, who, however, transferred his court for the time being to one of the rooms in the Hall of Justice, in the rear of the county jail.

This made possible the taking of the prisoners from their cells through a covered bridge into the court room, shielding them from photographers and a throng of curious persons.

As each indictment was alike, except that a different person was named as having been killed by the explosion, the reading of them was a wearisome and monotonous proceeding.

The McNamaras stood through the ordeal, lasting more than an hour, and scarcely moved. If they were disturbed by the charges, they gave no signs.

As Joseph Ford, assistant district attorney, finished each indictment, he would hand it to the defendants and they would law it on a pile that increased in size rapidly.

LORIMER'S PALS URGE UPON HIM TO QUIT

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Members of the Senate who want to keep Senator Lorimer in his seat at the close of the Sixty-second Congress are suggesting to the Illinois Senator the advisability of resigning before another fight is launched against him.

Senators who have approached Senator Lorimer have been unable to count him on the proposition, notwithstanding some plain talk.

The Senators are now more concerned about themselves than about Senator Lorimer. They recognize a strong sentiment against Lorimer which might compel them to change their vote.

There is a widespread sentiment in the Senate today that if another vote is had Lorimer will be deprived of his seat.

CIVIC FEDERATION ON WOMAN'S WELFARE

Note: Employers See the Importance of Ladies' Work.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The annual meeting of the Woman's Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation was held here today. The business session was held at the home of Mrs. John Hays Hammond, national chairman of the department, the program including addresses by Mrs. Hammond; by Seth Low, of New York, president of the Civic Federation; by August Belmont, chairman of the department on workmen's compensation, and by William R. Wilcox, chairman of the employers' welfare department.

Mrs. Taft, wife of the President, an honorary chairman of the woman's welfare department, was an active participant in today's meeting. Mrs. Taft late this afternoon will entertain the visiting delegates at a garden party in the White House grounds. A reception tonight by Mrs. Hammond brought the meeting to a close.

In her opening address Mrs. Hammond said: "It is our peace mission to bring about a better understanding between wage earner and employer."

"Although barely 3 years old, this woman's welfare department, through the efforts of its predecessors in office and their co-laborers, has achieved most gratifying results. We have established night schools, dispensaries, medical clinics, visiting nurses, kindergartens, lessons in cooking, sewing and household economics in the towns of the South."

"No detail is too small for our care. We have dried the wet garments of the overworked postman, provided reading rooms, local barber shops, baths, bowling alleys, pool tables, conducted without drinking and disorder, we have concerned ourselves with grading of streets and lighting of towns by electricity, the planting of domestic gardens, and even the proper pasturing of family cows has been secured as work in every case the most encouraging feature of our labor has been the ready realization by the employer of the great importance and value of our co-operation."

COLUMBUS GRAFTERS PLEAD 'NOT GUILTY'

Ohio Probe Involves Business Men Who Bribed Crooks.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 5.—Pleas of not guilty were today entered by the five members of the Ohio Legislature indicted for alleged bribery, as well as by the sergeant at arms, as he is charged with acting as go-between. They were all notified to be ready for trial the week after next.

Although the Grand Jury has adjourned until next Monday, it today became known that some startling evidence has already been presented against not only other legislators themselves, but against the lobbyists and the corporations and concerns that have been putting up the hoodlums.

"This developed when it was discovered today that for several weeks past, eighteen detectives have been at work in the city going over, not only against the legislators who accepted the bribes, but against the lobbyists who offered them and the men higher up who put up the money."

As a consequence the city is deserted today by every lobbyist save those whose interests impending legislation make it imperative that they remain. Prosecutor Turner today reiterated the statement that the indictments are already pending against two more Senators, and the latter, whose names are known, have already arranged for bonds. The indictments are expected to be returned Monday.

"However, there are only a scratch on the surface," said Turner, "and when we get through with the legislators themselves, we shall go after the lobbyists and then after the biggest interests that are primarily responsible for the bribery. Every one in any way implicated will be held criminally responsible, and we already have evidence to show that the number will be large."

WANTS SUGAR PLACED ON FREE LIST BILL

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Thirteen speeches were delivered on the Democratic free list bill in the House today. Representative Warburton, of Washington, spoke in support of the bill. Warburton is the first of the House Republicans to come out flatly in support of the measure. Some Republicans have announced a purpose to vote for the bill, but none of them have endorsed it in the terms employed by Warburton.

He suggested that the bill was a pretty good measure, but that it was deficient in one particular. He thought it should provide for the admission duty free of sugar. He contended that the removal of the duty from this product would save the people more than \$145,000,000 a year. If present plans are carried out general debate on the free list bill will be ended tomorrow night.

WELLESLEY GIRLS SCORN JOHN D.'S GIFT

Originator Said to Be Socialist Young Woman. Lady Dean Scoffs.

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 5.—There is being circulated today among the girls of Wellesley College a petition urging that the trustees return the \$150,000 given the institution several years ago by John D. Rockefeller. The word "tainted" does not occur in the petition, but the document ends with the declaration: "We do not feel that our college should rest under the shadow of this gift."

Already more than 200 undergraduates have signed the paper, it is said. One girl declared: "The interests of Wellesley and John D. Rockefeller are far removed. He is not a man, we feel, the college should be indebted to."

It is said the student who originated the petition is a young woman who has studied Socialism. Miss Ella F. Pendleton, dean of the college, seemed to feel that the petition was making a mountain out of a molehill. "While I know of no such petition being circulated here," she said, "I also know that there is one student in the college who is very much opposed to Mr. Rockefeller and his methods, and I should not be surprised if this student had drawn up a petition asking that any gift from Mr. Rockefeller to the college be declined, or if it has already been accepted, be refunded. Whether or not that petition has received any signatures I do not know."

"Mr. Rockefeller has been very generous in his gifts to Wellesley College, but we have not had any from him in eight years. He made a gift of \$100,000 at one time and later gave \$15,000, the latter amount to be expended for a heating plant. "This \$15,000 gift was accepted about eight years ago and the heating plant installed, but there have been no gifts from Mr. Rockefeller in recent years."

Some of the students said several of the faculty holding Socialist views had signed it.

BILL TAFT'S WORDS OF PREGNANT IMPORTANCE

OTTAWA, May 5.—R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition in Parliament, gave a dinner tonight at which he answered the speech of President Taft, delivered in New York last Thursday night, in which the President referred to the reciprocity agreement now pending between Canada and the United States.

He described the speech of President Taft as containing language of the most pregnant importance. He quoted the President's words about the "necessity of the United States to take advantage of the situation, and pass the reciprocity agreement before it is too late."

DIAZ MUST QUIT OR FIGHT TODAY

Madero Says Armistice Will Not Be Extended Past Noon.

EL PASO, Tex., May 5.—It looks like war. The dove of peace, which has been fluttering timidly about Juarez recently, will be banished tomorrow at noon unless by that hour President Diaz has signified his willingness to resign.

Madero himself made this statement today. Oscar Braniff, a member of the Federal Peace Commission, said the message had been sent and that he did not believe Diaz would consider it or reply to it. In the insurgent camp Francisco I. Madero, Provisional President, declined to say what would be done if no reply was received, but declared positively that "if there are no assurances of a peace agreement at noon Saturday the armistice will not be extended."

REBELS TAKE TORREON.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 5.—Today, the Cinco de Mayo, celebrated all over Mexico in commemoration of the victory of the French at Puebla in the intervention of Maximilian, brings the most serious reports of rebel advances in Northern Mexico that have appeared since the division was mobilized at Fort Sam Houston reservation.

Private advice received by a citizen of San Antonio, which tell of the capture by the insurgents of Torreon in the State of Coahuila, the threatened movement upon Nuevo Laredo, just from Torreon, had fallen into the hands of the insurgents early last week, the federals retiring to Torreon without a struggle.

On May 2, the message continued, the insurgents crossed the river and began their attack on Torreon. Two days later, when the sender of the telegram was on the point of leaving Torreon for Saltillo the firing had ceased, and the evacuation of Torreon was being arranged under a white flag.

7 MINERS KILLED, LIST MAY GROW

NEGAUNEE, Mich., May 5.—Nearly a score out of 100 miners in the Hartford Mine of the Republic Iron and Steel Company were cut off from escape when the timbering of the mine took fire at 5 o'clock this morning. At least seven are dead.

No hopes are entertained that they are alive. All the men were smothered by smoke and gas from the fire, which broke out on the third level of the mine, 400 feet underground.

SOUTHERN NATIONS SWEAR THEY WILL BACK UP MEXICO

Central and South American Republics Tell Knox They Know the Designs of American Capital on Them.

DIAZ'S AIDS SEND NOTE TO BIG POWERS

Show They Expect Intervention---Newspaper Allies Again Taken Into Administration's Confidence---Excuse for Invasion May Come at Any Moment.

(Special to The Call.) WASHINGTON, May 5.—During the past twenty-four hours a series of vitally important facts and highly significant circumstances have developed in complete accordance with the story published exclusively in The Call yesterday.

Those great newspapers in New York, Washington and elsewhere which your correspondent knows absolutely to be in possession of the President's plan to invade Mexico by way of Vera Cruz and to call for 200,000 American volunteers are with great difficulty maintaining their composure since The Call printed the sensational story which the President had trusted them to guard.

Copies of The Call sold here for 5 cents yesterday. Hours before the Washington morning paper correspondents are in the habit of leaving their beds, telegrams began arriving asking how it was that the "obscure" New York Call, a Socialist newspaper, had been able to get its hands on the biggest story in the world, while the Administration's most faithful journalistic allies were forbidden to print the story.

Read in Washington. The one New York newspaper which I am able to say positively shares the President's great war secret, was the first to learn that The Call had printed the story. Before noon every Washington correspondent of importance had been tipped off. The national edition of The Call, which reached Washington at about 7:30 a. m., was eagerly perused by the scribes and government offices buzzed with wonder and gossip.

Of scarcely less importance than the big story of yesterday are the facts which your correspondent obtained today. Briefly they are as follows: Ten days ago President Diaz, of Mexico, and the group of politicians still loyal to his regime, addressed a note to the representatives of all European powers in which it was stated that Mexico knew the United States was arranging to invade the republic.

This note stated that "intervention is planned from north of the Rio Grande." The United States not being mentioned by name. These powers were asked if they were prepared to see the United States pursue a policy which would almost certainly bring to an end Mexico's existence as an independent nation, and certainly subordinate the financial interests of these powers to those of the United States.

At the time they addressed this note to the European powers, Diaz's lieutenants also communicated to all of the Central and South American republics the information that the United States was about to start on a campaign of conquest which was calculated to imperil the existence of every one of them.

OPENING OF BK'LYN CALL FAIR IS A BIG SUCCESS

The old, old notion that Socialists are a lugubrious lot, feeding on scraps of economics until they are unable to see a joke and appreciate the just plain, hearty fun, was exploded last night when hundreds of Socialists from all parts of Greater New York gathered in the Brooklyn Lyceum to attend the Call fair which will continue afternoons and evenings today and tomorrow.

Barrels of fun was had on every side by men and women, young and old, who packed the big hall. The thoughtful ones lost their seriousness as they were accosted by girl hucksters and canvassers, who were pleading to "buy a chance."

PINKERTON MAN GETS \$3,000 POLICE JOB

The process of Pinkertonizing the Police Department of New York City goes on apace. George S. Dougherty, who was appointed Second Deputy Police Commissioner the other day, was a Pinkerton detective, a former man, and George H. Young, of 215 West 143d street, who was yesterday sworn in as Dougherty's secretary, was also an employe of the agency. Young was with the Pinkerton agency for five years, during the last two years of which he was assistant to Dougherty. His salary will be \$3,000 a year.

ALDRICH MANSION IS UNDER GUARD

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 5.—Labor troubles at former Senator Nelson W. Aldrich's million dollar stone castle at Warwick are believed to be responsible for the fact that armed men are today guarding the property. None but the few workmen still at work on the castle are allowed to enter the iron gates.

FORGES DEAD WIFE'S WILL

SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 5.—After having served two years in the State prison for forging a property deed, William G. Lake, once a highly esteemed citizen of Basking Ridge and an active worker in the church, is charged in the Somerset Orphans' Court here today with forging a will for the purpose of obtaining possession of the large estate of his wife, the late Josephine L. Lake, who died of a broken heart a few weeks after Lake's release from the State prison.

MORGAN TIRED OF EATING.

PARIS, May 5.—"I am sick and tired of this eternal eating," groaned J. Pierpont Morgan when suggestions were being made for an evening's entertainment in Paris.

WALDO WINS FIRE SPRINKLER VICTORY

Fire Commissioner Waldo is gratified by a decision from Judge Boylan affirming his order that automatic fire sprinklers be installed in the piano factories of John Cristman and Winter & Co.

TEMPORARY STRUCTURES FOR BANGOR, ME

BANGOR, Me., May 5.—With the permission of the City Government to erect temporary structures in the burned district, work on a number of small buildings was begun today. These are to be erected on the ruins of buildings destroyed by metal and removed or forfeited to the city on or before January 1, 1912.

SAVES WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

BOSTON, May 5.—Thomas Bean, a Park department employe, this afternoon foiled Miss Ethel Hawkins' attempt to commit suicide. The girl was walking along the bank of Jamaica Pond near her home when suddenly and without warning she leaped into the water. Bean was a short distance away and saw her jump. He reached the bank in time to leap after her while the girl was still floundering about at the surface and after a struggle dragged her ashore. By that time both were exhausted.

LIBERAL CLUB DINNER OFF.

The debate between Clarence S. Darrow and James W. Osborne on "The People vs. the Courts," which was to have been held next Monday evening before the Liberal Club at the Hotel St. Denis, has been canceled. Darrow is now chief counsel for John J. McNamara and the other accused iron workers, and he has sent word that legal complications would prevent him from speaking here.

CALL'S EXCLUSIVE STORY IS CONFIRMED HEREIN

Last night a conservative news agency sent out from Washington the following dispatch which fulfills in every particular The Call's story printed yesterday:

WASHINGTON, May 5.—There is no longer any concealment of the fact that the Mexican situation is causing United States officials grave concern. Developments continue to indicate that the Diaz Government is powerless to check the revolt.

Four in beginning to be expressed now of the ability to govern American and other foreign interests.

Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

The Original and Leading Brand Since 1857

the Mexican communication was true. The replies that he received were decidedly tart.

Required Coaching. A favored few of the correspondents...

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

COUSIN'S BIRD STORE 3316 Third Ave., Bronx Singing Canaries, Goldfish, Pigeons, Rabbits, Cages, Aquariums, FISHING TACKLE.

FRANK'S Department Store N. E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A, N. Y. Always Something New.

M. & A. KATZ DEPARTMENT STORE 631-633 Third Ave., near 51st St. NEW YORK.

THE EAGLE SHOE STORE Union-Made of Style and Quality. 505 Columbus Ave., bet. 101st and 102d Sts. New York.

80c RUSSIAN-TURKISH BATHS 207 W. 42d St., bet. 4th and 5th Aves. N. Y. City.

Gustav Stiglitz WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY. 633 Columbus Ave., bet. 51st and 52d Sts. RELIABLE REPAIRING.

Marx versus Tolstoy A debate between Clarence D.arrow, one of the greatest orators in America...

How to Get All These Books Free The five books and five copies of the Review...

the urgent "need" for a larger and better army was emphasized. Mexico Realizes Danger.

Secretary Knox seized upon this information as a pretext to the Mexican coast, the preamble to the actual invasion by way of Vera Cruz.

Will Wake Up Now. There was some possibility that the publication by the call of the war secret would induce the administration to call a halt and alter the plan.

INJUNCTION JUDGE GETS 'DEATH THREAT' 'Tis Said It's Second Time Richardson Has Received One.

BOSTON, May 5.—It was carefully let out this afternoon that Judge James D. Richardson, of the Superior Court has received a death threat letter mailed in Chicago.

THREE DROWNED IN CRASH. DETROIT, Mich., May 5.—Three persons were drowned when the steamer Erwin L. Fisher was struck and sent to the bottom in thirty-five feet of water off Grassy Island, in the Lower Detroit River, early today by the 3,000 ton freighter, Stephen M. Clements.

Ladies' Waist Makers White Goods Workers Neckwear Workers Petticoat Makers Millinery Workers and all other unions and women industrial workers assemble for

Woman Suffrage Parade Saturday Afternoon, May 6 In 57th St., West of Fifth Ave. AT 3:30 O'CLOCK.

REISER 122 DELANCY ST. BATTERS TO MEN. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors.

PLENTY OF ALIBIS OBTAINED BY DEFENSE LOS ANGELES, May 5.—A multitude of alibis will be the defense of James McNamara when he is tried on the charge of blowing up the Los Angeles Times Building and causing the deaths of twenty-one persons.

C. F. U. ORGANIZES FOR McNAMARA DEFENSE

Committee Appointed to Take Action—Fire Protection Again Discussed.

Organized labor of this city enrolled in the fight to save the lives of McNamara and his colleagues last night when, at the meeting of the Central Federated Union, it was decided to issue a call for the formation of a McNamara Defense Committee.

It was decided to invite the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, the Bronx Labor Council, the Trades Building Trades Council, Women's Trade Union League, and the various boards of business agents to elect five delegates each to a conference to be known as the McNamara Defense Committee of Greater New York and Vicinity.

Fire Committee. The committee that was elected on the Fire Commission recommended that a mass meeting be called for the purpose of making a united demand for the enforcement of better fire protection in the shops of the city.

Needs of Sewer Workers. A committee was also appointed to call on Borough President McAneney in regard to the sewer workers who are to work under dangerous conditions, and demand that a system be established in order to protect their lives.

It was recommended that the Compensation Committee consolidate with the Committee on Machinery, and that they prepare a regular schedule of the most important labor legislation and take proper measures for enactment of labor measures.

As to Expulsion. Delegate Flanagan, of the Sheet Metal Workers, said that he wanted to know when organized labor had endorsed the Socialist party that it should ask the party to expel machinery scabs.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The "murder is murder" editorial of Colonel Roosevelt in the Outlook has aroused the Socialist party, and according to advices received today at the offices of the Daily Socialist, the entire Socialist press of the United States will immediately inaugurate a campaign of protest against Colonel Roosevelt's utterances.

TEDDY'S OUTBURST WILL CAUSE REACTION (By United Press.) CHICAGO, May 5.—John McGraw went to his hotel tonight as sad a manager as ever hunted for baseball material in the bush leagues.

MINERS REMEMBER THEO. ROOSEVELT (By United Press.) DENVER, May 5.—"If another man of the same prominence had made such a declaration it might have much weight."

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REISER 122 DELANCY ST. BATTERS TO MEN. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors.

Men's English Raincoats A Sensational Offering of These Stylish and Serviceable Garments \$6 Values at \$3.50 \$8 Values at \$4.00 \$10 Values at \$7.50 \$14 Values at \$10.00 \$15 Values at \$11.00

ARRAIGN McNAMARAS ON 19 INDICTMENTS CHARGING MURDER

(Continued from Page 1.) tude is additional evidence that he will be the chief witness for the prosecution and will leave his fate in the keeping of the court.

Judge Bordwell said an order would be entered to that effect. The District Attorney then announced that three of the men indicted were in custody and that two of them, the McNamaras, desired immediate arraignment.

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SPORTS

Table with columns for Philadelphia and Brooklyn scores for various sports including baseball, basketball, and tennis.

Haslach Shoes UNION MADE 341 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co. 36 Forest Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK (A. L.) 6, Boston (A. L.) 14. Bad generalship and worse playing characterized the work of the Highlanders at yesterday's game at American League Park.

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The Big Store BROADWAY'S BIG STORE ORNER OF Broadway and Willoughby Aves. BROOKLYN

A Great Sale—Men's \$3 to \$4 Shoes There are W. L. Douglas, Webber Bros., Jordan & Taylor's, etc., at It is an opportunity you should not miss.

Table listing various shoe styles and prices, including Boys' All Wool Blue Serge Suits, Boys' Natty \$6 Suits, and Boys' \$7.50 Dress Suits.

Our Special Offering of Men's \$12.50 Suits at \$8.75 These include all wool blue serge, black Thibet, fancy mixtures of casimere, brown and gray.

H. Delventhal GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET FLATBUSH AVE. COR. CORTELYOU ROAD. Telephone 54 Flatbush.

A. ANTMAN HATS Strictly Union-Made. 437 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co. 36 Forest Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

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White Rose CEYLON TEA Packed Where Grown.

BIG G FURNITURE WORKS
BRING US THE AD. OF ANY FIRM OFFERING FURNITURE AT SPECIAL PRICES AND WE WILL DUPLICATE THE SAME GOODS FOR LESS MONEY.
203-205 E. 76th ST.
OUR 5 per cent Profit SHARING SYSTEM Has Everyone Talking
EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME AT WHOLESALE
BURLAND DELIVERY ABSOLUTELY FREE.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET NO. 6
BIG G FURNITURE WORKS
203-205 E. 76th ST. AT 3rd AVE. ST. L. STATION

R. R. UNIONS IN JOINT CONVENTION
Federation Idea of All Workers on Railroads Gaining Strength.
(Special Correspondence.)
MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 1.—The annual convention of the Illinois Central, Illinois Southern and Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Federation of Trades, District No. 2, of the Railway Department of the American Federation of Labor opened today.
The convention will remain in session for one week and will arrange for working schedules. From 100 to 120 delegates are present representing 10,000 men of the following crafts:
Machinists, blacksmiths, boiler makers, painters, sheet metal workers, steamfitters, railway clerks, telegraphers, switchmen, federal union, maintenance of way and car workers.
The move of the railway unions toward the department feature is very evidently a move toward industrialism. They have fast seen the folly of individual crafts trying to gain better conditions, and on all practically well organized roads these system federations are being successfully operated.
No signed agreements are made unless they are all signed and general wage increases are demanded for all. This year a strong demand will be made for the eight-hour day.
Aside from the economic standpoint the workers represented here are fast

realizing that political action is a necessity and they are becoming class conscious. Their chief weapon is no longer being ignored and the idea of fancied notions and inherited politics from the capitalist class are vanishing.
TEXTILE WORKERS LOCKED OUT
WASHINGTON, May 5.—A concern in Toronto, Canada, engaged in the manufacture of Brussels carpet has locked out its employees because they became members of a local union attached to the United Textile Workers. The general officers of the Textile Workers made every effort to reach an amicable adjustment of the affair, but the firm declared that "no union member would be employed." A document was presented to each member to sign, obligating himself to cease affiliation in a labor union. With unanimity the employees refused to sign away their constitutional rights, and the lockout followed. There are 114 employees affected.
MATTRESS MAKERS STRIKE.
CHICAGO, May 5.—A strike of all mattress makers working in Chicago has been called by the International Upholsterers' Union. Three hundred men employed by twenty-two factories have been called out. The men are working fourteen hours a day. They receive from \$12 to \$15 a week and the conditions are among the worst in the country. They work continually in rooms filled with the flying dust from mattress fillings which fill the lungs and cause tuberculosis. The men are now working on a day rate and demand an increase in wages through the inauguration of a piece-work system.

Labor News of the World

MACHINISTS REPLY TO R. HOE'S CHARGES

From Whose Toil Was Money for All Those Collections Skimmed?

Leaders of the striking machinists denied yesterday the claim made by Robert Hoe, president of the R. Hoe & Co., that it was only recently that the hours of work have been reduced from ten to nine hours a day. It was in 1901, or exactly ten years ago that the nine hour day was gained by the machinists. That the machine industry has been steadily advancing and enriching the employers the strikers pointed out is easily seen in the fact that the founder of the R. Hoe & Co. has been able to accumulate a library of rare books that are worth hundreds of thousands of dollars and are being sold at enormous prices just now. Similarly the founder of the R. Hoe & Co., which now declares that it cannot grant the eight hour day to its employees under the present conditions in the printing press business, has been able to buy one of the most complete collections of antique china for which he must have paid enormous sums.
The strikers are firm in their demands for the eight hour day and are confident of victory.
College Boys as Scabs.
The would-be professional students of the different colleges have once more assumed the dirty work of assisting the bosses to break a strike. A group of students was seen yesterday entering the shop of the Splendor Magneto Company, Walton avenue and 138th street. They were escorted by a strong police force and kept in the shop until late in the evening. The police have rushed to the rescue of the Splendor Magneto Company and their presence has provoked trouble, as usual. They kept the pickets moving yesterday. Captain Post, of the Alexander avenue station, assigned fifty men to strike duty.
While the pickets were on their way from their strike headquarters to picket the shop they were stopped by the cops, who demanded a permit, and then nabbed the spokesman of the strikers. The men arrested Thursday were Archill Kahane, Otto Bernhardt, and Henry Madewell. When arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court they were charged with parading without a permit and Magistrate Steiner fined Madewell \$5 and discharged the others. Later in the afternoon the police arrested William Wicks for attempting to talk to strike-breakers.

COPS RAID UNION OFFICE IN CHICAGO

Arrest Three Men---30,000 Building Trades Men May Be Locked Out.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Detectives from Captain Wood's office descended upon the plumbers' headquarters at 232 North Clark street, arresting three men. The raid followed a strict order issued by Chief McWeeny to his officers to stop the picketing of workmen in the streets and other places by organized groups of workers.
Thirty thousand men in the building trades are likely to be locked out as the result of the failure of the steamfitters and plumbers to agree on jurisdiction rights after a three days conference. Efforts of Nell and Gompers to bring a settlement have failed.
The building contractors, desperate as a result of the fight, say they will have all work stopped. Only 3,000 steamfitters and plumbers are involved, but these will make the entire idle, tying up work on \$25,000,000 worth of buildings.
CHICAGO, May 5.—It became definitely established today that there would be no strike of the freight handlers of the Middle West. Although the membership of this railroad organization voted almost unanimously in favor of a strike, and all attempts of their leaders to get arbitration prevailed and the executive board decided that the present was an unpropitious time in which to inaugurate a strike. The roads involved will confer individually with their employees.
Brick makers and maintenance of way men are still out and there appears to be no immediate prospect of a settlement of these two strikes.
The strike of the machinists against the Otis Elevator Company remains without any material change in the situation.

DEBS SPEAKS TO STRIKING SHOPMEN

Points Out Weaknesses of Present Form of Craft Unionism.

(Special Correspondence.)
PITTSBURGH, May 4.—Eugene V. Debs, speaking before a meeting which overflowed Carnegie Hall, in Allegheny, and which was composed largely of striking Pennsylvania shopmen and other unionists, pointed out what he termed the weaknesses of the present form of craft unionism and declared himself in favor of industrial unionism, which provides that all the workers in a single industry shall be organized into one compact organization.
He declared himself in sympathy with the striking shopmen and said that whatever the outcome of the strike would be, he should regard as an object lesson to union men throughout the entire country, revealing their strength and weakness as at present organized.
Debs said in part:
"You Pennsylvania shopmen are out on strike. You were forced to strike when members of your union were discharged for belonging to a labor organization. I hope that you will win. But whatever the outcome of this strike may be, you cannot lose. A strike never has been lost. The workers have learned from apparent defeats to reorganize for victory. The experience gained was worth all that was sacrificed in the struggle.
"Today organized labor has an object lesson before it. You Pennsylvania shopmen are organized into a craft union. The railroad men in all the other crafts remain at work, and even though unconscious of their act, they just as surely are indirectly contributing to your defeat.
"The trainmen, engineers, firemen, and telegraphers are co-operating in the work of moving trains filled with strike-breakers to take your places. Their craft contracts force them to do this. What you need is industrial organization, that when you go on strike you will not be forced to scab upon each other.
"You should get closer together. Your interests are all identical. Your common foe is the corporation which is making a profit from your labor."

STRIKING BOSTON BAKERS STILL OUT


Men Waging Vigorous Fight. Two Bosses Sign With Union.

(Special Correspondence.)
BOSTON, Mass., May 4.—The strike of the Hebrew Bakers, Local No. 45, is now on its second week, and so far the situation has been very satisfactory to the men. The men were practically locked out two days before the expiration of the agreement by the failure of the bosses to observe the terms of the contract. On May 1, the men declared a strike. Open air meetings are being held by the bakers in various parts of the town and they are presenting their case in a very able manner. The people that eat baker's bread must bear in mind that if the bakers do not win they are in imminent danger of eating bread that is made under very unsanitary conditions.
The union has teams out delivering bread and will surely win, for the sentiment of the people is with the strikers. Look for the Union Label on the loaf and you will help yourself as regards health and you will help men that are battling for living conditions.
P. S. COMMISSION LOSES \$1,000,000 SUIT
The Public Service Commission lost yesterday in its motion before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to annul the trial before Supreme Court Justice Brady, of a suit to collect penalties amounting to over \$1,000,000 from Frederick W. Whitridge, as receiver of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, for failure to equip the cars of the Union Avenue line, in the Bronx, with wheel guards.
Justice Brady dismissed the complaint and the Public Service Commission asked for a new trial on the ground that Justice Brady had been a stockholder of the Third Avenue road and was disqualified from hearing the case because of the ownership of the stock.
Chairman Wilcox, of the commission, made a public statement after the trial concerning Justice Brady's conduct of the case and was called by the court to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. Justice Brady finally accepted an apology.
The commission both appealed from Justice Brady's judgment dismissing the complaint and asked the Appellate Division to annul the proceedings because of the court's decision. The Appellate Division not only decided that Justice Brady's interest was the motive to affect his attitude on the trial of the case, but affirmed his judgment dismissing the complaint.

POSTOFFICE SEES PERIL IN UNION

Demands Right of Officials to Control All Activities.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Defending the Postoffice Department for its stand against the "unionization" of mail clerks, Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart today told the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service that the department would approve no organization that does not admit the heads of the department to membership.
He declared that this course is necessary to preserve discipline, and took sharp issue with Representative Wilson, chairman of the Labor Committee of the House, when the latter asked him if he did not believe this condition meant "bureaucracy."
Replying, Stewart declared his belief that the principle of the strike was incompatible with the oath of office of federal employees. He said that there was "peril" in permitting the clerks to form organizations from which officials were excluded.
"It would mean," he said, "that the immediate control of the department would pass out of the hands of the government officials. The service would be disorganized; control would rest in the hands of the union. They would enforce their orders by a walkout."
Stewart said he based this assumption on his knowledge of the character of this class of labor unions.
"If we had been confronted with any such peril as now," continued Stewart, "the organization of this body would not have been tolerated any more than we will tolerate now the proposed union."
Stewart was asked why the executive order forbidding clerks to petition for increased or redress had had to be issued. "Because," he said, "the civil service has been taken out of politics."
Practically everybody in the committee laughed at this except Stewart, who looked astonished.
Before Stewart took the stand, Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, denounced the postoffice officials for "bureaucratic" clerks to prevent their joining the union.
ST. PAUL, Minn., May 1.—According to Carl C. Van Dyke, president of the 10th Division, Railway Mail Clerks' Association, the Postoffice Department through Chief Clerk F. C. McBride, is making further efforts to disrupt the newly formed secret union of the clerks.
Van Dyke declared today that McBride had demanded a copy of the charter of the union and the private correspondence in this connection, and had threatened to discharge clerks who refused to deliver them.
He said that these acts are intended to force the union into open warfare with the Postoffice Department and furnish a basis for the dismissal of the clerks.

Pegasus
The Famous Elevated Clothes Horse. Patented.

For Comrades and party members Comrade Coene offers the greatest invention which becomes so useful that once used you cannot get along without it. Every Housewife should have one. Will be demonstrated at The Call Fair, at the Labor Lyceum, in Brooklyn. Special rates for Comrades.
CELESTIN COENE
118 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK

OPPORTUNITY
For Comrades and party members Comrade Coene offers the greatest invention which becomes so useful that once used you cannot get along without it. Every Housewife should have one. Will be demonstrated at The Call Fair, at the Labor Lyceum, in Brooklyn. Special rates for Comrades.
CELESTIN COENE
118 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK

CAP MAKERS TO FIGHT PIECE WORK

The 'Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union now in convention at Manhattan Lyceum at their session yesterday decided to start a movement for the abolition of the piece work system and to inaugurate a week work system.
The delegates recommended that a strike be called if necessary to enforce the establishment of the week work system.
It was decided that the incoming general executive board shall be composed of members of locals of Greater New York and that when general questions come up that the board be authorized to pick three outside members from other locals to help them in their work.
The committee that was appointed to ask H. Hinder, ex-organizer of Local 1, to take an office in the union, reported that he declined to accept an office, but that he signified his willingness to attend the sessions of the General Executive Board, if he will be allowed to take part in the work of the organizations. The convention voted that he be given the right to attend the session.
Election of officers will take place today.

YONKERS BAKERS SIGN

(Special to The Call.)
YONKERS, N. Y., May 5.—Forty-two master bakers have signed an agreement with Bakers' Union, Local 141, granting all demands made by the union, and a strike was thus averted. The employers have been conferring with the union for several days, and a strike was expected at any moment. The men won an increase in wages of \$2 per week and the employers agreed to let the men work five days a week and give up the sixth day for the unemployed. The settlement involves 130 men. The officials of the union declared today that they would immediately start out to organize White Plains, Mount Vernon and New Rochelle.

BAKERS' STRIKE ENDS IN VICTORY

East Side Bosses Come Across and Beg for Settlement.
The strike of 2,000 bakers on the East Side, which has been on since May 1, is over.
The strikers won a complete victory over their employers.
After the striking bakers held a meeting and decided to stand together, the master bakers saw that the men would give them the fight for their life and decided to yield.
One by one they came to Clinton Hall and headquarters of the strikers and signed the agreement of the union.
This action of the bosses in yielding to the union virtually smashes the Master Bakers' Association.
The strikers, by the provisions of the settlement, gain the following:
A 7% wage increase in wages, making the wages of the first, second and third men, respectively, \$24, \$20, and \$18 a week.
Five days a week work; the sixth day to be given over to the unemployed.
Among the bosses who signed the union agreement were 150 proprietors of bread shops, employing 1,400 people; 15 pretzel bakers, employing 60 men; 60 cake bakers, employing 100 men.
Among the first to sign the union agreement were Morris Grunberg, 230 Eldridge street, proprietor of four shops; N. Messing, 82 Allen street, two shops; Stampler, 85 Monroe street, four shops; J. Heid, 355 Grand street, four shops.
News of the settlement of the strike spread through the East Side like wildfire and was greeted with delight by thousands of storekeepers and restaurant keepers, as well as the population at large.
The people of the East Side stood loyally by the strikers and refused to buy any but union bread.
After deciding to hold out to the end the strikers held a meeting and entertainment and proceeded to have a real good time out of the vacation which was forced upon them through the obstinacy of the bosses who would not yield to their demands. Variety Artors' Union, Local 5, sent down some of its members to entertain them.
The men will return to work tonight.

RULING ON A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court today handed down a decision refusing to recognize the opening of an account in a savings bank in another's name and the delivery of the bankbook as an absolute gift. It construed the transaction, however, as a trust and ruled that the benefits could only be paid to the beneficiary after the death of the person making the deposit and thereby creating the trust.

SHOES OF QUALITY AND STYLE AT POPULAR PRICES

I. NATHAN
1785 Madison Ave., nr. 117th St., N. Y.
All Shoes Bear the Union Stamp
Thomas G. Hunt
Maker and Importer of TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS
420 6th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan.
SHOES!
For Men, Women and Children. Latest styles, best quality, lowest prices. Absolute comfort and durability guaranteed.—Union Made.
Most Reliable Shoe Store in the Bronx.
L. GOLDBERG
2291 Third Ave., 164th St.
THE BEST PLACE FOR YOU TO BUY Silks and Dress Goods
HAIMOWITZ BROTHERS
1376 5th Avenue, New York
ALSO AT THEIR DOWNTOWN STORE
87 Hester Street, N. Y.

For the Benefit of The New York Call

TONIGHT AND SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING MONSTER FAIR

Arranged by the Brooklyn Call Conference

AT THE

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM

949 Willoughby Avenue, Near Myrtle Avenue

VAUDEVILLE and CONCERT, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL
Every Evening and Sunday Afternoon

There will be Booths loaded down with articles for all, with a thousand dainty things, the handiwork of femininity—Booth for Coffee and Cake, Ice Cream, Candy, Tobacco and Cigars, and Lunch.
The Museum and Freak Show will be an attraction not to be missed.

ADMISSION, 10 CENTS

How to reach the Fair
The following "L" and surface lines may be used: Take any line that transfers to a Myrtle avenue or Broadway surface line; get off (on Myrtle avenue line) at corner Willoughby avenue (on Broadway line) at the corner of Broadway and Myrtle avenue and walk over two blocks.
New York visitors will take the Broadway "L" at Delancey street, New York, and transfer to a Myrtle avenue "L" at Broadway and Myrtle avenue, and get off at Evergreen avenue station. From Brooklyn Bridge take Myrtle avenue "L" and get off at Evergreen station.

ASK FOR THE LABEL OF THE

CAPMAKERS' UNION

When Buying Caps for Yourself and Children

THE NUMBER ACROSS THE LABEL IS PRINTED IN RED.

WELLER'S
144-146 E. 125th ST.
Near Lexington Ave.

PLAN TO ABOLISH CHICAGO LEVEES

Uplifters Start War to Scatter "Red Light" Inmates.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Antagonists of Vice in Chicago have unexpectedly received aid from two quarters. Assistance came from the new chief of police, who ordered all disorderly houses on the West Side car lines to close their doors and immediately to send their inmates away.

From the other direction came well known citizens saying that they represented 200,000 of Chicago's population. They have presented petitions, which were learned to the South Park Board asking that the levee districts on the South Side be wiped out and that a park be established where now prevail tawdry palaces of immorality.

The Park Board entertained the citizen delegation at its last meeting. The delegation was headed by Prof. Graham Taylor, Chief Justice Harry Olson, of the Municipal Court, and Mrs. Alice E. Hayes, a social worker. Their arguments were backed by numerous petitions.

The tract which it is proposed to embrace in the park is the heart of the present South Side levee. The eastern boundary, it is suggested, would be the alley between State and Dearborn streets, with Clark street on the west, half a block from the Stock Island track to the north and 22d street the southern boundary.

Taken generally, little else than saloons and disreputable houses and blocks would be affected, although a few manufacturing establishments are within the zone to be cleared, which is about ten acres in extent.

The petitions, which amazed the board members by their quantity and quality, were from many leading churches, family hotels and residents of the South Side. Since that time the board has received numerous letters from individuals, as well as additional petitions, and more are expected at the next meeting.

There appeared to be no doubt in the minds of the petitioners that condemnation of the vice district property and the substitution of a public park would solve the question. Segregation, they argued, did not segregate in actuality, so abolition was a necessity.

TRAIN KILLS BOY. SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 5.—While on his way to a school children's picnic with three companions, Edward Moore, 11 years old, was killed by a Lackawanna train on a trestle in the southern part of the city, this city.

Moore tried to cross the trestle while his companions detoured it. Midway on the structure he saw the train rushing down on him and tried to escape. He lay down between the ties when escape was impossible, and before the train could be stopped it had crushed the boy to death.

For Constipation TRY EX-LAX A Delicious Laxative Chocolate in Metal Boxes. 10 and 25 Cents.

HAS BILL TO PROBE SHOE MACHINE TRUST WASHINGTON, May 5.—A bill aimed at the Shoe Machinery Trust was introduced in the House today by Representative Peters, of Massachusetts. The bill prohibits any owner or beneficiary of a United States patent to forbid the use of other machinery when leasing his patented appliance.

It is charged that the United States Machinery Company operates by leasing machines built under its patents to shoe manufacturers under contracts which forbid the manufacturer to use any other firm's machinery, implements or appliances.

It is further charged that as the machinery of the company named is necessary to the modern shoe manufacturer it has an absolute monopoly of trade in shoe machinery.

Representative Peters said today that he hopes to pass his bill at this session. "If it becomes a law," he added, "the monopoly of the Shoe Machinery Trust will be broken."

BODY OF STEWARD FOUND ON BEACH The body of Chief Steward A. B. Bennett, of the British S. S. Chelston, has been recovered at Casino Beach.

W. H. Quinn, a coroner, 163rd street, Astoria, Long Island, notified Capt. J. H. Mack of the recovery, who at once got in touch with the British Vice Consul, William Gardner, who refused to act.

Captain Mack went to the City Board of Health and was told that action would be taken at once. This is the second man who has been drowned from the crew of the Chelston this year.

MARKHANNA'S DAUGHTER OPENS BOARDING HOUSE WASHINGTON, May 5.—Mrs. M. McCormick, daughter of the late Senator Hanna, and social light in New York and Chicago, announced today in an advertisement in the local papers that she was ready to take boarders in a big old-fashioned residence here.

Mrs. McCormick's plan is to provide working girls with comfortable lodgings and good food at practically cost price. She will receive applications for boarders in person on Saturday and Sunday. The rates quoted are \$6 and \$7 per boarder per week, for single room and board. Thirty-three girls can be accommodated. The house has been specially designed as a "model boarding house."

ALASKA IMITATES BOSTON TEA PARTY Citizens Angry at Taft Throw Coal Into Bay at Cordova.

Cordova, Alaska, May 5.—The excitement caused by the government's failure to hurry action in Alaska coal land cases reached a climax yesterday when 300 business men and citizens formed a mob and, armed with shovels, marched to the ocean dock of the Alaska Steamship Company, where they proceeded to throw several hundred tons of British Columbia coal into the bay.

Inspired at the thought of no reply to appeals cabled to President Taft to urge early action looking to the opening of the Alaska coal fields, the citizens of Cordova decided to follow the example set by the "Boston Tea Party" and thus express the serious crisis that has been reached in the Alaska coal situation.

For several days the sentiment in favor of some public outbreak has been quietly growing. When yesterday's cable dispatches from Washington failed to bring news of President Taft having acknowledged the receipt of the appeals from Alaska feeling increased, and the call to arms, which in this instance means a call to shovels, was sounded.

Among those who participated in the "coal party" were A. J. Adams, president of the Chamber of Commerce; ex-Mayor W. H. Chase, and Councilmen James Flynn and Charles Ross.

Richard J. Barry, general agent of the Alaska Steamship Company, and the Copper River Railroad, was taken by surprise when the mob swooped down on the property. He demanded that the shoveling cease, but the mob only answered with "Give us Alaska coal." Barry was armed, but friends persuaded him not to fire.

Workers of the railroad shops were sent for and arrived with Superintendent Vanclief at the same time that Chief of Police Dooley put in an appearance. Dooley ordered the mob to disperse, but President Adams, of the Chamber of Commerce, shouted: "Shovel away, boys. We want only Alaska coal."

Demand was then made in the name of the United States to disband or suffer arrest. This demand was heeded, merchants returning to their places of business and other citizens going about their regular occupations.

If the local situation remains unchanged it is thought that Governor Clark will ask that troops be sent from Fort Liscomb. The United States cruiser Buffalo will soon be here to repair the government wireless station, and an effort will be made to have her land a guard.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 5.—That the "coal jumping party" at Cordova, Alaska, was the work of the Douglasheim syndicate and was instigated by them in an effort to force the United States Government to open up the Alaska coal lands, is the expressed belief of conservationists here today.

They declare the act of the members is simply an effort to force the Interior Department to "let up" on the Guggenheims, allow them to grab the Alaska coal lands, and to "bottle up" Cordova Bay.

MINER IS BLOWN TO ATOMS BY EXPLOSION SCRANTON, Pa., May 5.—Joseph Levoragis, 38, a miner, was blown to atoms in his chamber in the Green Ridge Mine, Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, this morning by an explosion of powder and dynamite.

In some manner Levoragis allowed a naked lamp to come in contact with the powder, the force of the resulting explosion causing fourteen sticks of dynamite to let go. Levoragis' body was blown to bits, fragments being picked up in all parts of the chamber.

DOGS AS DIET. BERLIN, May 5.—Dogs to the number of 1,416 were used as human food during the last three months of 1910, in Leipzig, Dresden, Chemnitz, Zwickau and Bautzen, according to statistics published today by the Royal Saxon Statistical Department.

The 906th Edition of The Call and Our Announcement COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS UNION LABEL CLEAN MADE

SIG KLEIN and Assistants 50 THIRD AVE. Near 10th St. New York.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS AND BIG TRUSTS Aim to Smash Steel and Wool Combines to Smithereens. WASHINGTON, May 5.—Under the microscope of inquiry, the democratic leaders of the House of Representatives have determined to scrutinize two of the world's greatest industrial combinations—the United States Steel Corporation and the American Woolen Company.

The inquiry assured by the favorable report of the Rules Committee on the resolution to investigate the United States Steel Corporation and its allied interests in railroads, banks and coal companies will be the most important and far-reaching ever instituted by Congress.

The resolution introduced by me in the House will, acted on favorably, in my judgment, enable the government to suppress one of the most atrocious trusts in the country, and at the same time it will expose to the public the country one of the most gigantic humbugs in the business world today.

This aggregation, known as the American Wool Company, is capitalized at \$39,000,000, and is composed of twenty-five or thirty mills, scattered throughout New England, New York, and Pennsylvania.

In some manner Levoragis allowed a naked lamp to come in contact with the powder, the force of the resulting explosion causing fourteen sticks of dynamite to let go. Levoragis' body was blown to bits, fragments being picked up in all parts of the chamber.

BRITAIN SUFFRAGETTES' 'WEDGE' IN PARLIAMENT LONDON, May 5.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir George Kemp, Liberal, moved the second reading of a bill to confer the parliamentary franchise on women.

The measure is similar to the one introduced in committee last year. It does not go quite so far as Mrs. Pankhurst and her friends wish, but is acceptable to the suffragettes as the "thin edge of the wedge."

BRUTAL ST. ELMO IN ANOTHER DIRTY JOB Porto Rican Detective Chief Shown Up in Court Room.

Mail advices from Porto Rico throw additional light on the despicable character of Walter St. Elmo, chief of the Secret Service division of the insular police maintained there by the United States.

There is a strike of cigar makers at Caguas near San Juan, which was complicated several weeks ago when a man shot and killed two others, one a superintendent for a tobacco company. Obeying the orders of the trust, St. Elmo caused the arrest, without warrant of thirty-seven cigar makers and others, charging them with fomenting an "anarchist" plot.

As already told in The Call, these men were subjected to terrible abuse in an effort by St. Elmo to force them to confess. The men had no confession to make. They were later released and have made charges against St. Elmo to Governor Colton.

Further proof of the infamy of St. Elmo is found in the following report from the San Juan Times of April 27. Some Santo Dominicans were being tried on a charge of investigating in Porto Rico a revolution against Santo Domingo. The Times story runs:

"At this morning's session a sensation was sprung when the defense offered as a witness Jose Oller, a resident of Rio Piedras, and whom it was believed was to be one of the star witnesses for the prosecution.

Oller testified that when he was leaving a meeting held in Rio Piedras, at which the three defendants were present, he was arrested and taken to police headquarters. He stated that while at police headquarters he was beaten, and when asked if he could identify the person who beat him, he pointed out Walter St. Elmo, chief of the Secret Service Division of the insular police.

He stated, also, that he had been compelled to go before Municipal Judge Sifre and make a sworn statement that he had been implicated in the alleged conspiracy to start a revolution in Santo Domingo, and that he had been offered \$75 a month by the defendants to enlist in the revolutionary army.

He stated that no such transaction had taken place and that the contents of his sworn statement were false and made simply through fear. He stated, also, that St. Elmo had paid him \$250 for the matter terminated successfully.

The District Attorney asked the witness where he had first met Herminio Diaz Navarro, the attorney for one of the defendants, who had introduced him as a witness for the defense, and he replied that he had met him in the courtroom this morning.

Governor Colton will be asked to remove St. Elmo at once.

BILL TO CONTROL BOARDING HOUSES ALBANY, N. Y., May 5.—Immigrant boarding houses are brought under State control by a bill introduced today by Governor Flower, of New York, which requires all such establishments to be licensed by the State Commissioner of Labor.

The license fees are fixed according to the number of boarders as follows: For not over ten, \$5; not to exceed fifty, \$10, and for more than fifty, \$25. Applicants for licenses must give penal bonds, conditioned upon compliance with the rules and regulations governing the industry, in amounts varying according to the number of persons accommodated as follows: For not to exceed ten persons, \$200; for not more than fifty persons, \$500; injured parties may recover upon the bonds.

FLAGMAN ON DEATH AVENUE. The Public Service Commission received a letter today from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, asking to station a flagman in Eleventh (Death) Avenue, at 30th street, to give warning of the approach of trains. Commissioner Eustis has suggested the advisability of such a step, and the company will keep a flagman there between 7 a.m. and 6:30 p.m.

NO WORK; SLEW DAUGHTERS. BOSTON, May 5.—The madness which comes from hunger, from despair of finding work and the agony of seeing children suffer without being able to do anything to help them, was shown in the case of a woman in this city, who, in her madness, killed them all, to rid them of the troubles of this world.

A PACKAGE AND A BOOKLET FREE! INDICATOR AND ADVERTISER HOW TO PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH. PARTOLAX The Most Wonderful Home Remedy for Men, Women, and Children. The Ideal Peppermint and Blood Purifying Laxative.

THIS BUILDING WAS ALSO CALLED "SAFE"

The front stairway of the old loft building, inspected and pronounced "safe," at 54th Street, with its broken and twisted banisters, gave mute testimony yesterday of the panic and crush of frightened factory girls which followed the cry of fire in the building the day before.

Those who made an examination of the building were unanimous in saying that had there been a real fire the toll of death would have exceeded that of the Washington place fire on March 25. It was pointed out that the building at 54th Broadway would have been even more difficult to escape from than the Asch Building, owing to the narrowness of the stairways, the crowded condition of some of the floors and the uselessness of the banisters.

The building is owned by the Astor estate and is of the old type of loft building. There are stairways in front and rear, but all the doors open inward. There are also fire escapes on the rear, but these did not prove of much use when the rush came.

Isaac Schert, a proprietor of the concern on the fourth floor of the building, said last night that his workroom was inspected by representatives of the Factory Inspection Department on April 23 and on Wednesday were inspected by representatives of the Fire Department.

The inspection in each case, he said, was satisfactory and his rooms were pronounced safe.

Fourteen girls were injured seriously enough to require the attention of an ambulance surgeon, but only two girls were taken to a hospital—St. Vincent's.

TO HOLD ATHLETIC MEET IN MILWAUKEE On July 2, 3 and 4, 1911, the United Swiss-American Gymnastic Societies will celebrate their ninth regular athletic meet in Milwaukee, Wis.

The local societies of the East, New York, La. Ronande, Hudson County, Alscienze-Lorraine, Brooklyn, Paterson, Riverside, Philadelphia, and Torrington, are planning to travel by special train to Milwaukee.

The trip will last about six days, including the sojourn in Milwaukee, and if a sufficient number of participants will join this excursion the committee will be in a position to make arrangements with the railroad companies as to chartering a special train and securing a considerable reduction in fare, the regular excursion ticket being about \$57.

The treasurer of the excursion is Gustav J. H. Sussman, of the Woodhaven, N. Y., who will give particulars to all seeking information. A picnic and gymnastic exhibition for the benefit of the traveling fund will be held on May 21 at the headquarters of the New York Society, 428 East 169th street, two blocks west of Third avenue.

CALLAHAN, THE MATTER 140 BOWERY. Westchester Clothing Co. Third Ave. and 144th St. Bronx. Max Lewin UNION MADE SHOES. 1812-1820 Third Ave. near Wenderer Ave.

The Bardin Hat TRAVIS J. Lau's Shoes 1589 Avenue A, bet. 82d and 83d Streets.

LEGAL NOTICE. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. Adolph Hirsch, Plaintiff, against Herman et al., Defendants.

IN pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the County of New York, made and entered on the 15th day of April, 1911, in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of April, 1911, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of May, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the premises described as follows:

Various small advertisements and notices at the bottom of the page, including 'FIX YOUR TEETH', 'PARIS DENTAL PARLORS', 'CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY', 'UNION MADE SHOES', 'HARLEM SHOE COMPANY', 'PAY ENVELOPES', 'BROOKLYN FAIR CONFERENCE NOTES', 'THE NEW YORK CALL', '409 Pearl Street, New York'.

PROVING BERGER'S ASSERTION Its Own Record for Time-Killing at Extra Session.

(By National Socialist Press.) WASHINGTON, May 5.—The States Senate is daily proving its own record for time-killing at extra sessions...

Trussmaker. HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 400 24 Ave. Bet. 24th & 25th Sts.

George Oberdorfer 3393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 128th Street Pharmacist

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS G. J. SPEYER :: Printer

Astoria Schuetzen Park 1021 1st St. Astoria, Ore.

CLINTON HALL 161-163 Clinton Street

Church of the Ascension FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1911 8 P. M. Mr. Percy Stickney Grant WILL SPEAK ON Haydn's "The Creation" 9 P. M., People's Forum Mr. John J. Murphy "The Tenement House Department in New York City"

INFORMATION WANTED

What Policemen Took Flags From May Day Paraders? Editor of The Call: On the night of the May Day parade, policemen, in several instances, took it upon themselves to confiscate small flags carried by Socialists...

Liberty Orchestra Music Furnished for All Occasions. August Schneider, Director. Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-45 Wiloughby Ave. Tel. 3541 Bushwick.

McCann's Hats Are always the best and cheapest. 210 BOWERY. OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. NEW YORK.

Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE, 303 E. Broadway, Tel. 2365 Orchard BRANCH: 102 LENOX AVE., RET. 115TH AND 116TH STS.

O. W. Wuertz PIANOS 1518 THIRD AVENUE, near 86th Street (Manhattan), 2929 THIRD AVENUE, near 115th Street (Bronx), 1786 PITKIN AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

BERNHEIMER & SCHWARTZ PILSENER BREWING COMPANY 127th to 129th St. & Amsterdam Ave.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

MEETINGS TODAY

Manhattan and Bronx. Interhigh School Socialist League—At the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, 3 p.m. Branch 3, Campaign Meeting. The branch begins its open-air campaign tonight at the northeast corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue...

Fulton avenue, between 149th and 170th streets, any evening and leave same with any member of the Buff Committee. There will be barrels for the packages downstairs. There is hardly any one who has not cast-off clothes from last year and the past season good enough for these brave people...

MEETINGS TODAY

Brooklyn. Young Socialists to Reorganize. A reorganization meeting of the Young Socialists Club of East New York will be held at the home of Miss D. L. Witkowski, 455 Wyona street, today at 3 p.m. Boys and girls from 13 years of age are welcomed to the meeting.

SCHOOLS. ERON PREP. SCHOOL, 185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

MEETINGS TODAY

Queens. A very interesting and timely discussion meeting has been arranged for today. The members are particularly urged to attend and use their best efforts in inducing others to do likewise. The topic for discussion is "Is Corruption and Grafting Coming to an End?"

Brooklyn. Labor Lyceum Socialist School, Myrtle and Wiloughby avenues, Sunday, 10 a.m. Borough Park Socialist School, Fort Hamilton avenue and 37th street, Sunday, 10 a.m.

South Brooklyn, Attention! The annual May Day celebration and entertainment given by the children of the Socialist Sunday schools of Borough Park will be held tomorrow at 2 p.m., at Finnish Hall, 40th street and Eighth avenue, Brooklyn.

B. N. Lefkowitz 110 DELANCEY STREET SPRING STYLES ARE READY. WE ASK YOU TO PATRONIZE OUR STORE, BECAUSE WE ONLY SELL HIGH GRADE SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN...

W. T. U. L. TO MARCH IN SUFFRAGE PARADE Five hundred women, under the direction of the Women's Trade Union League, will take part in the suffrage parade, which will be held today by the Women's Suffrage party.

Best Shoe Values in This City SHOES OF ALL KINDS FOR MEN AND WOMEN. Call readers, if you desire artistic work, have your photographs taken at Comrade L. BORESSOFF'S 388 Grand St., or Essex St.

Henry Frank SUNDAY, 11 A. M. Berkeley Theatre, 19 W. 44th St., near 8th Ave. Prologue: "Are Labor Unions Hotbeds of Dynamitards?" Lecture: "Why Did Prof. Romanes Relapse From Agnosticism to Orthodoxy?" SUNDAY, 8 P. M. Academic Hall, 200 Madison Ave., near 108th St. "When We Dead Awaken."

B. Russell Herts "Henrik Ibsen: His Life Work and Influence" Sunday Evening, May 7, 8 o'clock PEOPLE'S CULTURE CIRCLE KAPLAN SCHOOL BUILDING, 1731 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn

KOTOKU MARCHERS ARE FOUND GUILTY The three men who were arrested on January 29, in the anarchist parade from Webster Hall down Broadway bearing flags protesting the execution of Dr. Kotoku and his fellow radicals by the Japanese Government, were tried in Special Sessions on the charge of unlawful assembly, and found guilty.

ANOTHER WRECK VICTIM. EASTON, Pa. May 5.—Miss Carrie Rutherford, a Utica school teacher, who was injured last Saturday when an excursion train was wrecked at Martin's Creek, near here, died in the hospital today. Her sister, Eleanor Rutherford, with whom she was sitting when the train jumped the track, died shortly after the accident.

"A Mock Debate on Woman's Suffrage" Between Miss Follette and Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe At FERRER CENTER, 6 St. Marks Place (near Cooper Union), Sunday, May 7, at 3 P. M. ADMISSION 15 CENTS

Classified Advertisements Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. AMSTERDAM AVE., 1400-1408, between 132d and 134th Sts., 4 rooms and bath; \$14.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 210 ST. 428 E. (near Ave. A)—Floors 2 and 4 light rooms; toilet in hall; \$10-\$12.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—SOHO. BRYANT AVE., 1454 (three blocks Freeman subway)—5-6 rooms; all improvements; \$25-\$32.

SIDELIGHTS ON Contemporary Socialism PART I. Marx, Leader and Guide. PART II. Anti-Intellectualism and the Socialist Movement. PART III. The Influence of Marx on Contemporary Socialism. Complete in One Volume. Price \$1.00. Order from THE NEW YORK CALL Book Department, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

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HENRY GREEN HATTER AND GENTS' FURNISHER 151 Springfield Avenue, NEWARK, N. J.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' LOCAL NO. 290. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 160 W. 21st St. Free employment bureau, 9 to 12 a.m. Delegate Body meets every fourth Monday, 8 p.m.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 571, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at 211-209 E. 74th St. A. F. STEIN, Sec'y, 100 E. 100th St., Bronx.

REGULAR BUSINESS MEETING of Club and third Sunday of each month, at Madison Hall, 241 E. 62nd Street, every 2nd & 4th p.m.

WORKMEN'S CHILDREN'S DEATH BENEFIT FUND. WORKMEN'S CHILDREN'S DEATH BENEFIT FUND ASSOCIATION OF THE E. S. O. A. 207 7th St. Executive, Wm. Schwab, 210th Street, Room 2. Actor Peter, N. Y. City. Office hours, daily from 9 to 12 a.m., and 1 to 5 p.m., except Saturdays, only from 9 to 12 p.m. The Executive meets on the same place.

LOST. GOLD BULLION RECEIPT—A receipt issued by the U. S. Army Office, No. 1200, dated March 28, 1911, for \$17,000.00 in gold bullion, payable to Samuel S. Cohen, of order, has been lost. Payment has been stopped at the U. S. Army Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Brooklyn. 183 1/2 Ave., 77 (Brooklyn, Brooklyn). Newly furnished, large room, bath, heat, hot water, telephone to Morris Ave. L. of orders, etc.

SITUATION WANTED MALE. YOUNG MAN (19), educated, French, German, bookkeeping, wishes position in office. Address D. A. care Call.

The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beekman.

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For Six Months	1.00	2.00	3.00
For Three Months	.50	1.00	1.50
For One Month	.15	.30	.45

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

VOL. 4. SATURDAY, MAY 6. No. 126.

GUGGENHEIM ON PROSPERITY

Isaac Guggenheim, of the Smelter Trust and of several other large and prosperous organizations, has just returned from Europe with the cheering announcement that we shall all be happy and have plenty of money as soon as we cease being foolish. There is some basis to the idea. It is foolishness, or blindness, that stands in the way of all having plenty. But the conception Mr. Guggenheim has of foolishness is somewhat different from the real one.

He says: "The good crops of last year and the prospects of good crops this year lead the foreign bankers to look for prosperity here." It appears, then, that prosperity depends on how the foreign or domestic bankers look at it, or on whether they look for it. There is no hint that some prosperity is to come from the fact that the people who raise the crops, or who might exchange the work of their hands for the crops, are going to eat the cereals, vegetables, the meat, and wear the wool and the cotton, and the skins of the animals that go to make up the crops. Not at all. The idea Mr. Guggenheim has in mind is that the crops which neither he nor the bankers, nor the brokers, nor the speculators, nor the other capitalists have any hand in raising, make the basis for gambling. That is the prosperity he has in mind. The people who do the work might starve, and yet there would be prosperity, in the opinion of Guggenheim and the others, as long as gambling was good.

A little further on he says: "Political meddling and eternal investigations keep things stirred up in this country, and the whole outside world is laughing over our continual worrying and agitation." Oh, no. The only world Guggenheim knows is the banking and speculating world, and the members of that do not do much laughing. What the outside world has reason to laugh at is an entirely different affair. While other countries have been progressive in their legislation the United States has been reactionary. England, having faced a great financial crisis, having recently gone through two tremendous elective fights, and having passed an old-age pension bill, is now facing other radical measures and doing it without any noticeable fear. If there was up in Washington the bills just presented by Lloyd George, every agency of reaction and oppression in this country would be yelling its head off and predicting blue ruin to the nation.

But the worrying and agitation that seem to worry and agitate Guggenheim are simply the beginning of real constructive legislation. At the present stage of development there can be no constructive legislation that does not favorably concern the working class. There can be no socially wholesome legislation that does not have to do with improving the condition of the working class. It will be necessary, in order to get it, to keep up the agitation, to increase it and intensify it. When it becomes sufficient to force the Guggenheims and others to do a little real worrying then it will be understood that the work is making headway.

Unfortunately there is a reason for foreign nations laughing at us, sneering at us, or pitying us, according to the temperament of the individuals, and that is that we should have in the Senate such a person as the brother of Guggenheim, and not only that we have him, but that we have in legislative bodies such contrasted types for evil as Lorimer and Root, Lodge and Smoot, Cannon and Bailey, and others of the same stripe.

IMAGINARY—BUT, RARE

The following extract is taken from an "Imaginary Interview" between Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg and a writer on the staff of John Bull, a British publication. They are discussing the recent book of Norman Angell, in which he attempts to portray war as "The Great Illusion," as disastrous to the victor as to the vanquished. The Chancellor scolds Mr. Angell's views as absurd.

"I take it you have no intention of limiting your armaments," I observed.

"None whatever," returned the Chancellor. "We shall build what we please. Und why not? Seventy-five per cent of der cost of naval construction goes in wages. Is not der goot? Is it not goot for der mechanic, der engineer, der riveter, der founder, der blag-smitt, for all?"

"And you do not think the money thus spent could be used more profitably?"

"Nein; vot is better dan to provide employment? You build a sheep at Cannington, was it not? Der Thunderer, ja? Well, was it not goot for Cannington? Did it not employ thousands for one, two years, ja? Goot."

"But, of course, naval expenditure means increased taxation," I reminded the Chancellor.

"Ja, so; for us, yes; for your poor, no. Are you nod a Free Trade country? An extra warship on esdimades does not increase der brice of your food. It is your reech, your gomfortable middle class who pay. Nod der poor. Der poor haf der work und der wages. Der reech pay. Is it not so?"

It is just this very fact, put into the mouth of the imaginary German Chancellor, that worries the British propertied classes into a frenzy over the increasing war expenditure. The British poor, whose only chance to live depends upon getting work, have no interest from this point of view in curtailing armaments. On the contrary, the greater the increase the more work for them. Nor do they bear the expense in the least. They have nothing, and therefore nothing can be taken from them. The funds for the construction of warships come, and can only come, from the surplus value previously extracted from the workers. Hence the bitter cry of the propertied classes, who really pay the score with what they have already robbed from the working class.

READY TO MOVE

There is no doubt that American capitalists are prepared to make one of the largest and most important grabs in Mexico that they have ever made anywhere. It does not necessarily mean that they are after annexation. What they want are concessions forced by the United States and protected by United States troops. President Taft, always ready, always obedient, sent the troops to the border and has maintained them there, without explanation, ever since. But the interests are growing impatient. They want results. The rumor of massacres of Americans, of indignities suffered by Americans, and of attacks made on American property will give the opening that is sought.

During the past few days the capitalist papers have been carefully and skillfully preparing the minds of the people for this great and dramatic assault.

At the present time any move to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico will demonstrate how thoroughly subservient to capitalist interests our rulers are. The use of the troops, further, will demonstrate to the workers of this country how ready the authorities are to employ force. And this force can be employed for capitalism at home as well as abroad.

THE ADVANTAGE OF A LARGE FAMILY



THE COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT—I

By G. H. STROBELL.

The report of the New Charter Committee for New Jersey cities of the first class has been placed before the people in pamphlet form. Has the committee done good work? Has it labored faithfully for the interests of all the people? Or has it ministered to a class, and that class usually favored, in such things? That's the question.

While we abhor the conditions which make this question necessary, we would be foolish to ignore all the experience of the past in our judgment of its work.

There are two antagonistic classes impelled by their separate interests to two different constructions of the ideas of city government.

The class of special privilege consists of the politicians who hold office or expect to; of those whose living is secured by favor of license or permit to trade in anything that requires such permission; of contractors and corporate bodies who depend on contracts, franchises, commissions from improvements growing out of the needs of our civic life, such as street railways, electric and gas lighting, telegraph, telephone, in short, the use of our public property for their private business; and, lastly, of that body of big business men and corporations whose object is to exploit by means of rent, interest and profit, and the banking corporations who want city deposits and to see public and private obligations increase.

Opposed to these privileged class interests are the vast majority of the people whose work of production and distribution is absolutely necessary to the welfare of society at large, but who, in doing that work, are exploited and robbed even of the small share they receive of the wealth they produce.

These two classes have not the same interests in government. One wants special privilege, the other wants equal rights for all. One wants a strong centralized government with officials appointed by someone they can control, the other wants all officials possible elected and subject to recall. One wants to control law-making and so hedge their money making schemes about by the law's protection, the other wants the legislators and officials elected to remove the burdens of class legislation and wants to control them by means of the initiative and referendum and recall.

How can the same government please both? All people, therefore, come to the consideration of this new charter from the point of their class interests.

The Socialist party is organized to protect the interests of the working and producing class, and from that standpoint, at considerable expense and from motives that no man can justly challenge, places before the people its objections to the new charter.

Before considering the plan of government, it is worth our while to consider the way in which it is to be brought about. The Legislature is to pass the law. Then the Common Council, by resolution, is to call an election that the people of our city may adopt or reject the plan. If the Common Council do not choose to call such an election a petition signed by 5 per cent of the number of voters at the last legislative election may demand that the charter be submitted. Think of that a minute! Five per cent without affidavit or attestation. In the supplemental bill attached to the charter whereby the people are to be allowed (if it is carried) the initiative, referendum and recall, the percentage of names on the petition necessary to invoke an election is to be twenty-five and the signatures to be sworn to before a notary. What inconsistency is this?

There is a mean and contemptible trick in these proceedings. The title under which the commission form of government is to be voted on is "for

the adoption for the city of the provision of an act of (date) entitled: "An act providing for the government of cities of the first class."

Now, we all know that a title like this means nothing to a lot of people. Many would not notice it at all if placed on the regular party ballot. If at a special election many would say when reading it: "I don't understand what this means, so I won't vote on it. There's the referendum, initiative and recall. I'll vote for that." But the bill provides that in order to vote against the commission form of government the proposition must be marked off or defaced all ballots not defaced shall be counted for the proposition. Could anything be more calculated to throw doubt on the fairness of such an election? Why did they not with the proposition add two lines:

For the proposition: Yes.
Against the proposition: No
and let the voter erase either one or the other.

One thing more in this connection. The bill provides that, if rejected by the people, it may be resubmitted by the same process at any time. So you see it is confidently expected that the opposition can be tired out and some amount of excitement over discovery of graft or misuse taken advantage of.

If this charter is adopted at any election, it is meant to stay. There is no provision made that 5 per cent of the people may petition for an election that will return us to our present form of government should the people be dissatisfied with autocratic government. Of course not. This charter committee evidently are up to the usual politician's tricks. They evidently want this charter badly.

We have here then in the means provided for its adoption.

First—A serious inconsistency in requiring only a petition of 5 per cent, without affidavits, when the people are to have imposed upon them the hard task of getting 25 per cent sworn to, when they want to use the recall, the initiative or the referendum.

Second—A trick in withholding the name "commission form of government" from the ballot when being voted upon.

Third—The deliberate and criminal design to count for their scheme all those votes that by neglect or indifference of the voter are not marked against the proposition.

Fourth—One defeat of the charter not enough. They want to try the 5 per cent petition over and over again until they succeed.

Fifth—Once adopted there is no provision permitting the people to change back to the present system when tired of advocacy.

The whole charter is an effort for centralized government without appeal to the people. It provides that a Mayor and four Commissioners shall be elected. The four Commissioners are not given any specific duties. They assist to legislate and advise the Mayor. They are figureheads and, if the supplemental bill which provides for the recall be adopted, it could only be used against these four and the Mayor.

Then the Mayor, elected by the people, appoints, without the consent of the other four Commissioners, a Police Commissioner, a Fire Commissioner, a Commissioner of Health, a Commissioner of Charities, a Commissioner of Buildings, a Commissioner of Accounts, a Corporation Counsel and a head of the law department, a Controller as head of the finance department, three Commissioners of Assessments, five Commissioners of Assessments and Revision of Taxation, three Excise Commissioners, City Clerk, Treasurer and other officials.

What becomes of the responsible single-head idea in these three last departments and why are the Sinking Fund Commissioners excepted? Why are the striking funds not in charge of the Department of Finance under the

Comptroller? Why is the School Board left out? Why is there not a Commissioner of Taxation and Assessments? Why not a single Commissioner of Licenses? Is it because these responsible departments of the city are now perfectly satisfactory to the interests they serve? These do not now serve the interests of the common people. Who is influential in desiring them left alone? There can be only one answer—those whose interests they serve.

It begins to look as if the commission idea is used simply as a cloak for trying up things more completely against the demand of the new spirit and aims of the people, as a cloak for autocracy.

Not a single one of these appointed commissioners, with their specific duties and responsibility, for the departments they head, having the power of appointment or discharge, subject only to the State civil service regulations, and being supreme in their respective departments, would be subject to the recall even if the supplement with its Initiative Referendum and Recall feature were adopted. Neither would their rules and regulations of government or plans be subject to the Initiative or Referendum because that applies only to those who are elected by the people.

What becomes of the responsible head idea anyway?—responsibility to the people being meant—if these commissioners who are the heads of this department are not to be subject to recall by the people? Under the charter these active special heads of the regular departments of the city administration cannot be interfered with by any protest, no matter how powerful, on the part of the voters. Only the Mayor and the four elected commissioners may be recalled. If the Mayor is recalled, say for the action of the Police Commissioner in breaking a strike by means of outside deputies or Pinkertons, which the charter allows him to call in, would not the powers that dictate nominations and elections see that another of the same stripe be chosen who would either keep the offending officials in office or get another of the same kind?

In section 2, article 12, there are legislative and executive duties specified for the Mayor and elected commissioners as a whole. One of these, the sixth, says: "To build conduits and to rent or lease them to private individuals or corporations." This section can be easily construed by the courts as prohibitive of any new municipal activities whatever and would thus tie the hands of a Socialist administration, if elected.

There is no provision whereby a commissioner or mayor who is under recall is suspended. He acts on his own case all through, and until his successor takes his place. The city clerk acts on the Initiative, Referendum and Recall petition which threatens to discipline the men who put him in office. You may be sure every bit of power and influence the man in office represents will be used to help those who put him there. Of course, there is no hint that these commissioners shall put in eight hours a day to earn their handsome salaries. Most generous provision is made so that they can take vacations with pay by giving them power to engage assistants.

There is nothing of course, that union wages be paid on city work or that the printing shall carry the union label. Altogether, it is a should imagine, the most reactionary charter devised for the government of a large city in the United States in the last sixty years. We cannot imagine the citizens of Newark adopting it.

This bill was introduced in the Legislature, but too late to be passed. The business men generally favor it and express confidence that the people will demand its enactment. We have, therefore, nearly a year to show the fallacies and undemocratic character of the Department of Finance under the

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

By MAUD THOMPSON.

Organized Labor has declared unofficially against the latest development of industry—scientific management. Once before Labor tried to stand on the track in the way of an industrial revolution. The industrial revolution went on and for a generation Labor was crushed.

That was in the 18th Century when machinery revolutionized industry. The skill of the worker was a discount, his strength was uncalled for, even his numbers were useless. Helpless and bewildered, the worker appealed to his government. He asked that the use of new machinery be prohibited. When the government, blinded by the vision of new markets and profits, refused, misery became despair and the worker burnt and broke the machinery which had become his competitor.

Scientific management in its essential features is a natural stage in the evolution of our industry, because it is the application of physical science to manual labor, and of organization to industry. Its adoption is as certain as the use of machinery, for every process that makes production cheaper wins in the end.

As inevitable as the adoption is the attitude of the worker to it. What was it to the shearmen of Yorkshire in 1758 that ten times as much shearing could be done as before, since 100,000 shearmen had no jobs? What to the ribbon weaver of Germany in the 17th century that fifty yards of ribbon could be woven in the time necessary for weaving the forty if boys took the places of men at the new machinery? What is it to the Bethlehem steelworker today that by better tools and the reduction of wasted muscular effort one man can shovel fifty-nine tons of ore instead of sixteen tons, if one of the 400 men the new system made unnecessary? Does a bricklayer care to lay 350 bricks an hour instead of 120, if there is no other gain to him than the scientific beauty of saving thirteen motions on every brick?

The invention of machinery brought to the machine worker today, intensification of work and scarcity of jobs. The brain of the management now becomes the speeder. Each man's increased output becomes the competitor for his own job or some one else's.

The effect of machinery along these two lines is not temporary. A reserve army of unemployed becomes for the first time a permanent feature of industry, and the grind of the machines depletes at an increasing rate the strength of the workman. Nor is there any reason to suppose that the worker's disadvantage under scientific management will be temporary, so long as capital controls the management. The argument that cheap production will ultimately create such a demand for the products that new jobs will be created for those thrown out by the new economy, was made in the 18th century and it is made now. Even the argument of the machine-breaker was better than that.

Yet the machines were rebuilt and the industrial revolution was not stayed. The old economist was right who said:

"When capital enlists science in the law, the hand of labor will be taught the management. Science is in the side that secures her victory. Will labor allow capital to win her?"

If the wonderful industrial development of the last two centuries is to continue, it proves that the advances in the mechanical division of labor, the cooperation of the laborer, not necessarily mean the cooperation of two classes, laborers and capitalists. Less does it require the cooperation of laborers enforced by the power of the law. How completely capital is to adopt this new child of science is in the words of Frederick Taylor, the father of scientific management: "The duty of enforcing this cooperation (laborers) rests with the management alone." It does, if labor will let there. And it is, of course, only through the management that labor can become the operator of the new saving device.

Call it by what name we will, from it what undemocratic result must, here is a new machine ready to hand of a cooperative common sense plan to such change in reality. Here is a form of organization that is capable of doing away with petty boss or group of bosses and putting a group of experts who will work rather than the workers, in control of the machine, which may be merely a deal in the brain, but a deal in the hands.

It is for Labor to show that centuries of struggle have been also centuries of developing intelligence, and while in bitterness and determination the worker is kin to the machine, he has learned in the last industrial revolution, he has learned to serve the industrial tide. It is for the common sense to serve his in his cooperation.

A SUGGESTION.

Editor of The Call:

Quite a number of months before I decided to try the conditions plan to support the paper I had called the plan by writing in The Call trying to get Comrades Harlow and Wentworth to use their influence in the Call management. Of course, I been interested in supporting the plan in regard to pushing the new subscription I suggest that you do things: First, publish the full promises every day. We are all like to see our names in print in the cause. And then, again, the list of names people more than the matter use. Second, make more complete fact that you give interest-bearing or sub cards to the full value contributions.

The funny column should be on the last page; we all like a little bit of fun, but that long should be avoided except when written. Fraternally,

WILLIAM R. HENNING
Lynn, Mass., May 3, 1911.

THIS APPEAL MUST BE MET OR DISCONTINUED

This Pledge Fund will be subscribed in full or thrown overboard entirely very shortly.

You have had your chance to help The Call and have turned your back on it. You have said "Let George do it." Well, George is not doing it. George is made of the same kind of stuff you are. He has the same reason for not joining the Pledge Fund that you have; not a better reason and not a worse one.

The Call management has preserved a good humor during the appeal. It has told you frankly what the paper must have in the next year. The Call must have a sustaining fund of \$450 a week for another year. This easily understood statement has been made day for more than a month, yet the fund remains about one-third subscribed to.

The appeal for money is not going to run another month. The Call has no higher mission in life than to beg for funds to help itself alive, it were better dead. If in the year 1911 the Socialist movement about New York City is not vigorous enough to make a little cry for \$450 a week, it is not ready for a daily newspaper.

The Call management has not decided exactly when the appeal for this sustaining fund will be made. Some think the appeal ought to be subscribed in full by May 15 or given up entirely, others favor a different date. The decision will be published when it is made.

In the meanwhile, here is another letter from some live member of the working class which may "get to" you:

Editors of The Call:

Gentlemen—We, the workers of the cigar factory of R. A. Bachia & Co., hereby submit to you a weekly pledge of \$2.50 for one year.

"This pledge is offered in a spirit of appreciation of the noble fact that The New York Call is the only paper in the English language in New York City voicing the sentiments of the working people.

"Proofs too numerous to mention are in favor of our asset. The recent Tampa strike, with about 10,000 cigar makers in struggle have been published in The New York Call, while other papers have almost entirely neglected to mention it—that fact is sufficient to make us cigar makers understand the importance of The New York Call in behalf of the labor movement. The fact that every trade receives the same attention and consideration ought to make every conscientious worker feel that the possibility of The New York Call not being able to continue its important work would be a sad blow to the working class of the country.

"Accept, therefore, our humble pledge, while we entertain pleasant thought that, some day in the near future, when The New York Call shall have grown into a giant, we might, with pride of self-satisfaction, reflect that we were among those who had assisted it in its tottering babyhood—in its early existence. Fraternally,

"THE CALL PLEDGE FUND COMMITTEE OF R. A. BACHIA & CO.'S EMPLOYEES."

There are more such letters on file at The Call office, but you are not among them.

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association.

THE NEW PLEDGE FUND.

Amount subscribed \$..... Date

Indorsing the purpose outlined in your circular, the undersigned hereby agrees to contribute \$..... per week for a period of one year for the maintenance of The Call. It is a condition of this subscription that no payment is to be made until notification is given that the amount of \$450 has been pledged.

The undersigned further agrees to bring or send the amount when due to the office of The Call.

Signature

Address

This blank should be forwarded to THE NEW YORK CALL, Pledge Fund Committee, 409 Pearl Street, New York.