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The New York Call

The Weather.

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Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3300 BEEKMAN.

Price Two Cents.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1911.

JORDAN-MARSH CO. ASKS INJUNCTION

Greedy Concern Fears Men's Wagon Telling of Fight for Living Wage May Do It Damage.

STRIKE MAY NOW BECOME GENERAL

Upholsterers Meet Friday to Consider Formulation of Demands on All Stores—Believe Boston Newspapers Aided in Getting Courts to Try to Throttle Workers.

PUBLIC ATTENTION:
The upholsterers of the Jordan-Marsh Company are on strike for a living wage.
Boston newspapers influenced by the Jordan-Marsh advertisements will not publish our side of the controversy.
Read The New York Call for complete account of the strike. All newspapers.
Friends of organized labor will not patronize the Jordan-Marsh Company while we are on strike.

(Special to The Call.)

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—The Jordan-Marsh department store has applied for an injunction against the wagon bearing the above notice of the strike of upholsterers at that store.

The court will probably, as usual, decide in the interests of the boss and against the interests of the underpaid and overworked worker, and the reason will be in all likelihood that the notice incites to boycott, and boycotting of bosses by workers is illegal. Opinion is widespread that the newspapers in this town are not without responsibility for the application for this injunction. The papers have refused, for good enough reasons, to publish notices of the strike, and their account of the fight is continually more adverse to the strikers. The newspapers, of course, are guided by their advertising columns.

Realizing this, and knowing that the growing circulation of The Call, as a consequence of its fighting for the strikers in their effort to secure a living wage, indicates the way in which public opinion is going, and menaces their circulations, the capitalist sheets felt something had to be done.

Accordingly, the newspapers, in company with the store, which has the best of reasons for fearing honest publicity, have approached the courts, ever faithful to the interests of capital as opposed to those of labor. By this means the greedy store and its prostitute press hope to force back the strikers to the starvation wages from which they have revolted. Many strikers have declared that they will disregard and defy the injunction, and in this they will have the overwhelming mass of public opinion, not yet the plaything of monopolies and tyrant courts, supporting them.

The strikers, in the meantime, feel how essential it is for them to have the fearless publicity afforded by The Call, and the fight continues with every possibility of spreading.

It now threatens to grow apace as a result of a special meeting to be called Friday night of the Upholsterers' Union No. 53, to consider the advisability of making a general demand upon all shops through Boston. Such action would bring out the other upholstery workers of the Jordan-Marsh Company, who have not as yet been directly involved by the strike of the company workers against that concern.

At the strikers' headquarters, 20 Hanover street, it was reported that the few scabs procured by the Jordan-Marsh Company through the Interior Decorators' Association, connected with the Employers' Association, have spoiled customers' orders committed to the firm before the strike, and which had been delayed, awaiting completion. The goods have been returned, together with expressions of indignation that the firm should contract for work beyond its power to complete either in due time or in proper manner.

Meanwhile the special editions of The Call have sold like hot cakes throughout the city, newboys eagerly surrounding the strikers' advertising campaign for The Call, which they are reading in preference to the Boston Business Agent Graves, of the Boston News, said yesterday that the campaign of publicity would be necessary to increase orders.

vancing their strike interests by following up their advertising wagon, pushing the distribution of The Call, and otherwise making public their cause against the Jordan-Marsh Company.

Circulars containing complete accounts of the strike are to be circulated throughout the towns of Greater Boston.

Socialist Party Helps.

At the several street meetings held by the Socialist party clubs of Boston and vicinity, the speakers all made reference to the Jordan-Marsh strike, urging the public to assist the strikers by keeping away from that department store during the strike.

The Boston Central Club distributed 2,000 copies of The Call last night at its street meetings.

The methods by which the Employers' Association furnished scabs from an "employment bureau" maintained by that association, will be made the subject of an inquiry next Sunday at the meeting of the Central Labor Union. The provisions of the Strike Advertisements Law, requiring employers hiring scabs to state that there is a strike on the premises, is held to apply to the Employers' Association, and its manner of conducting an "employment bureau."

All the furniture workers throughout Boston are on the alert as to the progress of the Jordan-Marsh strike, that firm having one of the largest furniture establishments in New England. Besides a readiness to contribute financially and morally toward the present strike, the union furniture workers feel that their interests also require consideration for betterment, and will discuss the matter at length at their next meeting.

Strikers Win Public.

The Jordan-Marsh strike is commanding widespread public attention, largely due to the activity of the strikers, and the generous prominence given to their cause by strike reports in The Call. The men feel that it is only the temporary power of the Employers' Association that at present prevents the Jordan-Marsh Company from conceding their just request for an increase in wages.

It has been previously pointed out that a fine of \$5,000 is levied by the Employers' Association against any members making terms with its employees without the sanction of the association. So long as the Jordan-Marsh Company thinks it can save that heavy fine by the prospect of the men coming back in the near future, just so long will it endeavor to withhold concessions. But the present firmness of its striking employees, and the material support they receive from the international organization, makes it quite probable that the Jordan-Marsh Company's tactics of delay will cost the firm all the heavier.

O. Henry's Great Story.

The obstinate refusal of this wealthy department store to grant the increase in wages demanded is putting many people in mind of O. Henry's terrible story of the fate of the half-starved store clerk girl whom "Piggy" took to dinner.
It will be remembered that O. Henry visited heaven, and was asked if he longed to a group of prosperous-looking angels. On learning that these angels had been successful department store keepers before their descent:
"Not on your life!" answered O. Henry. "I'm only the man that murdered a blind old man for his pennies, and set fire to an orphan asylum."

FALLS TO DEATH IN SIGHT OF FATHER

Karl Curguson, 17 years old, fell from the fifth floor of a building going up at 518 West 57th street yesterday afternoon down an airshaft in view of his father, Oscar, who was also working on the building. The father was the first to see his son's fall and sent in the ambulance call. The boy died in ten minutes.

Karl was employed as an iron worker's assistant on the building and was lowering a heavy load of iron on a rope when he lost his balance and the iron pulled him over. On the ground floor his father, a plasterer, was working on the shaft down which Karl fell. The body of the boy fell within a few feet of the father. The coroner's inquest at 22 Grand Street, the Bronx.

WALL STREET FORCED STRIKE OF SHOPMEN

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The strike of the shopmen on the Harriman lines was forced on the men by Wall Street, according to James W. Kline, president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, in an address today before 3,500 strikers at the Illinois Central plant at Burnside. Further, he said, Julius Kruttschnitt had admitted to him the truth of this assertion.
"Mr. Kruttschnitt told me he was following the instructions of the board of directors," said Kline.

SOCIALIST TURNED DOWN AS M'NAMARA JUROR BY BORDWELL

Judge Wants Nobody Favorable to Gas Blowup Theory.

FIRST PANEL ENDED

Long, Hard Fight for Hounded Labor Men Is Hardly Begun.

(By Lefax News Bureau.)

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 25.—Socialism was mentioned for the first time today in the trial of James B. McNamara, when Walter L. Coward, who declared he was a Socialist, was examined as a prospective juror on the tenets of Socialism. He was finally excused by the court on the ground that he had formed an opinion that the explosion was caused by gas, his opinion having been gained not merely by rumor or report, but by some personal investigation.

W. C. Williamson, a Monrovia farmer, was excused for deafness.

When four new veniremen were placed in the jury box this afternoon they were the last of the special panel drawn for the trial of James B. McNamara. They were W. C. Williamson, Monrovia; John B. Caldwell, 2024 Ellendale Place; Wallace Greig, Whittier, and E. L. Early, Whittier. They, with the six left in the box made a total of ten. The questioning of new prospective jurors then began. Alfred Dunlap was finally disqualified as a juror this afternoon on his statement that he believed the defendant guilty. Thomas J. Foley, of Long Beach, was also excused on account of bias. Walter L. Coward, the next man questioned, said that he was a Socialist and that his father before him was. He made the following affirmation regarding his belief:

Coward States His Belief.
He believed the building was blown up by gas. He formed this theory largely through talking to miners who knew the action of dynamite. He reads the Times, but does not believe in its ideas. He takes the Appeal to Reason. He is not opposed to capital punishment; would convict on circumstantial evidence if there was proof. The gas theory could be removed from his mind by proof. He would give a fair and impartial trial, and convict or acquit on the evidence.
Coward was questioned at length. He had previously been through an examination, and after the District Attorney this afternoon had drawn from him his opinion, the prosecution challenged him for actual bias.

Judge Bordwell then questioned him. It was brought out that he knew no one concerned in the trial; had read everything he could about it, but had made no special investigation. His opinion was actually founded on what he had read, and the people he had talked with.
Judge Bordwell said he appeared to be in the same state of mind as Talesman Hauser, who has been excused because he had a dynamite theory.
But Darrow combatted this, and said that Hauser had testified that he had gone to the ruins and examined them to form his theory. However, after all, Judge Bordwell said that could not be accepted that Coward had acquired his belief by rumors and report, and that he must allow the challenge. Coward was then dismissed.

More Dope About "Inner Circle."

(By United Press.)
LOS ANGELES, Oct. 25.—It is becoming certain, as the wearisome task of empanelling a jury to try James B. McNamara continues, that it is merely the prelude of an attempt on the part of the Huron detective agency to prove the existence of an inner circle within the American Federation of Labor which counsels and finances acts of violence.
Several times today, Attorney Darrow, while examining veniremen, demanded whether they considered labor leaders a lawless element who advocated violence in bringing about

FIERCE BATTLE ON NEAR MEXICO CITY

Zapatistas Numbering 2,000 Threaten Mexican Capital. Say Madero Aids.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 25.—A battle is now being fought between Zapatistas and federal troops near Xochmilco, forty minutes by trolley from this city. It is impossible to secure details, but the fight started this morning at 11 o'clock between 600 government troops and a force of bandits estimated at 2,000. The government has ordered reinforcements to the scene.

While in session the Chamber of Deputies sent for the Minister of War to demand an explanation of why the rebels have not been subdued, and why the government is pursuing such a weak policy.

The Minister failed to appear up to 7 o'clock tonight, although notification was sent to him at noon. A resolution was passed that the chamber continue in session until the Minister did appear.

Great anxiety reigns here because of the proximity of the Zapata band, and it is feared that an attack will be made upon the suburbs, if not upon the city.

Zapata, emboldened by the success that has attended all of his raids, yesterday attacked and burned three towns within twelve miles of Mexico City. While at first it was said that the federal troops that were sent against the bandits had routed Zapata's men, later reports indicate that the 18th Battalion of federals was in a bad way until reinforcements arrived and the Zapatistas retired.

It is stated openly in the newspapers that Madero is fostering the Zapata rebels, and it is generally believed that Zapata has the moral support of a strong party.

MORE TROUBLE FOR THE POULTRY TRUST

An action to recover damages for restraining the sale of food products was brought yesterday by the United States Packing Company of Chicago in the United States Circuit Court here.

The defendants in this action, all of whom were served with papers yesterday, are members of the so-called Poultry Trust, thirteen of whom were convicted in the General Sessions.

The evidence on which the convictions were found furnished the basis of the present suit to recover \$225,000 as triple damages under the Sherman Act. The defendants are E. Z. Hawk & Son Company, James N. Norris & Co., Hance Bros. Co., Fleck & Hillman, Sol Frankel, incorporated; Samuel Uerner, incorporated; Charles Westerburg and William W. Smith, co-partners; Charles R. Jewel and David A. Jewell, co-partners; William David and Jacob Jacobs, of the firm of Jacobs Bros.; Arthur and Irving Dwyer, George G. Brown, Clesen Bishop, Louis J. Schwab and Abe Kassel. The defendants who were convicted in the General Sessions have appealed from the conviction.

TAFT TELLS HOW HE WOULD RUN THE CANAL

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 25.—In an address here today President Taft told of his ideas for the conduct of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone after its completion.
He urged that the government itself furnish all supplies to the Canal Zone, so as to prevent any possibility of discrimination. The plan for favoring in toll charges American vessels engaged in coastwise trade through the canal might, he thought, be tried out.
He urged a strongly centralized government for the Canal Zone, to be placed in the hands of the man responsible for the running of the canal. The government of the zone, he declared, should be incidental to the operation of the canal.

KILLED AT CROSSING

Boy Dashes Under Gates Skirting Railroad and Train Hits Him.

Abraham Sapirstein, 19 years old, of 113 Dandman street, Jamaica, employed in the Morris Park shops of the Long Island Railroad, tried to cross the tracks of the Atlantic avenue division of the Long Island Railroad at Leffert avenue, to get ahead of an oncoming westbound electric train, about 6 o'clock yesterday evening. He went under the closed gates at the crossing and was struck by the train.
An ambulance was called and Sapirstein was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, where he died from a fractured skull. The accident tied up traffic on the railroad for twenty minutes. No arrests were made.

JERSEY BOY KILLED BY AUTO

William Banks, 16 years old, of 31st street, Harrison, N. J., was run down and fatally injured last night by an automobile owned by Town Collector Osborne, of Belleville. Banks died a few minutes after he was received at St. Michael's Hospital, Newark.

CARPENTER A SUICIDE

A carpenter named Samuel Gold, 33 years old, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself over the right temple. He killed himself in his apartment at 200 West 166th street.

BROWNSVILLE TO HEAR RUSSELL TOMORROW

The Socialist campaign is warming up in Brownsville. In addition to the energetic distribution of literature a mass meeting will be held Friday evening, October 27, at the New Palm Garden, Sackman street, near Liberty avenue.

Charles Edward Russell will be the principal speaker. He will be followed by R. Feigenbaum, candidate for Assembly; Fred K. Martin, candidate for Alderman, and Meyer London.

PARENTS OF FIRE TRAP VICTIMS CRY FOR TRIAL OF FIRM

Mayor and District Attorney Denounced for Inaction.

FIRE HEAD WORRIED

Says Unless Given Funds New Duties Will Be Dreadful Hardships.

"We must demand a speedy trial for the murderers of our children, brothers and sisters. We must get blood for blood. We must take revenge from those bloodhounds." These were the expressions uttered by Mrs. Freida Ostrovsky, of 211 Division street, who looks to be nearing the seventies, who lost her daughter in the Triangle fire, at the meeting at 151 Clinton street last night, of the bereaved fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of the 145 victims who were burned to death in the Triangle waist shop holocaust of March 25.

The District Attorney, Mayor Gaynor and the other "little fathers" of the city were bitterly denounced by the weeping relatives of the victims for not bringing to trial Harris and Blanck, the owners of the Triangle shop where 145 workers lost their lives needlessly and innocently. Nearly 300 relatives of the fire victims gathered at the meeting called by them to devise a way by which to force the District Attorney to bring to justice the Triangle bosses.

It was a meeting of their own. One of the bereaved presided, and the speakers of the evening were survivors of the fire victims. "We came here tonight, not to listen to any revolutionary speeches, nor to adopt resolutions; we are here to demand that the murderers of our children be brought to justice," were the opening remarks of N. Liermark, the chairman, who lost a 19-year-old daughter in the fire.

Brother Demands Justice.

A pathetic scene of the meeting was one corner of the hall where were huddled the aged mothers and fathers of the fire victims, who were also speakers of the evening. It was the general opinion that demonstrations should be arranged to call the attention of the public to the negligence of the officials, to bring to justice the criminally negligent bosses, and to demand that the latter be put on trial immediately. Jacob Panken, attorney for the union, was called upon to deliver an address and advise as to what should be done. Panken told the bereaved that he had brought a number of suits against the Triangle bosses, but he had been unable to get results thus far. He urged that mass meetings and demonstrations be arranged to demand a speedy trial for Harris and Blanck.

Another heart-breaking sight was when H. Goldstein of Paterson, whose sister was burned to a crisp and whose remains he recognized by a ring she wore, came into the hall and between sobs delivered an address demanding that the bereaved residing in this city should constitute themselves a committee to call on the papers and demand that they make a demand on the officials to bring the bosses to justice. Tessie Shoched, of 747 East 5th street, said in spite of Jacob Schiff's assurances that he would deliver an immediate trial of the bosses, he now refused to have anything to do with the matter.

Amelia Frank, of 345 East 11th street, presented a letter from Mayor Gaynor, saying that the case would receive the most careful attention.
It was finally decided to engage Cooper Union, and that the relatives of the victims should act as the speakers. A demonstration of all the bereaved will be held on the day the meeting is to be held. They will go to the City Hall and demand that Mayor Gaynor attend the meeting, and explain why Harris and Blanck have not been brought to trial.

Fight Hoey Law.

That the Hoey bill, giving the Fire Commissioner power to order "vacated, condemned or removed" any structure which endangers the lives of workers will be bitterly fought by property owners, manufacturers and merchants, because certain yesterday when all manner of lawyers repre-

CHINESE REBELS WIN DECISIVE VICTORY

Imperial General at Head of 21,000 Troops, With 170 Guns, Completely Routed in Mountain Pass.

LOYALIST TARTAR GENERAL ASSASSINATED

Court at Peking Prepares for Flight—Revolutionists Are in Possession of 12 Cities—Canton and Nanking Expected to Surrender—Government Desperate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Chinese newspapers in this city today received the following:

Shanghai (by wireless and land telegraph from Hankow)—General Yin Tchang at head of 21,000 imperial troops with 170 guns, attempted to force the mountain pass on the railroad dividing Hupeh and Honan provinces yesterday, and was repulsed with great slaughter.

Hills in the vicinity of the pass had been crowned with artillery under the direction of Li Yuen Hung, commanding the revolutionists. The execution of guns firing shrapnel was fearful, as the imperial troops entered the pass. In addition, troops of the revolutionists lay in ambush on the route followed by the imperial army in retreat from the pass.

The imperial general ordered the retreat, and, under cover of heavy guns, succeeded in drawing off part of his army, although thousands were left dead on the field and thousands threw down their arms and welcomed the rebels.

Revolutionists welcome deserting imperialists, and the republican army, which was less than 15,000 before the battle, now numbers close to 20,000 men.

This decisive battle now clears the way for the rebel march on Peking, as the remnants of the imperial army, which is now entrenched at Wu Sing, will not be able to oppose the advance of republicans.

Tartar General Killed.

CANTON, Oct. 25.—The new Tartar General, Feng Shan, arrived here from the North today. While he was passing through the streets several bombs were thrown from the roofs of houses and exploded among the troops who were acting as a bodyguard to the commander.

The bomb which killed Gen. Feng Shan killed twenty others and wounded eighteen. The thrower of the bomb was fatally injured.

The murder of Gen. Feng Shan, following the assassination of his predecessor last April, has increased the existing alarm, and a revolutionary outbreak is expected.

The wealthy citizens are quitting the city hastily, and trade has almost stopped. Eight war vessels of different nations are guarding the foreign settlement.

National Assembly Debates.

PEKING, Oct. 25.—It is reported that the rebels have outflanked the imperialists 180 miles north of Hankow and have captured a war chest containing 1,500,000 taels, leaving the government army without money.
The fighting at Seven Mile Creek on Tuesday is not told of in detail here. Five thousand more troops have left Peking for Sin Yang Chow. Nanchang, Sukow, and Kuei-lin have joined the rebellion.

There was an important and excited debate in the National Assembly today, the result of which is likely to have a crucial effect upon the situation. A resolution was submitted, demanding the impeachment and dismissal of the Minister of Communications, Sheng Huan Hui, in consequence of his railway nationalization policy.

Some of the speakers ascribed the rebellion in Hu Kwang to the international loan scheme. Some demanded that Sheng be executed, while others insisted that the government declare a truce to the civil war. The majority supported the resolution. The proceedings were uproarious and angry. The government deputies tried vainly to speak, and the resolution was carried unanimously. Members declare that if the government does not yield the Assembly will dissolve.

present, and they will send reports of the debate to all of the big cities. The effect is expected to be important.

Rebels Want Federal Republic.

The rebel leaders are credited with aiming at a federal republic modeled after the government of the United States, each of the present provinces becoming a state in the union, with many provincial assemblies.

The majority of the members of the National Assembly it is expected will support the idea unless the government succeeds in crushing the uprising.

Among the many unconfirmable rumors is one that Japan is mobilizing two divisions to assist the Manchus to keep the throne if assistance be asked.

Another is that the revolutionists are trying to persuade Russia to grab Mongolia. There are fresh evidences of the circumspection with which the revolutionists are conducting the movement. They are doing their utmost to prevent excesses on the part of their followers, and otherwise to avoid bloodshed by delaying the capture of cities which have declared for republicanism until they are able to administer satisfactorily. The government officials, on the other hand, assert that there is no cohesion in the movement, and that the rebels at all centers are acting independently, and that consequently a single decisive military victory will smash the rebellion.

Canton Troops Unreliable.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25.—Canton is on the verge of joining the rebellion, the troops there cannot be relied on, and the Governor has telegraphed to Peking, advising the government to yield to the revolutionists' demands.

The town of Tohen-Chow, near the center of Honan Province, was captured by rebels today. The developments mark the rebellion's spread to the northward toward Peking. Tohen-Chow is also an important strategic point.

Details are lacking of the circumstances of its capture. Its surrender by the imperialists, following yesterday's surrender, without a blow, of Sin-Fu, the ancient capital of China, and capital of the Province of Shensi, has completely broken the government's nerve, and from Peking comes the news that the imperial court has completed all preparations for flight at a moment's notice to Jehol, one of the imperial palaces, 128 miles north of the capital.

Rebels Capture Twelve Towns.

The towns which have thus far fallen wholly into the rebels' hands are Wu-chang, Hankow, Chang-Sha, Kia-Ting, Han-Yang, Hwang-Chow, Sin-Gan-Fu, Hukow, I-Chang, Kiu-Kiang, Sin-Fu and Tohen-Chow.

Canton and Nanking are momentarily expected to surrender.

The government is not only threatened with overthrow by the revolutionists, but is so desperately pressed for money that it cannot even pay the salaries of the court attendants. There is less than \$400,000 in the treasury.

The rebel capture of Tohen-Chow cuts the imperial troops in the vicinity of Hankow and Wu-chang from communication with Peking. Convinced that Wu-chang and Nanking will fall within a few hours, Manchu officials from both cities are fleeing to Shanghai.

The Governor of the native quarters of Shanghai has removed, with his family, to the European section to his hour of danger.

Rumors are current that 10,000 Japanese soldiers have arrived at Mukden, presumably for the purpose of covering the Manchurian grab under cover of the disorders in China, but the reports are not generally believed.

Revolution Is Feasible.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Chinese Government has withdrawn its request of the United States for permission to postpone payment of the current installment of the Boxer indemnity.

troops, but over the Chinese people in territory controlled by them.

They say that as a result of this restraint, the present rebellion is to be regarded as the most serious uprising which has occurred in China in more than fifty years.

BRONX BUILDINGS ARE NOW TIED UP

When Scab Marble Workers Are Brought In, Union Men Throw Down Tools.

A series of sympathetic strikes of the building trades in favor of the striking marble workers which threatens to tie up the building operations of this city were started in the Bronx yesterday.

IRON WORKERS VOTE TO CONTINUE FIGHT

By a unanimous vote the Inside Iron and Bronze Erectors' Union, Local 56 of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, on Tuesday night decided to indefinitely continue the strike against the Lieberman & Sanford Company.

WAIST MAKERS TO OPEN BRANCH OFFICE

As a result of the numerous requests received from non-union workers by the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 25 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, that an office be opened in the uptown section in order to encourage those outside of the union to show that it is ready to organize them, an office will be opened at 6 East 17th street, near Fifth avenue this morning.

NECKWEAR MAKERS ARE WINNING STRIKE

Nearly all the large neckwear manufacturers have yielded to the demands made by the union and signed agreements for one year, according to a statement made at the office of the union, 151 Clinton street, yesterday.

BUTCHER STORETENDERS TO MEET TONIGHT

The Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Storetenders' Union, Local 11 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen, will hold a mass meeting at Greenwald's Hall, 240 East 30th street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

COMMITTEE STUDIES "SPEED UP" SYSTEM

Congressional Body Hears Tales About So-called Scientific Management.

A committee appointed by Congress to look into the principles of so-called scientific management began taking testimony yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce.

The committee members are W. B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, chairman, William C. Rudford, of Brooklyn, and John G. Tilson, of Connecticut.

A result of the labors of this committee may be radical changes in labor conditions in the government shops at the Brooklyn navy yard and elsewhere. Some time ago certain changes in the arsenal at Watertown, Mass., affecting the molders, were severely criticized by union labor on the ground that they caused the work to "speed-up" to the disadvantage of the men.

Harrington Emerson, who calls himself an "efficiency engineer," said yesterday that scientific management meant the most efficient utilization of plant and employees. H. L. Gantt, a consulting engineer, went into the details of granting bonus to employees.

Miss Edith Wyatt, of the Consumers' League, told the committee that she had been employed by a magazine to investigate in factories which employed girls and women and where scientific management had been introduced including the granting of bonuses.

REICHSTAG ELECTIONS FIXED FOR JAN. 12

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—It was officially announced today that the elections for members of the Reichstag would be held on January 12. The present session will probably close at the end of November or early in December.

POPE TO EXCOMMUNICATE PORTUGUESE PRIESTS

LISBON, Oct. 25.—The Patriarch of Lisbon has sent to the Vatican a list of 2,150 priests who are accepting a government pension, and names of 3,800 who have refused.

BUTCHERY OF ARABS BEGUN BY ITALIANS

TRIPOLI, Oct. 25.—Two thousand Arabs have been arrested and over thirty shot.

QUACK IS FINED \$250.

Alexander Rex Grossman, conducting the Harlem Medical Institute at 155 West 125th street, pleaded guilty to the charge of illegally practicing medicine before Justices Zeller, Ryan and Mayo, in Special Sessions, yesterday, and was fined \$250, which he paid.

SEVEN STORY JUMP TO DEATH.

Declaring that some one in his shop had done something to him which depressed him, Samuel Lipstein, 23, a tailor, of 310 East 25th street, went home Monday and remained there until yesterday morning, when he jumped off the roof, falling seven stories to the yard. He was instantly killed.

SOCIALIST TURNED DOWN AS McNAMARA JUROR BY BORDWELL

(Continued from Page 1)

acquiescence to their demands by employers.

This question, adroitly framed, in a score of ways, has been asked individually jurors and the record is already clogged with it, despite the strenuous efforts on the part of Judge Bordwell and District Attorney Fredericks to prevent it.

The real reason became apparent today when it was learned that District Attorney Fredericks is studying the transcript of the Grand Jury presentations at Indianapolis. He has summoned all the witnesses who testified there, to testify in this case where that is possible.

The defense is determined to prevent this, and will raise the question of materiality. It will also insist that whether McNamara is guilty of the many crimes alleged by the Burns operatives or not, he is on trial for simply the alleged destruction of the Times Building, and all other matter is irrelevant and inadmissible. It is known that the State has already brought a dozen dynamite dealers here from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana, and had them secretly identify both the McNamaras as the men, who, under alleged aliases, made large purchases of explosives.

If no steps are taken to stop the circulation of such literature there will be little hope of getting a fair jury, and in the long run the defense will be compelled to use up all its challenges and be forced to accept whatever comes.

C. E. Manning, a rancher, who reads the California Social-Democrat and the Appeal to Reason was bitterly attacked by Ray Horton, and later on was questioned by Judge Bordwell, who at one point asked: "Where did you say this Social Democrat was published?" There was bitterness in his tones. Bordwell is familiar with the paper, which is the Socialist official State paper. He recently took ornizance of the editor of the paper when he ordered his seat in the front row of the press box be changed to one in the rear.

Bordwell Annoys Newspaper Men.

Bordwell has interfered with a number of newspaper men and the editorial department in at least one big daily is in a turmoil over the interference. He is extremely unpopular with most of the newspaper men. Burns pursued the same tactics with men who printed the truth about the case. He demanded the discharge of men who showed the slightest semblance of fairness. The prosecuting attorneys openly taunt reporters in the courtroom and the feeling at times runs high.

The impossibility of a propertyless man being given a trial by a jury of his peers was shown yesterday when Charles D. Chaffee, a carpenter, who is not a taxpayer, was discharged from the jury box on that account. This makes it necessary to get a jury of propertyless men. The result usually is that retired capitalists who are willing to be drawn, and in some instances are eager to serve.

Issuance of a subpoena for Milton A. Schmidt led to the revival of a rumor that the State and Burns detectives had finally located Schmidt and Kaplan, the two men jointly indicted with the McNamaras' connection with the Times explosion. The District Attorney's office and the agents of Detective Burns became extremely mysterious and tried to indicate by their attitude that they had made an important capture in the case. Later, however, it was admitted there was no connection between this subpoena and the alleged principals in the case.

As a matter of fact, it was learned Thursday that there are nineteen names in the original indictment found in this case, all but four, the McNamaras, Schmidt and Kaplan, being fictitious. It will be the work of the District Attorney as the trial develops, it became known here, to develop the identity of the others by his evidence.

Of the fictitious names used it was also learned John Roe and Richard Roe represent two prominent members of the California State Federation of Labor. The actual evidence against this pair is so weak that their arrest has not been ordered, and will not be unless the case can be strengthened.

Burns Gang Keeps Busy.

Burns' men are constantly circulating reports and rumors of arrests and possible arrests.

The following sample of court procedure will give a fair example of each day's work. Lecompte Davis, acting for the defense, precipitated a row by introducing McManigal's name and asking Talesman Robinson if he would not be more apt to believe McNamara guilty because he was a member of a labor union and because of the McManigal testimony.

Judge Bordwell finally asked Robinson if he could answer the question as framed. He said he could hardly do so, and it was reframed in practically the same shape.

"I would not think him guilty any quicker because he was a union man than because he was not," was the reply. The answer was a disappointment and Davis began anew.

Davis framed a score of questions, trying to have the witness admit he would rather believe the Times was blown up by members of organized labor than by non-members, should it finally be proven that the structure was actually destroyed by dynamite, but in each instance the State objected and was sustained.

He finally framed one question that got by, asking: "Would you, if it was disclosed at this trial, that the Times was illegally destroyed by dynamite, attach any evidence of criminality to this defendant merely because he is a member of organized labor?"

"That certainly would not. That fact could not influence me. That fact does not influence me." Davis then went back to Robinson's statement of Wednesday that he had given his version of the destruction of the Times and asked him for these views. The State strenuously objected, but the question was allowed and Robinson said: "I told some people that there was grave doubt as to how this building was destroyed."

Robinson, after being halted at length by Davis, finally admitted he had

THE RAND SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN TOMORROW, FRIDAY, OCT. 27, AT 8:15 SHARP

Will begin a new Extension Lecture Course in the rooms of the Lincoln School, Sumner Avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn.

The Evolution of Society From Savagery to Socialism BY ALGERNON LEE

No regular textbook will be used, but reference will be made to various easily accessible books. Questions and discussion will be a feature of the course.

Tuition fee, for the course of twelve lectures, to party members, \$1.50; to other persons, \$2.50.

It is still not too late to start in George R. Kirkpatrick's class in Public Speaking, which meets at the same place every Saturday at 8:15 p. m. sharp. Only one preliminary session has been held. Tuition fee the same as above.

STATE PRODUCES CUMMINS' PROOF

Accounts for Part of Money's Admitted by Defense to Have Been Received by Carnegie Trust Head.

On the trial of William J. Cummins, formerly chairman of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Trust Company, for the larceny of \$140,000 deposited with the Carnegie, in trust, Assistant District Attorney John K. Clark, who is conducting the case in the Supreme Court, proceeded yesterday to lay before the jury a part of the promised proof of what Cummins did with the \$335,000 trust fund, of which the \$140,000 was a part.

In his opening address the District Attorney had said that when Cummins got on the trail of the trust fund money his balance at the Carnegie was only a few hundred dollars, that it swelled to more than \$335,000 after April 21, 1910, the day on which the first payment of the trust fund was sent to the Carnegie, and that by May 12 Cummins had expended nearly all of the money for his own purposes.

When the session ended \$315,000 of the money conceded by the defense to have been received by Cummins from the trust fund had been accounted for. The jury learned that of this amount \$9,151.68 went to the National Reserve Bank to release stocks of the 19th Ward and 12th Ward banks pledged for loans, this being in accord with the agreement, to \$51,593.06 to the Fourth National Bank for the release of 19th Ward Bank stock similarly held, and that the remainder of the money was used by Cummins to buy the Carnegie Trust stock and in payments to various companies, among them the Vita-Colorado Mining and Smelter company, and the Merchants and Manufacturers Securities Company, which the State contends were owned by Cummins.

The trust agreement, whereby a fund was to be raised to protect stocks of the 19th and 12th Ward banks contained a clause permitting the purchase of Carnegie Trust Company stock at a certain price. A large part of the records introduced yesterday, it is contended by the prosecution, will show that Cummins bought only 490 shares of Carnegie, 300 of which were not properly bought under the trust agreement.

HEBREW TRADES TO HOLD SOCIALIST RALLY

A mass meeting to ratify the Socialist party candidate will be held under the auspices of the United Hebrew Trades at 151 Clinton street tonight. The Hebrew Trades, which is considered to be the most radical labor body in the country, has endorsed the Socialist ticket again this year, and this is one of a series of meetings to be held in the interests of the Socialist party.

Abraham Cahan, editor of the Forward; Max Pine, former secretary of the Hebrew Trades, organizer of the bakers' unions, Jacob Panken, candidate for Surrogate, of the Socialist party; B. Schlesinger, and J. Weinstein, candidates for Assembly and Alderman from the 8th district, and Sam Edelstein and S. P. Kramer, candidates for Assembly and Alderman from the 4th District, will address the meeting. B. Weinstein, organizer of the Hebrew Trades will preside. A band will play revolutionary and labor airs.

SLAYS HIS RIVAL AND IS KILLED BY POSSE

SAN JOSE, Cal., Oct. 25.—Simon Romero, millionaire land owner of Monterey County, was shot and instantly killed, and Miss Belle Quesada, the handsome daughter of Francisco Quesada, a retired politician and banana planter at Costa Rica, was seriously wounded last night by Manuel Garcia, a stableman employed by the Quesada family. Jealousy was the cause. A few hours later Garcia was overtaken by a sheriff's posse, and in the battle which followed he was killed.

Garcia was desperately in love with his employer's daughter. Last night Romero escorted the young woman to a theater. On their return Garcia met them. Without a word Garcia drew his pistol and shot Romero through the heart and then turned his pistol on the girl, shooting her through the leg. Several hours later Sheriff Langford and a posse in automobiles encountered Garcia on a horseback several miles from this city. Garcia opened fire at once, but the plunging of his horse spoiled his aim and all his bullets went wide. The officers returned the fire and both horse and rider were killed.

BOY KILLED BY WAGON

Alfred Carlson, 6 years old, while playing yesterday in front of his home at 1167 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, was run over and killed by an express wagon driven by Benjamin Goldstein, 17 years old, of 127 Wortman avenue, and owned by his father. The wheels of the wagon passed over the boy's head, killing him instantly. Goldstein was arrested.

BOSS BARNES MANY TIMES IN CONTEMPT

Refuses to Answer Questions That Affect His "Private Business."

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—Boss Barnes concluded his testimony before the Bayne Albany Investigating Committee today. It was the general opinion that Barnes had successfully evaded nearly all questions fired at him one after another by James Osborne, the committee's counsel, and that Osborne accomplished little through Barnes' testimony except to show that the boss has much to conceal. Barnes was on the stand all of the morning session and nearly all of the afternoon session, and Osborne could get no satisfactory admissions from him upon points deemed important. In a dozen instances Barnes declined questions concerning "private business," and the committee, after consultation, declared him to be in contempt in each case.

Osborne tried repeatedly throughout the morning and afternoon sessions with every conceivable sort of a question to have Barnes tell whether he had paid cash for his \$75,000 of stock in the J. B. Lyon Printing Company, or whether Lyon had given the stock to him because of his political influence, but Barnes was obdurate in his declining to answer.

Osborne called the woman known as Mabel Gray in the underworld, who said her name was Mayme Nash. She said she bought property on Dalilus street, which is now owned by Timothy D. Kerwin.

"He was a big politician here then and I paid him \$50 a month for protection," she said. "There never was any police interference with my girls," she added.

Osborne drew from witness the statement that "Mr. Kerwin told me I would have to pay for protection and that all other houses paid it. He said it would have to be split up several ways."

Witness admitted she had been indicted for abduction, and had paid a \$1,000 fine. She said that Kerwin had helped pay this, and afterward had taken her two houses and wouldn't give them back. She added that she was told to get out of town by Kerwin, and she did so.

Boss Barnes earlier on the witness stand, gave considerable trouble.

His Private Business.

"As the majority owner of the stock of the Albany Evening Journal, do you control the business methods of that paper?" was the first question put by James W. Osborne, chief of counsel for the committee.

"I decline to answer this or any other question which relates to my private business," was Barnes' answer. "I do not consider such pertinent to this inquiry."

Bayne directed Barnes to answer and, when he again refused, directed Osborne to proceed against him for contempt. Osborne kept right on pounding on the same spot.

"Do you consider the fact that Argus was compelled to pay tribute on all city printing obtained by public bidding a matter of public or private business?" he shouted.

"I said yesterday that I knew nothing at all about that matter," was the reply.

Barnes was asked if it ever occurred to him that if the Journal got 15 per cent on city printing from the Argus other contractors on other business might pay a like commission.

"No, sir; it never has."

"Are you prepared to say under oath that other contractors do not pay 15 per cent to the Albany Journal?"

"I don't know; I have no knowledge of any such proceeding," said Barnes.

"Mr. Barnes, are you willing to let this committee inspect your books in order to determine whether any other contractor pays the Journal 15 per cent?"

"I have no objection to the committee exercising its rights," said the witness. "I can have no objection."

"Now, Mr. Barnes," said Bayne, "this committee does not propose to be diverted in this way. You must answer directly."

"I have answered. I said I can have no objection to the committee exercising its powers," said the boss. The chairman decided this was not an answer, and that Barnes was in contempt once more, and instructed Osborne to proceed against him in the usual way.

Osborne asked Barnes if his 7,500 shares in the J. B. Lyon Company, the \$300,000 corporation which has done \$115,000 worth of county printing in ten years without any public bidding, were not actually given to him without cost.

"I decline to answer," said Barnes. The Lyon company has 2,600 shares, and Barnes owns one-fourth of them. Osborne read an assignment of a State contract for printing by John A. McCarty on October 19, 1899, for the years 1900 and 1901, to the J. B. Lyon Company.

The 1046th Edition of The Call and Our Announcement COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL

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SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS 50 Third Avenue

Richmond, Va., Oct. 25.—News Leader, an afternoon newspaper which printed an interview with Binford previous to the trial of Clay Beattie, Jr., in which she was as a witness, was fined \$50 in the general court last week, the paper itself on the mercy of the court, construed as obscene matter.

The Evening Journal, which is an indictment charged with printing and sending through the mail obscene matter in that it published the testimony in Beattie case, will have a hearing on a judgment of counsel on November 6, a paper having been sustained in the matter that the indictment was not obscene and on which the indictment was returned. Other newspapers said to be under the ban of the Grand Jury, but no developments are reported until the court convenes in November.

NO BAIL FOR SHAKER WHO DOPED WOMAN

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 25.—An attempt to secure bond for Ebert Gillette, Ashton, the Shaker who is now in prison at Kissimmee, in Osceola County, charged with murder in the first degree, was successful, Circuit Judge William Price refusing to admit the man to bail. Gillette, an aged man, is accused of having administered chloroform, and causing the death of Sadie Marchant, aged 42, a member of the Shaker Colony last August. He will remain in jail to await action of the Grand Jury, who assemble at Kissimmee late in the month.

Gillette retains his calmness and possession and says that in the case he was completely innocent. He has a good record and declaring he gave chloroform, assisted by Elizabeth, only at the urgent request of the Shaker woman, who was very ill and about to die.

GARVEY PLEADS NOT GUILTY TO MURDER

Martin Garvey, indicted for murder in the first degree in connection with the shooting of Adolph Stern, the jeweler's clerk killed in the store of his uncle Jacob Jacoby, at Sixth avenue and 22nd street, on July 22 last, pleaded not guilty when arraigned before Judge O'Brien in General Sessions yesterday. No bail was set for his trial.

Forbes J. Hennessey had been counsel for Garvey's employer having been counsel him, but he has not continued in the case, and Judge O'Sullivan assigned Hennessey and F. L. Wellman to conduct the defense.

INSURANCE MAN KILLS SELF

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—Charles L. Gove, a well known insurance man, shot and killed himself in a lavatory adjoining his office this afternoon. His health was the cause.

The Frank Department Store

Corner 108th St. and Columbus Ave. We carry a complete line of Underwear, Flannel Shirts, Overalls, Working Pants; in fact, everything you need in the line of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Wear. We allow a per cent on all purchases.

GET YOUR FURNISHINGS AND HATS AT Stupel's

A GOOD, RELIABLE MAN TO DEAL WITH. 3112 Third Ave., N. Y. BEING 12 YEARS ON THE BLOCK.

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1611 Washington Ave., near 172d St., 820 Westchester Ave., or Prospect Ave.

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Advertisement for White Rose Coffee, featuring the text 'Perhaps you might, by chance—sometim obtain some other coffee as good as this. But why trust to chance? Order at once—' and 'White Rose COFFEE SEEMAN BROS. NEW YORK Proprietors of WHITE ROSE Coffee Tea'.

The Call



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THE "DISABILITIES" OF WOMAN

The Socialist party in Elmira nominated for the office of Supervisor a woman, Mrs. Minnie Clarke. The nominators were all males, over 21 years of age, not paupers or imbeciles, but free men exercising their rights as electors. Mrs. Clarke had not purchased the nomination, nor had she done anything else contrary to the election laws, except be a woman.

The caucus at which she was nominated was held in accordance with the laws, and everything was regular and legal. Those who took part in the caucus had a right to do so. They had a right to nominate that person whom they judged would be best suited to the office in question. But the courts have decided otherwise. Mrs. Clarke is not permitted to have her name on the official ballot.

It is a theory that the primary or caucus is held in order to allow those affiliated with any given party to show their preference concerning the person who will give best expression to the ideas of the party. The person so selected must be a member of the party, must be in sympathy with party ideas, and must be willing, if elected to office, to fight for those principles. Mrs. Clarke is. But the learned County Attorney, Thurston, has officially decided that she will not be permitted to do so. Furthermore, those who nominated her in the primaries will not even be permitted to vote for her. She was their choice, but according to County Attorney Thurston, they have not the right to choose.

This is a matter that goes far beyond Elmira and Chemung County. It is such an absolute assault on Socialist ideas that it should be taken up everywhere and a determined fight should be made to relieve our women Comrades from the degrading position in which they are placed. It is not merely that Mrs. Clarke has been deprived of a manifest right to represent those who nominated her, but that the ones who nominated her have also been deprived of the right to select the person they considered most competent to represent their ideas.

In the past the Socialist party has occasionally placed the names of women on the ballot. Last year Mrs. Bertha Fraser ran for the office of Secretary of State. There was no forcible objection made to the nomination, and her name went on the ballot. Possibly the "authorities" figuring that she would not be elected, decided that they would graciously "permit" her to run.

If this was the case, the question comes up, What if she had been elected? Would they have permitted her to assume office? You may take it as a self-evident fact that they would not.

You may take, also, as self-evident that if they will not permit our women Socialists to accept the nominations they will stretch the law a bit farther, and they will disqualify the men, if they possibly can.

In fighting for the right of a woman to go on the ballot, in fighting for the right of a woman to take any office to which she may be elected, we are not fighting for the recognition merely of the right of a sex. We are absolutely fighting for the salvation of our whole organization. We are fighting for Socialism.

There is no doubt that both Democrats and Republicans would joyfully exclude from the ballot every Socialist and every workingman. But to the present all they have been able to do is exclude the women. But now the authorities, in the wisdom we have conferred on them, have advanced a step farther. They have declared that we may not vote for a woman, even though we in our wisdom should deem it advisable.

Doubtlessly the Socialists of Elmira knew what they were doing when they nominated Mrs. Clarke. But they did not know they were doing a sinful, illegal and reprehensible thing. They did not know the sex of the person for whom they were going to vote, and it took the intelligence of the County Attorney to set them right on this point.

While, possibly, this may seem an inconsequential sex distinction and disability, it really strikes deep into those affairs that were considered safe. If a candidate may be disqualified because she is a woman, why cannot a candidate be disqualified because he is a man? Only a local official knows—but the Socialist party may as well find out. It may as well know what are the real qualifications of its candidates, and it may as well fight to the limit any attempt to disqualify them. In the present instance there should be no backing down on the issue. Mrs. Clarke was nominated, and though she is not permitted to run this year, the Socialist should make such a fight as will prevent the repetition of the insult.

A MEETING THAT SHOULD BRING RESULTS

Tomorrow night in the New Palm Garden, Sackman street, near Liberty avenue, Brownsville, there will be held one of the important meetings of the campaign. Charles Edward Russell, B. Feigenbaum, Fred E. Martin and Meyer London will be the speakers.

The 3rd Assembly District is one of the most progressive portions of Kings County, and its population is largely made up of artisans, of people who have to work for a living.

During the last few months they have been engaged in distributing literature and in house-to-house canvassing. Through the present meeting they hope to clinch much of the work they have done.

Last year's vote was encouraging, though not what was desired. This year it is expected that real results will begin to show, and there is a chance of breaking the dead, monotonous news of no results by the election from this district of a man to Albany. So far out-of-doors meetings have been highly successful. But this meeting should be made a deciding point. It should be one that will bring forth the largest audience ever drawn to a political meeting. And it is up to the Comrades to make it so.

THE PROPER WAY OF DETECTING

When William J. Burns started out hunting "criminals" the first person he engaged was a press agent. He felt that he might as well let people know what he was doing. Far be it from him to work in the dark when the light of newspaper publicity and the lecture platform were so much more remunerative.

Long ago The Call nailed this particular feature of the Burns method—that of creating unfavorable estimation of the men against whom he was working. But it evidently was a good stroke of business policy, even though it may be looked upon as a dirty method. Burns has received more publicity than any man previous to him who ever worked upon a case.

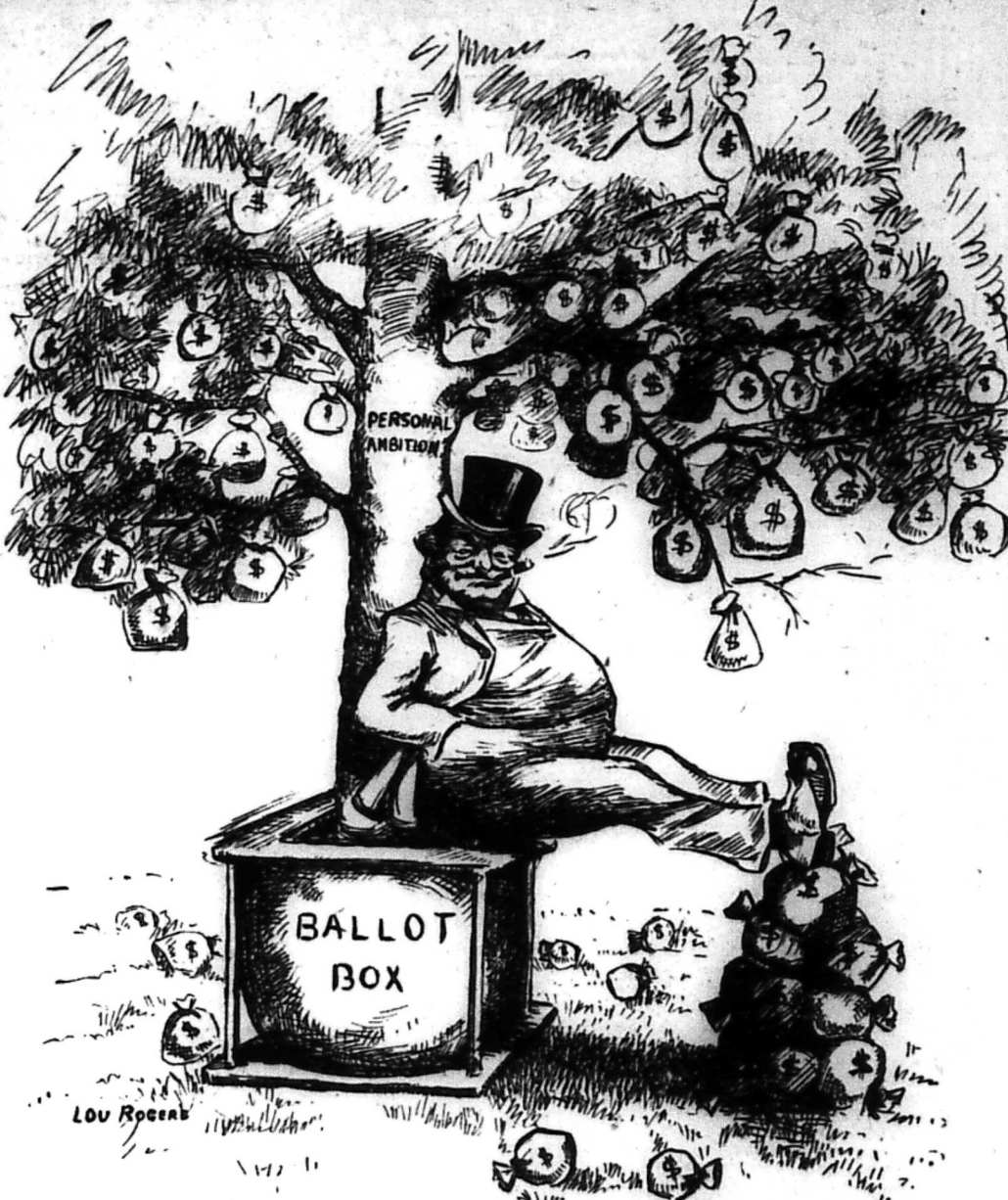
But, of course, Burns was forced to work according to his lights and conform to his ability. In following this out a few lies were necessary, and he lied most outrageously about Debs.

Now, if he could lie so apparently, so brazenly, so mercifully, against Debs, who is not on trial, what can he do in the case of the McNamaras, who are on trial? If he has the raw effrontery to assert that Debs instigated a conspiracy against his life, what will he do against a union when he is paid for doing it?

From the time Burns began to talk, through the period when he has himself interviewed, and through the further period when he was glorified by Harvey J. O'Higgins, up to the present, when he is on the lecture platform appearing before college students, there has not been a moment when it was not apparent that he was lying.

The Burns method differs from the deductive detective method

He Knows How Men Should Vote



"IF WOMEN HADN'T LEARNED HOW TO CLEAN HOUSE, I'D VOTE FOR 'EM TO VOTE"

WHY WORKINGMEN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS

By FRANK HUBSCHMITT.

The history of society has been a history of class struggle. There has always been, and is today a struggle between two classes of people. In the ancient times, it was to the interests of the Kings and masters of the slaves to get as much out of them as they possibly could. In the middle ages, it was to the interests of the feudal lords to obtain as large a portion of the wealth of the feudal serf as they possibly could obtain.

In our present competitive system, it is to the interests of the employer to secure his labor service at the lowest rate.

It has always been and is today, to the interests of the masters to get as much as they could for as little compensation as possible.

In the ancient times it was to the interests of the slaves to secure as much as possible from their masters and kings.

In the middle ages it was to the interests of the serfs to obtain as large a portion of the wealth which they produced as they possibly could.

In our present system, it is to the interests of the workers to sell their labor power at the highest price.

This is the struggle: a struggle between the workers and the shirkers, between those who make but do not take the things they make, and those who take, but do not make the things they take.

The Government of every nation on earth today is in the hands of the masters.

It is to the interests of the capitalist class to perpetuate the present system. Every political party that supports the present system, supports the interests of the exploiters of labor.

The Democratic and Republican parties are the principal political agencies for the purpose of maintaining the capitalist system in the United States today. The campaign expenses of both of these parties are furnished by the business interests.

The business interests furnish these campaign funds not because they love the Democrats or Republicans; but because they want to make sure that the obligation to these business men, who see to it that nothing is done to interfere with the right of the business interests to get all they can out of the working class.

The Socialist party is the party of the working class. Standing for working class principles, nominating workingmen on its ticket; it has for its ultimate aim, the abolition of the competitive system, and the introduction of a co-operative commonwealth in which those who labor shall receive the full value of their labor.

Knowing that the man who pays the freight is the man who receives the goods, the Socialists make sure

that their party shall remain in the control of workingmen. They maintain a party organization.

The national office issues a dues stamp, which is sold for 5 cents, to State committees, the State committees sell these stamps for 10 cents to the county committees, the county committees sell these stamps for 15 cents to the branches, and the branches sell these stamps to the members for 20 cents.

In this way each division receives a portion of the dues, which are used to further the propaganda.

In the holding of State conventions each member in the State is assessed a small fee, which is used to pay the expenses of the delegates. Therefore, workingmen can afford to attend these conventions and adopt workingmen principles and nominate workingmen on their tickets.

In the holding of national conventions the membership throughout the country is assessed a small fee to pay the expenses of the delegates to the national convention. That is why workingmen represent the party in national convention. All matters of principles and nominations are conducted by the membership; the humble member has the same right and the same chance in forming the party policy and nominating candidates as any other member in the party.

The Socialist knows that there is a class struggle; he knows that his interests as a workingman is not the same as the interests of the business men. He knows that no party can represent the interests of all the people at the same time. The workingmen have formed unions to assist them in getting better conditions; the employers have formed associations for the purpose of frustrating the efforts of the unions to get more for the worker.

No political party can serve the interests of both sides at the same time. The Socialist party takes its stand on the side of the working class.

We know that no lasting benefit can come to the working class, so long as we maintain a system in which a number of the people are allowed to own the means of production and distribution and thereby compel the rest of the people to work for them.

In order to secure the necessities of life, the working class must secure control of the government and proceed to secure the governmental ownership of production and distribution and run them freely and in the common interests of all.

Every workingman who is conscious of his interests and his class should join the Socialist party and vote the ticket, to the end that the class struggle shall come to an end to secure to those who labor the full value of their toil.

or the dime novel method, in that it needs a press agent and an organized falsehood factory to make it go.

He tried that thing on Debs, and the comeback was instantaneous, and doubtlessly disconcerting.

The assertion that Debs had tried to get 200 or 30 or 2 men to kill Burns was a distorted idea that could be born only in the mind of a maniac. Debs is, first of all, a sympathetic individual. Secondly, he is an intelligent human being. He knows how to fight the battles of his class. He knows that, in spite of present appearances, Burns is an asset in that fight. He knows that Burns, much as he desires the contrary, is going to help that fight along. He knows that Burns is the big asset of the defense in the McNamara case. So why should he bother about him or have any animosity toward him? Debs knows, as every other Socialist knows, that Burns has most magnificently reduced to an absurdity all conspiracy against the working class.

He may be interviewed, featured, photographed, magazineized and he may appear as a lecturer before colleges. But he cannot show that he is not a cheap conspirator, hired for the purpose.

Still Slandering the Socialists in Milwaukee

By Carl D. Thompson.

The following appeared recently in a local paper in Camden, N. J. Perhaps the fact that it was so far away from Milwaukee led the capitalist editor to think that no one would know the difference and it would count as a knock against Socialism, anyhow.

Capitalist editors should remember that Socialism and Socialists are everywhere. The Comrades in Camden sent us the editorial squib which I present here, together with the facts in the case:

"Convicted of petty grafting, the Chief of the Milwaukee Fire Department has been summarily dismissed from office by the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners. Apparently even our Socialist municipal control is not an infallible panacea for official corruption."

Now, in the first place, no Socialist ever pretended that Socialism was an infallible panacea for all official corruption. Much less do we hold that the capture of one city would put an end to the long drawn debauch of political corruption that the old parties have forced upon the American people.

But our Camden editor evidently knows very little about what is going on in Milwaukee. The Fire Department of this city is under the control of a commission of five members, only two of which are Socialists.

For years there has been a feeling on the part of the people in Milwaukee that the present fire chief was not the kind of a man to be at the head of this important department. Charges have been filed against him from time to time. He was charged not merely with petty grafting, but with grafting on a pretty large scale. He was charged with bribery; with using his office to further political aims; with coercion; with insubordination, and, worst of all, with incompetence.

Milwaukee has had in the last few years some very serious fires. The loss of life of firemen has been appalling at times. In some cases several firemen were killed at each fire. And while the people were willing to make allowances for the usual hazards of a fireman's life, the conviction was gaining ground in Milwaukee that the loss of life could not be accounted for on any other basis than that of incompetence.

So, finally, after a long trial extending over weeks of time, the chief was dismissed by a vote of four to one.

The chief, of course, was not and never had been a Socialist, but, on the contrary, was one of Socialism's most bitter enemies.

So much for our Camden editor's case.

Who will be the next to try a whirl at the Milwaukee administration?

A gang of navvies were employed on a railway contract removing earth with wheelbarrows. While proceeding with his work one of the navvies noticed that the wheel of his barrow was squealing terribly, and to put a stop to the noise he turned the barrow over, and was in the act of greasing it when the gangster noticed him and shouted out:

"Halloo, O'Brien! Halloo, sir! What the duce are you doing?"

"I'm greasing my barrow, sir."

"Who told you to do that?"

"Sure, no one, sir. I took it upon myself."

"Well, don't let me catch you at it again. What do you know about machinery?"



THE CARNEGIE HALL MEETING.

Editor of The Call:

I wish to express my indignation of the carelessness of those persons in charge of Saturday's Debs meeting in selling several hundred more general admission tickets than the hall could possibly hold. Even before the time set for the opening of the meeting the entire gallery was filled and in accordance with the fire regulations the ushers were obliged to prevent all others from entering the hall. After this upper gallery was filled a large number of persons presented tickets of admission, but had to be denied admission. The house manager told me that he estimated that probably five hundred such persons had been denied admission.

This is an evidence of gross carelessness on the part of whoever had charge of the sale and distribution of tickets. The tickets were sold—and it was printed on the face of each ticket—that it entitled the possessor to admission to Carnegie Hall. Moreover, a number of persons holding these tickets traveled from outlying parts of the city to be denied admission to the hall. I am sorry to see Local New York put in a position where it can be accused of being unwilling to carry out its contracts.

While it is admitted that those in charge of the meeting did not cause these tickets to be sold, knowing that the holders could not be admitted to the meeting, it is nevertheless a case of flagrant negligence, and I hope that Local New York will take steps to censure those responsible for it. I remain, yours fraternally,

RENE E. HOGUET.
New York, N. Y.

THE DEBS MEETING.

Editor of The Call:

I am one of the 3,000 people who were reported in the Sunday's issue of The Call turned away from Debs' meeting. It is certainly a rejoicing fact. It shows that Local New York is alive.

However, the fact that such a vast number of people who purchased tickets in advance were debarred from the hall on account of lack of space is not at all creditable to the body in charge of the meeting.

The committee was surely aware of the capacity of the hall. Why, then, sell 3,000 tickets more than the hall can hold?

Trusting that on future occasions this letter may be taken in consideration, I remain, fraternally yours,

HARRY HAYMAN.
New York, N. Y.

UPHOLDING GELDER'S IDEA.

Editor of The Call:

I am pleased to express my approval of the suggestion by Comrade Gelder in today's Call concerning the selection of a national secretary.

I consider that the general membership of our party is so far removed from the national office and its duties that it can not judge intelligently as to the qualifications of a secretary in office or of a nominee when an election is pending. I therefore believe that the selection of our national secretary should be in the hands of the N. E. C., which should have the power for appointment and removal and should be held responsible for results by the whole membership.

If a national secretary's business or personal conduct is such as to reflect discredit on our party, the N. E. C. should be expected to act in the interests of the party without waiting for a conspicuous scandal to develop. In case of their failure in this, they should be recalled and their successors elected by the membership. (This is not intended as a reflection on our present N. E. C. They have no such powers.)

I also believe we could improve our method of selecting an N. E. C. by cutting the nation into seven districts and electing it on the basis of proportional representation. This would scatter the membership over the entire country, whereas our present N. E. C. represents a very small section.

Strike a circle with 150 miles radius centering at Hartford, Conn., and this circle will enclose the residences of five N. E. C. men. The other two live in Chicago and Milwaukee, approximately within 100 miles of each other. I consider that the best interests of our party demands that this committee be made representative of all sections of the nation. The necessity of frequent reappointment may be raised as an objection to this plan and it may look formidable. So the merit of the plan hinges on the answer to this question: Is a widely distributed representation worth its cost? I think it is.

Yours fraternally,
ERNEST D. HULL.
Naugatuck, Conn.

THE CONSPIRACY OF CAPITAL.

Editor of The Call:

In the struggle of its last convulsions, in the crisis of a decaying capitalist system, the black hand of the master class is attempting to play their last trump card in a futile effort to annihilate the labor movement of the United States. As in its frenzied quest of exploitation of the masses through servile legislators, this master class has sought by every imaginable ingenuity of unscrupulous individuals who, with one hand stretched out for the tainted gold their masters offer, are ever ready with the other hand to do the dirty work they demand of them; and thus in their last stand against the rising tide of Socialism, these conspirators have, in the darkness of the night, planted their decay in the State of Indiana and thrown up their last line of trenches in the fair State of California, where labor is now engaged in the greatest history-making struggle of this era all past centuries.

Workingmen are no longer to be hoodwinked and led by the lying capitalist press into accepting as gospel truth whatever it may please the gentlemen of high finance, of robbery, of conspiracy and the prostitution of the judiciary to hand out to them. Do not believe for an instant that the money kings and exploiters of labor believe the workers are the class enemy.

"Jones" said his employer, "I give that vacancy on the staff to your twin brother. Run and fetch him."

"Twin brother, sir?" echoed Jones, who is a "britherless hairs," and was therefore, naturally astonished.

"Yes, your twin brother," replied his employer, with grim humor. "I saw him playing football yesterday afternoon while you were attending your grandmother's funeral. A young dog he must be. I'm afraid, playing football while his brother was attending his grandmother's funeral."

"Nevertheless, he shall have the vacancy. Run home and fetch him!"

"I've lived in the country. I have a great joke on my mind," said William. "I think the best setting a bit near a ditch. She's out for ten minutes this morning, going to the scarecrow to catch breakfast. What do you think of that?"

"Well, if I were you," said William, "I'd set a new salt of chlorine or a younger wife."

boys a fair and constitutional trial. Such a course would be incompatible where success depends upon falsehood and manufactured evidence. We care they for the lives of two, or necessary, a thousand innocent men as long as they succeed in accomplishing their diabolical purpose.

How can a judge have the nerve to attempt to impress upon the accused his oft-proclaimed intention, giving them a fair trial, when he knows he is a party to holding a man, kidnaped from the State of Indiana, and for which crime the witness for the prosecution stands indicted? Why does he not use the power at his command and jail the star witness and all his confederates? If the manufactured testimony of these criminals is accepted as sufficient evidence to hang two men, they indeed, have the capitalist rascals with a great victory, for they will have the life and liberty of every man and labor leader at their disposal to do with as they like.

Burns and the whole prosecution are already trembling with fear. They already smell the odor of their own guilt. They had no idea that they were about to enter into battle with an unconquerable giant, Trust. The great and victorious giant has never entered a battle in better fighting fettle. Already he is battering down the bulwarks of the gang's supposed stronghold. But wait! his lines up in force, and you will see the little parasites cringe like cowards and rob them of their nerve even to try the same tactics on J. J. McNamara, who will probably never be brought to trial.

E. W. BROCKMAN.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CO-OPERATION AND BANKERS.

Editor of The Call:

I have read the splendid article on co-operative bakeries, by Dr. M. S. S. in The Call. As the meeting will hold a conference next Tuesday and decide whether to open a co-operative bakery, I would like to see that the delegates organize a bank where the worker may deposit his savings and get interest at 4 per cent. The money so deposited could be devoted to co-operative production and distribution. At the present time the worker's deposits go to the capitalist for the greater exploitation of the worker.

Yours for the Co-operative Commonwealth,
P. H. LITMAN.
New York.

THE COMING STORM.

By Hugh McGee.

The Socialist movement in the United States is engaged in as fierce and terrific a struggle in the political field as the struggle of the unions in the industrial field. It is more than that. It is a death grapple with organized society.

All the present laws, all the present customs, all the present beliefs, all the present conventionalities, all the present social actions are based on the present so-called rights of the present profit system.

In Europe there are conflicting conditions, such as castes and the hereditary beliefs in the divine rights of kings and the vested rights of the landed aristocracy, while in America the issue is a clear cut fight against the continuation of the present social and political beliefs of the people of the United States.

Today in the United States the capitalist system of society compels the recognition of the superiority of men who inherit money or accumulate money, over all other men, as well as permitting one man or set of men to take what another man has made or ten thousand men have made, providing wages are paid to these men.

In other words, you can leave a field what another man makes if you feed him.

Now the Socialists say that this robbery, and they propose to stop it. They propose to make a new set of laws which will say that no man or set of men can take profit, rent or interest from any man, woman or child who is living today or from those who will be born tomorrow.

They propose to make a new set of laws which will make all the people of the United States owners of whatever they make or build or produce.

They propose to make a new set of laws which will say that all the instruments of production and distribution used for private profit shall henceforth belong to all the people of the United States.

They propose a co-operative Commonwealth. It is a death struggle and it is inevitable that the continued robbery of the many by the few must and will cease.

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"Yes, your twin brother," replied his employer, with grim humor. "I saw him playing football yesterday afternoon while you were attending your grandmother's funeral. A young dog he must be. I'm afraid, playing football while his brother was attending his grandmother's funeral."

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