

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.

TELEPHONE 5908 BERKMAN.

Vol. 4.—No. 128.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1911.

Price, Two Cents.

PROFOUND SECRECY IN McNAMARA CASE

Cops Will Guard Witnesses at Indianapolis Inquiry Today.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 7.—With the opening of the Grand Jury tomorrow morning to inquire into the dynamiting case in this city and the "finding" of dynamite in the basement of the American Central Life Building in the heart of the city, and the Jones stable within the western city limits, the most comprehensive precautions for keeping the evidence submitted and the deliberations of the jury secret will be invoked.

There will be four officers on guard in the corridors of the courthouse and at the witness room of the Grand Jury.

The witnesses will not be allowed to confer with any one before giving their testimony, and they will be charged by the prosecutor not to talk to any one of the questions asked or the evidence given in pain of being arrested for contempt.

The more important witnesses have been summoned for certain hours and have been told not to appear until the hour specified in the subpoena.

The intention is to take each witness before the Grand Jury as soon as he reaches the courthouse, but in the event that he cannot be heard at once, the officers are to see that no one communicates with him in any way.

This precaution is taken to prevent the witnesses from telling to others anything he knows or may be called upon to state under oath before the jury.

It is said that Prosecutor Baker, his assistant, Attorney Shirley, who is employed by the Business Men's Association, intends to keep the proceedings of the Grand Jury absolutely secret, both in the "interest of justice" and to the end that no person may learn that his acts are being inquired into.

There is little doubt that John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, will be indicted for storing dynamite in the Central Life Building and for using the Jones stable for a similar purpose, as it is also charged.

One of the questions to be sifted by the jury is whether any other members of the Iron Workers were parties to the storing of the dynamite, and if so, who they were.

It is believed that John and James McNamara and Orrie McManigal will all be indicted in connection with the dynamite in this city, but extra precautions are being taken to prevent any other persons from suspecting that they are the subjects of inquiry also.

BURNS IS IN TOWN AND FULL OF TALK

Detective Says Los Angeles Mayor Has Paid Him \$6,000.

Detective Burns was in town yesterday, staying at the Belmont, and in that home of luxury held a levee of the New York reporters, talking at great length in his usual loquacious manner. Whatever Burns may have against him, modest reticence is not one of his striking faults.

He solemnly assured the reporters that the report that McNamara was kidnapped from Indianapolis is ridiculous. "The whole transaction in Indianapolis did not take more than half an hour, but it was perfectly regular," said the "great" detective.

According to his statements, he has already spent \$14,000 on the case, and has received \$6,000 from the Mayor of Los Angeles on account. It seems, however, that General Otis kicked against the payment of more money to Burns, and has managed to hold up further payments.

A suggestion that things are not altogether smooth in the camp of the employers concerned in the case was made when Burns denied that the case against the Erectors' Association, as had been claimed by Walter Drew. "The association," said Burns, "never heard of the men until after they were arrested." When the case was complete, he said, he went to Drew and asked him to come to Chicago. Drew, after saying he "didn't want to go on any wild goose chase," went to Chicago unwillingly, and so was in "on the kill."

Detectives Blackmailing Thieves.

"Long before," said Burns, "I had asked the Erectors to give me the job of hunting the dynamiters, but they wouldn't do it. They said they had spent about \$200,000 already on private detectives, and hadn't found out a thing. I don't blame them for getting tired of private detectives. As a class they're the biggest lot of blackmailing thieves that ever went unwhipped of justice."

Burns said he had been "astounded" by the statements Samuel Gompers made after the arrests. "What I thought," said he, "was that soon as an outline of the evidence against these men was made public they would be disowned by organized labor."

Quite so, Burns has made a little mistake, and finds that he cannot so easily trust organized labor out of its most trusted officers as he seems to jump Maysors out of taxpayers' money. It is a little oversight that he will regret before he is through with this frameup.

MADERO TO MARCH ON TO MEXICO CITY

Wants to Keep Friendship of United States—Won't Attack Border Towns.

EL PASO, Tex., May 7.—There will be no attack on Juarez.

Mexican peace negotiations will not be resumed. Madero's insurrecto army is to march against Mexico City, with the idea of capturing the Mexican capital.

This is the gist of a statement from Francisco J. Madero, Provisional President of Mexico, issued to his army this afternoon.

The statement to his troops says in part: "To the Army of Liberation—When you were invited to come and take the important city of Juarez you all responded with a cry of enthusiasm. I know that your efforts would have proved irresistible and that very quickly this city would have fallen into our hands, but, since arriving at the border, I have received knowledge that when our brothers took another town, which is also on the international line of the United States, the bullets of those fighting fell on to American territory and claimed many victims."

This brought diplomatic complications which would be inevitable if an attack were made on Juarez and might bring about very serious complications with a nation which has often given us proofs of its friendship, and it devolves upon us to sacrifice this immense military advantage which would probably result in an international conflict.

Madero bade farewell to the peace commissioners in his headquarters and each greeted the other in the same manner, embracing and remarking: "We will see each other again in Mexico."

Madero declared this afternoon to his soldiers that owing to the friendliness of the United States, he would not attack any more border towns and endanger American lives.

When asked if he had made a statement that if the federal peace commissioner asked that peace negotiations be reopened he would reopen them, Madero said: "I have made no such statement, and will make none to that effect. I have received a request to make the National Railway line from Laredo to Mexico City a neutral line provided no arms, ammunition or troops are transported on the line. I am considering it and have arrived at no conclusion yet."

PREDICTS MASSACRE.

LOS ANGELES, May 7.—F. Turner, a mine owner who has just returned from Mexico, predicts that if the United States intervenes, Americans now living in the Southern Republic will be massacred.

He says there are approximately 75,000 Americans in Mexico.

CALL'S STORY UPSETS TAFT'S PLANS; KNOX MAY GET OUT

Exposure Wired to Diaz Who Hastily Calls Cabinet Meeting—Dickinson Accuses Knox Who Threatens to Quit. Administration May Be Forced to Change Plans Entirely—Diplomats Seriously Disturbed.

(Special to The Call from a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 7.—It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the tremendous and almost worldwide sensation that the publication in The Call of Friday morning of the actual facts in regard to the administration's intentions toward Mexico have created.

Judging by present indications, the publication of that article is likely to have the following results:

The complete breaking up and remaking of the Taft administration's plans as to the invasion of Mexico.

The resignation from the Cabinet of Secretary of State Knox.

The disciplining of General Leonard Wood for having let slip his remark that 200,000 troops would be needed to handle Mexico, this being exactly the number of troops that The Call prophesied on Friday would be called for by President Taft at the moment it was decided that American lives and property—principally property—were endangered in Mexico.

I think it is not going too far to say that The Call's stories of Friday and Saturday have changed the face of the entire situation.

It may yet be proven that The Call has actually been the means of preventing the contemplated invasion of Mexico by United States troops—at least at this time.

The first story of Friday morning rocked the entire diplomatic world.

It was cable to every foreign capital of importance, and carried uncaseless wherever it went.

One of the first persons to see the story was an agent of Diaz in New York.

He could not reach a wire quick enough.

He telegraphed the substance of the entire front page of Friday's Call to Diaz, and that worthy, from what I can gather, jumped about ten feet high and instantly summoned every minister and adviser within reach.

The story confirmed the worst fears of Diaz and the grafters who surround him.

For hours they sat behind closed doors and debated the startling news.

Of course, the story was scoffed at in some quarters—appearing as it did in a mere Socialist sheet. But there was enough circumstantial evidence to indicate that the news was only too true, and it could not be ignored.

To show that I am not exaggerating the effect of what The Call has done, the following from Stephen Bonsal, the New York Times' special correspondent in Mexico City, published by his paper this morning and read with close attention and considerable uneasiness in government circles here, is worthy of note:

El Pais, a newspaper of Maderist tendencies, today published a most inflammatory cable from New York under the caption, "Intervention Threatens Mexico," giving a Socialist New York newspaper as the source of its information. El Pais says that President Taft has decided to send 15,000 soldiers to Vera Cruz for the purpose of re-establishing peace in Mexico, and after that has been accomplished the United States will indemnify itself for the expense of the war by asking another strip of Mexican territory to the south of the Rio Grande.

El Pais says—and this at least is true—that this publication may cause a conflict between Mexico and the United States at any moment. The other newspapers have apparently decided not to publish this provocative news, or, as seems more probable, this imaginative effort.

While this story has had a disquieting effect, the capital seems quiet and orderly, and I cannot discover that the rowdies of the Santa Julia and Bolsa quarters are organizing for a demonstration, or something more serious.

The attempt to saddle any immediate conflict between Mexico and the United States on The Call is amusing.

The conflict was already planned. The Call merely told in advance what would have been openly announced in another two weeks at least.

If anything, The Call's article will tend to avert immediate conflict, as Taft will now be forced to draw in his horns and proceed cautiously.

Again to quote from a Washington dispatch to the Times, which is in closer touch with the Mexican situation than any other New York paper:

General Wood himself and Secretary of War Dickinson were particularly bitter in denouncing the circulation of stories of intervention at this time, declaring that they considered them calculated to work infinite mischief, to endanger the lives of Americans in Mexico by inflaming the natives to murderous assaults, and even to plunge the two countries into war. "It is like poisoning a well," said General Wood. Secretary Dickinson was even more emphatic.

This shows how government circles have been stirred up by The Call's exclusive announcement that invasion of Mexico was planned by way of Vera Cruz, and that a call for 200,000 troops was ready.

It is not at all improbable that Knox will get out of the Cabinet.

He and Secretary of War Dickinson have had a bitter wrangle, Dickinson being inclined to blame Knox's department for having let The Call get hold of the news, which the administration was making every effort to cover up until the proper time.

I have also heard it said that The Call's Friday story was the cause of Diaz's refusal to resign the Presidency, his fighting blood being aroused by the news of the United States' designs on his private domain, but this is improbable. It is likely that Diaz had little intention of resigning anyhow.

Incidentally, the administration's plans for the battleship fleet, in May and June, made public some days ago, but not widely heralded, now take on added significance.

It was announced that one division would visit Europe, while the other would go to the Gulf of Mexico, ostensibly "in response to a demand from Southern States that they be given an opportunity to see what a modern battleship is like," as the correspondents were told to say.

The Minnesota, Vermont and Mississippi left Philadelphia for Pensacola May 1. Thence they were to go to Mobile and Galveston. Galveston, be it noted, is one of the ports whence it was planned to transport United States troops to Vera Cruz.

The Idaho was to leave Philadelphia this morning, spending a week at New Orleans, which also, by the way, is a port very convenient to Vera Cruz.

I also learned today that every effort is being made by the administration and the newspapers who were in the secret to learn how The Call got its news. From reports that came to me today as to the sources they suspect, they are completely off the trail.

STATISTICS SHOW SOCIALISTS HOLD OFFICES IN 23 STATES

(By National Socialist Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The following list of towns, cities and States that have elected Socialist officials has been compiled by W. J. Ghent, partly from press reports and partly from private information. It does not pretend to be strictly accurate. Socialists who are aware of any omissions or inaccuracies in the list are urged to write at once to W. J. Ghent, 240 House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

The list as compiled shows:

One member of Congress.

Seventeen members of Legislatures.

Thirty Mayors or village heads.

Two hundred and twenty-five other elective officials.

ARKANSAS.

Menard—One Alderman.

CALIFORNIA.

Berkeley—Mayor, two Aldermen.

San Bernardino—Mayor (election postponed), one Alderman.

San Mateo—One School Trustee.

COLORADO.

Gold Creek—Three Trustees.

Victor—Mayor, four city officials.

IDAHO.

Boyer—One Alderman, Clerk and Justice, Treasurer and four Aldermen.

Idaho Falls—Two Aldermen.

ILLINOIS.

Rockford—One Trustee.

Springfield—One Alderman.

Chicago—Six Aldermen.

Chicago—Mayor, two Trustees.

Chicago—Mayor, two Aldermen.

Chicago—One Alderman.

Chicago—One Alderman.

Chicago—One Alderman.

IOWA.

Belle Plaine—One Alderman.

Colfax—One member School Board, one Alderman.

Muscatine—Two Aldermen.

KANSAS.

Altona—Police Judge.

Arma—Mayor, Police Judge, four Aldermen.

Columbus—One Alderman.

Curranville—Mayor.

Fredonia—Two Aldermen.

Fort Scott—City Attorney, three Aldermen.

Girard—Mayor.

Osage City—Two Aldermen.

Rosedale—One Alderman.

MASSACHUSETTS.

One member of Legislature.

Colfax—One member School Board.

MAINE.

Mechanics Falls—One Alderman.

MICHIGAN.

Boyer City—One Supervisor one Alderman.

Flint—Mayor, three School Trustees, three Aldermen.

Greenville—Mayor, Treasurer, two Supervisors, two Constables, two Aldermen.

Jackson—Mayor, four town officials.

Muskegon—One Alderman.

South Frankfort—Village President.

Assessor, Clerk, two School Trustees.

Wilson—Mayor, four town officials.

MINNESOTA.

Brainerd—Three Aldermen.

La Porte—Mayor.

Ten Strike—Mayor, three town officials.

Two Harbors—Mayor, three Aldermen.

MISSOURI.

Cardwell—Mayor, Marshall, five School Trustees, two Aldermen.

Gibson—Mayor, two school directors.

Lewistown—One Alderman.

Walkerville—One Alderman.

NEBRASKA.

Beatrice—Mayor.

Broken Bow—One Alderman.

Havelock—Police Judge.

North Platte—Police Judge, two Aldermen.

Red Cloud—Mayor.

Wymore—Clerk, Treasurer, two Aldermen.

NEW JERSEY.

North Haledon—Four members of School Board.

NORTH DAKOTA.

One member of Legislature.

Devil's Lake—Three Aldermen.

OKLAHOMA.

Coalgate—Assessor, two School Directors, two Aldermen.

Krebs—Three Aldermen.

Harrah—Marshal, Police Judge.

McAlester—Two Aldermen.

Wilburton—One Alderman.

PENNSYLVANIA.

One member Legislature from Reading.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Howard—One Alderman.

TEXAS.

Dalhart—One Alderman.

VERMONT.

Fennington—City Attorney.

WASHINGTON.

Edmonds—Mayor, Clerk, Treasurer.

WISCONSIN.

On member in Congress, twelve members of lower house and two Senators in Legislature.

Brantwood—Town Chairman, three town officials.

Elroy—One Alderman.

Grand Rapids—One Alderman.

Green Bay—Town Chairman.

WHAT INVASION WOULD CAUSE

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 7.—

Nineteen refugee babies from Mexico came into San Antonio this afternoon on the first train that has passed the barriers of trouble south of the Rio Grande in two days.

The babies were mothers and fathers and bundles and news; of the latter the most varied assortment, but all telling of times of stress and hinting of hours of terror where the fighting is in progress.

Though yesterday and the day before the trains on the single avenue open out of Mexico via Laredo had been blocked by bridges blown out and the mouth of a tunnel caved in by dynamite south of Monterrey, the train arriving today direct from Mexico City came through without mishap.

There were about seventy refugees on this afternoon's train, most of them Americans. Among the women were five who wore divided skirts.

They had all made a hurried day and night journey by mule-back from the mines in the mountains to the railroad.

"I rode two days and one night in the saddle, without taking time to sleep," said one of these women, who is the wife of an American mining superintendent in the State of Guanajuato. "My husband came with me

as far as the railroad at San Luis Potosi, then he went back to guard the mining property. He has fifty Americans there with him and they have rifles and ammunition; they believe that if attacked they can hold out for three months.

"Every American down there fears that the United States will decide on intervention. That is the reason why most of the women are trying to get out. All Americans know that if intervention comes there will be some terrible days for them—killings and sieges of the mines. Intervention would be responsible for some heavy killing."

"AS SOON AS."

NIGHT BULLETIN.

MEXICO CITY, May 7.—President Diaz announces that he will resign as soon as peace is restored.

WESTERN MEXICO CUT OFF.

LOS ANGELES, May 7.—Western Mexico is practically cut off by land and sea from communication with this section of the United States.

The Southern Pacific has discontinued the sale of tickets to points in Mexico.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, having been notified that steamers cannot safely stop in any port of Western Mexico, has decided to take no chances. The steamer Curacao scheduled to sail from San Pedro Tuesday, will remain there indefinitely.

BROOKLYN CALL FAIR ENDS TODAY

Owing to the tremendous attendance of Saturday and yesterday, breaking all records for Brooklyn propaganda enterprises, the Brooklyn Call Fair Conference has decided to continue the Fair at the Labor Lecture, 418 Wiloughby avenue, through tonight.

Events at the Fair will be particularly interesting today, as some of the most valuable donations collected after three months of labor will be disposed of. They are valuable.

TAMAULIPAS TIME.

SAN FORDYCE, Tex., May 7.—The revolutionary uprising in Mexico has spread to the State of Tamaulipas, which until yesterday was outwardly unaffected by the disturbances. A force of about 300 rebels under Pablo Ruiz, who formerly lived on the Texas side of the river, made an attack upon the small garrison of federal troops at Camargo on the bank of the Rio Grande, twenty-five miles above here, last evening.

After a spirited engagement the town was turned over to Ruiz and his men.

It was at Mer that the massacre of Texans occurred in the early turbulent days of the State.

RESIGNS AS EDITOR OF THE HOBO NEWS

J. H. Seymour, the "hobo poet," writes to The Call from St. Louis that he has resigned as editor of the Hobo News.

Seymour says that the millionaire banker of the Hobo News, J. Eads How, "does not want anything but mud in the paper."

In his letter to How explaining his resignation, Seymour says:

"Dear Sir—Because I understand that a policy of procrastination will accomplish nothing and because I am not in favor of turning the other cheek I hereby sever my connection with the Hobo News. Your dissemination to injure the feelings of the Rock Island and other over-sensitive corporations and individuals argues not well for the success of a publication supposed to champion a cause and advocate a remedy for social evils."

"I am a Socialist first—the hobbing is merely incidental. The hobo may be friendly and capable; may adopt the non-resistant policy of Christ—and be crucified. But the Socialist will fight. His back may break, but it will never bend. He loves humanity as well as you do, but he discriminates, and I, for one, have nothing to do with him. I will have nothing to do with him. I will have nothing to do with him. I will have nothing to do with him."

do not use my name or any of my writings in your paper, should it ever come into being. For (remember this) I am not a criminal hobo, but a revolutionary who intends to win the good of the world."

Labor News of the World

BERNHARD Spring Styles New in Exhibition. The lasting satisfaction of a Bernhardt garment consists in being well dressed at moderate cost.

B. & O. SHOPMEN TO STRIKE TODAY. Maladministration Is Cause of Pennsylvania Trouble Grows.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 7.—All the shopmen at the Glenwood Yards of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will refuse to return to work tomorrow.

The trouble on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has nothing to do with the strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

TELEGRAPHERS MEET TO DISCUSS MATTERS

An open meeting of commercial telegraphers was held yesterday in the rooms of the Western Union Telegraphers' Union of America.

INQUIRE INTO THEFTS IN SOLDIERS' HOME

MARION, Ind., May 7.—A secret investigation at the National Soldiers' Home near this city has developed the fact that there has been wholesale thefts of clothing and General Service supplies.

FRANK'S Department Store. Always Something New.

MILLS HOTELS ARE BREEDERS OF SCABS

Three in the City---Big Capitalist Says Should Be More.

For years what are known as the "Mills" Hotels in New York City have been the greatest places in the country to secure and breed scabs.

Apparently those who control Mills' Hotels intend to build others in the city in the future, for the three now running are numbered.

D. O. Mills, a "philanthropist," who is now dead, founded them. It is not known whether Mills expected them to be used for the purpose for which they are being used today.

"The Mills Hotels have been known for several years as the greatest recruiting stations for strikebreakers in the United States, if not in the world."

DOUBLE-CROSSING THE BOSS

This man tells how the strikebreaker double-crossed the employers during a strike.

CHINA TO PAY INDEMNITY

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The State Department has been informed by Minister Caihoun, at Peking, that the Chinese Government has agreed to an indemnity in case any of the American physicians assisting in the fight against the pneumonic plague in Manchuria are struck by the disease.

CHANNEL RAIL MEN WILL STRIKE TODAY

Revolt Against Inhuman Conditions and Shameful Rate of Wages.

This morning sixty-five employees of the Metropolitan Street Railways Company, known as the "channel rail men," will go on strike because their efforts to have the street railway trust give consideration to their grievances have failed.

The strike of the sixty-five men, who are experts in their line of work, is noteworthy because it shows the arrogance with which the traction trust treats its employees.

The channel rail men ask the Metropolitan Railways Company to increase their wages from \$2.10 to \$2.50 a day and to reduce the hours of work from ten to nine a day.

LONDON, May 7.—The capitalist parties in England are doing their utmost to prevent the working class securing representation in Parliament.

The bakers' union refused to have anything to do with such an affair, and this is probably the reason that the grocers are so anxious that the men lose the strike.

The grocers make the modest suggestion that the price of bread should be raised, but the bakers refuse to be so easily duped.

PAINTERS THREATEN TO LEAVE INDIANA

CHICAGO, May 7.—The Painters' District Council of Chicago last night passed resolutions calling on the painters' union in Indiana.

VIOLATES CONTRACT PRISON LABOR LAW

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Some years ago the Indiana Legislature passed a law prohibiting contract labor after 1911.

WAGES INCREASED

WASHINGTON, May 7.—At a meeting held in Washington, at which was present the local Postmaster, N. A. Merritt, discussion arose as to efficiency and the wage question.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

WASHINGTON, May 7.—A bill to create a national arbitration tribunal has been introduced in the House.

ENGLISH WORKERS VICTIMS OF COURTS

Decision That Restrains Workers From Political Action.

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WOMEN STRIPPED OF WAIST WHILE TOILING

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The employment of women in the iron trades in Great Britain does not appeal to the American trade unionist.

EFFECT OF CALL'S STORY IN MEXICO

The Press yesterday carried the following in a Mexico City dispatch: "Belief that the United States will take part in Mexico's affairs was stimulated today by the publication in a local newspaper of a dispatch from New York purporting to be a copy of a Washington dispatch published in a New York newspaper."

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GROCCERS SEEK TO AID BOSS BAKERS

Warn Boston Public of Terrible Consequences if Bakers Win.

BOSTON, Mass., May 5.—The bakers' strike is going merrily on. The grocers have an association and are doing all they can to help the baker bosses.

There is another story told about these grocers, and this does not make these gentlemen look quite so angelic.

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CONGRESS TO KNOW OF CRAMP CO.'S ATTITUDE

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Local Union 726, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has passed the following resolution:

"Whereas the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company, which is a great factor in the shipbuilding trust of this country, and in that capacity has exerted great influence with our representatives in Congress to defeat any legislation that would benefit labor in that industry; and

"Whereas this company used great influence with our representatives in Congress at the last session to defeat the eight hour day law, which was intended to control the erection of warships and other vessels for the government, as well as taking an active part in trying to prevent the erection of warships in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which were being built under union conditions, therefore be it

UNION CONDEMNS INDIANA'S GOVERNOR

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 6.—Resolutions calling upon President Taft and the United States Congress to see to it that J. J. McNamara and James B. McNamee, the labor union leaders of Indiana, who are charged with complicity in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times Building, are given a fair trial, and condemning the Governor of Indiana for his unseemly haste in honoring the regulation papers for the McNamara brothers from the State of California, were adopted last night by a mass meeting of the Central Labor Union in the Union Hall, Washington avenue and 32d street.

President Malcolm Coles, of the Central Labor Union, called the meeting to order and presided. Immediately afterwards a resolution was adopted condemning the Governor of Indiana, proclaiming the belief of the local labor hosts in the innocence of the accused, and pledging the support of the Central Labor Union of this city in the fight that the McNamara brothers are making for their liberty and to establish their innocence of the crime with which they stand accused.

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ANTI-LABOR LETTER FAVORS OUTRAGE

Women Workers' Foe Applauds Authorities for McNamara Kidnapping.

CHICAGO, May 4.—John M. Glenn, secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, champion of "law and order" who insists that it is "immoral to relate the working day for women," has issued a circular upholding the kidnaping of J. J. McNamara from Indiana.

It is not in the least strange that an organization which fights against legislation for women and children who should gladly applaud law-breaking practices against a member of union labor.

Glenn, in the circular issued to members of his association, urges the letters and telegrams be sent to Governor Thomas Marshall, of Indiana, Judge James A. Collins and Chief of Police Martin Hyland, applauding the kidnaping of J. J. McNamara.

W. W. CREDENTIALS MUST BE SUPPLIED

Joseph J. Ester, member of the General Executive Board of the I. W. O., has issued the following resolutions to friends and sympathizers of the organization:

"It has come to our attention that various parties in this vicinity are appearing before wage workers promising to speak in the name of the organized industrial unionists, the industrial workers of the world."

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WAGES INCREASED

WASHINGTON, May 7.—At a meeting held in Washington, at which was present the local Postmaster, N. A. Merritt, discussion arose as to efficiency and the wage question.

ARONSON BROS. & FIEBER DRY AND BLESS GOODS. We Advertise No Special Bargain. Offer No Bail, but Guarantee Satisfaction. 61-63 BELMONT AVENUE.

E. ANTMAN HAT. Strictly Union-Made. 437 Knickerbocker Avenue.

C. GRAU High-class Tailor and Dressmaker. 3510 FIFTH AVE. BROOKLYN.

Haslach Shoes. 91 Knickerbocker Avenue.

HEADE SHOE CO. 112 Broadway.

Harry Goodman. 981 Atlantic Ave.

Martin Darr. 66-68 Broadway.

GREENBLATT. 1185 MYRTLE AVE.

Wear Well Shoes. 437 Knickerbocker Ave.

Thomas G. Hart. 437 Knickerbocker Ave.

CALLAHAN. 437 Knickerbocker Ave.

TODAY LAST FAIR DAY

Upon request the great Call Fair in Brooklyn will be continued

TONIGHT, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1911

At the Labor Lyceum

949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Proceeds Will Go to The New York Call

VAUDEVILLE AND CONCERT

Vocal and Instrumental

Hundreds of valuable articles will be given away free. Your last chance to help THE CALL and spend an enjoyable evening among friends of The Call

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.

Every Call supporter is expected to be present

COUNTRY LOCKUPS ARE UNINHABITABLE

Inspectors' Report Shows Filth Exists and Many Are Fire Traps.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7.—According to official reports made public tonight by Philip G. Roope, an inspector for the State Prison Commission, who says jails, conditions in Nassau County are getting so bad that it is difficult to have a man stay in any of the county's lockups over night.

At Oyster Bay, for instance, Inspector Roope points out that there is sewage in its town lockup of "water to drink and a place to wash." The lockup at Belmore, where Tom Murray is confined, is decreed "a disgrace to the town of Hempstead and a fire trap."

Roope says the lockup at Glen Cove is very dirty, and he insists "there is no reason for allowing a modern lockup like this one to become filthy."

At Port Washington the inspector says the lockup is in a cellar and he feels this is no place for it.

Similar conditions exist elsewhere. In one town lockup no officer "is at the fall to look after the prisoners," and in another the town constable goes away with the keys of the lockup in his pocket and "in case of fire the official would have to be looked up."

This lamentable condition is killing the lockup business in Nassau. Inspectors report no more encouraging news from lockups in other counties.

Most of them are uninhabitable. At Round Lake, Saratoga County, however, the inspectors report that the lockup there "meets with all the requirements of the prison commission as long as it is kept empty."

Marx versus Tolstoy

Between Clarence S. Darrow, one of the most successful and popular of our lawyers, and the most famous of our writers, Tolstoy, in this debate Darrow's theory of Non-Resistance, while Tolstoy's theory of the Gospel of the Kingdom, is the basis of the class struggle. Large type, extra cloth, 50c postpaid.

The Art of Lecturing

This little volume Lewis has prepared is a book that is simply indispensable to the lecturer who wishes to do himself credit. It is a book that is well worth the price of the book. It is a book that is well worth the price of the book. It is a book that is well worth the price of the book.

These volumes of lectures by Lewis
Social and Organic Cloth, 50c
The World Leaders of the Blind Cloth, 50c
The Principles of Social Evolution Cloth, 50c

DARROW CANNOT COME

The debate between Clarence S. Darrow and James W. Osborne on "The People vs. the Courts," which was to have been held this 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 will prevent him from coming here.

M'NAMARA PROTEST AT CHICAGO PICNIC

(Special Correspondence.)

CHICAGO, May 4.—No effort will be spared to make the Socialist picnic at Riverside Park, June 18, a huge joint protest meeting against the kidnaping of labor union members on charges brought by organizations of capital which are interested in the destruction of labor unions.

As the Socialist press has taken up the fight for a square deal for J. J. McNamara and the other accused members of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, it has been thought fitting that such a demand be presented as the united demand of labor in a huge protest meeting.

DEMAND RELEASE OF PRESTON AND SMITH

(Special Correspondence.)

BAY CITY, Mich., May 4.—At a mass meeting of citizens of Bay City, held under the auspices of local unions 2664, 1203, 137 and 1874, United Mine Workers of America, resolutions were adopted demanding from the Board of Pardons of the State of Nevada, the unconditional release of Morris R. Preston and Joseph W. Smith, who have been imprisoned in the Nevada State Penitentiary since May, 1907.

The members state that "Preston and Smith are guilty of no crime, having been convicted in spite of the law, facts, and evidence of their case, all of which clearly established the innocence of these men."

B'KLYN CALL FAIR OPENS AGAIN TODAY

Tonight's Your Last Chance to See This Marvelous Affair.

The Brooklyn Call Fair Conference has decided to extend the fair another day, and this evening at 8 o'clock it will again be in full swing.

Many valuable donations are still to be disposed of and tonight's your last chance to get them, so be on hand. A happy host of friends and admirers of The Call packed the spacious halls of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum yesterday afternoon and evening.

From the opening until after midnight the big hall reverberated with the laughter and merrymaking of the zealous adherents of the daily organ of the working class.

The Socialists and labor unionists of the metropolis realize that a daily paper is the most powerful weapon of their cause, and are animated by an invincible determination to make it possible for The Call to do still more for the movement.

As usual, the various booths were well taken care of by the willing workers who were in attendance and at their posts of duty all day and evening.

Among the attractions that gave pleasure to the audience, particularly the parents, was the operette presented by the children of the Labor Lyceum Sunday School. The operette was well rendered by the little actors, both boys and girls, and drew prolonged applause from the audience.

The overture and solos rendered by the members of the New York Socialist Band, who kindly donated their services to The Call's success, were also much appreciated.

For the credulous public, the fortune teller was on hand to prognosticate the past, present, and future. The marriage and divorce court received its share of patronage, with the assistance of four policemen and the fact that the commodities at this place could be quickly obtained at bargain rates.

RICKARDS

430 SIXTH AVE., COR. 26TH ST.
CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.
SPRING SUITS AND TOP COATS,
\$8.50 TO \$25.
READY TO WEAR.

CARPENTERS, STAY AWAY FROM ST. LOUIS

(Special Correspondence.)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5.—The Executive Board of the Strike Committee of the Carpenters' Council of St. Louis has issued the following notice warning carpenters to keep away from St. Louis as long as the strike is on:

"All carpenters, cabinet makers and machine hands are requested to remain away from St. Louis, as we have our strike still on, which was called on April 1 for an increase of wages and the eight-hour day.

"Secretaries of carpenters' unions are requested to make this known at once to all members. The employers are sending out misleading and deceptive statements and advertisements in the papers of the large cities throughout the country promising good pay and saying nothing about the strike being in progress here.

To save all mechanics from meeting disappointment through these lying advertisements of the bosses you are urged to make the truth known about our strike in St. Louis."

HOD CARRIERS AND MASONS WANT RAISE

(Special Correspondence.)

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 7.—The journeymen masons of this city have informed the bosses that they will not accept the old rate of wages, \$4.50 for an eight-hour day. They demand \$5.20 and they will remain out. In view of this, the bosses have declared for an open shop, and they will employ non-union men. They have already taken steps to advertise for such.

There is not a great deal of building here at present, and the bosses say there will be less if the increase is granted. The hodcarriers demand a raise from \$2.80 to \$3 a day, but this has also been refused by the bosses.

CAP MAKERS' UNION ADJOURNS IN CHEERS

Question of a General Strike Is Left to General Executive Board.

After listening to addresses by B. Weinstein, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades, and Rose Schneiderman, of the Women's Trade Union League, the Cap Makers' convention closed its work for two years yesterday afternoon.

The convention adjourned with three cheers for trade unionism and International Socialism.

The question of a general strike among the cap makers was left to the decision of the General Executive Board.

The place of the next convention was left in the hands of the board.

The following are the members of the newly elected board:

Isidor Shapiro, A. Shore, L. Rosenbloom, H. Kleinberg, M. Shapiro, A. Kalitsky, L. Lacks, M. Munn, M. Zuckerman, H. Robinson, S. Balsom.


The following is the principal business which was transacted at yesterday's session:

To strike out from the constitution the rule permitting the boss to do one branch of the work in a label shop.

The incoming General Executive Board to order all locals to join the Label Leagues or Label Councils in their localities.

The election of the general secretary left to the incoming General Executive Board, and General Secretary Max Zuckerman to act as temporary general secretary until the election of his successor.

The cities of Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia to send in their nominees for additional members of the board. This special election will be done by the board.



Pegasus
The Famous Elevated Clothes Horse. Patented.

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
116 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK

TWO WORKERS DIE IN SULPHUR TANK

Four Rescuers and Doctor Are Nearly Killed Also.

Aware that they were taking their lives in their hands five workers in the plant of the General Chemical Company at the foot of Washington avenue, Laurel Hill, L. I., yesterday rushed to aid Joseph Geyer, 37 years old, of 155 Clinton avenue, Manhasset, who had been suffocated by fumes in a sulphur tank. Geyer died. Fred Slain, 43 years old, of 755 Metropolitan avenue, Brooklyn, leader of the rescue party, also lost his life. The other four became unconscious and were in a critical condition last night in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

While Dr. William MacTierman, ambulance surgeon of St. John's Hospital, was attending to the patients after he got them to the hospital he fell unconscious to the floor and oxygen had to be administered to save his life. After other physicians had worked over him several hours he was apparently out of danger. Dr. Terence Gallagher, ambulance surgeon, who had assisted Dr. MacTierman, also had to receive medical attention.

Geyer upon starting to work after noon yesterday set about cleaning out one of the tanks in which sulphur had been reduced. He used a ladder to go down and was in his tank for some time when he began stirring the slat at the bottom when suddenly he was out.

"Help!" shouted Slain, who was nearby, and the other workmen came running with a rope. This was to be lowered to Geyer, but one look into the tank showed him unconscious at the bottom.

Slain climbed down the ladder to fasten the rope about his body. The men at the top of the tank saw him fall over unconscious just as he got the rope fastened. They drew Geyer up, then John Green and Henry Barton, went down the ladder to bring up the body of Slain.

BIG JONES STREET FIRE

The six-story left building at 5, 10 and 13 Jones street was destroyed by fire last night and the occupants of boarded tenements on all sides of the block were driven out into the streets.

BAKER ANALYZES KIDNAPPING LAW

Provides for \$5,000 and From Two to Fourteen Years in Pen.

Here is the law on the statute books of Indiana which was invoked against the J. J. McNamara kidnapers:

Whoever kidnaps or fraudulently carries off, or decoys from any place within this State, or arrests or imprisons any person with the intention of having such person carried away from any place within this State, unless it be in pursuance of the laws of this State, or of the United States, is guilty of kidnapping.

The penalty under this law is a fine of \$5,000 or a sentence of from two to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8.—All the ground which those who have sought to justify the kidnapping of John J. McNamara from this State have stood upon has been swept from under their feet by the interview given by County Prosecuting Attorney Baker to your correspondent.

The most widely credited argument which the defenders of William J. Burns, Walter Drew and their minor aids, arrested for kidnapping, have put forward is this: "If J. J. McNamara had not been taken out of the State, even though guilty of the charge brought against him in California, he would have escaped punishment, or a technicality. If he is guilty it is better to take harsh methods than have him escape punishment."

This has been virtually the position taken editorially by the Star of this city. That argument was knocked out by Prosecuting Attorney Baker, who said: "It is absolutely absurd to assert that if J. J. McNamara had not been taken to California there would have been no test of his guilt or innocence of the crime charged against him. Had the law been observed and had he been given his day in court and had there shown that he was not in the State of California at the time of the crime charged, he would have been tried here on the charge brought in Los Angeles. There would have been just as much chance to prove his guilt or innocence of the charge here as there would be in a California court."

That Baker went further than this. Taking up the procedure followed by Burns and his colleagues, Baker took it to pieces bit by bit. "Walter Drew," said Baker, referring to the counsel of the National Erectors' Association, who came from New York to assist Burns, "is a lawyer and should have known what he was doing, and I believe he did."

"He said that the warrant procured from Governor Marshall provided that the accused should have the benefit of counsel and a day in court. The process which was necessary under the Governor's warrant provided that the accused be taken before a judge of the Circuit Court. There he would have been given a hearing, or a date of hearing would have been set and the outcome of the hearing would have been awaited."

"Drew and his colleagues evidently did not want this. They wanted to get their man out of the State. So they did not proceed any further with the Governor's warrant, except to procure it from the Governor."

Police Judge Usurped Power. "They then had Detective Gerber swear out a warrant before a police judge and took McNamara into custody with that. The police judge had no more power than to issue such a warrant for the arrest of the accused and hold him until that warrant till the requisition from Governor Johnson had been honored by Governor Marshall."

"Once the Governor's warrant was issued the procedure should have been as I have already indicated. After the hearing in the Circuit Court, if the prisoner had failed to show that he was not in the State of California at the time of the crime charged, but was in this State or some other State, then the judge would have ordered his extradition, would have signed the Governor's warrant at the proper place, the agent of the State of California would have signed the warrant at the proper place reserved for such signature, and the warrant would have been filed with the Secretary of State as a record that the California agent had a right to take McNamara out of the State."

"It can be seen from what I have said that Burns and Drew involved two legal processes to get McNamara out of this State and completed neither one of them. Their actions were illegal and Judge Collins acted illegally in turning McNamara over."

List of Cases Cited. Baker then turned to a long list of cases from which he read to show that his view of the law was the correct one.

"The decisions," he continued, "on which the action against McNamara is sought to be justified do not touch the case. They are like the United States Supreme Court decision in the Pettibone case, in which the court decided that Pettibone, once having been brought to Idaho, and being there for trial, it was not the province of the courts to inquire how he got there."

"The decisions so quoted refer only to action after McNamara has been taken out of this State to another State. There is being an impression created that if McNamara had not been taken out of this State as he was, he never could have been held to account on the charges brought against him by the Grand Jury at Los Angeles. Such of that opinion which is honest I desire to correct; such of it as is not honest cannot be corrected."

"Had J. J. McNamara never been removed from this State, had it been proved that he was in the State of Indiana when the crime charged was committed, still he could have been held to trial in this State. Of course, that is the law. Were it not so, a man could reside in this State and employ agents to go to other States and commit all sorts of crimes, while he would be immune from any punishment whatever. Such is a wrong and absurd view of the law."

"The cause of justice could have suffered in no way by the observance of the law in dealing with McNamara in this State."

"Is there a statute under which those who took McNamara out of this State illegally can be held and proceeded against?" the prosecuting attorney was asked.

"Come to my office," he said; "the conversation had taken place in one of the corridors of the courthouse. When the office was reached the prosecutor took from his library a book containing the Indiana statutes, and all the law of Indiana is statute law and turned to the law already quoted."

"They can be held under that law," was his terse comment. When asked earlier if there was a conflict involved in the fact that there is one case pending before the Grand Jury against the kidnapers, in which Attorney Henry Seyfried is the prosecutor representing labor, while there is another case pending involving alleged explosions on some buildings erected here by Contractor Albert Von Spreckleson, in which case C. C. Shirley, representing the Employers' Association, is prosecutor, Attorney Baker said:

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

PHILADELPHIA OPENS OLD TRAP SET AGAIN FOR STREET CAR MEN

C. L. U. Denounces Capitalist Press and Burns Man Hunters.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 7.—At its meeting this afternoon the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, Pa., discussed the kidnapping of J. J. McNamara and other officers and members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

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SPORTS BASEBALL SCORES. National League. At Cincinnati— R.H.E. Cincinnati 000020000—3 14 0 Pittsburgh 103000000—4 5 2

AMATEURS SCORE A HIT. Cause Comment and Draw Interest of Members at Long Acre Club.

The actors who furnished the fun, comedy, and interest at the Long Acre's amateur boxing fest last Saturday night had certainly a wide field to themselves.

Young Carney disposed of Young Milby in the first round. A right to the jaw put him to sleep. Young Hanlon won over Young Harmon in a pretty tame affair.

Jersey City Local No. 300, International Union of Cutting Die and Cutter Makers of America, has adopted resolutions condemning the kidnapping of J. J. McNamara and his fellow iron workers and pledging financial and moral support to the accused men.

COMING ELECTION IN PANAMA STIRS PARTIES. PANAMA, May 7.—The political parties are just now most actively engaged in making preparations for the coming Presidential election.

WALENS COAL STRIKE. WASHINGTON, May 7.—The strike of miners in the Cambrian Combine still goes on, and at a meeting of the South Wales Miners' Federation at Cardiff, an appeal was made from the Blaenavon district that another conference should be called to consider the policy adopted in carrying on the Cambrian dispute.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Rev. F. S. Carroll, assistant rector of the Church of the Ascension, one of Washington's fashionable Episcopal churches, has announced that he intends to go on the stage.

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WILL REORGANIZE MIL. HEALTH DEPT. Socialists Plan Widespread Campaign for Thorough Sanitation.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 7.—Seiskar Gunn, instructor of bacteriology and public health in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been secured by the Milwaukee Bureau of Economy and Efficiency, the new economy board of the Socialist administration, to take charge of the investigations of present health conditions and to work out a final reorganization of the Health Department.

Jersey City Local No. 300, International Union of Cutting Die and Cutter Makers of America, has adopted resolutions condemning the kidnapping of J. J. McNamara and his fellow iron workers and pledging financial and moral support to the accused men.

LEGAL NOTICE. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, WILLIAM E. SYMME, as Trustee for Gertrude G. Williams, Plaintiff, against THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Defendant.

LEGAL NOTICE. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, WILLIAM E. SYMME, as Trustee for Gertrude G. Williams, Plaintiff, against THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Defendant.

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SHOES for all Mechanic, full Line of Dress. M. SIEGELMAN 49 Ave. 2, bet 34 & 35th Sts. N.Y.

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VIENNA ANARCHISTS FIGHT SOCIALISTS Unite With Reactionaries, Turn Traitors to Their Own Senses.

(Special Correspondence.)

VIENNA, April 28.—A sensation was created here when it was learned that the reactionaries had elected the anarchist Feurstein as their candidate for Parliament.

At a meeting held by the reactionaries in order to defeat the Socialist candidate for Parliament at the next election the anarchist Feurstein was elected as their candidate.

The remarkable thing about this election of the reactionaries with the Socialist candidate is the fact that the reactionaries were in earnest in their union with the reactionaries and did not once raise their voices in protest against the clerical movement of the reactionaries.

The reactionaries are now having a great deal of difficulty in getting the Socialist candidate elected to the secret councils of the church and state and of private property.

But while the reactionaries are having a hearty laugh at the expense of Feurstein and his fellow anarchists, the radicals are mighty angry.

The reactionaries are now having a great deal of difficulty in getting the Socialist candidate elected to the secret councils of the church and state and of private property.

Monticello, N. Y., May 7.—Miss E. S. Jane and Margaret Colson, sisters, and over 90 years old have the unique distinction of never having ridden on a railroad or in an automobile.

The aged maiden ladies live together on the Colson homestead at Bethel, on the shores of the beautiful Kounoung Lake, where their father resided in 1780.

McCann's Hats Are always the best and cheapest. 210 BOWERY.

O. W. Wuertz PIANOS 1518 THIRD AVENUE, near 96th Street (Manhattan).

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST, NEW YORK. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and, if glasses are necessary, have them made at

DR. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE, Tel. 2865 Orchard Branch, 100 W. 42nd St., bet. 11th and 12th Sts.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST, BROOKLYN. I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician, 1028 Broadway, Brooklyn.

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx. DR. A. CARR, SURGEON DENTIST, Special Liberal Prices for Comrades, 125 5th St., Tel. 2047 Lenox.

DR. S. BERLIN, SURGEON DENTIST, 100th St., Cor. Madison Ave., Tel. 540-L Harlem. Ph. Lewin, Surgeon Dentist, 330 Brook Ave., Cor. 149th St., Bronx.

The 900th 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.

O'HARA CLAN MEETS TO BURY ITS DEAD Magic City Rises Beyond Georgia Hills on Solemn Mission.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 7.—Beyond the outskirts of the city where the fortified hills look down upon the Chattahoochee, a magic city has risen, a city of tents and wagon tops.

The clan has been gathering for a week, and on a strange mission. It is its annual homecoming to bury its dead. And there are many this year, an even dozen children and their elders, having passed since last April to the last camp ground.

Members of Branch 9 are requested to bring clothing, shoes, and soft hats for the sufferers in Westmoreland County, to the headquarters, 1263 Fulton avenue, between 16th and 17th streets, any evening and leave same with any member of the Buffet Committee.

Branch 10 is never so cheerful as when in a tralat. Comrades who doubt this assertion, and those who don't, are urged to be present and see for themselves at the concert and ball which the branch is to give at Lenox Casino, Amsterdam avenue and 116th street, on Saturday evening, May 13.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Advises received here are to the effect that there are large numbers of immigrants of British descent coming to this side of the Atlantic this year.

It is also stated by these agents that "farm laborers and strong men for railway construction are needed, but few building mechanics." Several important public works are under construction, or authorized, and there is such a demand for labor that the South Australian Government is receiving the system of assisted passages, which have been stopped for many years.

Branch 10 is the infant branch of the city. It has been toddling along life's stormy path for some months now and has found trouble a-plenty. It has stacked up against various sundry financial problems that would have tried the wisdom and experience of a Union League Club.

It has found that the privilege of existence costs money and that money is rarer than hair on the head of Rockefeller. It has learned lots of things, and yet it has not lost its original hopefulness, enthusiasm and illusions.

Branch 10 wants guests, lots of guests, hundreds of guests. It asks every Comrade who loves to trip the light fantastic, or who appreciates a good time, or who feels the general reasonable impulse to gambol, or who is just naturally kindly and charitable, to loosen up and join the crowd.

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PARIS DENTAL PARLORS Co. LARGEST AND BEST STAFF OF SURGEON DENTISTS AND BEST DENTAL MECHANICS

30 DELANCEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY. 118th Street, 1616 Madison Avenue, Cor. 118th Street, New York City.

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. Branch 5—At 260 West 125th Street. Discussion meeting. Subject, "The Trade Union Previous to the Civil War." Principal speaker, William Bohn, associate editor of the International Socialist Review.

Branch 10—Branch headquarters, Jewel Building, Amsterdam avenue and 162d street. The last meeting before the concert and ball to be given by the branch.

Branch 8 and 9 Organizers. Notice: Eight hundred men are on strike at Dela Vergne's shop, 138th street and the Sound. Only two men remained at work.

Branch 10 is the infant branch of the city. It has been toddling along life's stormy path for some months now and has found trouble a-plenty.

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ERON PREP. SCHOOL 188-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

Branch 2 of the 20th Assembly District, Brooklyn, at their headquarters, Marotta Mansion, Gates and Bushwick avenues. No dallying around until 3 o'clock under the energetic dispatch of Organizer Rumpel.

The business is rushed through in about thirty minutes, and the remainder of the time is given over to discussion, Socialist sympathizers in the district and readers of The Call are especially invited to attend, particularly ladies. There are at present three ladies who regularly attend the meetings.

At one time there was only one, then for some time two, and it was rather late when every man had a chance to dance with the only ladies in the place. Oh, yes, we have dancing, too, and singing and anything else you wish, so come to the next meeting and prepare to argue on "Confiscation; or, How Are We Going to Get the Property Into Our Hands?"

There will be a regular business meeting of Branch Maspeeth tonight at 8 o'clock sharp. There will be important business on hand, so don't fail to attend.

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The regular monthly meeting of the 5th Ward Socialists will be held tonight at Siegel's Hall, 462 Elizabeth avenue. All members are earnestly requested to attend, as important business is to be transacted.

The twenty-sixth Annual Conference of the Belgian Socialist Labor party was held at Easter in the Brussels "Maison du Peuple." Four hundred and twelve delegates were represented by 561 delegates.

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tion was concerned, the Liberals had not deserved reproaches, but he proposed an alteration to the sentence de Brouckere objected to as follows: "Especially in agreement with the other opposition parties and all persons of goodwill." De Brouckere agreed to this on condition that the time of the struggle against the School bill should not mean for the Labor Party a truce nor a "block" formation, and that their autonomy should be preserved intact.

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 201, New York City. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 400 Park St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

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Order from THE NEW YORK CALL, 400 Park Street, New York.

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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THE EIGHT-HOUR STRIKE

There is at least one special group of organized workers which is today indisputably on the right track in the efforts it is making to better its trade conditions under the existing system.

We refer to the Machinists' Union which is now endeavoring to secure an eight-hour workday for its membership, an effort which we sincerely hope will be crowned with success.

Here is a trade, perhaps the most basic and fundamental of all—for modern industry is in almost every sense the result of machine production—in which the members are, in proportion to the skill demanded from them, perhaps the most shamefully over-worked group of organized laborers in existence. And the same remark applies almost equally to their pay.

In making the eight-hour day the particular object of their efforts, the organized machinists are getting down to bed-rock in the matter of immediate improvement in the conditions of their craft. The eight-hour day is in a peculiar sense their special need, and indeed it might be affirmed that it is for them the most important of all trade union demands, as the peculiar conditions in the trade render very difficult the utilization of other means of improvement.

The union label, for instance—which in some industries is of great importance in the protection of the workers—cannot be utilized to any extent by them owing to the peculiar nature of their product—of which 99 per cent is designated for capitalist use, ownership and purchase. The machine—except in its most diminutive form—is peculiarly an object of capitalist appropriation. The union label on a locomotive, an automobile, or a \$50,000 printing press, for instance, is a matter of no moment so far as its purchasers are concerned. Such commodities are very different in this sense from bread, shoes, clothing, etc., the bulk of which is purchased by the working class, and on which the union label is always more or less effective.

Nor is it easily possible for the machinist's craft to restrict the number of apprentices in the trade and lessen competition among workers in the industry by this means. As modern industry more and more bases itself upon machine production, the more difficult it becomes to restrict the numbers of those who would enter the machinist's trade.

At the same time the efficient machinist must serve a long apprenticeship himself and devote many years of his labor time to producing for a small remuneration. And with this goes a constant revolution in the industry, new methods and new applications following each other in rapid succession as new machines and new types supplant older ones. To keep up his efficiency the skilled machinist is constantly called on to relearn the craft. The mechanic who was constructing locomotives five years ago has possibly had to adapt himself to the production of electric motors or automobiles, machinery which requires for its production constant additions of skill and knowledge.

Under these conditions has the machinist worked—ten and eleven hours per diem mostly—the conditions of the production and the manner of its being carried on using up the years of his labor life at an extremely rapid rate.

No more vital demand than that for the eight-hour day could possibly have been made by the machinists, and we hope their success will be fully proportioned to the wisdom and foresight displayed in making this particular demand the main object of their efforts.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM OF THE TRUSTS

It has been generally believed by Socialists, at least, that the Supreme Court was a body whose decisions were in every way satisfactory to the capitalists, and it is somewhat interesting to observe that Mr. George W. Perkins, late associate of J. P. Morgan, continues insisting that that body needs amendment and supervision by a second Supreme Court consisting of modern business men. Several times in the past he has brought forward this idea, and we notice that he again repeated it a few days since.

Though Mr. Perkins does not state positively and in detail the particular deficiency he notices in the present Supreme Court, it is fairly certain that his proposed amendment to that body is not without some reason, from his peculiar standpoint as spokesman and representative of the big chiefs of the business tribe.

We surmise that he feels that in some respects the present Supreme Court has not quite kept pace with the latest developments of industry, and is not in the closest touch with its present dominant form—the great industrial Trust. Not so much, perhaps, that its composition is opposed to the Trust form, but rather that it does not sufficiently comprehend its needs.

The majority of its members are lawyers who have had no special training as servants of the modern Trusts, and who perhaps lack the experience necessary to insure the most efficient service to them. A glance at the records of the present membership of the Supreme Court will at once discover the fact that the majority of them have been railroad lawyers, and at the time of their appointment represented what was then the dominant interest of the business world. Since that time the Trust in its industrial form has supplanted the railroads, the latter being often but a part of its various properties.

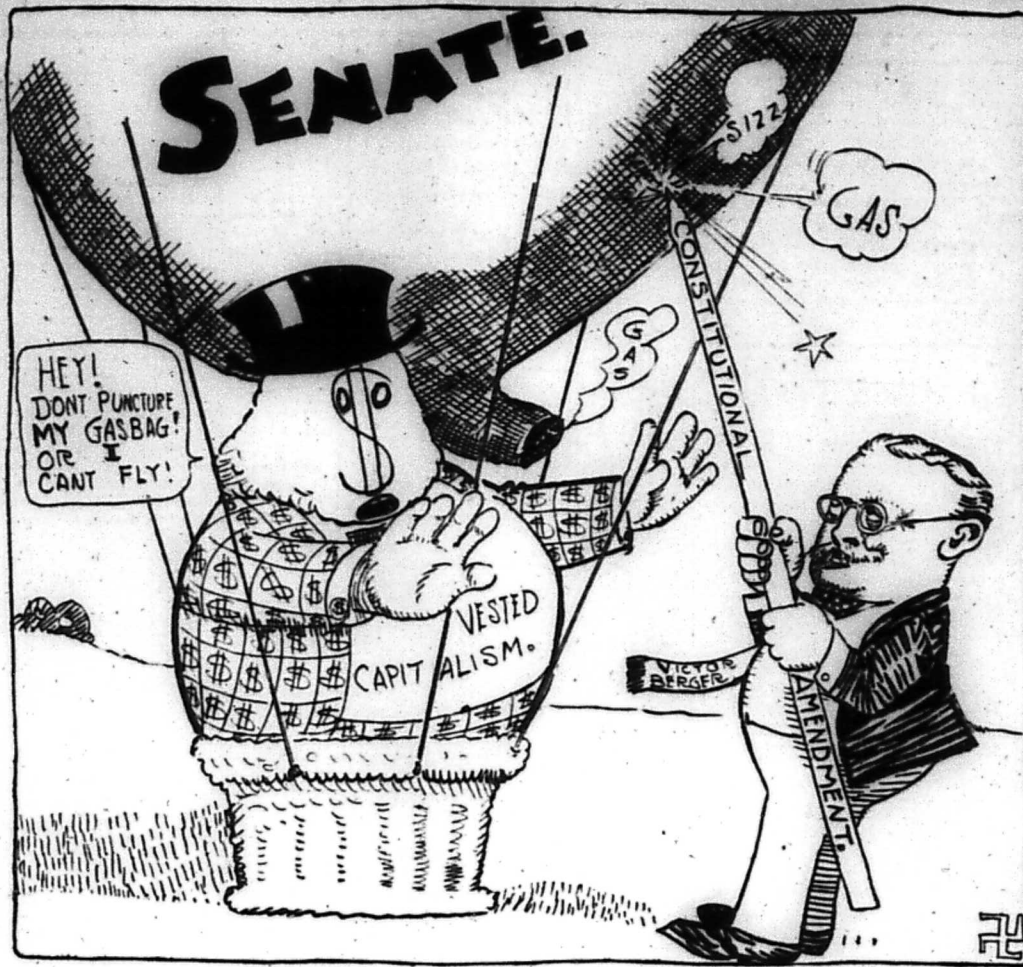
Mr. Perkins may not be altogether wrong in assuming that the Supreme Court is therefore slightly antiquated, and needs to be brought strictly up to date. His suggestion of an addition to it in the form of a supervising body of modern business men—of his own type, as may be presumed—certainly warrants the inference we have drawn.

If we hold that courts, supreme or inferior, are in the main the servants of the ruling class—and that they are so is hardly disputable—it follows that the ubiquitous "servant problem" obtrudes itself into this situation just as it does into the private dwellings of the employing classes. The fact that the capitalist household should discuss its particular "servant problem" in this relation is no more strange than that in a lower form it should provide a constant topic of discussion for the wives of the propertied classes. Of course there are plenty of trained modern Trust lawyers who, as members of the Supreme Court, could bring the service of that body thoroughly up to the special needs of the present dominant interests in business. But they are hardly available, in view of the fact that the present incumbents hold their positions for life, and it was most probably this consideration that led to the suggestion of a supervising body by Mr. Perkins.

Naturally, to be an effective servant, the Supreme Court has necessarily to follow the changes in industry that bring successive dominant groups of capitalists into existence. That it has done so as far as possible is without doubt true, though we have no knowledge that such an investigation has ever been made. The subject should form an interesting one for some Socialist writer who pos-

(Continued on columns 6 and 7, this page.)

LETTING THE GAS OUT.



SOCIALISM AND PROPERTY—SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE

By COMPERE-MOREL.—Translated From the French by S. Solomon.

If with numberless texts we have proven that, the most orthodox Socialists never intended to deprive the small owners of the few parcels of land which they cultivate with aid of their skill, it will be less difficult yet to prove that, we have never claimed that under a Socialist regime the children will not have the right to inherit the land of their parents and to continue its exploitation.

Just as we have never said, as it is insinuated, that at the death of the owner, the small property will have to be reduced to the community instead of becoming, through inheritance, the property of the widow and of the minors.

This is one of the most daring and most fantastic interpretation of our thought. Certainly, in our opinion, property only then acquires a sacred character, to be defended from any sacrilegious hand, when it is the result of the efforts of its owner and does not serve, in any shape or manner, to the exploitation of others.

The small landlord, living on his own farm, cultivating it with the aid of his own family, and at certain seasons of the year with the aid of other small owners, to whom reciprocally he will render the same service, does not exploit anybody, does not derive any benefit from his kind, and our duty will therefore be, as soon as the Socialist party takes possession of the public powers, to relieve him of the social burdens by which he is at present crushed, and to free him from any of servitudes to which he still has to submit.

All her labor, as well as that of her husband, has been embodied in the land. Thus, the latter represents all her wealth: her solely and only treasury, the fruit of long and painful days of labor, of privations and nameless sufferings.

It is then that the Socialists, according to our critics, will get a hold of the land, rob this treasury, strip the widow and the children, in order to socialize the land and make it common property.

But whoever made such an assertion? At present, under a capitalist regime, if such a case should happen, what could the widow do? To rent the land and live on that? To lease the farm?

But this is impossible! The land is not big enough, and the farmer after drawing from the land all the products that he and those belonging to him will need, will hardly have any cash to pay the owner.

Consequently there is only one course left to her to pursue: to sell. To sell? To whom? There are not any ready buyers. To sell it to other owners, to medium or big ones? But the latter, will they not take advantage of the critical condition of the poor woman, compelled to liquidate as quick as possible in order to secure resources, and buy the land at as low a price as possible?

Will she not have to suffer the numerous attacks of various agents ready to mix in where they expect to extract some profit? And the taxes? And many other burdens, as unjust as they are exorbitant? And what else there might be yet?

Under Socialist regime, nothing to fear on that score. The interests of the widow, of the small children and of the orphans are protected.

If the heirs of the owner cannot or do not want to continue with exploitation of the land, they will offer it to the nation—and the latter becomes the owner after reimbursing them according to the real value of the land, and not according to the offers of more or less interested owners greedy for profit and desiring to grow at as

low a cost as possible. In this manner the widow or the minors were not robbed and drew all the benefits to be derived from their rights as owners, which rights have remained intact.

Therefore, the question arises, under a Socialist regime, will the small property, the property cultivated by the owner and his family, will it be transmissible, allowed to be sold or left as inheritance to the children, to the nephews and even to very remote cousins? From the moment this property is not used as an instrument of exploitation—and in a Socialist society labor not being sold it could never become one—what do we care whether it changes hands every morning, whether it travels around through a whole family or country?

But in reality is it worth while to bother so much about the future of this small property when everything points out to the fact that it will cease to exist as soon as the expropriation of the capitalist expropriators has been carried out by the labor world, mastering the political powers.

How could one dare ask so many particulars of what the small property will be in all parts of the political horizon, it is asserted that the small agricultural exploitations have to be grouped together, have to be united towards the collective exploitation of the land, under a co-operative system, say, some, Socialist system say others.

Which peasant will be so foolish, so backward, as to continue with the individual exploitation of the land, with all the risks and contingencies connected with private undertakings, implicitly inferior to the neighboring collective exploitation, from a scientific standpoint, when only by joining his parcel of land to that of the social domain he is positive to acquire certainty and find all the happiness he may desire?

How about the medium property, the one that employs paid manual labor, what will you do with that? The medium property, I would answer, the one which has to rely upon the salaried workers in order to become productive, because the labor power of the members of the family does not suffice, as for that, the socialization of the great domains will accelerate its disappearance, because the owner of this kind of property will find it impossible to hire agricultural workers to make his land productive.

No peasant will consent to work the land as a servant or laborer, when all he will have to do in order to free himself from the master's guardianship and capitalist exploitation, will be just to become a co-exploiter of the great socialized agricultural domains.

And then, even presuming that we will allow him the property in its entirety, without a proletarian to exploit, the owner of the medium property will have to leave part of it uncultivated, finding it impossible to cultivate it all with the aid of his family only.

Thus he will have to follow the small owner and come to join the thick of the rural army, to live and work on the land which has become the collective property of the members of the nation.

And, then, some will say, you will proceed with him in the same manner as with the small owner, you will indemnify him to the amount of his property.

I beg your pardon, it is not exactly so. The medium property is not the fruit of the exclusive labor of the owner. The latter might have been intelligent, enlightened, able, courageous, daring in his enterprises, etc., still it is not less true that in order to make use of his intelligence, ability, knowledge, etc., he was compelled to appeal to workers: laborers, helpers, etc. To those he gave a salary which was just enough to allow them to regain their lost powers, and the profits realized from the labor of these salaried workers were used to increase and extend his domain, to increase the value of his tools.

Thus, in his property there is a part which belongs to him properly, and another part which belongs to the employees which were engaged in his enterprises.

Consequently, the nation will indemnify him only for the part in

CAN TOTTERING CAPITALISM BE SAVED?

By CHARLES SOLOMON.

William J. Kirby, Ph. D., has contributed an interesting article to the Catholic World for May. It is entitled "Radical and Conservative Fault Finding."

Of course, the Socialists are the radical fault finders. Mr. Kirby's article is not the flagrant and malicious misrepresentation of Socialism one often sees. He is of the new order of apostles for the capitalist system, and his article is intellectual and dispassionate. And because it is so it has an especial significance.

Mr. Kirby makes no effort to prove the purity of social conditions. On the contrary, he is just as unsparing in his criticism and denunciation of our "intolerable industrial tyranny" as the purest of Marxians.

Mr. Kirby's article is quite long. To write a complete refutation of it would take time and space. It should be read by Socialists for the frankness with which the position of our intellectual opponents is stated. The following excerpt is characteristic of the candor of the article.

"Conservatism has held aloof from the masses until these no longer found it to be their satisfactory representative, and hence they have turned in numbers toward the radical movements which have expressed their deeper feelings. May we blame the busy, hard working, and on the whole, healthy minded masses, if they believe with the Democrats that the Republican leaders are scoundrels, and with the Republicans that the Democratic leaders are scoundrels? May we blame them further if they conclude that our leaders are all practically scoundrels and not to be trusted?"

According to Mr. Kirby the fundamental difference between a conservative critic of social conditions and a Socialist is that the former believes in the inherent righteousness of present institutions and their power to be perpetuated, while the latter despairingly insists that a complete industrial revolution is necessary to effect an equitable adjustment of society.

While admitting the phenomenal progress of socialism, he assures the beneficiaries of capitalism that "its growth will stop the moment that the powers of the world and its scholars and its religious teachers regain control of the imagination of those who have been led astray and bring back the faith and hope from which all social institutions must derive their authority and endurance."

No, Father Kirby. In your own words, "The powers of the world have acted against it; the scholars of the world have reasoned against it; the

Christian churches have declared against it; and yet it grows." And it must grow, Father Kirby, it must grow because it is the development of that which is the dominant force in the world. It is the evolution that it shall do so. It is vain to hope that you can stop the rising tide. You are a scholar, Father Kirby. Then answer me, "Was the birth of tribalism preventable? Was the consolidation of tribes an accident? Was the growth of communism a caprice of destiny? Was the transition from savagery to barbarism fortuitous? Was the birth of feudalism a throw from the dice of chance? Were the towns of the Middle Ages the result of the accidental growth up on the feudal estates and finally accomplished the disintegration of the feudalistic form of society? Was the development of these towns, their expanding interests and the rationalization of these expanding interests imperatively demanded in defiance of the law of sequence? Was the Industrial Revolution which sounded the death knell of handicraft production and heralded the birth of the modern factory system a mere whim of eternity?"

Positively no! Father Kirby. Evolution has moved forward throughout time to the present moment in an orderly procession with a predetermined mission. It has born capitalism with its great and necessary class divisions, its incessant concentration on one hand and expropriation on the other, have inevitably created a universal preponderating proletariat. It has laid the economic basis for the next great step in industrial development, and our social ills and problems are merely the labor throes of the great Mother Evolution as she brings into the world her latest offspring, Socialism.

You would "bring back the lost faith and hope" of the masses, Father Kirby.

If the time when this was possible ever was it is irrevocably past. It is so, Father Kirby, because the masses have ceased to look to leaders for guidance, a fact which you so sincerely deplore. In your own words they have begun to "think and grow wiser." They have traced the evils which afflict them to their source, and they have learned that nothing short of the extinction of the root of their misery will bring them relief.

The "faith and hope" of the masses is not dead, Father Kirby. It has merely been transferred from the decrepit institutions and outworn, antiquated ideals of the past to the promise of the future.

And that promise is Socialism.

SOME OPPONENTS OF CONSERVATISM—IV

By JOHN M. WORK.

Says Thomas Carlyle, "On all hands there is the announcement, audible enough, that the old empire of routine is ended; that to say a thing has been is no reason for its continuing to be."

Says James Russell Lowell, in "The Present Crisis":

"New occasions teach new duties; time makes ancient good uncouth; They must upward still and onward, who would keep abreast of truth;

Lo, before us gleam her campfires! we ourselves must Pilgrims be, Launched our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea.

Nor attempt the future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key."

Says Ralph Waldo Emerson: "The perpetual admonition of nature to us is, the world is new, untried. Do not believe the past. I give you the universe a virgin today."

Says Charles Mackay:

"Standing still is childish folly. Going backward is a crime; None should patiently endure Any ill that he can cure; Onward! keep the march of time, Onward! while a wrong remains To be conquered by the right; While oppression lifts a finger To affront us with his might; While an error clouds the reason Of the universal heart, Or a slave awaits his freedom, Action is the wise man's part.

"Old opinions, rags and tatters; Ye are worn; ah, quiet threadbare! We must cast you off forever; We are wiser than we were; Never flitting, always cramping, Letting in the wind and sleet,

So he continued to grovel and grope and to wear a pensive, patient smile. His knees lagged, his back ached horribly, and the bush beating upon his hands a generous quantity of thorns. But he refused to discard his smile, and kept on repeating: "No! I will not lose my temper; I will NOT!"

Suddenly the elusive ball caught his eye. Flopping flat, he stretches his hand toward it, grasped it among the nest of thorns, and slyly withdrew it.

"Holy-tolly!" explained an elderly lady's voice behind him. "You ought to be ashamed, bird-nesting at your time of life!"

And then he did lose his temper.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM OF THE TRUSTS

(Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.)

assesses the especial qualifications necessary for such an inquiry, and that the finding would be in accordance with what we have intimated here, we have no doubt whatever.

TALKING AND FIGHTING

A speaker at the lecturer's dinner in this city on Thursday who is particularly conversant with the whole matter, said the per cent of the talk of war between Japan and the United States been in the United States, and he was probably right.—New York Tribune.

He was more than "probably right," Messrs. Tribune. He almost certainly right. But it doesn't necessarily follow that cause a people talk little about fighting, they won't fight, that they may not be making ready to fight. Talking and fighting are two matters that have no necessary connection with each other. And Japan is an excellent illustration of that very fact.

In 1904, just previous to the war with Russia, 99 per cent of talking about fighting was done in the latter country. The Japanese didn't do any talking worth noticing. And he it remembered they began fighting before they even opened their mouth.

On the day after the shattered wrecks of two Russian cruisers on the bottom of Chemulpo Harbor, the Japanese spoke their first piece—the declaration of war—and then shut up and went on fighting. And they preserved such a massive silence while scrapping, imposed the same silence on all under their control so rigorous that most of the war correspondents packed their traps and went to their respective countries.

That disinclination to talk fight is a peculiar Japanese characteristic, perhaps, but it isn't exactly safe to assume that it is necessarily a peaceful one.

The most that can be conceded, perhaps, is that it is regarded as "un-American."