

REDFIELD ROASTS PACIFIST MOVES

Gives Red-Hot Reply to Letter Urging Support of La Follette Measure

WON'T 'STAB' U. S., HE SAYS

Reiterates Principles Involved in Conflict, Denouncing Germany as Desperado of Nations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

The first formal utterance from any member of the President's Cabinet or other high official of the Government since the Pope's peace proposal was received came today in a scathing denunciation of peace movements launched in this country.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield was the spokesman. He declared there were two great opposing ideals in the world—the ideal of autocracy and democracy. Germany he styled a desperado among nations and declared it was against her militant autocracy that America was fighting.

"In this fearful combat autocracy trembles on the edge of disaster," the Secretary wrote to a member of a pacifist organization, "and this is the time for you cunningly lift your voice in its behalf."

The letter was addressed to J. E. Van Dyke, East Orange, N. J., who wrote to Redfield asking support of the La Follette peace resolution, now in the Senate.

In his reply Redfield declared: "I have received over your signature under date of the sixteenth instant what you please to call 'important request' for my 'favorable consideration on the La Follette peace resolution.'"

NO WORD FOR BELGIUM

Your communication is extraordinary by reason of what it omits. There is, for example, no reference to the rape of Belgium, nor does it show by direct word or by internal evidence that you have read the clear and lucid statement by the President on the causes of the war.

"There is no word in your communication that speaks an American spirit. You seem interested to assert evil intentions of the part of the nation associated with the war, and an equally earnest wish to stir up the spirit and act on the part of Germany, which brought this war into being."

Subtly and by insinuation you take such a course as would stab your country in the back, as would tie the hands of the President and make ineffective for righteousness the sacrifices of our men and our treasure.

"Autocracy has put its heel on Belgium, on Serbia, on Montenegro, on Poland, on Rumania, on a fair part of France."

"It is skilled and highly trained autocracy that knows well how to disguise its purposes and how to conduct through weak and willing hands a secret campaign in many lands, including our own, hiding itself under the guise of fairness, pleading in the fair name of peace, for the purpose of doing its foul deeds."

A DESPERADO AMONG NATIONS

"Against this militant autocracy whose lust for power led it to begin this murderous war by deliberate attack on nations who sought only quiet, against this desperado among the nations stand the democracies of the world; the free peoples against the peoples that are bound; the peoples whose ideal is right against the peoples whose ideal is might."

"In the fearful combat autocracy trembles on the edge of the disaster, and this is the time for you cunningly lift your voice in its behalf."

"Your country stands today with the free peoples of the world in order to make it safe for a free people to be. In this larger cause are bound up many lesser things still great ones."

"For the American people abhor not only autocracy, but that which autocracy has done in this war. They look with horror on what autocracy has done in Belgium. They shrink from what autocracy has done with the daughters of France. They shudder at the continued slaughter of women and children in defenseless towns in the name of autocracy. They are proud that men and women are sent to a pitiless death that autocracy may work its will upon the seas."

"Against these and all things like them, sought by autocracy to its very end, the American people stand embarked."

"No humane note rings in your letter. No pity for slaughtered nations shows in it. But you have an enemy, Germany and the moral forces have none."

Bankers Join Business Men in "Grab" Fight

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of Mr. Twining and I knew nothing of it until I received a copy of the lease."

SMITH WANTS WORK RUSHED

Mayor Smith has issued a demand that the subway contracts be rushed. He called Senators Vare and McNichol into conference and informed them that he wanted action and that they should agree to accept or reject the bids immediately.

The firms of which McNichol and Vare are controlling factors hold contracts totaling \$15,000,000 for the construction of the main lines of the new subway system. The contracts were awarded some weeks ago. As yet they have not been signed.

Mayor Blames Twining for Transit Board Idea

MANY of the other provisions in the lease are my own. But as regards the transit board of three members with broad powers, it is the idea of Director Twining and I knew nothing of it until I received a copy of the lease.—Mayor Smith.

there was no hurry. They could form their opinions later on, he said.

Members of both Select and Common Councils said that they had until the first public hearing, September 7, in which to make up their minds. They also said that the lease was so involved that while they could easily understand the so-called "Taylor lease" submitted to the city last December they could not understand the Smith-Twining lease.

IEWS OF COUNCILMEN

Following are the expressions of several Councilmen:

Ira D. Garman, Select Councilman, Forty-sixth Ward, "I have gone over the lease pretty thoroughly, but have not been able to digest it or to understand what it means. It is quite a feat to figure it out, and after the people will have to find out whether they will accept it or not. I intend to vote the way the people want and will be for a fair and just transit agreement. But I was not able as yet to make up my mind whether the new lease is a fair agreement or not."

Robert E. Lambertson, Common Councilman, Twenty-second Ward, "I was definitely opposed to the so-called Taylor lease and unless this new lease is a big improvement over the other one, I will be strongly opposed to it. But I am having a good deal of trouble trying to find out what the new lease means. I have gone over it carefully once and I can't even understand any of it. I expect to go over it once or twice more yet before I express my opinion."

William P. Keehel, Jr., Select Councilman, Eleventh Ward, "I have not been able to go over the lease very carefully, at least not carefully enough to express any opinion on any features of it. There is lots of time yet before it will come up for action in Councils."

Harry H. Anderson, Common Councilman, Twenty-first Ward, "I haven't given the new lease a thought. I have not read it, I am not attending to my business to read the lease."

Francis F. Burch, Common Councilman, Fourth Ward, "I am not hurrying through the lease and I do not have time to form an opinion. It will not come up until September 7, when the first hearing will be held. I have read it over, but have not gone through it very carefully. It appears to be so involved as to require the most careful study before any opinion of it could be formed. It is the kind of a lease that I would not act hastily on."

GERMANTOWN CRITICIZES

William H. Embardt, president of the Germantown and Chestnut Hill Improvement Association; Addison H. Savery, chairman, and Walter S. Dolman, a member of the Transportation Committee of the Germantown and Chestnut Hill Improvement Association, made the following joint statement:

When the people voted the money for the city's high-speed lines they did so with the understanding that they were to be built under the direction of the Department of City Transit, on routes and with the points designated in the loan bill.

The people also then clearly understood that during the early years of operation of the city's high-speed system in conjunction with the P. R. T. system the charges on the combined system should pay a reasonable return on the cash actually invested in P. R. T. would, with the eight-cent exchange tickets eliminated and with five-cent fares with free transfers, be insufficient to meet the full interest and sinking fund payments on the city bonds issued for transit development, and that the annual deficits would be made up by the city out of other current revenue, including the one mill tax on personal property surrendered by the city as a subsidy in aid of transit development, and the abnormal increase in tax returns to the city resulting from the increased values in the districts served by the city's high-speed lines.

These are the rights which we have voted for; they are ours. We shall not surrender to any board the power to curtail or amend them. The terms of the lease which Mayor Smith and Mr. Twining have negotiated and proposed as an arrangement to be made between the city and the P. R. T. Company are grossly unfair to the citizens and to the city and for this reason would in the end prove burdensome rather than advantageous to the P. R. T. Company.

Any such arrangement as is proposed—to surrender control of Philadelphia's transit system to a board of three members—would throw the P. R. T. Company into a political whirlpool for the term of the contract.

ARoused BY TAYLOR

Ex-Director A. Merritt Taylor has torn from the Smith ordinance the mask of obscure terms and cross-reference which concealed its true meaning from, and its effect upon, the citizens and car-riders. The members of our association are thoroughly aroused by Mr. Taylor's able and clear analysis of the Smith lease and by his exposure of the unjust, if not infamous, bargain which it represents.

famous, burdens which it would place upon the city and street railway passengers.

The advantages which would result from the so-called Taylor lease, as it is called, are as follows: Fifty cents an hour, or \$4 an eight-hour day for boiler-makers; thirty-seven and a half cents an hour, or \$3 a day for helpers; fifty-five cents an hour, or \$4.40 a day, for change turners, and \$4.50 a day for field workers, with \$1 a day bonus for men employed thirty-five feet above the ground.

FLYING SQUADRON FORMED

A mass-meeting of the strikers was held today in the headquarters of the Cigar-makers' Union, 232 North Ninth street. About 120 attended. They were cautioned to abstain from all violence, but to picket as much as possible. A "flying squadron" was formed, consisting of about fifty men, to do picket duty throughout the city.

The Boiler Manufacturers and Plate Metal Association, which is the employers' organization, will hold a meeting tomorrow night in the Manufacturers' Club to discuss the demands of the strikers. W. M. Comery, president of the employers' body and head of the National Metalworkers' Union in New York today, but attaches of his office denied that his trip had anything to do with the strike.

Robert A. Rutherford, manager of the Bailey plant, who made the charge that German propaganda was responsible for the walkout, has not made any formal complaint to Government officials. When asked if he would seek an audience with Special Agent Garbarino or District Attorney Kane, he said no. When asked if he had any evidence of a German plot, he admitted he had not.

In reply to a question as to what he based his charge of conspiracy on, he said: "Only a short time ago, the brotherhood which has become the strike force. Suddenly the organization was resurrected, due to money coming from unknown sources. The latest we hear is that the leaders of the brotherhood are in a party, a country have flocked to this city and are quartered in fine style at various hotels here. It might be well for them to explain where they obtained their money. The conditions, which I am told, run into the thousands. I have also heard that the I. W. O. is co-operating with the local here in this trouble."

Chester Ship Plant Closed; Men Quit

Continued from Page One

That Government officials consider the shipyard situation to be one of extreme gravity was indicated in a statement announced by Secretary of the Navy Daniels that increases in pay to be given employees at the Philadelphia Navy Yard would become effective on shorter notice.

A committee of Philadelphia Navy Yard employees today presented to Secretary Daniels a petition signed by 700 men, pledging their loyalty to the Government and announcing opposition to labor troubles which would embarrass Government work.

Before leaving, Cavan took occasion to make emphatic denial of the charge that the shipyard strike is the result of German propaganda, declaring that all members of the union were loyal Americans and that the union would be investigated by any Government official. He also denied that the I. W. O. had any part in the strike.

According to Cavan's official statement, the number of men on strike in Philadelphia is between 250 and 300. The plants affected are as follows: John Bailey Iron Works, 510 South Delaware avenue; Philadelphia Ship Repairing Company, Millin street; the General Engineering Works, 717 South Front street; Conery & Co., Second and Luzerne streets; Keystone Boiler Works, 4519 Umbria street; Hensley Golden Boiler and Tank Works, Water and Millin streets; E. A. Hibbs Boiler Works, Quarry and Broad streets, and the Philadelphia Boiler Works, 1137 Filbert street.

Union officials, however, assert that at the Hibbs, Keystone and Conery plants no strike was called, but the men were locked out.

Organizer Cavan was particularly emphatic in his denial that German influence had brought about the strike in the hope of hampering war preparation in America. He asserted that to the best of his knowledge no Government work was in progress at any of the plants where the men had gone out.

"We welcome investigation by the Department of Justice or by United States District Attorney Kane. If Mr. Kane will call on me, I will furnish him with information explaining why the men struck. All of the union's agents will be freely shown to Government agents and these agents will also be permitted to attend our meetings."

A statement, credited to R. A. Rutherford, manager of the Bailey plant, where the strike started, to the effect that the union had been bankrupt until recently and had suddenly acquired funds from mysterious sources, was characterized by Cavan as absurd.

"We have ample funds in the treasury and can carry on the strike for the rest of the year," he said. "We do not wish to embarrass the Government. We are fighting for an eight-hour day and increased wages."

wages. All the firms affected by the strike were notified of our demands on July 6. The formal demands made by the union are as follows: Fifty cents an hour, or \$4 an eight-hour day for boiler-makers; thirty-seven and a half cents an hour, or \$3 a day for helpers; fifty-five cents an hour, or \$4.40 a day, for change turners, and \$4.50 a day for field workers, with \$1 a day bonus for men employed thirty-five feet above the ground.

The interest of the Government. The action of the union in calling a general strike of the men employer in the boiler-making and shipbuilding trades at this time is clearly designed to hinder our operations and to hold up the work of the Government."

NAVY YARD NOT AFFECTED

When the brotherhood official was asked if there would be an attempt to call out the men working in the Philadelphia Navy Yard at a lower wage than those employed in open shops, he replied that the organization did not consider the navy yard as a competitor of the shops affected by the strike.

Ficketts were scattered along the South Delaware avenue machine shops early in the morning. They had previously enlisted the sympathy of union men employed on some of the transportation barges, who on Monday refused to convey to a freighter a section of smokestack built in the Bailey shop. While only one section of the shops laid down their tools as the day's work began, the heads of the firms declared that

their other men were working with the vital contracts. One of the largest yards along the coast, that of the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, at Chester, has apparently no labor trouble. This yard has a way construction work of an approximate value in excess of \$9,000,000. J. E. New, president of the company, said today: "Normal conditions prevail at our yard at Chester, and I do not expect any trouble with the men. They are all satisfied with their treatment by the company. They are getting very high wages, the machine boiler-makers, pipefitters and particularly the riveters receiving \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8 a day."

Changes Name Before Going Aboard

TRIDENTON, N. J., Aug. 22.—Alice B. O'Gorman, of Atlantic City, according to a certificate filed with the Secretary of State at Trenton, has obtained permission to change her name to Alice Ann Smith Allen. In her petition she said she desired to travel to England and other foreign countries on business and that the fact that her name has a German sound would cause her embarrassment.

Ordinarily the question of wages is not taken up until October of each year and the new scale does not become effective until December, so this means the higher pay will become effective about two months earlier than usual."

All the walkouts in Philadelphia occurred approximately at the same hour. The Bailey firm was one of the largest affected by the walkout. The strikers were employed chiefly in building transatlantic freighters.

There is no question that German money is back of the strike," Mr. Rutherford said. "The whole thing is a deliberate conspiracy which I shall bring to the attention of the United States authorities. Our men did not even state a grievance before they went out. They were simply intimidated by the threats of union agents, who have been swarming about the streets here for days. These agents told the men that they would be attacked and beaten if they did not go out at the call of the union."

"Now there are obvious reasons why it is of advantage to certain elements to let us up our work. We are engaged upon operations which are of vital importance to

the interest of the Government. The action of the union in calling a general strike of the men employer in the boiler-making and shipbuilding trades at this time is clearly designed to hinder our operations and to hold up the work of the Government."

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