

known. This is not militarism, it is insurance—insurance for peace.

It is said that President Wilson has kept us out of war. I do not consider the killing of our citizens in Mexico and in the United States keeping us out of war. Perhaps the humble and humiliating submission to indignities to our national honor have temporarily postponed a conflict, but they have not removed the menace of war. On the contrary they have increased it, for many now believe that the United States would submit to any insult rather than vigorously assert its honor. We are in grave danger and we are as defenseless as we were when our President first took office, though he has seen one nation after another plunged into war. New Jersey borders on the Atlantic and as the first point of attack our homes would be endangered. Because of our position, if for no other reason, we must favor adequate and immediate preparedness—not for war, but as insurance against war and unnecessary sorrow and suffering.

I believe in the upbuilding of our Merchant Marine by government aid. We must, as a nation, seize the opportunity open to us to restore our flag on the seas. New Jersey, the gateway of the markets of the world, with her many harbors, her great railroad terminals, her industrial and agricultural resources, must play her part in the development of this important branch of commerce. I promise co-operation with, and assistance to, the forward looking men of New Jersey who have been urging harbor development and inland waterways, and I will assist, should I be elected, in furthering practical legislation and necessary appropriations to that end—not for Pork Barrel purposes, but for permanent and desirable improvement.

One of the great problems of the day is the settlement of labor disputes. I believe in arbitration, both sides to any dispute should have their day in court before a deliberate and impartial jury. Arbitration has failed twice; once, when the European conflict began, the other, when

the President of the United States abandoned it as a principle.

I do not believe that Congress, under duress, should pass legislation fixing the scale of wages of any class and discriminating against other classes of wage-earners.

I stand for the preservation of the dignity, honor, and welfare of the American Republic. I shall represent no particular class of citizens, no matter where born. I am a citizen of the United States and to it only do I owe any allegiance. This government is not a government of special privilege to any sect, class, or race, but a government of equal rights to all. We demand from every citizen, whether born of ancestors who came in the Mayflower, or whether naturalized, a strict observance of our laws and customs. We demand of all, allegiance to but one flag, that of the United States. We cannot except to prevent, in those of foreign birth, sympathy for their native land, that heritage and previous environment have created. From them, however, should be demanded loyalty to this Country and the Flag, and a strict adherence to our laws and institutions. We must and we will go forward in this Country as one nation and one people. We must avoid race prejudice and treat as friends and fellow citizens all who by their acts and deeds prove their allegiance, no matter where they were born.

Interested deeply, and having had some experience in the agricultural and educational problems in this State, I shall try to further the development of these great forces that are so essential to our future progress, and I shall do my part to promote economy and efficiency and business methods in the government.

Believing firmly in the ability, character, and the successful election of our candidate for President, I shall loyally support him. Should the people of the State entrust me with the responsibility of the great office for which I am a candidate, I shall devote my best efforts and energy to the interests of my country and the State of New Jersey.

YOUR FLAG AND MY FLAG

By Wilbur D. Nesbit

Your flag and my flag,
And how it flies to-day
In your land and my land
And half a world away!
Rose-red and blood-red
The stripes forever gleam:
Snow white and soul-white—
The good forefathers' dream,
Sky-blue and true blue and stars to gleam aright—
The gloried guidon of the day; a shelter through
the night.

Your flag and my flag!
To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat
And fifers shrilly pipe!
Your flag and my flag—
A blessing in the sky;
Your hope and my hope—
It never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the
sound!

Your flag and my flag!
And, oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—
Secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart
Beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed—
Red and blue and white.
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and
you—
Glorified all else beside—the red and white and
blue!

JOSEPH S. FRELINGHUYSEN

R A R I T A N

NEW JERSEY

October 31, 1916.

Dear Sir:-

This year you have the first opportunity to choose for yourself the man whom YOU want to represent you as United States Senator. Having received the Republican nomination for this high office, I feel that the people of the State of New Jersey are entitled to know where I stand on the important questions which are of such vital interest in this campaign.

I believe in preparedness, not for aggression but for the defense of this Our Country to which we all owe absolute and undivided allegiance.

I believe that an impartial and expert tariff commission should be established. I believe in a protective tariff which will safeguard our industries and labor against the keen foreign competition which will surely follow the war.

I believe that our agricultural interests should also be encouraged and fostered.

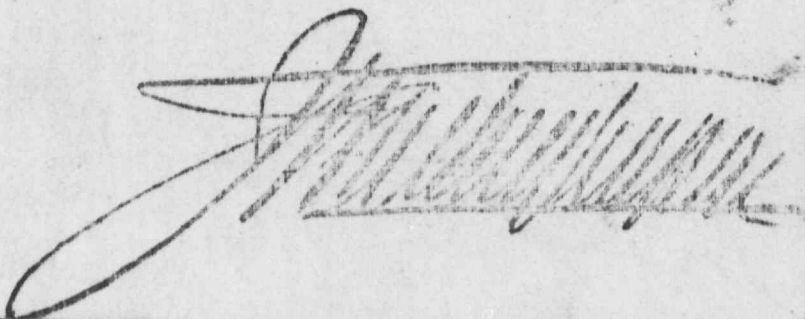
I believe that the products of our farms and factories should not be dependent for transportation on vessels of other nations but should be carried in vessels privately owned, flying our own Flag.

If elected it will be my earnest endeavor to have such principles enacted into laws.

The pamphlet enclosed gives information concerning myself and the principles for which I stand more in detail than can be given in a letter. If you feel satisfied with my public record as outlined in this pamphlet, I would be pleased if you would call it to the attention of your friends and associates.

If elected, I will endeavor to serve all of the people of the State of New Jersey with all the ability and energy which I possess.

Yours very truly,



MORRIS HILLQUIT

on

Freedom of the Press

On October 15th, Morris Hillquit appeared before the postal authorities at Washington for The New York Call, which had been summoned to show cause why it should not be barred from the mails.

In his address, the greater part of which is here reproduced, Mr. Hillquit stated clearly the position of the Socialist party on freedom of speech and the press, the present war and peace.

I do not propose to go into a detailed defense of the charges made or implied by the reading of the various articles from The New York Call by the solicitor for the department, at this time.

What I propose to do now, and that very briefly, is to state our general position, and I hope I can make it so clear that there will be no misunderstanding on the subject.

The articles read by my learned opponents are, I presume, typical of those he desires to quote in support of his contention that the second-class mailing rights should be withdrawn from The New York Call. They present a variety of subjects, some directly connected with the conduct of the war, others entirely unconnected. For instance, a criticism of the administration in choosing Senator Elihu Root to represent this country in Russia; a cartoon indicating in a general way that the administration might well pay heed to the existing social needs of this country before taking care of the European situation; a criticism of the conduct of the department of justice in giving out for publication certain charges against members of the Industrial Workers of the World while a criminal prosecution is pending against them and before any chance has been given them to present their side to the public; a criticism of Governor Burnquist of Minnesota and his refusal to permit a lawful organization to meet in the state of Minnesota; a general political criticism of the administration, claiming that it had duped and hoodwinked the people; then certain articles in opposition to the war, and criticism of the conduct of the war and articles in favor of peace. This, I believe, fairly summarizes the general tenor of the articles so far read.

I assume from Solicitor Smith's tone of voice that he does not agree with the spirit of these articles. It is possible that you, Mr. Dockery (Assistant Post Master General), as a citizen of the United States, and in your capacity of such citizen, absolutely disagree with the principles raised in these articles; but what I want you to bear in mind is that we are not here on the question of the general correctness or incorrectness of our views. We are here on a charge that we have violated certain specific provisions of an act of Congress, and the contention is made that the alleged violation of such provisions should deprive us of a certain right which we have heretofore enjoyed, and which is essential to the continuance of our existence. I respectfully submit that no proof has been adduced before you to sustain such charge and contentions.

In the first place, it must be borne in mind that The Call is the organ and spokesman of the Socialist party. The Socialist party is an opposition party, and frankly so. It is just as much

opposed on political grounds to the present administration as ordinarily the Democratic party would be to a Republican administration, or the Republican party to a Democratic administration. In all the many years of the existence of this republic each political group has been conceded the right to criticise, and not merely politely and decorously, but in a pretty vehement tone of voice, the party in opposition. That is precisely what the Socialists are doing today.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that our motives, the motives of the Socialist party, and the motives of The New York Call, as its spokesman, have not been impugned in this hearing. No attempt has been made, no attempt can be successfully made, to assail our motives. It cannot be claimed that we are actuated by mercenary motives, by motives of malice or hate, or by any motives other than purely patriotic, as we understand that term. All that has been shown is that between our conception and the prevailing conception which finds expression in the present administration there is a radical difference. We admit there is, but we claim the right to entertain such divergent views, and we say more than that we have not done.

The Socialists and the War

So that the position of the Socialist party and of The New York Call be fully understood, let me state to you now, Mr. Dockery, that the Socialist party is frankly, unequivocally, opposed to war, and that it has been opposed to our entering into the war. There was no need of reading these special articles. Every line printed in The Call on that subject made its position absolutely clear and unambiguous, and in taking this position The Call again expresses the position of the Socialist party. We believe that war is one of the greatest of social evils. We do not believe that this war, or any war, can possibly tend to the improvement of social conditions of the masses or to the alleviation of human suffering. We absolutely reject war between nations as an instrument of social progress. We do not believe that war can be conducive to establishing a world democracy. We do not believe that a democracy can be imposed upon any people. We believe that the people of each country must evolve their own political and industrial democracy. There is another reason why we are opposed to war, and that is, because we believe, and, again, honestly, sincerely believe, that its burdens fall primarily upon the masses of the poor, upon the working classes of the community, and we believe, further, that war is the fruit of evil social conditions.

I should like this point to clear up one common misunderstanding about the Socialist position. When we Socialists say that the war is of capitalist origin, the phrase is frequently interpreted to mean that the war was deliberately made by a number of individual capitalists for the purpose of making profits. That is not what we want to imply. Even in the article of Prof. Scott Nearing's, quoted by the learned solicitor, the author states very clearly that the capitalists did not want war, that they consider war barbarous; but conditions were stronger than they. The existing industrial order is bound to drive nations into war. In other words, the Socialists believe that under the existing conditions of competitive industry, of the struggle for markets, first at home, then, when these are exhausted, for markets abroad, a struggle in which the manufacturing and mercantile classes of all leading nations are necessarily involved, arises a new policy of imperialism, which must lead to diplomatic intrigues and militarism and eventually must create wars. It is that system, the competitive system of private industries prevailing in the world today, which the Socialists blame for the outbreak of all modern wars and this world war.

There is, however, another and more direct implication in our theory that the war is a capitalist war, and that is something that

men of various party affiliations have maintained from time to time, something, in fact, we all know—namely, that there are a few special classes profiting from the conduct of the war, munition manufacturers primarily; that it is the interest of their business to foment war, and that they thrive upon it. The numerous revelations in that direction in every country of Europe and in the United States that have been made within the last ten or twenty years are matters of history.

They cannot be denied, and we Socialists call attention to this one contributing, although not primary, feature of modern war.

When we say, on the other hand, that we stand for peace, we are likewise very often misunderstood. In a very reputable magazine recently that statement was interpreted to mean a desire for an immediate, separate peace, for the withdrawal of the United States from the war. That is not what we mean. The Socialists would be the last class of people to advise our government to withdraw from the war, now, that it is in it, and to leave all the nations in Europe to their own destinies. Socialism is an international movement, not a narrow nationalist movement. What we do say is, WE WANT A SPEEDY BUT GENERAL AND NEGOTIATED PEACE, AND WE EXPRESS OUR BELIEF THAT THE WISEST, AS WELL AS THE MOST EFFECTIVE, POLICY OF OUR GOVERNMENT AT THIS TIME WOULD BE TO MAKE THE FIRST MOVE IN THE DIRECTION OF SUCH A PEACE. We maintain that the terms of such a peace have been formulated time and time again; formulated by the revolutionary government of Russia; formulated in different language by the pope of Rome; formulated, perhaps, most eloquently by the president of our own country on several occasions, and lately again in reply to the pope. Our government does not think that this is the opportune time to initiate such a move for peace. The Socialists believe it is. The Socialists believe that nothing can be gained by delay, and everything lost. Now, this a difference of opinion, but there is no law, there can be no law, which could prohibit us from entertaining our own opinions on such vital subjects. Socialists, outside of being Socialists, are also citizens, and as such they claim all of the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the constitution. They claim a right to criticise our administration, to criticise its war policies, to advocate peace, to defend the economic standards of the workers during the war. They also claim the right to protest against all violations of our constitutional rights. We do not conceal the fact that the Socialist party, for instance, protested most vigorously against the action of this department in withdrawing the second-class mailing privileges from a number of Socialist papers and against the procedure which was followed in such cases. We believe that this department has exceeded its rights. We believe that this department has not dealt in a fair, lawful manner with these papers. It has deprived them of their property, of their very life and existence, without due process of law.

Advocate Orderly Changes of Law



While we maintain our right to do our own thinking and to print and circulate our thoughts on any political subject, whether it agrees or does not happen to agree with the opinions of the party in power, we do fully recognize that we are bound by law, and we recognize our duty as citizens to obey the law. The Socialists never advocate the violation of laws. We always advocate proper, orderly changes of the law, if the law does not suit the people, through the established political machinery of the country.

The Call as such always has obeyed the law, and obeyed all laws in connection with the prosecution of the war. The Call was opposed to our entering into the war, but, when the war was declared, I challenge the solicitor to point out a single line counseling

or advising the readers of The Call, or anybody else, to oppose the operations of the war. We were opposed to conscription; we are still opposed to the principle of compulsory military service. But the act was passed. We protested until the last moment, but The Call has at no time advised any individual to refuse to submit to the act after it became law. The Call, as the Socialist party, fights for a principle; but they fight in a civilized way to change the laws and institutions which they consider obnoxious.

Where would our country be now, where would our democratic institutions be now, if the founders of this republic denied the full and free exercise of the right to criticise existing political and other institutions and the right to change such institutions by persuasion? How can you change institutions or laws by persuasion if you are not allowed to persuade? It will never do to say that such rights of criticism are permitted in ordinary normal times, but will not be permitted in critical or times of war. The constitution was made for all times—times of war and times of peace. Congress at no time has undertaken to set a limit to the expression of mere political opinions or criticism, and all that we have said, and all that we have done, has been within these limits.

So, in considering the case, I ask you not to be guided by your own personal views. It may be that you are right; it may be that you are wrong; it may be that we are right; it may be that we are wrong; we have a constitutional right to be wrong, if we are wrong. It is only in the clash of opinions, in the discussion of vital issues, that progress is made and truth established. Progress can never come, truth will never be established, by the stifling of opinions, even if such opinions are unpleasant to the administration or to the government at a given time.

 **Vote for ALL the Candidates of the Socialist Party beside the Arm and Torch, the Socialist Party Emblem on the Ballot** 

Municipal Ticket of the Socialist Party.

FOR MAYOR

MORRIS HILLQUIT

For Comptroller

Frank A. Sieverman

For Pres. Board of Aldermen

Edward F. Cassidy

Issued by the Greater New York Campaign Committee of the Socialist Party.
Executive Office, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

If you wish to know the truth about Socialists and Socialism read **THE NEW YORK CALL**. On sale at all news dealers. Daily 2 cents, Sunday 5 cents.

You cannot get the truth about Socialism from papers opposed to Socialism.

The Leonard Press  42 E 23rd St, N. Y.

Telephone, Stuyvesant 3094

Greater New York Campaign Committee Socialist Party

HILLQUIT VICTORY FUND

PEOPLE'S HOUSE
7 East Fifteenth Street
NEW YORK CITY

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GUSTAV VOSS
JAMES P. WARBASSE

To all Friends of Liberty:-

The situation in the New York mayoralty campaign has changed rapidly in the last two weeks. To-day the Republican and Democratic leaders admit that Hillquit is likely to win!

Think what that will mean--a Socialist elected mayor of the largest city in the world! **THINK WHAT IT WILL MEAN TO HUMANITY** at this crucial moment, when the people of the whole earth are longing for the war to end.

The election of Morris Hillquit would echo round the world with a ringing challenge to the foes of true democracy.

Hillquit must be elected. He will be, if we can raise \$100,000--a mere fraction of what the old parties are spending--to make possible a whirlwind finish that shall clinch the victory already within our grasp.

This is your fight as well as ours. We are fighting for the freedom of the press--for the right to think, the right to speak--not only for New York but for America! If we win, these lost liberties will be restored to all, for Washington cannot ignore the voice of the people in the greatest city of the world.

Write your subscription on the other side of this letter and send it in at once, so that our campaign shall not slacken one instant for lack of funds.

Give as you have never given before. This is the chance of our lives to deliver a mighty blow in defense of humanity!

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Eugene Schoen, Chairman

P. S. If you have already contributed, contribute again, if you can, and in any case hand this letter to some friend and urge him to respond, or collect his subscription and send it in at once.



HILLQUIT VICTORY FUND

AMERICA'S ANSWER TO OPPRESSION AND AUTOCRACY!
\$100,000 WILL ELECT A SOCIALIST

\$100,000 WILL ELECT A SOCIALIST MAYOR OF NEW YORK

We, the undersigned, give the amounts set opposite our names for the

HILLQUIT MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN

[illegible]

Remitted by.

Address.

N. B. Make all remittances payable to the Socialist Party and mail as soon as possible to 7 East Fifteenth Street, New York City. Try to have your money in our hands by October 25 at the very latest — sooner, if possible.

ACT QUICKLY

ACT QUICKLY!



From the New York World,
Oct. 12, 1917

Party Leaders Are Disquieted By Socialist Drift

**Fusionists Think Mayor and
Hillquit Will do Heavy Fight-
ing—Latter's Party Strong in
Democratic Districts.**

There is a disposition in all political headquarters to look forward with some apprehension to the next two weeks of the campaign. Political leaders, it appeared yesterday, are expecting a "swing." They don't pretend to know who is to benefit, but they look for a change of some sort—an outward sign of what the voters have been thinking of.

In a good many quarters the belief exists that within a very short time the Socialist drift will be at its height, and that for a time Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, will receive much attention as a real factor in the fight, one whose strength will have to be reckoned with.

In Fusion headquarters, where the belief exists that Mayor Mitchel will win, though the fight is an uphill one, there are several men who believe that Mitchel and Hillquit will be doing the heavy fighting within two weeks. In the Tammany headquarters, where Mitchel is regarded as already beaten, the probable size of the Socialist vote is occasioning concern. These beliefs, if they continue to be held, will bring Mr. Hillquit to the front.

Strong in Democratic Districts.

It is not clear on what the Fusionists base their beliefs, but they hold that Hylan is already over the crest of his boom, while Hillquit is gaining steadily. The Democrats have district reports on which to depend, and these reports show that the Socialist sentiment is surprisingly great in districts usually strongly Democratic. In several districts the Democratic candidates for Assembly are threatened with defeat by the Socialists.

THIRTY CHURCH STREET

New York, Oct. 13th, 1917.

Mr. Eugene Schoen,
7 East 15th Street,
N. Y. City.

My dear Schoen,

I was sincerely pleased to learn that you have consented to take charge of the money side of the Socialist campaign in New York.

The task which you have set to yourself, to raise \$100,000 within the next three weeks, would seem quite impossible of performance under ordinary conditions. But ours is not an ordinary political campaign. A Socialist victory in the Mayoralty election of New York would be a decided triumph of political and industrial radicalism, and a compelling demonstration for democracy and peace throughout the country. Three weeks of campaigning have convinced me that such a victory is quite within our reach. Our work in the next three weeks may make it a certainty.

This is the greatest test of American Socialism and radicalism. It is also their great opportunity. I feel confident that a thousand champions of peace, democracy and social justice will respond to your appeal promptly and generously and supply us with the necessary fund to do the great work ahead of us.

Faithfully yours,

Morris Hillquit

MH/BB



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MH/BB



COMMISSION PLAN OF GOVERNMENT A TRAP TO DECEIVE VOTERS

**The Issue Made Plain: Capitalism vs. Socialism
Prophecy of Socialists Being Fulfilled.**

BY L. BIRCH WILSON, JR.

A dangerous principle has lately been introduced into municipal politics, the object of which is to disfranchise the voters by stripping them of the right to elect all save a few city officials, and to build up a political machine that will take years of effort to dislodge, once it succeeds in fastening itself upon the city.

This principle is incorporated in the system known as the Commission Form, under which this and many other cities of the State will operate in the future. It is based on the theory that "centralization is the cure for corruption," and those who favor the plan claim that more efficient service will be obtainable under a centralized than under any other form. It is further stated that the Commission Form will eliminate politics from municipal elections, thus making the selection of good men possible, irrespective of party affiliations. A careful examination of the plan, however, discloses the fact that the bill was framed up chiefly to benefit politicians and deceive voters into supporting a scheme that, contrary to all precedents of American history, places the legislative, executive and judicial powers in the hands of the same small body of men.

Substance Of the New Plan

The new plan in substance, provides that a Mayor and four Councilmen be elected from the city at large, and that this small body shall exercise all legislative powers, functions and duties, and have entire control of the administrative and executive powers, authority and duties conferred upon the city or its officers; that they shall levy all taxes, apportion, appropriate and spend all funds; audit and allow all bills, accounts, pay rolls and claims, and order payment thereof; make or authorize the making of all contracts; prescribe the number, duties and salaries of the employees and officers of the city; create any office, board or department which they may deem necessary; and that they shall have the power of appointment and dismissal of all employees and subordinate officers. These few men will elect the Solicitor, Clerk, Engineer, Treasurer and other important city officials, and fix the salary of each, as well as that of the City Controller, the only official not elected by the Council.

The new law provides for the initiative and referendum, but no provision is made for the recall from office of the Mayor, Commissioners or subordinate officials.

Three members of the Council will constitute a quorum; that is, a legal body to transact business. Each Councilman will be in charge of one of the five newly created city departments.

Pie and Power

It seems almost needless to state that those most active in creating the commission plan are the ones who hope to profit by the new order. Hence it is well to learn who favors and who opposes the scheme of centralizing power.

As a matter of fact, the only ones favoring the plan are the capitalists and their retainers, the professional politicians and editors. Almost to a man these have been howling for the Commission Form ever since the workers took a hand in politics on their own account, through a party of, by and for the working class. So long as the old parties were able to keep the workers divided politically the capitalists and politicians were satisfied with the old order of things; but when the workers barely missed capturing control of this and many other cities within the past few years, and threatened to do so in the near future, the capitalists and politicians scented danger to the grafts they enjoyed unmolested for so many years. Without consulting the voters of the cities concerned, they passed the bill briefly outlined above, with the object of strengthening their power and remaining at the pie counter—business and political—as long as possible.

In defense of their actions in favoring the bill, these gentlemen put forth the argument that centralization is the cure for corruption. But who, may we ask, is responsible for the corruption found on all sides? Were not these very same gentlemen in control of business and politics for so long, these many years? And if they used their positions under the old system to further their own interests, what guarantee have the voters that they will not do so under the Commission or any other plan? We not only have no guarantee to this effect, but we are dead certain that they will, if elected, use their new powers to further their own ends. We are certain for this reason: Capitalists and their retainers are individualists, whose moral code is based on the principle of "every one for himself, and the devil take the hindmost."

Accepting this code they believe in taking advantage of every opportunity to further their own ends; as capitalists by robbing the workers of the fruits of their toil; as politicians by legalizing the robbery and holding the workers in subjection. This being the end and aim of capitalism, can any worker of average intelligence continue to support capitalism, that is the source of corruption, by electing capitalist candidates and expect relief because these will have more power than in the past? Do you believe centralized power in the hands of the old gang will cure corruption?

Will Politics Be Eliminated?

The non-partisan feature of the Commission plan is supposed to eliminate politics from municipal elections; but will this result be accomplished? Decidedly not! On the contrary, you will find the political bosses working harder than ever to land their candidates in office. The reason for this is not hard to find, for under the new plan elected officials will have far greater power than had any in the past; hence the incentive for the bosses to control the offices that will be so useful and profitable to them and those they represent.

It will eliminate politics to the extent that all the old parties of capitalism—Republican, Democratic, Progressive, etc., will unite under the same banner, in doing which the Socialist contention will be proven that there are no fundamental differences between these parties. On the other hand, so far as working class and capitalist class candidates are concerned, the struggle for political control under the "non-partisan" plan will be more intense than ever before, as this plan brings about a condition of affairs that for 65 years, Socialists have been pointing out would inevitably result in the struggle for control of government between the working and capitalist classes.

This feature of the bill lines up the two classes man to man, and makes the one great issue clear to all: Capitalism and class privilege on the one side, Socialism and justice for the masses on the other! This issue can not be dodged in the future, and it will be interesting to see whether the workers can be herded together by the bosses under the black flag of capitalism at the com-

ing election, or whether they will support labor's party and capture the city in the name of the working class.

The Real Need

The new plan is supposed to foster efficiency, which is of less importance in our judgment than legislation that meets the requirements of the people. This does not mean that we minimize the importance of administrative or executive ability; on the contrary, no party is more strict than the Socialist in its demand for efficiency. But we do not confuse the term with ability to look after capitalist interests, as do those who try to obscure the real need with cries of efficiency, efficiency.

Under the Commission or any other plan, the first consideration of the working class voter would be to elect men who consider the welfare of the workers of more importance than the welfare of the capitalists; hence it is important that you elect men who hold this view, and in whose legislative policy it will find expression.

The capitalists, of course, do not want a legislative policy that will benefit the workers. They want a policy that reflects capitalist interests. Nor do they want a large legislative body that is more or less representative of the people's needs; they want a small body that can be easily controlled. Democracy is a need of the masses—autocracy of the classes. So the classes (capitalists), who are now in control of government, after a careful campaign of misrepresentation of facts to prepare the public mind for its reception, finally succeeded in fastening upon us a form of government that is autocratic in the extreme, in that it puts into the hands of a few men power that heretofore was held only under the monarchical system, based upon the theory of the "divine right" of kings to rule—and ruin—the masses.

An Un-American Plan

Under the obnoxious new plan three men, a majority of the Council, will have power to make the laws that are to govern 100,000 souls in the City of Reading, telling them what they may or may not do; and these same men also have the power to enforce the laws they make. In the past it was the custom for princes to make and enforce their own laws;

our modern rulers today place over us from three to five men with like princely powers. In the past the prince levied and collected the taxes and spent the funds; today a small council are to enjoy the same royal privilege. In the past the prince filled all political offices without consulting the wishes of his subjects; today a Council of five men do the same. The prince in the past fixed the compensation he and his favorites were to receive; today five Councilmen fix all salaries, including their own. The royal governor of the past prescribed the number and duties of officials, and five men today do likewise. The prince created offices and filled them with retainers, thus creating a political machine that tended to perpetuate him in office; today, by the grace of our masters, a like situation confronts us.

In the past all power was vested in the person of a single autocrat; today it is vested in the persons of five autocrats. In the past your forefathers and mine resented even to the point of bearing arms, such impositions; what are you, armed with a ballot instead of a rifle, going to do about it? Are you going to stand by the bosses responsible for this reversion to centralize power, or are you going to stand by the party of the workers that is consistently fighting for full and complete democracy, industrial as well as political? Will you fall into the trap set for you and give the control they sought into the hands of the capitalists, or will you assert your manhood by grasping the power for the working class—your class?

Initiative Practically Useless

To initiate legislation under the Commission plan will require the signatures of 20 per cent. of the number of voters that cast ballots for all the candidates for Mayor at the last election, when 17,127 votes were polled. This means that 3,426 electors will have to call at the City Clerk's office and there make oath that he is qualified to sign the petition asking that the voters be allowed to voice their sentiments on some proposed legislation. To secure this number of signatures but ten days are allowed, or an average of nearly one every minute for ten days of eight hours each.

Consider what this will mean in practice. Suppose that the major-

INFORMATION OBSCURED

ity in Council are capitalist politicians who would refuse to pass legislation opposed to capitalist interests; and suppose the workers of the city decide to take a hand in the matter. It will mean that nearly 3,500 wage earners will have to lose time, a half-day or perhaps a whole day, in order to visit City Hall to sign the petition. How many of you believe it will be possible to get this number to do so? As a matter of fact, so far as the workers are concerned the initiative is practically useless as provided for in the bill under discussion. It was simply inserted as an ornament to attract attention so that the rotten features of the bill might pass unnoticed.

Recall Omitted

In all the Commission plans we ever heard of, the recall of elected officials from office is provided for, except, of course, the Commission plan adopted by the politicians of Pennsylvania. Trust these grafters to see that the people of this state get any old thing that is bad, but little or nothing that is good or progressive. So in the future as in the past, when a political crook or grafter is elected we can do nothing but sit idly by and leisurely wait for his term of office to expire, and then elect another fellow and run the same chances over and over again.

The Socialist Position

We are unalterably opposed to centralized power. We believe in democracy, direct, not representa-

tive; but under a representative form such as prevails at present, we believe that the legislative department should be large, as a large body it is less likely to be controlled than a smaller one, and more likely to be truly representative of the people. However, for the present at least, we will have to be governed by capitalist made laws, but will continue to agitate for the necessary changes that will place all power in the hands of the people, where it rightfully belongs.

In the administration of affairs we believe in engaging experts—men specially trained for the work they are to perform.

Our legislative policy is to look after the interests of the working class; our administrative, to see that the legislative policy is put into force and effect.

If you want the powers, functions and duties conferred upon the commission and its officers under the commission plan to be used in the workers' behalf, vote for the Socialist candidates; if you want them to be used to benefit the capitalists, vote for any other candidate on the ticket. But before you cast your ballot, remember that the whole scheme is a frame-up of the capitalists to try to keep the workers out of office, and at the same time strengthen the position of those now in power.

**VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET
STRAIGHT.**

Additional copies of this and similar leaflets can be had at \$1.00 per 1,000. 10,000 lots or more, \$1.00 per 1,000 prepaid. Send all orders and remittances to Sentinel Printing Co., 428-436 Washington street, Reading, Pa.



COMMON SENSE

IN

POLITICS

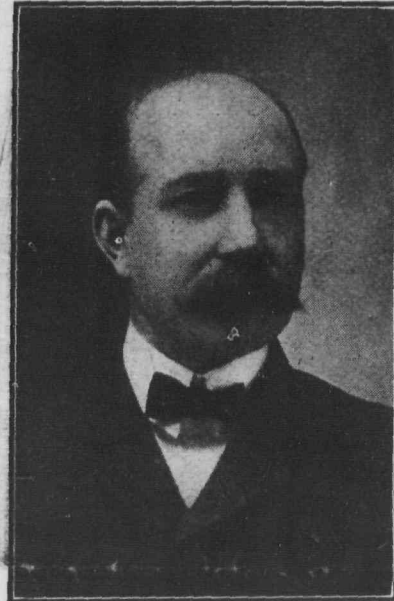


Frederick Krafft
For Governor

Register YOUR Vote
Under THIS Emblem



On the Voting Machine



Max F. Fackert
For State Senator

AN APPEAL TO REASON

The voters of Hudson County will again be afforded an opportunity to choose a Governor, State Senator, Assemblymen, County and Municipal Officers. This is an important election,--one to be seriously considered.

You have chosen legislators many times before: they have made promises and enacted laws. With what result? Over six hundred bills were presented at the last session of the legislature but NOT ONE OF THEM FAVORED THE INTERESTS OF THOSE WHO TOIL,--the real producers of wealth. Whenever a law, which apparently was a desirable labor measure, has been passed (for political propaganda), how quickly have the courts declared it unconstitutional! Or how silently it has been lost from view!

This has been the method of the Democratic and Republican legislators in the past. What hope is there for the future, so

long as our legislatures and courts shall be composed of agents of the capitalist interests?

You have read, time and again, of corruption among our various law-makers and law-breakers,--the latter being generally termed "justices". It is no longer "a suspicion", but it has been shown to be a sad reality. The "yellow dog" is seen everywhere: and in local politics, it is "chicken" on the one hand, and "safes", on the other. It is a reign of graft, so open and defiant as to put to shame the citizen who upholds it.

The issues of the campaign of the old parties are still the same hackneyed phrases. It is "equal taxation",--which has now reached its twenty-fourth birthday. Both the Democratic and Republican parties have promised it for years. Each has been in complete control of the State forces, yet there is no "equal taxation". If you seriously want equal taxation (although it is hard to see just the amount of good it will do the workingman), elect Socialists to office. They will pledge themselves to secure equal taxation, and TO COMPEL THE RAILROADS TO PAY THE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS BACK TAXES, which is owing to the State and municipalities.

Then, there is the time-worn "excise question", of which the N. Y. Sun truthfully avers "neither the Democratic or Republican party wants to touch with a forty foot pole". The Socialist Party declares the Bishops' bill to be an encroachment on the personal liberties of the citizens and will submit such questions to the referendum of the people as a whole. Would not you prefer to make laws affecting yourself, rather than have a few petty grafters tell you what you must have? Certainly you would.

In Jersey City, it is claimed that there is "lower taxation". True,--and the dismissal of the under-paid street cleaners resulted "for the reason of economy". Lower taxes and HIGHER RENTS SEEM INCONSISTENT, but that is where the rent-payer comes in. Has your rent decreased, Mr. Citizen?

The Firemen of Jersey City have had to appeal again to the people in order to secure a two percent. increase in pay. Under Socialist administration, these useful and necessary public servants would receive a wage commensurate with the great service they perform. If you vote in Jersey City, DON'T FAIL TO CAST YOUR BALLOT IN FAVOR OF THE FIREMEN'S SALARY INCREASE.

The prices of the necessities of life have increased from twenty to one hundred percent, during the past seven years, while, as statistics show, wages have increased only four percent. Prosperity? Bah! Only through hard fought strikes have wages advanced. The long and noble struggle of the longshoremen recently has shown the observant citizen how little to expect from the public officials of the State and municipality. With Socialists in office, the workers would be assured of proper treatment in times of conflict against the employing class. This has been demonstrated wherever Socialists have been elected.

You hear of the "overthrow of bossism", yet at the very conventions where such resolutions are adopted, "the boss" is ever in evidence.

These questions, Mr. Wage Earner are prompted by the Capitalist Parties for the purpose of deceiving you. The more serious

problems are not made known and they "hoodwink" you with false issues. Have you ever put serious regard to "before election promises" of the old parties? You treat them as a joke, don't you?

WHY DON'T YOU RUN THE GOVERNMENT?

The capitalists do it, through the political machinery controlled by them. The Republican and Democratic parties are financed by people whose interests are opposed to yours. Hence, these people own these parties and laws are made for them.

If you would vote for a party of your own class, whose interests are your interests, laws would be enacted and enforced for you. Such a party will not and cannot betray your interests, because it will be controlled by workers, who have no interest in betraying themselves.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY STANDS UNCONDITIONALLY FOR THE WORKING-CLASS,--i. e., those members of a community who must sell their labor power, whether engaged in physical or intellectual pursuits.

Its candidates are of your class: they have studied your wants because they are their own needs. They recognize only one issue, THE OVERTHROW OF WAGE-SLAVERY: of the ownership of your jobs and of the ownership of YOUR LIVES.

How valiantly the Socialists fought with the trade-unionists of the nation to insure a fair trial for William D. Haywood, when the existence of the Western Federation of Miners was imperilled by the Standard Oil pirates, is not questioned. The Trade Unionist united with the Socialists then. WHY NOT NOW AT THE BALLOT BOX?

The Socialist Party insists that there is only one honest way to secure wealth, and that is to produce it.

Socialism places in the category of useful and deserving, all those who are engaged in the production or distribution of wealth in any form, through useful labor, whether physical or intellectual, and places all others in the parasitic class. In the conflict between these two classes, the Socialist Party is the political representative of the working class. Under Socialism, all classes that now prey upon the worker will be abolished, and all who labor will receive the full social product of their work.

A Socialist Governor and Socialist Assemblymen would secure legislation far different from the kind you have been given in the past. They could secure the passing of more stringent labor laws, the absolute prohibition of child labor, more stringent rules in regard to factory inspection--and, what is more to the point, to see that this legislation, when once enacted, is ENFORCED.

With regard to County and City affairs, it is the same. The Socialists would abolish the contract system on public work, and would have it done by the County or City direct, with union hours and pay for those employed. The improvement of our transportation facilities, the sanitary housing of the people, etc., are also matters which could be best looked after by a working-class government, such as we would have under a socialist administration.

Study the Socialist Party platform carefully. It is the only platform of any party that represents your interests. Remember when you cast your vote, that you are voting on matters affecting the interests of your class. DON'T SCAB AT THE BALLOT BOX. LET YOUR VOTE BE CAST FOR THE ENTIRE TICKET OF THE ONLY PARTY OF LABOR, THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Extract from Platform Socialist Party of New Jersey

ADOPTED MAY 30, 1907

The advent of Socialism would mean the complete emancipation of the worker from wage bondage and from a life of insecurity. It will mean that wealth will belong to those who create it; that long hours of labor for men and women shall come to an end; that child labor will be entirely abolished and that all human beings will have equal opportunities in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness.

The triumph of Socialism will spell the doom of war and bloodshed and it will mean that the implements of carnage and murder shall be converted into useful implements for the production of wealth.

A new, a brighter, a better and a nobler civilization will dawn with the abolition of capitalism and the coming of Socialism.

The Socialists of New Jersey are aware that Socialism cannot be introduced in one single state at a time or that it cannot be introduced piecemeal. The inauguration of Socialism presupposes a victory of the working class at the ballot box, upon a national scale.

Pending a complete victory of the working class over the exploiting class, the Socialist Party may succeed in gaining partial control of governmental functions and for such exigencies the Socialist Party of New Jersey presents the following program as a guide for the activity of Socialist officials in our state, county and municipal governments:

First: The absolute prohibition of the employment of children under the age of sixteen years.

Second: A state law enacting that eight hours shall constitute a legal workday in the mines, mills, factories, and upon the railroads within the confines of this state.

Third: The enactment of more stringent laws for the protection of the life and limb of the workers on the railroads and in the industries of the state. We also pledge ourselves to strictly enforce all such laws.

Fourth: The erection of modern dwellings by the municipalities and the renting of same to working-class families without a profit.

Fifth: The establishment of municipal coal, wood and ice depots where these necessities are to be sold at cost price.

Sixth: Improvement of our public schools and increases in the pay of teachers.

Seventh: Equal suffrage for men and women at all elections.

Eighth: The abolition of the appointive and veto powers of the governor.

Ninth: We are in favor of voting machines as a simple and expedient method of exercising the right of suffrage. A higher grade of machine shall be introduced if those now in use do not function properly.

Tenth: The amendment of the State Constitution if any of these proposed measures conflict with the same.

These demands are presented merely as an indication of the ideas of Socialists upon the functions of government. Any other measure of interest to the workers would be supported by the Socialist Party and any measure in opposition to the workers' interests would be consistently opposed by us.

Workingmen of New Jersey! The Socialist Party is your own party! It is controlled by the working class and its principles and program speak for the working class. All workingmen true to their class interests will support the Socialist Party next election day.

Workingmen of New Jersey, wake up! You have nothing but your poverty to lose and prosperity to gain by a victory for Socialism.

Vote for and join the party of your class—the Socialist Party.

Socialist Party Nominations for Hudson County

For Governor.....**FREDERICK KRAFFT**

For State Senator.....**MAX F. FACKERT**

FOR MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

Wm. E. Meconnekin	Chris. Barthelmes	James A. Clerkin
Daniel J. Sullivan	John Scheeder	Edw. J. Winteler
Wm. Kamps, Jr.	Fred'k Niebuhr	Chas. Kronenberg
Albert E. Cull	Ignatz A. Sturm	Edward H. Mead

FOR BOULEVARD COMMISSIONERS:

Joseph Gilliar	Richard Blechschmidt
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Preparedness and National Defense

Shall the Working Class Arm to Defend "Its" Country under Cannibalistic Capitalism?

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

If, less than a year ago, someone had asked you workers: "Are you in favor of preparedness?" you would have asked: "What do you mean by preparedness?" At that time the term did not convey any special meaning to you, and most likely you would have answered that of course you believed in preparing yourselves for whatever you were about to undertake. Since then, however, the term "preparedness" has acquired a meaning that should cause every thinking person to pause before answering the question with a yes.

It has been aptly said that when a member of the capitalist class, one of the members of the "four hundred," commits murder, they sometimes call it brainstorm. When a pillar of law and order commits adultery it is called soul affinity. And when capitalists want to assure their rule, their power, by means of militarism, they call it preparedness. For in the last analysis that is what preparedness means, and must mean if it means anything at all.

There has probably never been a time in history when any country established militarism for the avowed purpose of attacking another country. Invariably it has been done to the tune of national defense, under the pretext of defending "our culture" against the foreign barbarians, while vivid pictures of desolated firesides, ravaged women and murdered children were drawn for those who have more sentiment and emotion than reasoning power. And frequently, if not always, the advocates of preparedness, of militarism, had it their way.

HAS THE WORKER TODAY A COUNTRY WORTH DEFENDING?

On the face of it it seems plausible that if the country is invaded or threatened with invasion we, the citizens of the country, should prepare to defend the country and preserve it for our own and our children's use. But the plausibility is seeming only. In reality the modern worker has no interest in defending that political group called a nation. The advocates of militarism proceed upon the theory that the capitalists and the workers have interests in common, which require the co-operation of both to further and to defend. In doing this they are but applying on a national scale the theories which they hold when dealing with the workers in the workshops. The Socialists deny that there is any such identity of interest between capital and labor, and point out that exactly the

contrary is the case: that whatever is of benefit to capital hurts labor, and vice versa. Accordingly, the Socialists point out that when capitalists advance the argument that we must prepare to defend "our" country, "our cherished institutions," "our commonwealth," they do so primarily because they realize that their class interests are threatened, and mark you, they may not necessarily consider them threatened by an outside foe, but as much, and sometimes more, by an internal foe, as we shall see later.

It has been argued that since a country like the United States represents an advance toward real democracy as compared with a country like Russia, the workers should rally to the support of this "advanced" form of government. The argument, in other words, is that at certain times the workers and the capitalists may have political interests in common. This theory, while at one time sound, does not hold good today. Fifty years ago the capitalist system had not yet developed to a point where it could "stand on its own legs," and where accordingly its further development might have been threatened by countries far behind in social development. At such a time all those who were fighting for social progress would and could lend their support to countries that were most advanced. But those who argue in this manner forget that capitalism the world over (with but few comparatively unimportant exceptions) has now reached a point where it has become so dangerously anti-social that it itself constitutes the greatest menace to further progress—even greater than the supposed menace of an autocratic Russia or a militaristic Germany. The thing to do, then, is not to fight for the strengthening of this or that supposed political democracy, but to fight against and resist the encroachments of political as well as economic capitalism. To fight against the establishment of militarism, no matter under what guise it may appear—not merely for the purpose of preventing militarism, but for the purpose of ending the system of wage slavery, capitalism.

NECESSITY FOR FOREIGN MARKETS LEADS TO CLASHES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

Let us see, then, in what manner the necessity for militarism arises, and understanding the cause it should be comparatively easy for us to point to the remedy. In times of peace a member of the working class produces a quantity of wealth which in terms of dollars and cents would be worth, let

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as say, \$10 a day. Out of this wealth he receives in the shape of wages approximately one-fourth (whether he receives a little less or a little more is of no importance in this discussion). A wage of \$2.50 is somewhat above the average paid the workers in this country. Of the remaining three-fourths the capitalist class, riotous as it is, (and wasteful as the capitalist system is), can spend no more than from one-fourth to one-half. Whatever is left over must either be left to accumulate in the warehouses, thereby necessitating the shutting down of plants, etc., or some way must be found to dispose of this surplus wealth. The way is found by sending the goods into foreign markets, and particularly into undeveloped countries such as South America, China, etc. But the identical conditions that compelled the capitalists of one country to invade foreign markets, compel the capitalists of every other country to do the same thing, with the result that a keen competition develops that almost inevitably leads to a clash of arms between the respective countries.

Proofs of this are to be had on every hand. Not so long ago Republican Representative Mann of Illinois delivered a speech in Congress in which he stated that the necessity for American capitalism to expand would inevitably lead to war with Japan. Leading capitalist papers such as the New York Sun have stated repeatedly the same thing. This paper said shortly after the outbreak of the European war that "in the present developed or over-developed system an economic war is waged all the time. The markets of the world are the prize." And of war it says that "It is the most obvious way of settling... the economic conflicts of nations." And to show that it is not deceived about the question of "nationalism," it adds: "What is the principle of nationalities, once so much heard of, but a phrase?" This it said before the recent tremendous economic changes in the world took place. Now that United States capitalism is prepared to invade the foreign markets as it has never done before, the paper is more cautious, because it realizes that capitalism in America has now great need of the "principle of nationality," and true to Samuel Johnson's dictum that "Patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel," it falls back upon that same patriotism and nationalism to support the dark and sinister schemes of American Top-capitalism, the Plutocracy.

WORKERS ROBBED AT HOME.

The working class, in times of peace and war alike, is robbed in the factories, mills, mines, and shops—robbed at the point of production. It receives but a mere pittance of the vast wealth it produces, with the consequence that even in times of peace it suffers all the misery, all the starvation, all the hellishness of a nation at war. The government itself, through the Industrial Relation Commission report, has shown us that the United States, barring the few immensely wealthy capitalists, is a paupers' nation. The chairman of the commission, Mr. F. P. Walsh, has been ridiculed and vilified by the upholders of capitalism, but no attempt has been made to disprove the facts he presented.

In face of these facts what interest have the workers in defending a country in which their status is little better, and in some respects not nearly as good as that of the chattel slaves? The clearer element among the capitalist class knows that the workers are not fighting for their own interests, but for the interests of their masters. Thus

only recently President Wilson, the chief executive of the nation, in his address to the 64th Congress, said that he did not doubt the devotion, "either of our young men or of those who give them employment—THOSE FOR WHOSE BENEFIT AND PROTECTION THEY [THE WORKERS] WOULD, IN FACT, ENLIST." And General Leonard Wood, at the Lake Mohonk Conference, May, 1915, told the conference the truth when he said: "We soldiers and sailors are merely your trained servants. YOU CREATE WARS, WE TRY TO TERMINATE THEM. NINE OUT OF TEN WARS ARE BASED ON TRADE." The President, being a man of integrity, and General Wood being a blunt soldier, made an honest confession, but the real spokesmen of capitalism realize that to accomplish their purpose they must play on the sentiments and nativism of the workers, thus bringing into existence that foulest of all modern passions, nationalism and race hatred.

STANDING ARMIES ALSO USED TO CRUSH THE WORKERS AND TO ENSLAVE THEM.

Aside from the necessity for foreign markets and the natural desire on the part of the capitalist class to defend its interests abroad, the capitalist class and its spokesmen keenly realize that the army can be used to crush the working class at home, when it desires to change and better its conditions. And as already said, any improvement the working class gains is gained at the expense of the capitalist class and vice versa. That the capitalists look upon the army as a legitimate means to be used against the workers in rebellion is shown by their utterances. Here again the cat is sometimes let out of the bag by the henchmen of capitalism. Prince von Buelow, one of the leading capitalist-militarists of Germany, in a book ("Imperial Germany") which he wrote a few months before the outbreak of the European war, says among other interesting things:

"From first to last during my term of office I recognized that the Socialist (i. e. the working class) movement constituted a great and serious danger." And he adds cautiously and significantly: "There are politicians who think it would be no misfortune if a violent outburst took place, because then there would be a possibility of cutting the gordian knot of the Socialist question with the sword, and thus attaining a final solution." And he is by no means alone in regarding the working class as the menace to capitalist imperialism. Thus the Evening Sun of New York, the bankers' and financiers' organ, in discussing conscription in England, wrote on Jan. 7, 1916: "Britain is for the first time conscious of the presence of the real enemy, the great one, at home [organized labor].... BRITAIN NO LONGER ENTERTAINS THE DELUSION THAT THE CHIEF FOE IS OVERSEA. She has found him on British soil, millions strong, under the flags of anti-conscription, anti-nationalism, anti-devotion." Here we are told in plain language that the real foe (of capitalism in Britain, and elsewhere of course) is not in Germany, not in Japan, but at home, the working class itself.

If the working class were but half as clear-sighted what a speedy end we should make of this horrible system of war, rapine, murder and robbery!

The warning contained in the above quoted passages was uttered long ago—by clear-minded men, men with

ideal visions. Our great revolutionary fathers clearly realized what militarism meant and to what base and sinister uses it was put. The great and noble Madison prophetically said:

"A standing military force, with an overgrown Executive will not long be safe companions to liberty. The means of defense against foreign danger have been always the instruments of tyranny at home. Among the Romans it was a standing maxim to excite war whenever a revolt was apprehended. Throughout all Europe, the armies kept up under the pretext of defending, have enslaved the people. It is perhaps questionable whether the best concerted system of absolute power in Europe could maintain itself in a situation where no alarms of external danger could tame the people to the domestic yoke."

And Washington himself said: "They (the United States) will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments which under any form of government are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty."—(Farewell address, Sept. 17, 1796.)

ARMAMENT INTERESTS ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN BOOSTING WAR AND MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

It is somewhat difficult to tell which is the greater motive back of the advocacy of preparedness—whether it is capitalism's desire to defend interests abroad or whether it is to crush the working class at home. But besides the two motives outlined above a third one is always present which at times may become quite a determining one, though it may be regarded as the least powerful of the three—namely, the greed for profit on the part of those who are engaged in the sale and manufacture of war material. Here again we have plenty of evidence at hand to prove that wars and militarism are encouraged and intensified by these armament interests.

The Krupp scandal in Germany revealed by Karl Liebknecht, the German Socialist, remains classical. It was here shown that members of the Krupp firm (manufacturers of war material) had purchased French journalists to stir up a war scare in France, so that the firm might profit by increased sales of instruments of murder. And it has further been shown that British armament concerns such as Vickers, Armstrong, and others were members of the same combine of armament concerns as the Krupp cannon firm of Essen, and other German armament concerns, all "patriotically" coining gold out of the murder of their own compatriots. Lack of space forbids going into further details. It is well to recall in this connection, however, that one of the greatest of the Revolutionary Fathers, Thos. Jefferson, understood the game of this vulture crew too well when in his first message to Congress he said: ".... Sound principles will not justify our taxing the industry of our fellow citizens to accumulate treasure for wars to happen we know not when, and which might not, perhaps, happen but from the temptations offered by that treasure."

POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL CLASS ORGANIZATIONS CONSTITUTE WORKING CLASS PREPAREDNESS.

It should here be stated that the working class should merely oppose militarism because of the expenditure

involved. That feature of the question concerns the property-holding class only. They, and not the working class, have to foot the bill. The thing that we must fight is militarism, for the reasons stated above. With a militarism firmly established the workers will soon find themselves utterly enslaved, making the task of working class emancipation immeasurably harder. To achieve its emancipation the working class must organize into revolutionary industrial and political organizations, and once so organized no power on earth can mislead it.

Fellow workers, look around today. Whom do you find in control of the nation's affairs? Who controls the government, the press, and to a great extent the pulpit? Who but the class that owns the factories, mills, mines, and workshops—in short, those who are the economic masters in the land? On whose behalf is the police, the militia, and the army acting when strikes take place? Count the dead bodies of the workers in Colorado, Michigan, West Virginia and elsewhere, and you have the answer. And why is this so? Because the workers so far have failed to recognize that so long as they grant the capitalist class the right to dictate to them how they shall work, and even whether they shall work at all, so long as they fail to organize to gain absolute control and ownership of these factories, mills, mines and workshops, so long will the capitalist class remain masters and the workers mere slaves. Economic power is the reason for the capitalists' ability to crush or delude the workers.

The workers must gain economic power. Their economic power consists in their being industrially organized into a mighty, solid industrial union. Having so organized themselves the workers will soon find themselves in possession of political power, expressed through a strong Socialist Labor Party, and they will then put an end to the Political State and age-long class rule. Industrial Democracy will then prevail—each worker will have a voice and vote in the industry in which he or she is engaged. Such organizations offer the only solution to the social "problem," and they are the only means the workers have of effectively opposing and frustrating the plans of the militarists. They alone will save the workers from the new intensified slavery that threatens them, and give to them the freedom which twentieth century civilization holds in promise for them.

When we have achieved our economic freedom, when once we are enjoying the blessings of the Socialist Industrial Republic, then, and not before, shall we be ready and willing to defend our country and institutions. Where we are contented and FREE, there is our fatherland.

"Our country is the world—our countrymen are all mankind."—William Lloyd Garrison.

"My country is the world, and my religion is to do good."—Thomas Paine.

RESOLUTIONS ON NATIONAL DEFENSE AND PREPAREDNESS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY MEETING, JANUARY 2, 1916.

Whereas, A bloody slaughter is proceeding apace in Europe, a slaughter caused primarily by the capitalist system of production, encouraged and intensified by the militarist and armament interests, and

Whereas, The ruling class of this country is straining every effort to saddle upon the nation a militarism compared to which the European kind will pale into insignificance, and

Whereas, The working class has no interest whatever in aiding to establish any form of militarism, recognizing as it does that the workers of all countries are its brothers, and the capitalists and the ruling class in general are its natural enemies, and

Whereas, The working class should not consider any country under capitalist rule worthy of defence, no matter what the circumstances may be, and

Whereas, The workers' only interests lie in organizing themselves in such a manner that the capitalist robber system shall be ended forever and beyond resurrection, therefore be it

Resolved, That we once more call upon the workers to organize industrially and politically to effect the emancipation and to join with us in a mighty protest against militarism in whatever guise it may appear, and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to work unceasingly to prepare ourselves for this self-imposed task, to the end that the day may be hastened when this cannibalistic system shall have ceased to work its curse upon mankind, and when a higher civilization shall be ushered in, a civilization where no human being shall suffer want, and where peace among the peoples shall forever be assured.

John C. Butterworth, Chairman.

John Sweeney, Secretary.

Read the Weekly People, a paper of Revolutionary Socialism and Industrial Unionism. Sound editorial comments and special articles on the questions of militarism, ("preparedness") war, and kindred matters. A year, \$1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents. 45 ROSE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY AND THE WAR

A brief exposition of the Party's stand on the world war, setting forth the Party's principles, etc. Containing also the Party's platform adopted at the national convention, 1912. In view of the confusion prevailing on the causes of war, on the questions of militarism and national defense ("Preparedness"), this booklet is very timely.

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ANTI-PATRIOTISM

Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for anti-militarist activity, before the jury of La Seine, December, 1905.

An excellent answer to capitalist jingoism and a capital exposition of the need of international solidarity and unity of the working class.

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HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

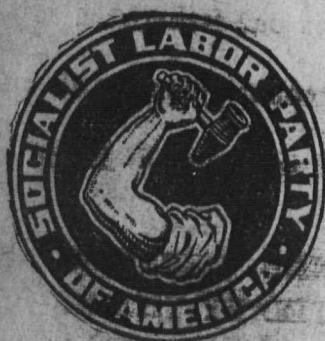
All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven persons, five of whom must be actual wage earners, may form a "Section," provided they acknowledge the platform, constitution and resolutions of the S. L. P., and they belong to no other political party.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members-at-large by signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections," and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as for all other information, apply to the undersigned.

ARNOLD PETERSEN, NATIONAL SECRETARY,
45 ROSE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



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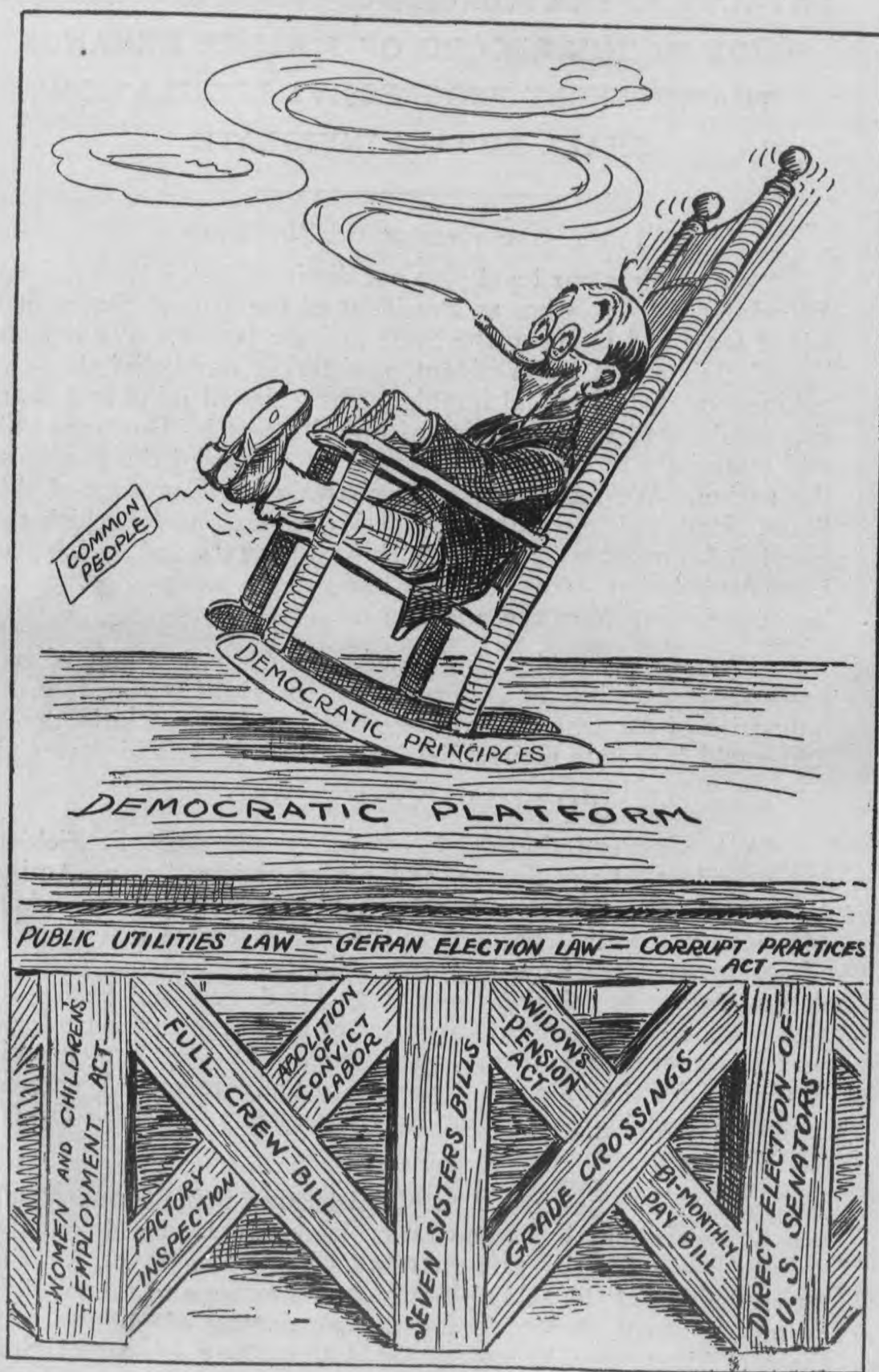
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ARNOLD PETERSEN, NATIONAL SECRETARY,
45 ROSE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



Well Done, Thou Good and Faithful Servant



Paid for by the New Jersey Democratic Committee.
76 Montgomery St., Jersey City.



DEMOCRACY'S PLEDGES

LOYALTY TO THE POLICIES OF WOODROW WILSON,
PRIDE IN THE RECORD OF FIELDER DEMANDS
THAT PRESENT PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION
SHALL REMAIN INVIOLETE

(From the Democratic Platform.)

"We reaffirm our loyalty to our distinguished fellow citizen, Woodrow Wilson, who, as President of the United States, has added fame and lustre to the State of New Jersey. We indorse his administration as President, registering our belief that the courageous, patriotic and intelligent qualities of mind and heart that he devoted to the service of this State as its Governor will add materially to the prosperity and happiness of the people of the nation. We indorse his administration as Governor of this State. Under his guidance progressive legislation, for which the people of our State had been seeking for years and which had been denied them, was enacted, and we are now enjoying the benefits flowing from these legislative acts.

"We express pride, also, in the steadfast devotion of our party representatives in Congress to the work of setting free the industries of our country from the burden of unjust tariff taxes, under which private monopolies have grown great and powerful.

FIELDER COMMENDED.

"We commend the legislative record of James F. Fielder, the president of the Senate, and his administration as Acting Governor. As member of the Assembly, as Senator and as Acting Governor, he has brought to the public service a high order of ability, freedom from improper alliances and a conscientious determination to faithfully discharge his duties, and he has at all times been a consistent supporter of advancement and reform in legislation and in State government. We recommend his candidacy for the office of Governor to the voters of all parties, believing that his past record is a safe guaranty of his future conduct.

"At the last session of the Legislature of this State, which was overwhelmingly Democratic, laws were placed on the statute books for the safe-guarding of railroad travel, for the strengthening of the school laws, for instructions to school children to prevent accidents, for the pensioning of widows and their children, for the correction and curbing of corporation abuses within the State, for the abolition of grade crossings, for the regulation of motor vehicle traffic, for the establishment

of a uniform system of weights and measures, for agricultural demonstrations throughout the State, for the extension of the employers' liability act to municipal and State employes, for semi-monthly pay to municipal and State employes, for the establishment of a State department of records and archives, for the use of public school buildings for public gatherings, for the abolishment of the contract system of prison labor.

We favor the co-operation of our State government with the Federal government in the adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for the development and improvement of our inland waterways and the construction of a ship canal across our State.

"To make sure that the primary vote will express the choice of not less than a majority of those voting upon nomination we favor an adequate system of preferential voting, to the end that the voter may not be confined to a single choice among a number of candidates.

"Our State departments, institutions and boards should be thoroughly examined and in many instances rearranged. We believe that their work can be simplified, departments can be consolidated and better administrative business methods devised, all making for economy and a higher degree of efficiency.

"Our municipalities should have more freedom from legislative control. They should have a greater measure of self-government and should be free to operate their functions in local matters through their own legislative boards, and not from Trenton. School districts should have more control over the size, location and erection of their own school houses, and not be required to issue bonds for schools for a sum beyond which the taxpayers feel they should be called upon to bear.

"Our system of taxation needs revision and adjustment. We need a simple and practical method of assessing property, under uniform Statewide rules, by assessors under some responsible control, so that all property shall bear its just portion of the governmental expenses and the unequal burden be removed from the small property owner.

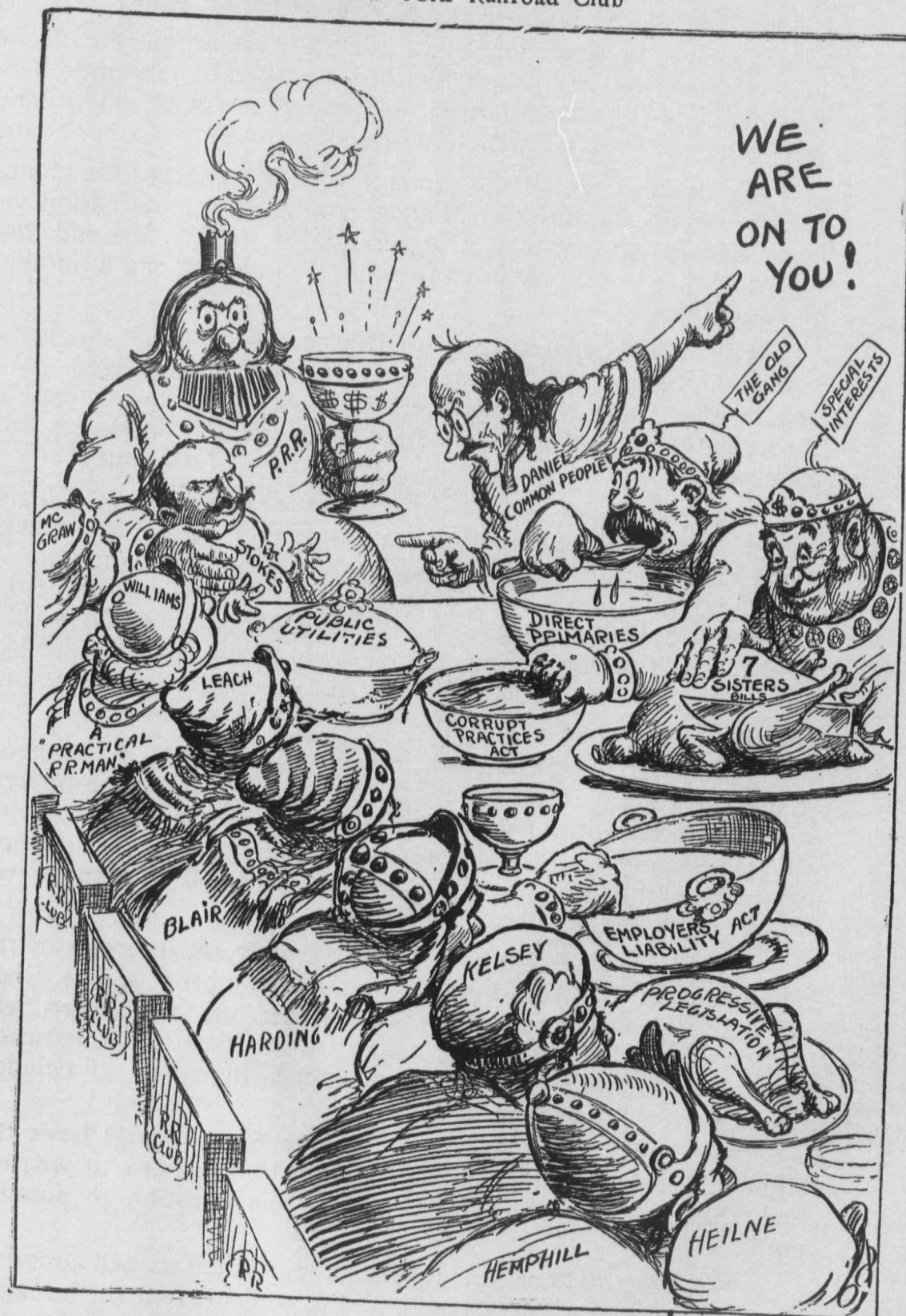
"We pledge our support to the agricultural interests of the State and to the enlargement and development of the State Agricultural College at New Brunswick and the experiment station connected therewith, as well as to farm demonstration work by scientifically trained men, carrying their knowledge and experience direct to the farmer.

"We believe that the voters of the State should have the right to decide whether suffrage should be extended to women, and, therefore, favor a submission of this question to popular vote.

"We favor the enactment of such legislation as will conserve the constitutional rights of labor and as well prevent the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes when no property rights are involved and when there is proper remedy at law."

Belshazzar's Feast

New York Railroad Club



Handwriting on the Wall

Candidate Stokes' presence in the Railroad Club in New York on October 10 in company with a select party of corporation men with a long string of corporation directorate connections came to light only after a lapse of nearly two weeks, the event having taken place on a date when Mr. Stokes was declared to be at home sick.

The manner of the banquet being held behind closed doors in great secrecy is what lends such supreme significance to the affair. A careful inquiry among those present first met with evasive replies in some instances and absolute denials in others, but in every case those present refused to divulge what took place at the banquet.

The most persistent story that has been circulated was that the purpose of Mr. A. B. Leach, who is the chairman of Mr. Stokes' finance committee, was to raise the sum of \$100,000 to spend in the interest of Stokes' candidacy. Those present very naturally denied this, just as they denied having discussed any of the prominent issues of the campaign, while at the same time admitting the gathering was a political one, having in view the election of Mr. Stokes as governor.

We here submit for the careful perusal of the intelligent and fair minded citizens of this State the names of the men whose secret guest Mr. Stokes was and the corporations each of these men represents, either as director or head:

Host—James H. McGraw, president of the McGraw Publishing Company.

Guest of Honor—Edward C. Stokes.

Alexander J. Hemphill, president of the Guaranty Trust company of New York.

Clarence H. Kelsey, president of Title Guarantee and Trust company, New York.

A. B. Leach, senior member of A. B. Leach & Co., bankers, New York.

C. Ledyard Blair, head of the banking house of Blair & Co.

J. Horace Harding, of the banking firm of C. D. Barney & Co.

R. H. Williams, coal operator, of New York.

Samuel Heilner, another coal operator, of Philadelphia.

Each of these gentlemen is an officer in from six to a dozen trusts and corporations. Mr. Kelsey's connections are an indication of the others' connections both as to character and number.

Mr. Kelsey is president-director of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company and of the City Real Estate Company and a trustee of the Mercantile Trust Company, all of New York City. He is a director of the Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey (Jersey City), the Corn Exchange Bank and Corn Exchange Safe Deposit Company, New York, and of the Corn Products Refining Company, Home Insurance Company, Lincoln Trust Company, Madison Safe Deposit Company, Mechanics and Metals' National Bank, New York Investors' Corporation, Realty Associates, Thompson-Starrett Company, New York Life Insurance Company and of Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Company.

"THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS HAD A NEW BIRTH. IT HAS BEEN REORGANIZED, REJUVENATED AND PURIFIED. IT IS NOW CONTROLLED AND LEAD BY NEW MEN AND YOUNG MEN."

—Edward Casper Stokes.



Roosevelt to Colby:—

"The same bosses who wrecked the party as a sequel to swindling and cheating the rank and file out of their rights, are still in control of the party organization. They are seeking to come back into power by pushing forward men who are encouraged to make promises which the bosses have not the slightest intention of permitting them to keep."

"ON THE MOURNERS' BENCH."

(From the Newark Evening News.)

"The only hope," says Chairman Bugbee, of the Republican State Committee, in a circular appealing for funds, "for the people of the State who want clean and disinterested government, lies in the Republican party, which stands for the new order of things."

"Until Mr. Murphy (referring to the former Governor, who is now New Jersey's member of the Republican National Committee) and all the men like him have definitely been retired from leadership," writes Colonel Roosevelt to Mr. Colby, "it is a mere absurdity to say that the Republican party of New Jersey has returned to the cause of honesty or abandoned that system of crooked inter-relationship between the bosses and the big business which resulted in depriving the rank and file of their power over the machine."

The contrast between these two views shows up clearly without the use of a spotlight.

Who are the champions, the leading fighters, for this "new order of things" in the Republican party, leaving out Mr. Murphy, who has already been mentioned? First, of course, comes Edward C. Stokes. As Governor, Mr. Stokes in 1905 appointed David Baird to a lucrative and influential office, and in 1907 he named Theodore Strong and Samuel D. Dickinson for places of power, with easy-money salaries.

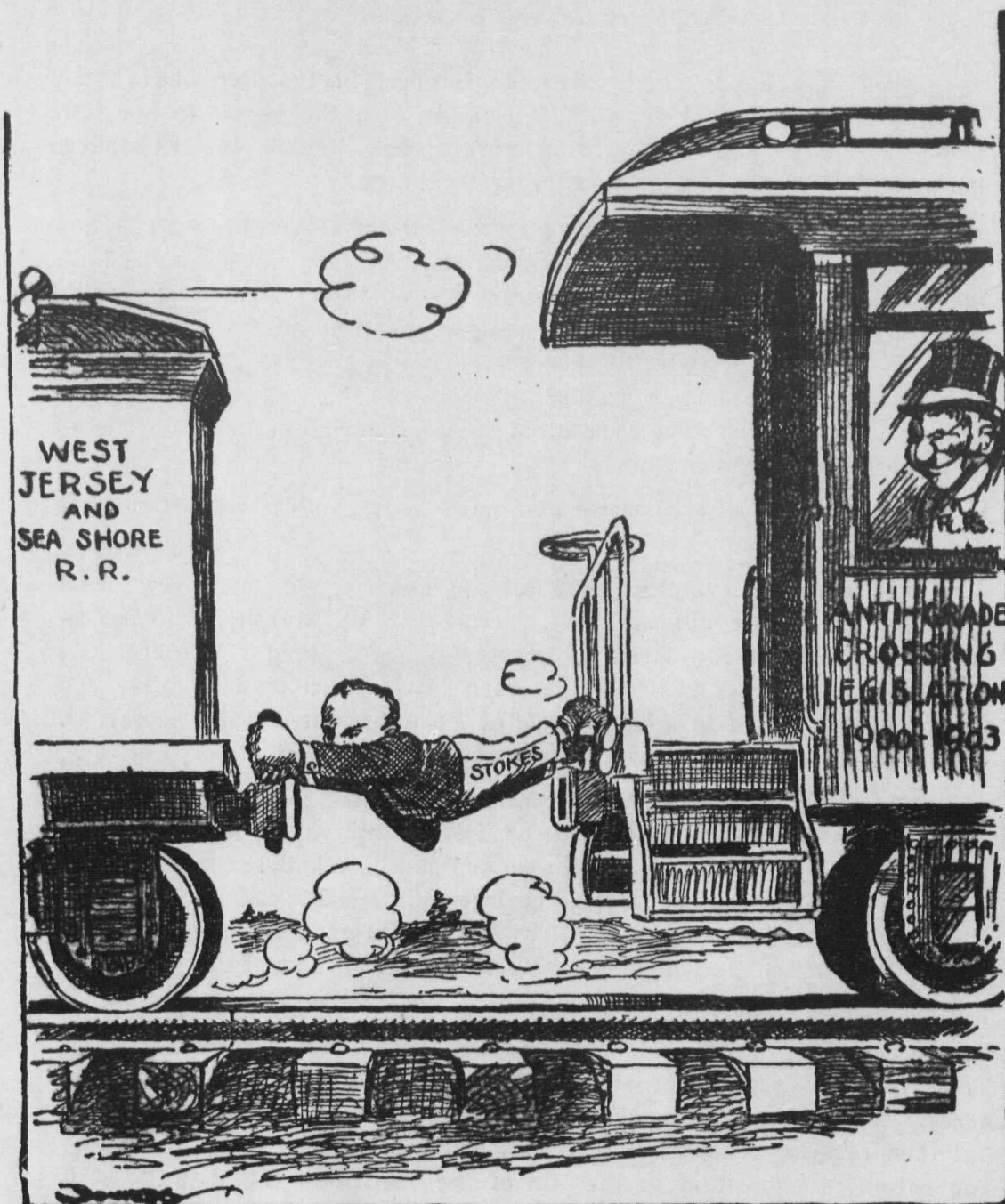
"Davy" is a member of what Mr. Stokes refers to as his "progressive State Committee;" "Dory" has as a substitute Alfred S. March, who was put forth by Strong as a Senatorial candidate in Middlesex in 1909, and "Colonel Sam" is represented by George W. Decker, who as his sponsor says, will do his best to defeat those "played-out old plugs" who are trying "to subvert the will of the voters" in Hudson County.

There are others, too. Daniel S. Voorhees is a member of the committee. This is the same "Uncle Dan" who was elected as State Treasurer during the "progressive" administration of Stokes as Governor. Then there is C. Asa Francis—the identical "Ace" who threw out the progressive delegates who first had the temerity to sit in a State convention in opposition to the will of the "Board of Guardians." And sitting beside "Ace," in the guise of a progressive committeeman, is Hamilton Fish Kean.

Are these worthies on the mourners' bench? Have they repented and been converted to the "new order of things?" Has the "Board of Guardians" been disbanded, and have the members joined the "Heavenly Choir," shouting hosannas to their redeemed patron saint, Mr. Stokes?

Of course, that must be the case. Mr. Stokes, who is described by a Progressive as a "fierce boss hater," is as sincere—just as sincere as he was when he reappointed Sam Dickinson as Secretary of State on the promise of the Colonel that he would resign if he could not prove himself to be "a perfect gentleman," and then hung on to the last.

No Railroad Connections?



WHY THE RAILROADS PUT THE O. K. IN STOKES

STOKES' IDEA OF COMMERCE AND PERFORMANCE.

(From the "Newark News.")
Economy and Efficiency by the wiping out of the useful commissions on Boards now in the State Service made a fine campaign for Edward Casper Stokes.

When he was Governor, though, he didn't talk or act that way.

It was in his answer to those who advocated this plan that Governor Stokes in his Inaugural Address made argument for the retention of these Boards. "Freedom of their actions and the judgment in the work should not, in my opinion, be hampered or curtailed," he wrote. Not another message to the Legislature, while Mr. Stokes was Governor, called for a reduction in the number of jobs that were furnishing berths for politicians.

STOKES FAVORED RAILROAD INTERESTS

Governor Fielder Uncovers Stokes's Record as State Official and Railroad Director.

HOW STATE SUFFERED IN DEAL.

Whenever the Interests of State and Railroads Clashed Stokes Rushed to the Side of the Railroads—How He Came to Stand for the Increased Main Stem Tax—His Record on the Hillery Maximum Tax Act.

In his tour of Gloucester County last week Governor Fielder made special reference to the Stokes-Colby controversy. He said:—

In one of Senator Colby's speeches a few days ago he charged Mr. Stokes with railroad affiliations and with having been a director of a railroad, to which Mr. Stokes with a great show of heat and indignation denies that he is a railroad director. But he stops there and fails to draw a curtain which covers the past. Let us lift a corner and take a glimpse for ourselves.

STOKES A RAILROAD DIRECTOR.

In 1901, when Mr. Stokes was completing his last year in the Senate, he was elected a director of the West Jersey and Sea Shore Railroad Co., listed on the tax books of the State as "part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system." He evidently "made good" for he was re-elected in 1902, 1903 and 1904. The West Jersey and Sea Shore Railroad then operated over one-third of the entire mileage owned or controlled by the Pennsylvania R. R. system in this State. The president of the Pennsylvania was the president of the West Jersey and Sea Shore, and all directors of the latter were elected by the Pennsylvania R. R. In an article published in the New York Evening Sun, October 21, 1904, advocating the election of Mr. Stokes as Governor, that paper says, "he enjoys the confidence of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co."

STATE OFFICIAL AND RAILROAD DIRECTOR.

Mr. Stokes was a member of Assembly in 1891 and 1892. He was Senator from Cumberland County in 1893 and for the succeeding eight years. The same year he was first elected a director of the West Jersey and Sea Shore R. R., he was appointed Clerk in Chancery by Governor Murphy, which office he held until he became Governor himself in 1905, and during his term of service as Clerk in Chancery, he was a railroad director and well known about the State House, as the representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

While a Senator, he was a member of the Railroad and Canal Committee and other important committees and yet in his campaign for Governor in 1904, when the great issue was reform in the laws governing railroad taxation, he said that such question was not ripe for discussion. When Judge Black, his opponent, asked him if he was not a director of the West Jersey and Sea Shore R. R. Co., he replied with as much frankness as he replied to Senator Colby, that he was not. An investigation of the records showed that he had resigned about a week before.

STOKES PARTIAL TO RAILROADS.

At the time of that campaign, the main stem of the railroad paid a tax of only five dollars per thousand of valuation and had been paying at that rate since 1884, and yet Mr. Stokes thought that the question of increasing that rate, was not "ripe for discussion," and he had had all the experience I have mentioned, as a member of the legislature and a member of the important railroad and finance committees of the Senate. Perhaps his experience as a railroad director convinced him that the question was not "ripe."

Quit Tickling Me, Ed.



SPEAKING OF ELECTION FRAUDS.

When Mr. Stokes was Governor, an election was held in Monmouth County for Sheriff. Mr. Close was the Democratic candidate, and C. Asa Francis, one of the Republican Board of Guardians, was the Republican candidate. Francis claimed to be elected. A recount of the votes under the direction of Judge Hendrickson showed that Close had been elected, and that Francis had been fraudulently counted in. In the face of this state of affairs, Governor Stokes issued a certificate to Francis as Sheriff, and refused, upon the application of Close, to revoke it. Francis served the term as Sheriff, although Stokes and every voter in Monmouth County and the State of New Jersey knew that Francis was a usurper in the office. This is plain history.

FROM HEADQUARTERS.

(From the Newark Evening News.)

"When Stokes was Governor," said Mr. Colby in his campaigning talk at Boonton, "this State was governed by the Pennsylvania Railroad from its office in Philadelphia."

Which recalls a little incident back in the early summer of 1907. The Legislature had taken a recess and left a lot of bills upon Governor Stokes' desk. An Essex man interested in one of the measures not yet signed went down to Trenton on a rare June day to urge the Chief Executive to attach his signature to the bill. But the executive office was vacant.

"Where's the Governor, Sam?" the visitor asked the genial colored factotum, Sam Gordon.

"Oh, he's gone to Philadelphia, suh," Sam replied "to find out about the signing of that demurrage bill."

And yet some people have labored under the impression that in those days the Pennsylvania Railroad Company maintained a lobby at the State Capital for the distinct purpose of making suggestions and giving advice concerning measures in which the corporation was interested.

But Governor Stokes is a great stickler for first-hand information. He proposed to be "right" before going ahead and signing a law regulating railroad charges that might not be favored by a road that had a lot of political influence in his State. And upon his return from the city where the Pennsylvania maintains its headquarters, he signed the demurrage bill. That was on June 26, 1907.

HOW ABOUT THE BUCK ACT, MR. STOKES?

(Newark News.)

The question asked of former Governor Stokes by Senator Carlton B. Pierce before the primaries is just as pertinent now as it was then, if not a little more so.

What Mr. Pierce was anxious to find out previous to September 23, was, Does Mr. Stokes favor the repeal of the Buck bank stock tax act, or does he not?

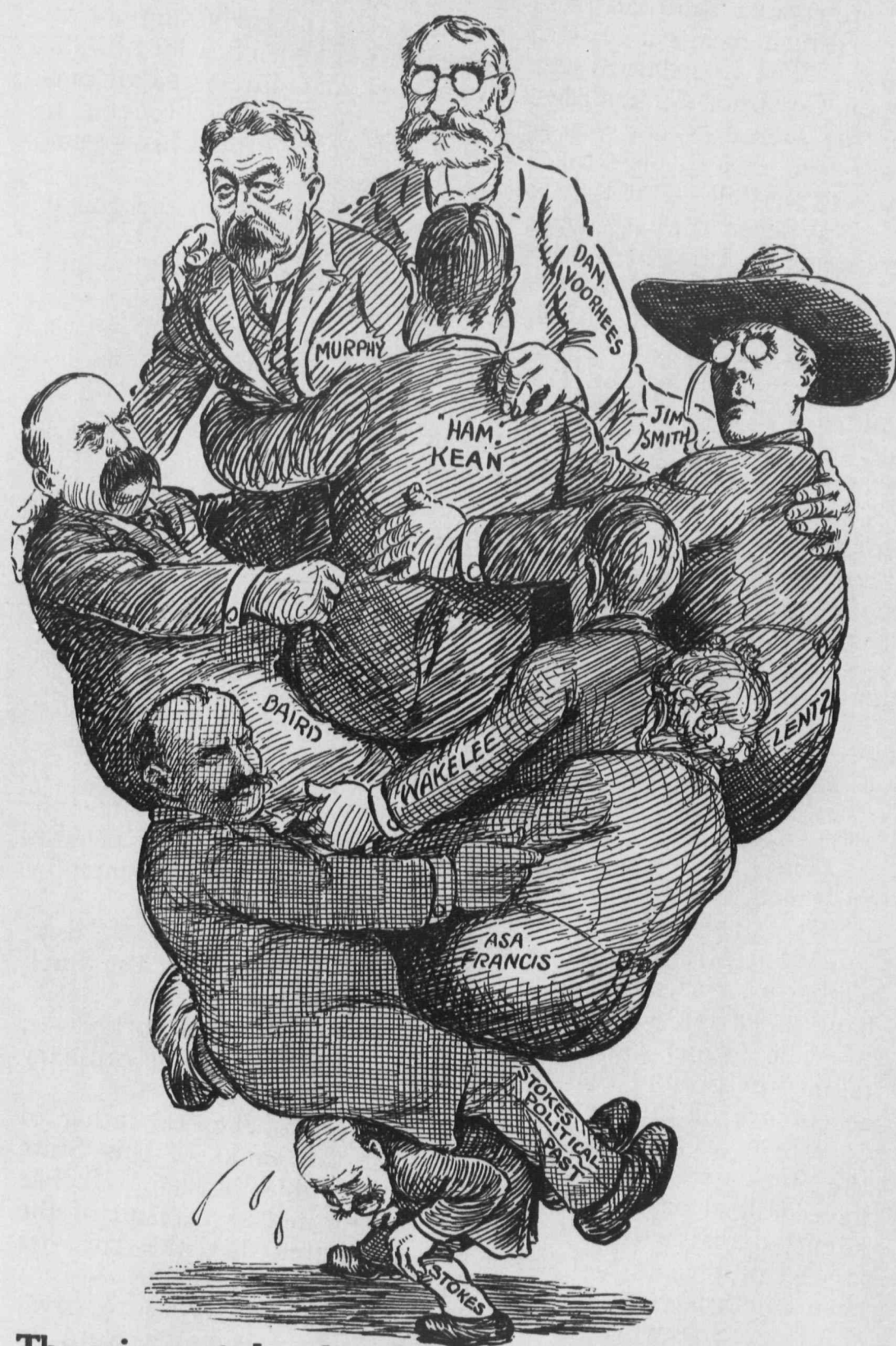
The former Governor didn't answer before the primaries, taking the ground that he was not a candidate in the ordinary acceptance of that term.

He is a candidate now, though. He was the real father of the Buck act, under which many of the banks of this State have dodged paying their share of the public burden. He has admitted that wrongs have been perpetrated as a result of the passage of the act and has expressed regret that the law has been constructed so as to make these wrongs possible.

Regret, however, is hardly strong enough word to cover the matter under present conditions. There is not a word in the Republican platform touching on bank stock taxation.

Under these circumstances, the taxpayers of the State have a right to repeat the Pierce question and to insist on an answer from the candidate for Governor.

The Light Man's Burden



The rejuvenated and purified Republican party and its "Young Men"

THE POINTS AT ISSUE.

(From The Hudson Observer.)

What is really of importance is:

FIRST. THAT MR. FIELDER REPRESENTS THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS IN NEW JERSEY POLITICS. HE IS NO CREATURE OF THE OLD-TIME BOSSES, SUCH AS THE REPUBLICAN OVERLORDS WHO ARE, BY TRICK AND DEVICE AND UNDER FALSE GARMENTS, SEEKING A RETURN TO POWER THAT THEY MAY RESTORE THE CORPORATION CONTROL THAT ENDURED BETWEEN 1890 AND 1911.

SECOND. THAT WOODROW WILSON, IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MORE IMPORTANT DUTIES OF HIS HIGH OFFICE, HAS THUS FAR MET THE EXPECTATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND IS ENTITLED TO A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE FROM HIS HOME STATE.

THE DEFEAT OF MR. FIELDER WOULD BE ACCEPTED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AS A BLOW AT TARIFF REDUCTION AND OTHER SUBSTANTIAL REFORMS FOR WHICH WILSON AND THE CONGRESS NOW IN SESSION ARE HONESTLY LABORING.

GOOD AND BAD REPUBLICANS.

To-day Mr. Stokes says he is for a progressive Republicanism. He avows that he is disgusted with old methods and old conditions, and that new blood must be injected into his party. The latter statement is correct, of course, but does he inject the new blood? He selects Wakelee for his vice chairman—his actual State leader. If Mr. Buzby, Mr. Evans and Mr. Endicott would inquire about Wakelee, and appreciate after their inquiry that they are subordinates of such an executive, they would hide their heads in shame at their family table. And if they care to go further let them recall how Mr. Stokes read John Kean out of the party in public and now selects Kean's private secretary as the secretary of his State committee. Or let them figure out why Kean, and Strong and Dickinson are such bad Republicans to Stokes to-day while Kuehnle, Edge, Baird, Murphy, Dalrymple and Voorhees are such respectable Republicans.—Atlantic City Review.

HIS FLYING TRIP TO EUROPE.

Newark Newspaper Says Stokes Went Abroad in the Interest of a Big Corporation Deal.

(From the Newark Evening News.)

On August 7, 1909, former Governor Edward C. Stokes sailed for Europe. He refused to tell the reason for the trip. He said it was on private business. Mr. Stokes landed upon his return to this country on August 29, still refusing to talk of the object of his twenty-two days' excursion.

August 30, however, it was announced from the headquarters of the Public Service Corporation in this city that a plan had been completed for the merging of the gas interests of the State into one corporation.

Investigation by the News showed that this announcement was a sequence to the Stokes trip. He had gone to Europe to secure the consent of Henry C. Kelsey to the merger, who controlled a number of gas companies. The former Governor chased Mr. Kelsey from Hamburg to Berlin, to Paris, to London, and finally located him at Dresden. There the deal was completed, and only six days had been spent by Mr. Stokes in Europe.

Two days following the announcement of the success of the Stokes mission, Thomas N. McCarter went over to New York and secured the consent of J. Pierpont Morgan to underwrite \$50,000,000 in bonds of the Public Service Gas Company-to-be. Mr. Morgan was convinced that Mr. Kelsey's part in the plan had made it possible for some of the constituent companies in the proposed merger, whose franchises had terminated, to secure a perpetual franchise privilege through rights granted to what was known as the "Oxygen-Hydrogen Gas Company," a concern that never operated a gas plant, but had been favored by the State with charter rights in perpetuity.

The same Mr. Stokes, who had been forced by public sentiment in 1906 to sign the limited franchise law, brought about for the Public Service the consummation of a deal that imposed forever upon the people of this State a gas franchise that by all moral rights ought to have lapsed years ago because of non-user.

The house of Morgan underwrote the bonds as promised, and the merger of the gas companies that brought about a giant monopoly in New Jersey became effective on October 1, 1909, just eight weeks, lacking one day, from the time Stokes sailed for Europe as the confidential agent of the Public Service and J. P. Morgan & Co.

AN EDITORIAL.

(New York World.)

The turbulence of New York politics should not divert public interest from the struggle now under way in New Jersey. Democracy as led and instructed in that State by Woodrow Wilson is face to face once more with the political and financial confederacies, which, deposed three years ago, are now hopeful of restoration.

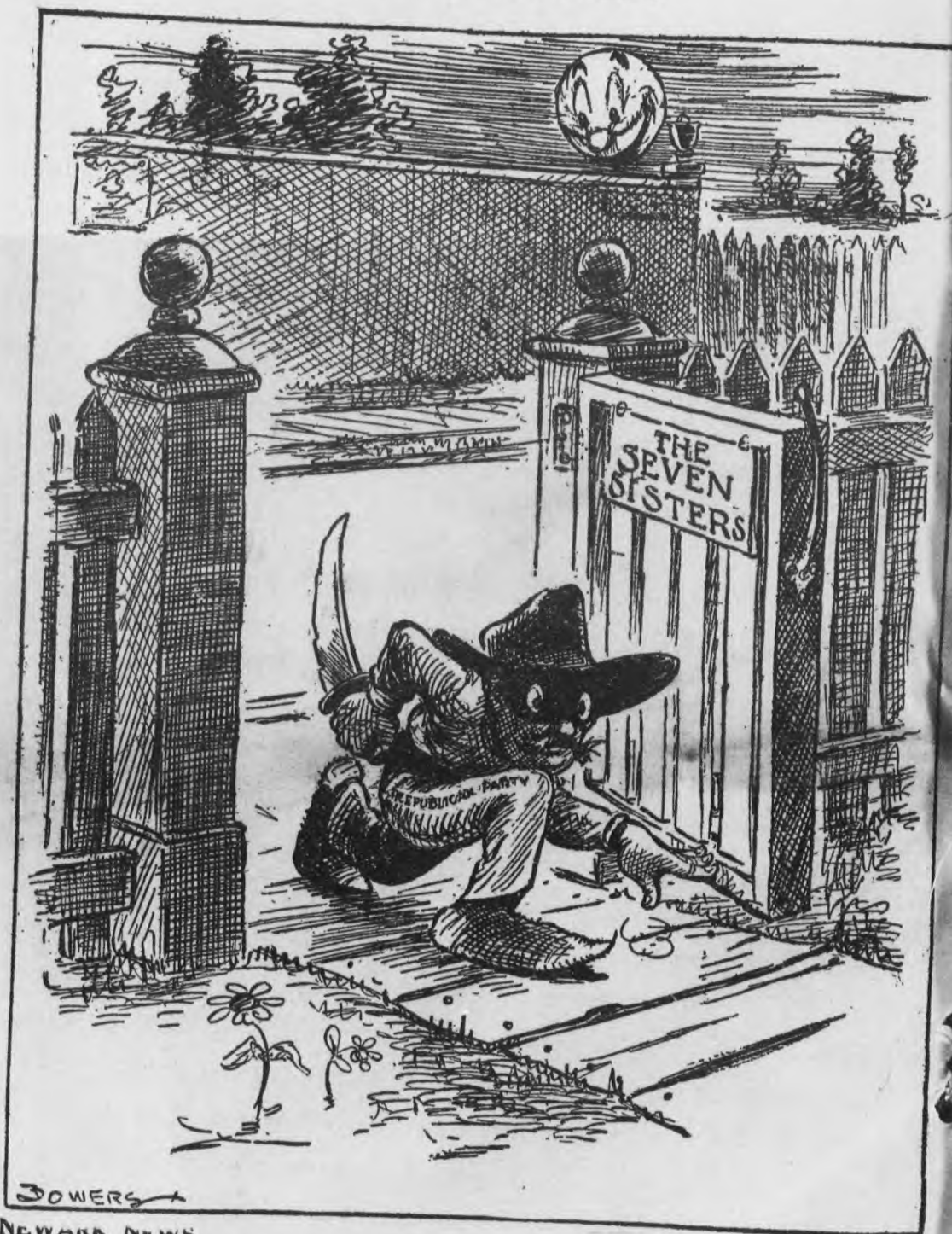
Important things have happened in New Jersey under the administrations of Governors Wilson and Fielder. The Government of the State has been repossessed by the people. The bosses of both parties, amiably co-operating in many things for personal profit and drawing inspiration and supplies from Wall Street, have been confounded. Laws have been passed providing for direct primaries, for employers' liability, for equal taxation, for a public-utilities commission, for the suppression and punishment of monopoly, for the proper organization and regulation of corporations, and for the correction of a jury system that had become oppressive and corrupt.

To preserve and extend these reforms it is necessary that there should be a Governor and Legislature committed to them as devotedly as those now in office. To retrace all the steps forward that have been taken under the leadership of Governors Wilson and Fielder, the interests and the bosses are bending every energy, first to turn out the present administration, and then, by sapping and mining, to undo the great work that has been done.

"I do not want to see any more Governors of New Jersey privately owned," said Mr. Wilson on a notable occasion last spring at Newark. He had this campaign in mind at the time, and his prevision was unerring. Referring to the men in both parties who for twenty years had disregarded most of their pledges to the people, he denounced again and again the bosses who had undertaken to govern the State on "little private platforms of their own."

Governor Fielder has proved a worthy successor of the great leader who liberated a commonwealth. No ground has been lost since he took office. He is not privately owned. It is for this reason that he is assailed. It is for this reason that he should be elected.

S'Death!



NEWARK NEWS

SHALL NEW JERSEY ABDICATE?

(From The New York World.)

When Woodrow Wilson was its Governor the State of New Jersey became emancipated from ring rule, boss rule and corporation rule. The people repossessed their government, and the government became once more the seat of power and source of public action.

These conditions are continued now. They are a source of proper State pride. They are menaced in a campaign in which Gov. Fielder is assailed by men of both parties who are interested in the re-establishment of bossism and corporation rule. If this strong and able Governor is pulled down, his fall threatens all that splendid body of popular legislation which has placed New Jersey in line with the best-governed States in the Union.

"I do not want to see any more Governors of New Jersey privately owned," said President Wilson last spring. How many New Jersey voters want to see their Governors once more privately owned? How many want to see New Jersey backsliding into the abyss that held it four years ago?

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB

OF HUDSON COUNTY

44-46 MERCER STREET

Jersey City, Nov. 27, 1912.

Dear Sir:

At a regular meeting of the Club held Nov. 14, it was decided that arrangements be made to attend the inauguration of President-Elect Woodrow Wilson, on Tuesday, March 4th, 1913.

It has been the custom of this Association to attend the Inaugural Ceremonies of Democratic Presidents and this will be no exception, rather it will be of more than usual interest to us, as we were the original Wilson Boomers, and the President-elect being a Jerseyman, and having pride in our State, a large Delegation should attend. Arrangements have been made with the Penn. R. R. for a Two Day Trip, including berth on Pullman going and returning, breakfast at Washington on arrival and refreshments on train both ways for the small sum of \$15.00; this also includes uniform, hat, badge, cane and pennant. To secure reservation, application should be made at once to the Wilson Inaugural Committee, Edward A. Murphy, Fin. Secretary, Club House, 46 Mercer St.

Trusting to hear from you immediately, we remain

Yours respectfully,

THE COMMITTEE.

JOHN E. EDELSTEIN, GEO. LANDWEHR, EDWARD A. MURPHY.

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HUDSON COUNTY REGULAR DEMOCRACY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
76 MONTGOMERY STREET
JERSEY CITY

Sept. 19, 1914.

My dear Sir:-

We feel that you are entitled to know the issues of the present campaign.

Bossism, as represented by Wittpenn, is either to be continued or destroyed. The Boss (Wittpenn) has named his candidates: the Democracy of the County under the leadership of President Wilson and Governor Fielder has named their candidates, headed by Hon. Eugene F. Kinkead, who the President of the United States considered able, intelligent and honest enough to fill the best position in Hudson County; namely, the Postmastership of Jersey City.

Mr. Kinkead, at the earnest solicitation of Governor Fielder and men of his type in this County, refused the Postmastership with its large salary in order to enter the fight to destroy the remnants of bossism in the County. If Kinkead is good enough for Wilson and Fielder, he certainly is good enough for the Democrats of Hudson County.

It is the established practice of our Party that when a man makes good in office that he shall be renominated and re-elected for a second term.

Hon. John F. Crosby, your present County Clerk, and Hon. John J. McMahon, your present County Register, have served one term with honor to themselves and satisfaction to the County: Republican lawyers as well as their Democratic brothers have repeatedly said that these offices are the best and most efficiently conducted in New Jersey.

Hon. John Magner, our candidate for Supervisor, during his service of six years as a Member of the Boulevard Commission, earned for himself a warm spot in the hearts of the people of Hudson County by his creditable and progressive service while in the Board. His integrity in public office has earned for him the name of "Honest John" Magner and when we say a man is honest in politics we have given him the highest meed of praise.

Our candidate for Coroner - Charles Hoffman - is a business man of excellent standing and well fitted by education and training to fulfill the important duties of Coroner of Hudson County.

What is probably the most important matter for consideration in the entire campaign is the election of the three anti-boss candidates for Members of the Board of Freeholders.

Hon. Oscar Auf der Haide, at present Mayor of that progressive town of West New York, and four times in the General Assembly of New Jersey, with a public and private record absolutely unimpeachable; honest, loyal and fearless in the discharge of his public duties is one of our candidates for election to this Board.

Hon. Louis L. Finke, the man who went into the Street and Water Board of Jersey City and found the Water Department in a desperate condition and costing the taxpayers thousands of dollars each year for its maintenance and when he left the Board he had not only succeeded in putting it on a paying basis, not by increasing the rates on rent and tax payers but by increasing the amounts paid by the railroad corporations and large manufacturing plants, but he had paid off hundreds of thousands of our Bonds, thereby saving the tax payers the interest thereon.

George J. Murray, the present Assistant Poormaster of Jersey City - a man who has devoted himself untiringly to the interests of the poor of his native city: a man who has always been a leader in the fight against bossism upright - courteous - intelligent - completes our nominees for Freeholders.

These three are the anti-boss candidates for Freeholders. If the rest of the ticket win and these three men were defeated, the boss would still control the Board of Freeholders, which is his last remnant of power and authority in the County.

By electing Messrs. Auf der Heide, Murray and Finke - since there are now two anti-boss Freeholders in the present Board - Hon. Thomas A. Lally and Hon. Harry Heller - this will give the people of Hudson County five out of the nine Freeholders and as a result the affairs of that body will not be directed by the Naval Officer of the Port of New York.

In making up our Assembly ticket, after consultation with hundreds of Democrats throughout the County, we offer for your support the following:

JAMES C. AGNEW
ULYSSES G. BORDEN
FRANK A. DOLAN
FRANK A. LA POINTE
CHARLES W. OSTROM
LEO S. SULLIVAN

FRANCIS P. BOLAND
CHARLES C. COLGAN
ARCHIBALD M. HENRY
THOMAS F. MARTIN
JACOB J. SINGER
EDWARD C. ZEIGNER

All of these men pledge you on their honor to follow the Wilson-Fielder policies which have redeemed New Jersey from corporate control and with their election you will no longer be taxed without representation as you were last year when the Wittpenn Assemblymen voted as the boss dictated.

Our opponents declared that unless these Assemblymen are elected it will indicate that the County is falling away from Wilson and Fielder. We, therefore, urge you strongly to vote for everyone of these twelve men for Assemblymen in order to demonstrate that "Old Hudson" is still loyal to the greatest President of the United States that the country has ever known and one of the best Governors that the State has ever chosen.

Believing that this County is solidly for Woodrow Wilson and his policies, we have the greatest pleasure in endorsing the candidacy of Hon. Gerald E. F. McDonald Eighth Congressional District: Hon. John J. Eagan, Eleventh Congressional District and Hon. James A. Hamill, Twelfth Congressional District. These men are entitled to the support of all right thinking Democrats, irrespective of party or factional differences.

If you desire campaign material or any information kindly call up Jersey City 2931 and we will see that it is furnished to you.

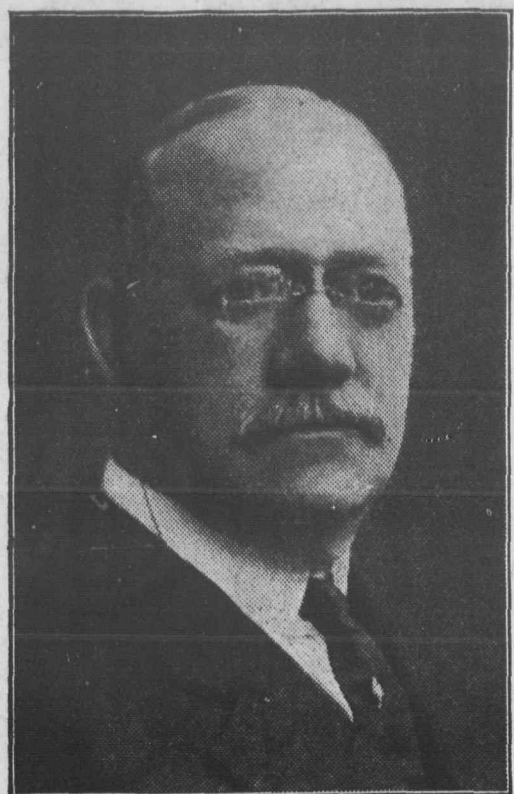
With personal regards, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

HUDSON COUNTY REGULAR DEMOCRACY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,

THOMAS J. MALONEY, PRESIDENT
JOHN F. BOYLE, TREASURER
B. J. REITZE, SECRETARY

O'Mealia Outlines The County Reforms That He Will Put Into Effect



James F. O'Mealia.

MAIN PLEDGES IN MR. O'MEALIA'S PLATFORM

If I am elected I shall be Supervisor in fact, not a figurehead

The county government should be and can be run on business principles.

Appropriations by the Board of Freeholders should be carefully scrutinized and kept within certain limits.

An audit of the County Collector's office should be made annually.

The county should have an engineering department to handle all work, thereby saving the expense of employing an engineer for each separate job.

Reorganization of the county Law Department, doing away with unnecessary expense for legal talent.

Enforcement of time limit of contracts for county work.

Publication of budgets of boards and commissions which look to the Board of Freeholders for appropriations.

Annual statements from county boards and commissions, showing expenditures.

Safety valve on demands of County Park Board.

Extension of contract system to all county supplies and a requirement that all goods be up to specifications.

Publicity in the work of the Board of Freeholders.

A careful investigation by the Freeholders and consolidation of county boards and commissions where possible.

Outlining a business-like administration, to extend into every branch of the county government, James F. O'Mealia, of Jersey City, to-day made a public statement of the platform upon which he will go to the Democratic primaries asking the voters to give him the nomination for County Supervisor.

"The county government," says Mr. O'Mealia, "is not different in principle from a large business enterprise, which should be and can be run in the interests of the people, on business principles."

"If nominated and elected I will endeavor to conduct the office as County Supervisor on a business basis."

The statement of Mr. O'Mealia in full follows:

MR. O'MEALIA VIEWS.

"To the Voters of Hudson County: Many citizens of the county have been for some time past insistent I should enter the race for the Democratic nomination for County Supervisor and I have reluctantly, at first, consented to take up the fight for the nomination of the party on the primary to be held on September 24 next, at which time, if I am the choice of the party, I will take up the fight for the election for County Supervisor and continue it until the polls close on Election Day. Therefore I believe the voters are entitled to a statement of my views which are set forth here in brief form. From time to time I shall publish other views of county affairs."

"If I am elected, I shall be Supervisor in fact, not a figurehead. Nor

Democratic Candidate for Supervisor for Publicity, an Annual Audit, an Engineering Department, a County Law Department, Extension of Supply Contract System, Etc.

FAVORS ABOLISHMENT OF USELESS BOARDS

will I be the creature of any man or set of men, but shall exert every effort for the welfare of the whole people, not a part of the people, in the County of Hudson. My aim will also be to endeavor, as far as in me lies, to protect the interests of all and endeavor to work for economy in the expenditure of county moneys and to the end that the economies so practiced shall tend to a material reduction of taxes in each municipality in the county.

"The County Government is not different in principle from a large business enterprise which should be and can be run for the interests of the people, on business principles."

TAX BOOSTING OPPOSED.

"Appropriations by the Board of Freeholders should be carefully scrutinized and kept within certain limits, based on a certain percentage of the rates of the county, thereby stopping the annual increase on taxes and, briefly, I will give some ideas as to how this result may be accomplished."

"The County Collector's office receives approximately \$6,000,000 annually. I do not believe the person or persons charged with receiving and disbursing this large amount of money should also make the audit of the same. In plain words, he receives and disburses the above specified amounts and then he audits his own accounts."

AN ANNUAL AUDIT.

"No business institution would stand for its financial officer doing such a thing as that. Nor should a committee of laymen who cannot be expected to have expert knowledge, make this audit, but an audit should be made annually, at least, by a high class certified public accountant and the money spent for such audit would be well spent, in view of recent developments, and would mean considerable saving to the county. There should be a check on the paying out of this vast sum of money. All moneys received by the County Collector should be checked off upon receipt by some other officer of the county, and all moneys paid out should only be paid by a voucher indorsed by one or more officers of the county."

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

"I am strongly in favor of the county organizing and maintaining a separate engineering department, similar to one now in vogue in the County of Essex, and not the appointment of an engineer for each separate job undertaken by the county. Such a department would systemize and simplify all work undertaken by the county, whether the work be let by contract or done by county labor."

"In this department the maps of the roads, bridges, etc., built and repaired could be filed systematically and properly indexed in books kept for that purpose. As it is at present, dependence upon the memory of one or two persons is the only way to find maps and records of improvements made by the county, and it is not clear that all engineers who have been employed on county work have ever filed maps of improvements they have worked on. Much more could be said on this matter alone and would make an interesting subject for any citizen to study."

"The Law Department of the county should be reorganized to the end that the County Counsel, his assistant and the attorney for the county, whoever they may be, should be sufficient to take care of the law interests of the county, and do away with all the other special counsels appointed by or for the county. At present we employ about seven counsels to different boards."

DELAYED PUBLIC WORK.

"I believe all contracts for building roads, bridges, etc., should be completed at specified time to be mentioned in the contracts, and failure to do so should carry with it a penalty. Of course, on contracts completed before specified times a bonus would have to be paid. County contracts, as a rule, are never finished on time, but are usu-

ally from three months to a year behind the specified time, as witness the Belleville Turnpike and the Newark Plankroad. All specifications should be rigidly enforced the same as would be done if work was done for a business concern. Another splendid (?) example of the manner of doing county work is the Newark Turnpike, one of the worst jobs done for the county, though I am of the opinion the former State Road Commissioner is entitled to as much blame, if not more."

BUDGET MAKING.

"Every commission or board for whom the Freeholders are obliged to appropriate money should appear before the Freeholders in open session and give a detailed statement of its requirements for the coming year. Such statements should be published at least two weeks prior to meeting of Freeholders, when the budget is acted upon, in order to give the citizens a chance to be heard for or against any items in the budget."

"These commissions should also be compelled to make annual statements in detail of all expenditures during the previous year."

CHECK ON PARK BOARD.

"I am in favor of county parks, but I believe there should be a limit to the number of such parks, though each section of the county should have proper consideration. I believe the law which makes it mandatory on the Freeholders to supply the County Park Board with funds to carry on its work should be amended by the Legislature to the effect that the Park Board should make up its budget as to the amount of money required to carry on its work and thus the Freeholders, who are the representatives of the people, should say what amount should be appropriated to said board."

"There have been occasions when the County Park Board made demands for money. The Freeholders sold the county bonds to meet the demands and the County Park Board placed the money so received in bank, in the name of their board, and did not use the money for nearly a year after receiving the money. In the meantime the county was paying interest on the bonds sold to raise this money."

"The County Park Board makes a plausible explanation of this transaction, but to my mind no explanation can show such action to be warranted. This should be stopped by act of the Legislature and many thousands of dollars can be saved to the people of the county annually."

BUYING COUNTY SUPPLIES.

"I believe the contract system should be extended to the purchase of all supplies and a proper check kept on the goods supplied the county which should absolutely be according to specifications."

"All contracts and bids for supplies should be opened in open meeting of the Board of Freeholders."

"I believe all boards or commissioners to whom, according to law, the Freeholders must supply funds for the maintenance of said boards should receive moneys, from time to time, as needed by said boards or commissioners, instead of in a lump sum, as is now the system. The Freeholders should investigate the workings of all the boards and commissions to the end that wherever it is found to be of advantage to the county, said boards or commissions should be consolidated and where found to be unnecessary burdens on the taxpayers wine them out."

"I promise, if nominated and elected, to use the county funds for the purpose of sinecures, if such there be, and the summary dismissal of such and of any employe or employes who fail to do their work properly."

"Those who perform their duties properly and faithfully have nothing to fear."

"If nominated and elected I will endeavor to conduct the office of County Supervisor on a business basis."

"Yours truly,
"JAMES F. O'MEALIA."

Charged to James F. O'Mealia Campaign Committee.

Sept 28, 1909,

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY TICKET.

Erase in the first column the names of candidates for nominations except those for whom you wish to vote. Erase by drawing a single line with a black lead pencil horizontally across the name. Do not make any other mark on the ticket.

For Members of the
General Assembly.
(Vote for 12.)

MARK A. SULLIVAN
JOSEPH P. TUMULTY
EDWARD KENNY
JAMES BAKER
WILLIAM C. KACKENMESTER
WILLIAM S. DAVIDSON
CHARLES P. OLWELL
OSCAR L. AUF DER HEIDE
PETER H. JAMES
CORNELIUS FORD
JAMES C. AGNEW
JAMES H. CHRISTIE

For County Clerk.
(Vote for 1.)

JOHN F. CROSBY
ADOLPH LANKERING

For Register of Deeds.
(Vote for 1.)

JOHN J. McMAHON
THOMAS M. G. LENNON

For Coroners.
(Vote for 2.)

CHARLES KUGELMANN
JAMES M. HOUGHTON

For Mayor.
(Vote for 1.)

LAWRENCE FAGAN
JACOB E. W. KUPER
MAURICE J. STACK

For Water Commissioner.
Full Term.
(Vote for 1.)

GOTTFRIED J. BANDHOLZ
HENRY SCHWIERING
DANIEL WALLACE

For Water Commissioner.
Unexpired Term.
(Vote for 1.)

MARTIN LYONS
CHARLES SCHULTZE

For Excise Commissioners.
(Vote for 5.)

JOSEPH S. WEINTHAL
WILLIAM J. REYNOLDS
HERMAN M. WENDT
ANDREW SERVENTI
THOMAS F. DEVLIN

LOUIS H. BELLOFF
MAGNUS BREDENBEK
WILLIAM F. DIETRICH
SAMUEL ENGLER
JAMES B. FITZPATRICK
JOHN A. HOPKINS
DAVID C. HAMILTON
WILLIAM HOTH
THOMAS J. KEHOE
HENRY MILLER
JAMES E. O'BRIEN
MARK L. RYAN
MAX REICH

For Councilman.
(Vote for 1.)

CHARLES ZANG

For Tax Commissioner.
(Vote for 1.)

DAVID VAN WYK

For Justice of the Peace.
(Vote for 1.)

WILLIAM C. BUDENBENDER

For Committeeman.
(Vote for 1.)

CHARLES A. KINGSLAND
PATRICK O'CONNOR

Democratic Headquarters,
Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 19th, 1914.

To the Democratic Voters:—

After mature deliberation and a canvass of the consensus of opinion of the Democratic voters of this city, the Democratic City Committee met and adopted resolutions approving the candidates for the respective nominations hereinafter named. In so doing the Committee observed closely the best interests of Hoboken and Hudson County, and gave heed to the popular judgment.

In addressing you, urging your support and soliciting your vote for the candidates endorsed by the Democratic City Committee, it relies with confidence upon its actions in previous elections, and believes you credit it with striving to elect excellent men to office, thereby obtaining economical and commendable government.

Congressman JOHN J. EAGAN is entitled to a second term for the splendid record made by him in supporting our President in carrying out the Democratic Platform. The sober minded of every community in our United States are commending our worthy President for the ability and sound judgment which is keeping this Country in a state of neutrality during these perilous times, and are urging the return of all Congressmen, that they may continue to support President Wilson in his policies and plans. As a reward for services rendered by this popular Democrat, the HON. JOHN J. EAGAN should be renominated by the Democratic Party and re-elected to the House of Representatives of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District.

For Members of the General Assembly, Messrs. WILLIAM A. KAVANAGH and DENNIS LONG, of Hoboken, are seeking the Democratic nomination, and are supported by the organization. Messrs. GEORGE J. BRACKNER, JOSEPH CARROLL, THOMAS CURRAN, DENNIS DUNN, JR., CLINTON E. FISK, THOMAS G. GANNON, FREDERICK A. McGOUGH, JOSEPH P. MULLIGAN, FRANK G. SMITH, and CHRIST. C. SLEESMAN have likewise received the endorsement of this Committee.

In the Town of Union, and in fact in all of North Hudson, one of the foremost, best known and highly respected men is MR. EMIL GROTH. During a long career as a man in public life, Mr. Groth has even been known for his likeable traits, his independent and conscientious performance of public duties, and his constant and determined efforts for the prosperity of his town and county. We see in him an ideal candidate for the office of Sheriff of Hudson County, and urge the Democratic voters of this city to give him their best support.

For County Supervisor, MR. JOHN PROUT, of Jersey City, is known to possess the qualification to fill this important office, and for Coroner, MR. JOHN J. O'NEILL is also endorsed by the City Committee.

For County Clerk, MR. JOHN J. McGOVERN is the choice of the Democratic City Committee. We look back with pardonable pride to the year 1907, when we urged his election as Recorder of Hoboken, and in viewing the creditable manner in which he has impartially and efficiently administered his duties as a Magistrate, we believe he is entitled, and that the public is willing to give him, the promotion to the County Office which he is now seeking.

For Register, MR. HUGH J. MARA is the choice of the Democratic City Committee. His performance of the duties of this office, giving to it his high executive ability, will be greatly appreciated by the people of this county.

For Members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, Messrs. JOHN F. BOYLAN, GEORGE W. CAPARN and JAMES P. MEEHAN are each life-long residents of and engaged in business in this county. They understand the wants of Hoboken and will work to retrench the county's expenditures and oppose all reckless disbursements of county funds.

For Collector of Revenue for the City of Hoboken, MR. RICHARD BOWES, who has been our Collector of Taxes since 1884, may well be proud of the fact that he has rarely had a political opponent to compete with in seeking this office. The splendid businesslike manner in which he has administered the office, collecting the millions of dollars in taxes and accounting for his trust to the penny, has endeared him to the people of Hoboken, thereby assuring his re-election as long as he desires the office.

For Water Commissioner, MR. HERMAN W. SCHMIDT has received the Committee's endorsement for the nomination.

In the five Wards, the choice of the Committee is as follows:

First Ward, WALTER MULFORD.

Third Ward, JAMES G. LARKIN.

Second Ward, DAVID HAMILTON.

Fourth Ward, BERNARD N. McFEELY.

Fifth Ward, AUGUST KOENIG.

The qualification of these men to serve satisfactorily in the Common Council is well known. Their personalities will appeal to the voters of their wards, and their nomination by the Democratic voters will furnish candidates who can successfully appeal to a constituency upon their records, experience and abilities.

In closing this letter of introduction and recommendation, we appeal to you to use your earnest efforts to bring about the nomination and election of these candidates, if they meet with your approval. We feel satisfied that their character and standing will contribute toward good government, which is really the main object sought for by all patriotic citizens.

Submitting to the judgment of the people, we urge you to attend the Democratic Primary on September 22d, 1914, between the hours of seven (7) o'clock, A. M., and nine (9) o'clock, P. M., at the place of registry in your district, and vote for the candidates designated on the enclosed card, by marking a cross with a black pencil in the square to the left of their respective names.

Yours very respectfully,

DEMOCRATIC CITY COMMITTEE,

85 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.

Charged to the Democratic City Committee of Hoboken.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE
HUDSON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

46 MERCER STREET, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

ROBERT DAVIS, CHAIRMAN
JAMES HENNESSY PATRICK R. GRIFFIN
JOHN ZELLER JAMES C. CLARK

Jersey City, N. J., September 22d, 1910.

Dear Sir:

The importance of the approaching campaign makes it incumbent upon the Committee in charge of the Party's interests to commence work at once. The legitimate expenses of conducting the campaign have always been contributed by the rank and file of the party and appeal is now made to you in this behalf.

The Democratic party this year has the golden opportunity of securing a great victory and your generous consideration is urgently requested.

Donations may be mailed to Robert Davis, Treasurer, 46 Mercer Street, Jersey City, N. J., and the same will be promptly acknowledged.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration, we beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT DAVIS,

Chairman.



Summary statement of the existing constitutional provisions to be amended by the proposed amendments to be submitted to the voters of the State, at the special election to be held October 19, 1915, showing the effect which the adoption or rejection of the amendments so to be submitted to the voters will have upon the State Constitution, prepared by the Attorney General, for the information of the voters.

THE FIRST AMENDMENT.

This proposed amendment is to Paragraph one (1) of Article two (2) of the Constitution, relating to the *Right of Suffrage*. The Constitution now gives the right of suffrage to *every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote, five months before the election.*

The effect of this proposed amendment, if adopted, will be to extend the right of suffrage to *every female citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year and of the county in which she claims her vote, five months, next before the election, except, that a female citizen by marriage shall not be entitled to vote, unless she shall have been a resident of the United States five years next before the election.* Under the existing law, citizenship of the wife follows the citizenship of the husband, so that if a female citizen of a foreign country marries a citizen of the United States, she immediately becomes, by virtue of the marriage, a citizen of the United States, but under this pro-