

'ASIATIC EXCLUSION' STIRS SOCIALISTS AT GREAT CONVENTION

Untermann Argues in Favor of It While Spargo Talks Against It; Delegates Take Sides

BY J. L. ENGBAHL

One of the world's problems, that of immigration, stirred the national congress of the Socialist Party yesterday to deep thinking.

Socialism in the United States, earth's crucible in the blending and amalgamation of its many races and nationalities, set out to meet the big question that faces it alone.

The position that America occupies on the globe gives it an immigration problem peculiar to itself. The question, as it presented itself to the national congress, was one of allegiance to the international resolution on the subject, made for the most part by delegates from countries not seriously affected by the immigration problem; and a recognition, on the other hand, of the peculiar aspect of the problem facing this country.

Chairman E. T. Behrens, of Missouri, immigration committee who had handed in the majority report had decided to allow Chairman Ernest Untermann of California all the time set apart for them. John Spargo of New York would then fight for the minority report.

Chairman Untermann began his argument by outlining the position he would take in an effort to prove his contentions.

Live Under Feudalism

"The vast mass of the Chinese still live in a state of feudalism, 150 years behind the civilization of this country," he said, also showing how the peoples of Japan and India were still in the throes of religious worship.

"If you have ever lived among these people you will know how difficult it is for these people to understand the principles of labor organization, much less of Socialism.

"You have but to recall the statements of the leading capitalists of this nation, such as Hill and Harriman, to recognize the real problems that underlie Chinese immigration.

"We send millions in capital to China and Japan to promote their industries, and in return, what do they send us, strike-breakers and contract laborers," declared Untermann in the midst of applause.

Has the Knife Out

"Every time the capitalist stands for ideals and republicanism, you can bet that he has his knife out for the working class," he continued, in opposing those capitalists who grew patriotic on the Chinese question.

Untermann read a letter from State Secretary Francis Bostrom, of Washington, which declared that the workingmen of the Pacific coast, organized and unorganized, were unequivocally opposed to Asiatic immigration.

"We must either give these immigrants the right to come to this country, including the right of franchise, or you must exclude them entirely in order that the working class proletarian movement may properly work out its own salvation," he continued, in drawing a parallel with the negro problem in the South.

Aids the Capitalists

In summing up, Untermann said that Asiatic immigration benefits only the capitalist class, a class that is now seeking to undo the laws that have already been passed on the subject in order that they may be better able to fight the labor and Socialist movements in this country.

"There would be no exclusion laws in the United States today if the matter were left entirely to the working class," he said, in claiming that he was willing to ally himself with the small capitalists to defeat the big capitalists on the Asiatic problem.

He then took up the immigration problem as it confronted the countries of Europe and urged that the capitalists and Socialists of the big Oriental countries fight out the problem in China and the other eastern countries, and when this had been done then appeal to international solidarity.

"Let each nation organize itself," he said. "We cannot stop all immigration nor do we choose to do so."

He then pointed out the desirability of Jewish immigration, a people that had passed through the evolutionary stages, as against the immigration of the Chinese, a people who could not understand the position of the working class in this country.

To Aid Workers

"The Socialist Party of this country should stand not only for the scientific position in this question, but also for a position that would work out for the best interests of the working class."

Delegates Spargo did not seem to desire to make his argument immediately following the argument made by Untermann. The congress, however, voted to hear Spargo immediately, providing also that he be given thirty minutes for rebuttal, the same length of time being allowed for a closing argument on the majority report.

EVENTS THAT HAPPEN DURING THE CONGRESS

TUESDAY

Sessions of the congress, morning and afternoon, at the Masonic Temple.

The business before the convention is as follows: Discussion on the majority and minority reports from the committee on immigration. This will probably take the greater part of the day.

Report on propaganda among women. Report of committee on agricultural problems, elected by convention of 1908.

Report of committee on constitution. Report of committee on resolutions.

Banquet to be given in honor of the delegates at King's restaurant, Fifth avenue, between Washington and Madison streets.

Robert Hunter and T. J. Lewis speak to taxi men at 180 Washington street.

WEDNESDAY

Sessions of the congress, morning and afternoon, at the Masonic Temple.

Mass meeting of Jewish Socialists to be held at Workingmen's hall, corner Twelfth and Waller streets.

Meeting at the headquarters of the Twenty-first ward branch of the Socialist party, 16 West Ohio street, tonight, to be addressed by Tom J. Lewis, of Oregon, and Edward Moore, of Philadelphia.

THURSDAY

Sessions of the congress, morning and afternoon, at the Masonic Temple.

Meeting at the headquarters of the Twenty-first ward branch of the Socialist party, 16 West Ohio street, tonight, to be addressed by Ella Zaves Moore, of Connecticut, and William Adams, of Pittsburg.

SPARGO MAKES MINORITY PLEA

New York Delegate Favors International Position on Immigration

BY JOHN SPARGO

Minority Report on Immigration

At the International Socialist Congress held at Stuttgart in 1908 the following resolution upon the subject of immigration was adopted:

"Immigration and emigration of workmen are phenomena as inseparable from the substance of capitalism as unemployment, overproduction and underconsumption of the workmen; they are frequently one of the means to reduce the share of the workmen in the product of labor, and at times they assume abnormal dimensions through political, religious and national persecutions.

"The congress does not consider exception measures of any kind, economic or political, the means for removing any danger which may arise to the working class from immigration and emigration, since such measures are fruitless and reactionary, especially the restriction of the freedom of emigration and the exclusion of foreign nations and races.

Guard Against Scabs

"At the same time the congress declares it to be the duty of organized workmen to protect themselves against the lowering of their standard of life, which frequently results from the mass import of unorganized workmen. The congress declares it to be their duty to prevent the import and export of strike breakers.

"The congress recognizes the difficulties which in many cases confront the workmen of the countries of a more advanced stage of capitalist development through the mass immigration of unorganized workmen accustomed to a lower standard of life and coming from countries of prevalently agricultural and domestic civilization, and also the dangers which confront them in certain forms of immigration.

"But the congress sees no proper solution of these difficulties in the exclusion of definite nations or races from immigration, a policy which is besides in conflict with the principle of proletarian solidarity.

"The congress, therefore, recommends the following measures:— 1.—For the Countries of Immigration.

1.—Prohibition of the export and import of strike breakers.

(Continued on Page Two)

MORE WORK BUT NO MORE PAY

Fireman Testifies Increased Engine Tonnage Is Harder for Men

Hardships and almost inhuman conditions under which locomotive firemen are forced to work were testified to by P. H. Pierce of Austin, a fireman on the Northwestern road, before the federal board of arbitration, yesterday morning. The hearings are held to determine whether the increase in wages asked by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen should be granted.

Hours lost in the employ of the company for which the men do not get paid was one of the points brought out in the testimony of Pierce. Excessive work and increase of tonnage on freight trains to the limit work capacity of the men, as shown in the testimony, touched all the spectators in the court room of Judge Grosscup, where the hearings are held.

The witness was questioned by Clarence Darrow, attorney for the brotherhood; W. R. Scott, vice president of the Southern Pacific railroad, and Timothy Shea of Peoria, vice president of the brotherhood.

In the last eleven months Mr. Pierce's wages averaged \$35 a month, he stated. The hours at work vary, being never less than ten. Time is lost in starting and time is lost at the terminal, during which the men are held responsible for the engine, but for which they do not receive any pay.

Lose Much Time

"The engine must be at the yards thirty minutes before starting," Mr. Pierce testified. "We fix it up in the roundhouse and take it to the yards. I never can get ready in less than an hour and a half. But we do not get paid for this time."

"When does your work terminate at the end of the line?" Mr. Shea asked.

"When we reach the yards."

"What do you do with the engine after you reach the yards at the end of the run?"

"We take it from the yards to the roundhouse, where we turn it over to a dispatcher."

"How far usually is the yard from the round house?"

"About a quarter of a mile."

Responsible, Nonetheless

"You are held responsible for the engine until it is turned over to the dispatcher?"

"Yes."

"Do you get paid for the time consumed in bringing the engine from the yards to the round house?"

"No, we do not."

A policy adopted recently to load the engines to their utmost limit has increased the work of the firemen to the exhaustion point, according to the witness.

"Three years ago the tonnage of an R1 engine was about 17,500 tons," the witness stated. "Now it is 21,000 for the same engine. The difference can be seen in the effect on the men. Three years ago, when I would reach Milwaukee in the evening, I would go down to a show or skating or to some other amusement. Today when I reach the city I am glad to go to bed. Frequently the engineer had to pull me off the engine; I am too exhausted to stand on my feet."

Burns Prison; GAIN FREEDOM

Birmingham, Ala., May 17.—In an official report regarding the fire which destroyed the prison stockade at Lucille, Bibb county, last night, Dr. W. A. Burns, state physician, stated today that twenty-seven negro convicts are missing and probably dead. Three white convicts escaped, but the remainder of the 150 convicts employed in the stockade were rescued and are being guarded until temporary quarters can be completed.

The fire was started by three convicts who plotted to escape. Two of them were shot and killed by the guards. Most of the convicts were asleep when the fire broke out and the flames spread so rapidly that many were burned in their bunks.

Woman Gains Lost Reason

Minneapolis, Minn., May 17.—John W. Geraghty of Pasadena, Cal., who is in this city, received a telegram today saying that his wife, who lost her reason in the San Francisco earthquake, had recovered her mental balance in the quake at Pasadena, Sunday.

"I can hardly believe the news is true," he said. "We were living in San Francisco at the time of the quake and fire there. Our home was on Market street, right where the fire raged fiercely. Fortunately we saved our two children and escaped to the tents erected for the homeless at The Presidio. My wife was in poor health at the time and the shock and hardships of the preceding days drove her insane. Immediately thereafter we moved to Pasadena.

"When I read of the Pasadena shock I telegraphed immediately to my son. I was afraid it would kill my wife. Imagine my astonishment then, to receive the tidings from him that she had completely recovered her mind, except that she could remember nothing of what had happened since the time of the Frisco disaster."

Anti-Trust Cases Delayed

Washington, May 17.—The government's suit against the Standard Oil company and the American Tobacco company, recently ordered to be re-submitted by the Supreme Court of the United States, were yesterday set down for re-argument on November 14, next, by that court.

ROGER SULLIVAN, DEM. STATE BOSS, CROWNED KING OF SCAB HOSTS

TROOPS FILL TOWN TO CRUSH SLAVES OF STEEL TRUST AT ILASCO, MO.

Portland Cement Company Workers Are Being Ruthlessly Crushed

(By United Press Associations)

Hannibal, Mo., May 17.—Martial law was declared at Ilasco today as a result of rioting yesterday of the striking foreigners who had been employed at the plant of the Atlas Portland Cement company. Four companies of the Missouri National guard are in charge of the situation and four are expected to arrive today.

When the company refused to accede to the demands of 1,500 foreigners and six hundred Americans for an advance in wages, a strike was precipitated. The plant was closed at noon, but when a shift of Americans arrived at 4 o'clock, they were driven back by the foreigners, the majority of whom were intoxicated and armed with knives, revolvers and improvised weapons.

The company officials appealed to Sheriff Roland and he, in turn, asked for the militia.

The soldiers entered Ilasco this morning. There was considerable rioting yesterday, but no injuries of serious consequence have been reported. The saloons at Ilasco have been closed.

Note.—The above dispatch is in terrible contrast to the loudly proclaimed welfare plans of the United States Steel Corporation, of which the Universal Portland Cement company is a subsidiary concern. The industry is injurious to the eyes and lungs, and wages are low.

Thompson of Milwaukee. His whole time was given to the immediate details of adopting the Socialist theory to the necessities of a capitalist city. While not forgetting the inspirational value and the moral influence of working class organization he showed those peculiar problems that confront the comrades in Milwaukee.

Carl D. Thompson said: "The city has long been the inspiration of the great minds of earth. There was a Carpenter who wept as he beheld his beloved Jerusalem under the control of a foreign power. Those ancient lovers of Rome dreamed of imperial Rome ruling the world with justice. Seven-arcle dreamed of a greater Florence. Geneva was beloved by her citizens as the possible home of her democratic life. Boston has long claimed to be the "Cradle of liberty," and even Philadelphia has posed as a city of brotherly love. Greater than all is Milwaukee, greater in its deed and in its promise.

Deep Sense of Responsibility

"We of Milwaukee have a deep sense of our responsibility both to our own citizens and to the working class of America. We hope to begin a new epoch, to be able to demonstrate that Socialism will solve the problems that are so pressing in every city and to save the people from despotism.

"This is a big task. We of Milwaukee are calm, sober and eager under responsibility. We ask your help to make good. We owe it to you and to the Socialist movement of America.

"The victory of Milwaukee was a working class victory. The capitalist papers have been trying to explain it away ever since it happened. They have blamed it on the Democrats, on the Republicans, on Mayor Rose and on everything in the world except the Socialists who are to blame for it. The fact is that the working class, Socialists and trade unionists, working together like a two horse team, won this victory. We had the help of not a single paper, not a church was open to us, not a college or university, but without the help of these institutions we won."

A Socialist Victory

"It was a Socialist victory. They tell you that the Socialism of Milwaukee is different from the Socialism of other places. This is not so. Our victory was not of diluted, rose water Socialism, but of red blooded, virile, resolute Socialism, such as has filled Europe with a militant working class movement. Every detail of our propaganda and every speech had in it clear cut statements of the principles of international Socialism.

Have Studied the Movement

"I would not have you misunderstand me. We of Milwaukee have studied the European movement. We feel that they have had long experience and we should give due heed to their advice. But while doing this, we also realize that we too have some brains and we have tried to adapt the philosophy of international Socialism to the immediate necessities of an American city under capitalism. We are attempting to solve the problems of Milwaukee as they are today.

"We are giving water for eight cents per quarter of a year per family. Some of us in Milwaukee drink water. We will take the money saved from our water system and take over the lighting plants. In this also we will reduce the cost, raise the wages of the employees, institute old age pensions, accident insurance, etc. Then will come the street car system from which we will make a half million a year. In this also we will introduce the same benefits.

Money to Loan

"Perhaps we will be ready to loan Chicago a few millions to help you Socialists when you assume the administration of this great city. The result will soon be that no employer of labor

in sharp contrast with these were the eastern delegates, Joseph Washburn and Theresa Malkiel. From the great cities of the east they brought the distinct aspects of highly organized society with women entering as competitors with women entering industry. The woman's question was shown to be not a sex question but an economic question. Man can never advance beyond woman.

The meeting was given a very practical turn by the speech of Carl D.

to the demands of 1,500 foreigners and six hundred Americans for an advance in wages, a strike was precipitated. The plant was closed at noon, but when a shift of Americans arrived at 4 o'clock, they were driven back by the foreigners, the majority of whom were intoxicated and armed with knives, revolvers and improvised weapons.

The company officials appealed to Sheriff Roland and he, in turn, asked for the militia.

The soldiers entered Ilasco this morning. There was considerable rioting yesterday, but no injuries of serious consequence have been reported. The saloons at Ilasco have been closed.

Note.—The above dispatch is in terrible contrast to the loudly proclaimed welfare plans of the United States Steel Corporation, of which the Universal Portland Cement company is a subsidiary concern. The industry is injurious to the eyes and lungs, and wages are low.

Thompson of Milwaukee. His whole time was given to the immediate details of adopting the Socialist theory to the necessities of a capitalist city. While not forgetting the inspirational value and the moral influence of working class organization he showed those peculiar problems that confront the comrades in Milwaukee.

Carl D. Thompson said: "The city has long been the inspiration of the great minds of earth. There was a Carpenter who wept as he beheld his beloved Jerusalem under the control of a foreign power. Those ancient lovers of Rome dreamed of imperial Rome ruling the world with justice. Seven-arcle dreamed of a greater Florence. Geneva was beloved by her citizens as the possible home of her democratic life. Boston has long claimed to be the "Cradle of liberty," and even Philadelphia has posed as a city of brotherly love. Greater than all is Milwaukee, greater in its deed and in its promise.

Deep Sense of Responsibility

"We of Milwaukee have a deep sense of our responsibility both to our own citizens and to the working class of America. We hope to begin a new epoch, to be able to demonstrate that Socialism will solve the problems that are so pressing in every city and to save the people from despotism.

"This is a big task. We of Milwaukee are calm, sober and eager under responsibility. We ask your help to make good. We owe it to you and to the Socialist movement of America.

"The victory of Milwaukee was a working class victory. The capitalist papers have been trying to explain it away ever since it happened. They have blamed it on the Democrats, on the Republicans, on Mayor Rose and on everything in the world except the Socialists who are to blame for it. The fact is that the working class, Socialists and trade unionists, working together like a two horse team, won this victory. We had the help of not a single paper, not a church was open to us, not a college or university, but without the help of these institutions we won."

A Socialist Victory

"It was a Socialist victory. They tell you that the Socialism of Milwaukee is different from the Socialism of other places. This is not so. Our victory was not of diluted, rose water Socialism, but of red blooded, virile, resolute Socialism, such as has filled Europe with a militant working class movement. Every detail of our propaganda and every speech had in it clear cut statements of the principles of international Socialism.

Have Studied the Movement

"I would not have you misunderstand me. We of Milwaukee have studied the European movement. We feel that they have had long experience and we should give due heed to their advice. But while doing this, we also realize that we too have some brains and we have tried to adapt the philosophy of international Socialism to the immediate necessities of an American city under capitalism. We are attempting to solve the problems of Milwaukee as they are today.

"We are giving water for eight cents per quarter of a year per family. Some of us in Milwaukee drink water. We will take the money saved from our water system and take over the lighting plants. In this also we will reduce the cost, raise the wages of the employees, institute old age pensions, accident insurance, etc. Then will come the street car system from which we will make a half million a year. In this also we will introduce the same benefits.

Money to Loan

"Perhaps we will be ready to loan Chicago a few millions to help you Socialists when you assume the administration of this great city. The result will soon be that no employer of labor

in sharp contrast with these were the eastern delegates, Joseph Washburn and Theresa Malkiel. From the great cities of the east they brought the distinct aspects of highly organized society with women entering as competitors with women entering industry. The woman's question was shown to be not a sex question but an economic question. Man can never advance beyond woman.

The meeting was given a very practical turn by the speech of Carl D.

Busse's Political Siamese Twin Makes 'Debut' as a Union Wrecker; Cops Bow to Him

JOLLY ROGER SULLIVAN, SIAMESE POLITICAL TWIN OF MAYOR FRED A. BUSSE, IS TODAY ENGAGED IN HIS USUAL OCCUPATION OF GRABBING EVERYTHING IN SIGHT, AND, IN ADDITION, HE IS PLAYING THE GAME OF THE COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY IN ATTEMPTING TO CRUSH THE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS IN THE EMPLOY OF HIS COSMOPOLITAN ELECTRIC COMPANY.

BOSSES ASK \$60,000 DAMAGES

Taxi-Cab Union Men Are Served With Summons

Papers were served today on the members of the Auto Livery Chauffeurs' union, No. 727, in a damage suit for \$60,000. A diligent search failed to reveal the records of the suit as filed at the county building, and it is thought that they are being kept out of sight by interested parties. Each company of the Employers' ring served individual papers on the members of the union, but are banded together in the outrageous attempt to persecute the union to the utmost.

The cases will come up for trial in the county building during the first days of July next. The Auto Taxicab company and the Trout Taxicab company are suing to the amount of \$20,000 each.

The members of the union are disposed to regard the suit as ridiculous. It has in no way reduced their courage. The regular meeting will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at the Y. P. S. L. hall at 189 Washington street. Robert Hunter of Orrington, Conn., and Thomas J. Lewis of Oregon, will address the strikers.

But Roger Gets His

When Roger Sullivan wants to have his company string some wires, either in the conduits which he may desire to lay or on the overhead poles which he may desire to have installed, Jolly Roger sends his men out without permits, if he is in the least hurry. There is a fine for the erection of poles without a permit, but Sullivan is never called on to pay it. That's what Busse is partly responsible for.

"We are on the same side of the fence," said Roger Sullivan, speaking to a business agent of the Electrical Workers, meaning the political fence. "Let us alone," was another plea of Jolly Roger. The Electrical Workers have waited four weeks for Sullivan to see the light and grant the union scale of \$4 a day, which the Sanitary District, the City of Chicago, in its own electrical work, and other people are paying. Sullivan, backed by his business associates, the Commonwealth Edison Company, has refused to pay the scale.

Roger Hires Scabs

On Friday he began importing scabs. Their first work was done at Kedzie street and Ogden avenue. Saturday scab work was done at Maxwell and Waller streets. The status of the franchise of the electric companies in Chicago at present is as follows:

Western Edison Light Company, franchise of 1887, running for 25 years. Commonwealth Electric Company, from 1897, running for 30 years. The Cosmopolitan Electric Company, from 1898, running for 30 years.

The Trust Needs Roger

The Cosmopolitan Company, it is said on high authority, now a portion of the Electric Light and Power Trust which, in the form of the Commonwealth Company, Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, the Economy Light and Power Company of Joliet and the North Shore Electric Company of Chicago does business in outside towns. The trust is after the whole state of Illinois and so needs Sullivan, as Democratic boss of the state, in its business.

Roger Needs the Money

Roger is there with the goods, including blind voters and "Jack Pot" legislators and scab electricians and policemen on scab taxis, and also a snip ordinance, and also Fred A. Busse.

Oil Trust Declares Dividend

New York, May 17.—The Standard Oil company materially increased the bank account of John D. Rockefeller yesterday when it declared a quarterly dividend of nine cents a share, the same amount as was declared at this time one year ago. The previous quarterly dividend was fifteen dollars a share, declared on March 15 last.

Beginning with 1907 the Standard Oil dividend for the current quarter of each year has been nine dollars a share. The dividend declared today will be paid stockholders of record May 20 and is payable on June 15.

The police said he will be charged with criminal carelessness. Two of the victims were taken to the county hospital. The other three were allowed to go to their homes.

The company which is run by the man whom William J. Bryan once called a train robber and then admitted to the inner councils of the Democratic party, has a fifty-year franchise dating from the year 1898, when a city council under the regime of Carter H. Harrison granted the company the right to string wires underground from Fullerton avenue on the north to Thirty-ninth street on the south, and from Western avenue on the west to Lake Michigan on the east. The Commonwealth Edison, which now enjoys the monopoly of the supplying of light and power to the city of Chicago, the public school system and the principal business interests, including the street railways, the elevated railways and other things, is associated in business with Sullivan.

Roger Loves His Voters

It might be supposed that since Roger Sullivan desires the votes of workingmen for the puppets which he sees fit to place on the Democratic ticket for various offices in Chicago, from the mayoralty down to "Jack Pot" legislators from Chicago or "down state," Roger would pay some attention to the interests of union labor in his business. Roger is, however, frank with power. Scabs employed by his Cosmopolitan Electric Company travel the city of Chicago in scab taxi cabs. The police, paid their wages by the taxpayers of the city, are mounted on these taxi-cabs and ride about the streets protecting the work of the men who are imported to break Local No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Personal protests to Roger Sullivan have proved of no avail.

But Roger Gets His

When Roger Sullivan wants to have his company string some wires, either in the conduits which he may desire to lay or on the overhead poles which he may desire to have installed, Jolly Roger sends his men out without permits, if he is in the least hurry. There is a fine for the erection of poles without a permit, but Sullivan is never called on to pay it. That's what Busse is partly responsible for.

"We are on the same side of the fence," said Roger Sullivan, speaking to a business agent of the Electrical Workers, meaning the political fence. "Let us alone," was another plea of Jolly Roger. The Electrical Workers have waited four weeks for Sullivan to see the light and grant the union scale of \$4 a day, which the Sanitary District, the City of Chicago, in its own electrical work, and other people are paying. Sullivan, backed by his business associates, the Commonwealth Edison Company, has refused to pay the scale.

Roger Hires Scabs

On Friday he began importing scabs. Their first work was done at Kedzie street and Ogden avenue. Saturday scab work was done at Maxwell and Waller streets. The status of the franchise of the electric companies in Chicago at present is as follows:

Western Edison Light Company, franchise of 1887, running for 25 years. Commonwealth Electric Company, from 1897, running for 30 years. The Cosmopolitan Electric Company, from 1898, running for 30 years.

The Trust Needs Roger

The Cosmopolitan Company, it is said on high authority, now a portion of the Electric Light and Power Trust which, in the form of the Commonwealth Company, Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, the Economy Light and Power Company of Joliet and the North Shore Electric Company of Chicago does business in outside towns. The trust is after the whole state of Illinois and so needs Sullivan, as Democratic boss of the state, in its business.

Roger Needs the Money

Roger is there with the goods, including blind voters and "Jack Pot" legislators and scab electricians and policemen on scab taxis, and also a snip ordinance, and also Fred A. Busse.

Oil Trust Declares Dividend

New York, May 17.—The Standard Oil company materially increased the bank account of John D. Rockefeller yesterday when it declared a quarterly dividend of nine cents a share, the same amount as was declared at this time one year ago. The previous quarterly dividend was fifteen dollars a share, declared on March 15 last.

Beginning with 1907 the Standard Oil dividend for the current quarter of each year has been nine dollars a share. The dividend declared today will be paid stockholders of record May 20 and is payable on June 15.

The police said he will be charged with criminal carelessness. Two of the victims were taken to the county hospital. The other three were allowed to go to their homes.

# KERBY TAKES WITNESS STAND

## Trust Lackey Root Fails to Shake Man Who Worried Taft

(By United Press Associations.)  
Washington, May 17.—Frederick M. Kerby, former stenographer of Secretary Ballinger's office, who made the affidavit revealing the character of the Lawler memorandum, took the stand today before the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee.

Chairman Nelson, after placing in the record the president's letter of May 15, in reply to the Kerby charges, asked that Kerby, himself, be called to the stand. Brandeis asked to have inserted in the record the Kerby affidavit and the denial issued May 14 by Private Secretary of the President Carpenter, but this was refused by Chairman Nelson.

**Kerby on the Stand**  
Attorney Verrees for Ballinger was asked by Chairman Nelson to examine Kerby, who took the witness stand. The witness stated that he was a clerk, class four, in the secretary's office.

"A confidential clerk" asked Verrees.  
"Occasionally we handled confidential matters," Kerby answered.  
In response to a question why he felt called upon to give out confidential information, Kerby said:  
"I considered that position as one of the clerks in the government service was not a confidential clerk to the secretary, but a confidential clerk to the government."  
He said he had not considered it necessary to give out any documents heretofore and that the Lawler memorandum was the first and only instance.

The witness admitted that he was very friendly with former Secretary Garfield, but denied that he had received any communications from Garfield in regard to his statement.

**Was Ready to Talk**  
Asked whether he had seen Garfield, he said that between February 19 and 18 he was in a conference with Garfield who was then in the city preparing to testify before the committee. The witness said he agreed to testify before the committee if it were necessary.  
"I knew I might be called," he said, "but I did not want to appear unless necessary, because I knew that would mean I would lose my job."  
"Why?" asked Representative Denby.

"Well," said Kerby, "I knew what had happened to Glavin."  
Continuing he stated that the fact that he knew of the preparations of the Lawler draft had already been given to Garfield through another source.

**Position Delicate**  
At this conference with Garfield, which was held at Pinchot's house, Kerby said Garfield told him that too many had already been sacrificed and that he appreciated Kerby's delicate position.

Kerby said that the mention he had made of the Lawler memorandum was to Hugh A. Brown, formerly private secretary to Secretary Garfield.

**Seeks to Break Story**  
Verrees insistently urged Kerby to admit he had a selfish motive in giving out his statement. This Kerby denied and upon the emphatic protest of Democratic members, Kerby was allowed to tell his story in his own way.

He said he first met Wilson on Sunday, May 8, and that Mr. Kerby talked the matter over with him. Kerby said he decided that so long as there was a chance of his appearing on the witness stand it would not be right to give the matter to the press. He said that on the following Tuesday, H. N. Rickey and W. B. Colver, editor in chief of the Scripps-McRae newspapers, and General Manager of the Newspaper Enterprise association, respectively, of Cleveland, with whom Wilson is associated, talked to him and Mrs. Kerby.

Responding to a question from Representative Denby, Kerby said that he thought "the matter had been taken care of" and that he had taken the action that he stated had resulted in a copy of the Lawler draft being produced. He added:  
"And I don't think it could have been gotten before the committee in any way. I believed that this committee in reaching their conclusions, wanted all the facts."

**Root on Ethics!**  
Senator Root grilled Kerby considerably on the question of ethics. At one juncture Kerby declared with emphasis, striking his palm with his right hand, "I recognize a loyalty to persons and to the government as well."

**Hyde Composed in Cell**  
(By United Press Associations.)  
Kansas City, Mo., May 17.—When Dr. R. Clark Hyde awakened in his cell today he looked upon the morning of the first time as a convicted criminal. The fact that a jury of twelve men had found him guilty of murdering Col. Thos. H. Swope with strychnine and cyanide of potassium poisoning yesterday, however, did not prevent him from sleeping soundly last night. When he arose this morning he seemed greatly refreshed and was as unconcerned as when first lodged in the jail. The same cynical smile played about his lips. Hyde is still confident of ultimate acquittal, either by a new trial or before the Supreme court. His attorney will file a motion for a new trial some time this week. It rests with Judge Latsch whether the convicted physician spends his time in the jail or penitentiary while an appeal or new trial is pending.

According to the jurors who discussed the case, it was Dr. Hyde's testimony that convicted him. His inability to explain his purchase of cyanide that struck deepest with the jurors.

**Thousands of Chicago Daily Socialist readers are pledged to buy of merchants that advertise in the columns. Ask about it.**

# SPARGO MAKES MINORITY PLEA

(Continued From Page One)

port of such workmen who have entered into a contract which deprives them of the liberty to dispose of their labor power and wages.

Legislation shortening the workday, fixing a minimum wage, regulating the sweating system and house industry and providing for strict supervision of sanitary and dwelling conditions.

3. Abolition of all restrictions which exclude definite nationalities or races from the right to sojourn in the country and from the political and economic rights of the natives or make the acquisition of these rights more difficult for them. It also demands the greatest latitude in the laws of naturalization.

**Trade Union Principles**  
4. For the trade unions of all countries the following principles shall have universal application in connection with it:

(a) Unrestricted admission of immigrated workmen to the trade unions of all countries.

(b) Facilitating the admission of members by means of fixing reasonable admission fees.

(c) Free transfer from organizations of one country to those of the other upon the discharge of the membership obligations towards the former organization.

(d) The making of international trade union agreements for the purpose of regulating of these questions in a definite and proper manner and enabling the realization of these principles on an international scope.

5. Support of trade unions of those countries from which the immigration is chiefly recruited.

**Countries of Emigration**  
"II.—For the Countries of Emigration—

1. Active propaganda for trade unionism.

2. Enlightenment of the workmen and the public at large on the true condition of labor in the countries of immigration.

3. Concerted action on the part of the trade unions of all countries in all matters of labor immigration and emigration.

"In view of the fact that emigration of workmen is often artificially stimulated by railway and steamship companies, land speculators and other swindling concerns, through false and lying promises to workmen, the congress demands:

"Control of the steamship agencies and emigration bureaus and legal and administrative measures against them in order to prevent that emigration be abused in the interests of such capitalist concerns.

**Transportation Measures**  
"III. Regulation of the system of transportation, especially on ships. Employment of inspectors with discretionary powers, who should be selected by the organized working men of the countries of emigration and immigration. Protection for the newly arrived immigrants, in order that they may not become the victims of capitalist exploiters.

"In view of the fact that the transport of emigrants can only be regulated on international basis, the congress directs the International Socialist bureau to prepare suggestions for the regulation of this question, which shall deal with the conditions, arrangements and supplies of the ships, the air space to be allowed for each passenger as a minimum, and shall lay special stress that the individual emigrants contract for their passage directly with the transportation companies and without intervention of middlemen. These suggestions shall be communicated to the various Socialist parties for the purpose of legislative application and adaptation, as well as for the purpose of propaganda."

**Position of America**  
While this is the expression of the International congress, it is important to bear in mind that, as declared by the national executive committee of the Socialist party of America, the International congress has no power to determine tactics for national parties.

It is an advisory body only; its decisions are recommendations, not laws. Therefore, we in America, while paying due and just attention to the suggestions of the International congress, must determine our own position in the light of our experience.

**Ours is Biggest Problem**  
Of all the nations of the world no other has an immigration problem of such vast magnitude as that with which the United States has to contend. For reasons inhering in its economic development, this nation has become the "melting pot" of the world.

Men and women of every race and tongue come to this country to the number of more than a million a year, inevitably creating conditions which greatly add to the complexity and difficulty of the struggle of the proletariat of the nation to emancipate itself from the oppression and threat of capitalism. Diversity of race, creed, language and custom militate against the solidarity of the workers by obscuring in some degree the fundamental class struggle.

**Living Standards Lower**  
Of the workers who are drawn to the United States a large proportion come from countries where the standards of living are inferior to those which the workers of this country have, by long and arduous struggle, established.

Such immigrants, whenever they come in large numbers, for a time at least, until they are reached by the economic organizations of this country, commonly become, more or less unconsciously and unwillingly, tools of the capitalist class in their warfare upon the organizations of the working class.

They accept conditions of labor, wages and standards of living lower than those generally prevailing. That this is a temporary phase of the immigration from practically every country is made clear by all the available statistics on the subject.

**America's Proletaire**  
We must face the fact that the proletariat of the United States differs from the proletariat of every other country in that it is largely constituted of aliens of many races and nationalities, differing in race, language, creed

and custom, who find it difficult to understand each other.

We have today great industrial centers, of which Gary may be cited as an example, almost wholly made up of foreign speaking workers, of many races, who have not been reached by the economic or political organizations of the working class of this country.

In "Free America" they are serfs, living and working under an industrial feudalism, little likely, unless special efforts are made to educate and organize them, to become American citizens, able to share effectively in the proletarian struggle as a whole or even to protect their own interests.

**Workers' Difficulties**  
Enormous and varied are the difficulties attendant upon the political and economic organization of the working class under these conditions. But they are not insurmountable. They can and must be overcome.

The organized proletariat of this country must, through its political organization, the Socialist party, and through the labor unions, make a supreme effort to break down the barriers which keep the immigrant workers outside of the organized working class movement.

This nation differs from every other in that a majority of its citizens are either naturalized immigrants from other countries or the children of such immigrants. It is the nation's task to break down the dividing lines of race, language, and custom and make intelligent citizens of all the varied elements drawn to its shores.

Even more is it the task and opportunity of the workers of the nation to overcome all those barriers which divide our class and so hinder its conquest of the economic resources of the nation.

**Stuttgart Resolution**  
Upon all essential principles we stand by and affirm the Stuttgart resolution. But, while we agree with its declaration in so far as that we see no proper solution of the difficulties arising from mass immigration "in the exclusion of definite nations or races from immigration," we cannot agree that such exclusion would, if determined upon, be "in conflict with the principle of proletarian solidarity."

We affirm, in opposition to this declaration, that the central, fundamental principle of Socialism is the class struggle; that it is the duty of the Socialist movement to fight the battle of the working class for a higher standard of living; and to protect, at all costs, the measure of civilization we have attained against any and all forces which menace it.

If ever the time comes when the protection of these require the total exclusion of a race which menaces our standard of living, or our democratic institutions, then, in conformity with the central principle and mission of the Socialist movement, the Socialist party would be compelled, however reluctantly, to stand for that measure.

**Southern Race Problem**  
In view of the present existence of a grave and perplexing race problem in our southern states, the tragic result of the importation of slave labor by the capitalist class, it would be a betrayal of every principle and ideal of the Socialist movement should the Socialist party, in such an emergency, act otherwise.

But that question is not immediately before us, nor do any available statistics warrant the belief that it is likely to be in the near future. The movement in favor of the exclusion of Asiatic immigration which has so long agitated many of the workers of our western states, is, we believe, due to a misunderstanding of the facts.

The volume of such immigration, including Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Hindus and Malays, is at present too small to constitute a serious menace; nor are there any signs of a considerable immediate increase. It would, therefore, be unwise for the Socialist party to advocate Asiatic exclusion at this time.

**Asiatic Contract Labor**  
We call the attention of the workers to the fact that it is perfectly well understood that most of the Asiatic immigration of the present time represents, not the free migration of workers, but practically contract labor.

It is artificially stimulated, subsidized immigration against which the party, in conformity with the Stuttgart resolution, stands with all labor organizations.

We direct the attention of our comrades and all members of our class to this condition, and to the fact that they can only secure protection from the menace of the mass immigration of contract laborers by controlling the political powers.

**Eight Hour Day for Dredge Men**  
Negotiations are in progress between the Sanitary Drainage Board and the International Brotherhood of Steamshovel and Dredge men for an eight-hour day.

All other contractors have signed a new agreement with the brotherhood, and it is expected that the drainage board will also accede to the new terms.

No increase of salary has been asked by the workers. Steamshovel engineers receive \$150 a month, crane men \$110 and freemen \$70.

# EIGHT HOUR DAY FOR DREDGE MEN

# SEEK GREATER LABOR MARKET

New York, May 17.—Six hundred members of the Manufacturers' Association in New York yesterday attending the fifteenth annual convention of that body and heard some startling recommendations by their committee on immigration. Through the chairman, Thos. H. Hall, the report presented shows what is desired. Among other things these manufacturers want changes in the immigration laws which will admit skilled labor.

# ALIEN PROBLEM STIRS CONGRESS

(Continued from page 1)

scabs against foreign strikers, as a retaliation to the Jews item presented by Untermyer from the same paper.

Spargo then warned the delegates from taking a sectional view of the question.

"If there are six states that feel the pinch of Asiatic competition then you must remember that there are thirty-six states that do not," he said.

"I wish to point out that in spite of the fact that you have the Jap and Chinese labor on the Pacific coast, the wages out there are higher than they are in the middle west, where we do not have the Chinese and Jap workmen, relatively speaking. This is true of the building trades, as an instance.

"Now, then, if you want to exclude the Jap because he works for lower wages, because he has a lower standard of living, why pick out the Japs?" said Spargo, pointing out that the workers of the various nationalities of Europe also worked for lower wages when coming to this country.

"Our large labor organizations have largely neglected the foreigners and have not got them into the organized proletariat of this country," he said. "The Socialist movement of this country has also failed in doing these things."

Spargo cited the instance of the Japs who are working on the new Y. M. C. A. building on the West Side with organized workers of other nationalities, carrying their union cards just as the others.

He also stated on the authority of William D. Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, that the Jap makes good fighting material for the labor organizations of the West.

**Chinese Don't Scab!**  
He stated that the Scabmakers' union officials had informed him that it was impossible to secure scab Chinese or Jap made cigars on the Pacific coast, but that scab cigars made by European labor in the Eastern states, in Pittsburg and Philadelphia, could be secured.

"There is no middle way at this hour," said Spargo, declaring "that if you exclude the Jap and Chinese today you must exclude the Sicilians, Italians, Greeks, Jews and other races tomorrow."

"If you want me to give the more important aspect of this problem, I will tell you that the organized workers of this country, both in the labor movement and in the Socialist party, should go out and tell all the members of all races to come into the organization, and thus break down all the barriers set up by nations."

"It appears to me at this moment that the Socialist party can do but one thing. It does not seem to me that the Socialist party on any ground could exclude the Jap."

"I say that my class consciousness surmounts my race consciousness. If we exclude the Jap and if he succeeds in establishing a better civilization under a Socialist banner, then I say, all hail the Japanese."

**Hillquit Has Substitute**  
Delegate Morris Hillquit then offered a substitute for both reports coming from the immigration committee. Hillquit said that the two reports were treaties and expressions of sentiment rather than principle.

He showed how the minority and majority reports were practically the same in their final statement.

"We cannot reach an absolute conclusion, because there is none," he said. "The best we can do is to reach the nearest possible conclusion. I believe that we fully believe that the interests of the workingclass in this country are identical with the interests of the working classes of other nations."

Delegate Hillquit's substitute is as follows:  
"The Socialist party of the United States favors all legislative measures tending to prevent the immigration of strike breakers and contract laborers and the mass immigration of workers from foreign countries, caused or stimulated by the employing classes for the purpose of weakening the organization of American labor and of lowering the standard of life of the American workers."

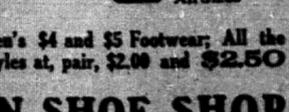
"The party is opposed to the exclusion of any immigrants on account of their race or nationality, and demands that the United States be at all times maintained as a free asylum for all men and women persecuted by the governments of their countries on account of their politics, religion or race."

**Blue Valley Creamery**  
Butter.....29c  
Best Patent Flour, per bag, 75c, \$1.50 and.....\$3.00  
Finest Coffee that money can buy, per lb.....25c  
Good Coffee, same as retail \$1.00 for 25c and 30c, 6 lbs for.....\$1.00  
Finest Tea, any kind, 40c per lb; 3 lbs for.....\$1.00  
Choice Clean Rice.....30c  
Froster & Gamble's German Mottled Soap, 10 for 35c; per box.....\$3.15  
Galvanic Soap, 10 for 37c; per box.....\$3.65  
Kirk's A. F. Soap, 10 for 42c; per box.....\$2.85

Hams and Bacon always at wholesale prices.  
Send or call for our weekly list.

# NATIONAL PKG. GROCERY CO., 79 Lake St. Tel. Central 5812

# SEE THAT THIS LABEL



IS ON YOUR PRINTING  
CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 16  
875 LA SALLE STREET - ROOMS 804-805-808

# Plays on the Stage BY S. J. SAMELOW

## GEORGE EVANS HEADS A GOOD BILL AT AMERICAN

Broad comedy in plenty fills the vaudeville bill at the American Music hall this week. Nearly every act is funny and the skits follow one upon another in lively order.

George Evans tops the bill. He is as funny as he always has been. His makeup is the same he had in vaudeville stunts on previous visits to Chicago—a sort of minstrel makeup. Added to his old songs, he has some laugh-provoking new ones. His famous sailor song, "When the Ship Will Return, I'll Have Money to Burn," was, however, not sung last night. It was missed, too. Perhaps he will sing it in subsequent performances.

**Hold-Up Vigorous**  
Taylor Granville, the vigorous author of the "Star Bout," present this week a strenuous sketch in the "Hold Up." This is a railroad station episode, in the southwest, with melodramatic and sensational climaxes. But nobody is killed in the act, although a revolver gleams menacingly through the scenes. The scene is a dispatch station on the Santa Fe railroad. The time is midnight, when a special is to pass the station. Calvert, constrained by cir-

cumstances to get money, comes into the station and under cover of a revolver compels Joe Brandt to signal the expected train. At an opportune moment "Joe" wrenches the revolver out from the hand of the would-be hold up man, and makes him a captive. He is about to turn over the bandit to the train crew for police attention, when he learns that the man was a fellow worker on the telegraph line and has made several self sacrifices in behalf of the station keeper. The danger signal is taken off, but none too soon, for the special dashes by just as the lights are changed for the green and yellow.

**Mario Danton Clever**  
Miss Marie Danton is a clever little mimic, who impersonates Maud Adams, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Harry Lauder, Anna Held and others. She is a pretty girl of much talent. The "Orpheus Comedy Four" keep the audience laughing with their foolery and buffoonery. The Mac Hugh and Carey company present a one-act face of marital troubles. It is a spirited sketch, acted with some vim. Joe Welch continues to play in his sketch "Ellis Island," which remains as the best act on the bill.

# MEET PROVES GREAT SUCCESS

(Continued from page 1.)

bor will be able to get men unless he gives the same benefits as we do.

"Then we have in mind the purchase of outlying lands adjacent to the city on which we can build model tenements, create parks, and relieve the congestion of working class districts.

"They told us before election that we could never handle the city—that we could not sell the bonds, etc.—and they pictured the sad decline of our city as we failed in all the details of administration. We have shown them some things. We offered our bonds and the capitalists stood back. Our own Socialist city treasurer did a little thinking. He announced his ability to sell these bonds. Then one of the great labor unions said: 'We have \$150,000. We will buy bonds with this money if necessary to aid the Socialist administration.' Then we have shown that the working men and women have some few millions in savings banks. These millions will be withdrawn if needed and our bonds will be sold. It is the capitalists' move. We are waiting for them."

**Not So Hard**  
"After all it's not so hard a thing to conduct a city when you have a great and well organized working class movement behind you. Municipal problems are not so hard as they sometimes appear and we in Milwaukee are determined to succeed. We love Milwaukee; we live there; it is our home; there we labor and there we will make our beloved Milwaukee as a city set on a hill that cannot be hid. We are going to study confer, gather every power and help to make our city the center of great intellectual and moral enthusiasm so that from Milwaukee will go out a mighty inspiration to other cities, and together we will make every city and every state more fit to be the dwelling place of God."

**Sugar Trials Are On**  
(By United Press Associations.)  
New York, May 17.—With a juror in the box who openly asserted that he had a decided prejudice against the business methods of modern corporations, the trial of Charles R. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining, and his associate employees and former employees of the sugar trust, indicted for conspiracy to defraud the government, was begun today when Winfred Denison, assistant to Special Deputy Attorney General Stinson opened for the government. The juror, considered inimical to the defense, is George Leask, millionaire banker and broker, with offices at 37 Wall street. When examined for cause Leask declared to Stanchfield, counsel for Heike, that he had a distinct prejudice against the accused men which would require a whole lot of evidence to remove.

**Patronize THE DAILY'S Advertisers**

# Groceries at Wholesale Prices

TO CONSUMERS. THIS MEANS WE SAVE YOU 40c ON THE DOLLAR

- Ivory Soap, 10 for.....40c
- Choice Corn, Peas and Tomatoes, 90c doz; 3 for.....23c
- Globe or Van Camp's Milk, large size, per doz.....95c
- Full Cream Brick Cheese, 5 lb. bricks, per lb.....17c
- Price's Baking Powder, 1 lb. cans.....38c
- Bumford's Baking Powder, 1 lb cans.....21c
- K. C. Baking Powder, 25 oz. cans.....18c
- Granulated Sugar, always at wholesale prices.
- Baker's Cocoa, per can.....19c
- De Beltrand's Pure Cocoa, 1 lb. can.....28c

Hams and Bacon always at wholesale prices.  
Send or call for our weekly list.

# NATIONAL PKG. GROCERY CO., 79 Lake St. Tel. Central 5812

**Rubber**  
Satisfaction or Money Back—RUBBER.

## A Wearwell Shoe

For the same or less money than you pay downtown for a far inferior shoe you can buy the Teameo—a shoe made in an honest way by union labor. It's made of heavy leather and made right—made with three full soles and an extra tap, all sewed and nailed. The heel is fastened with three rivets so it can't rip or tear off. It has a full bellows tongue and real rawhide laces. This shoe will wear longer than any you have ever had.



...THE...  
**TEAMEO \$3.00**  
This Shoe at Harrison Street Store Only.  
If you can't get in see us, write for our new Spring Catalogue. Best Free.

**HARRISON AND CLARK STS.**  
62 Madison St. 127 Van Buren St.

**Rubber**

## Provisions Special

Best Hams, per lb.....17c  
Best Bacon, per lb.....21c  
Pure Lard, in 10 lb. pails, per lb.....15c  
American Cheese, 10 lb. whole cheese, per lb.....16c  
Brick Cheese, 5 lb. whole cheese, per lb.....16c  
Limburger Cheese, 3 lb. whole cheese, per lb.....18c  
Snow Drift, 10 lb. pails, per lb.....12c  
McLaren's Cheese, per doz.....95c  
Pigs' Feet, pickled, per 15 lb. kit. \$1.15  
Tripe, pickled, per 15 lb. kit. \$1.10  
New Mackerel, per 10 lb. pail.....95c  
Herring, salt, per 10 lb. pail.....70c  
Herring, special, per 10 lb. pail.....85c  
Salmon, yd, per 10 lb. pail.....\$1.10  
Trout, per 10 lb. pail.....\$1.00  
Anchovies, per 10 lb. pail.....\$1.75  
Cod Fish, per 24 lb. box.....\$1.50

**THE CO-OPERATIVE BULK BUYERS AGENCY**  
Room 10, 180 E. Washington St., Chicago.  
Goods shipped everywhere. Send for price list.

## Special Notice

We are closing out our entire stock of high-grade optical goods and adopting a new standard. This is an exceptional opportunity to have your eyes tested free, and glasses properly fitted at half their regular value.  
Open Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings for the accommodation of the working people; also Sundays from 9 to 2.

**JACKSON OPT. CO.**  
60 Dearborn St.

**Rieck & Pixley's**  
**BOSTON BAKED BEANS AND BROWN BREAD.**  
Now served in over 157 Lunch Rooms in Chicago. More than 10,000 people eat them every day. No preservatives used.  
DELIVERED FRESH FROM OVENS  
546-548 Fulton St., Chicago.

**ALLOIS SPACHMAN**  
Best Equipped  
RESTAURANT, SALOON AND PICNIC GROUNDS.  
5061 N. 40th Ave., Chicago  
PHONE IRELAND 3064

**Roller Skates Free.**  
With every 10¢ purchase of shoes or socks we will give you a pair of roller skates. This is a limited offer. While supplies last. See us at the store.  
122 NORTH ASHLAND AVENUE.

**King's Restaurant**  
Complete entire building.  
112-114-116 FIFTH AV. N. W. COR. OF WASHINGTON  
Sunday and Holiday Table d'Hôte \$1.00  
Has stood the test of 50 years. Open day and night.

SOCIALISTS AT WORK

FLORIDA FIGHT MEETS SUCCESS

Socialist Movement Is Progressing in Far South-eastern Peninsula

BY O. C. ALLEN (Written for the Daily Socialist) St. Petersburg, Fla., May 17.—In Florida we have several conditions quite different from the northern states which affect our movement.

Cigar Factory Workers The workers in the cigar factories are mostly Spanish and Italian speaking people. Among them are many well posted in economics.

For several years there was a Socialist society of foreigners in Tampa that would not affiliate with the organization on account of the Socialist Labor party influence as most of them were from New York City and had imbibed some of it there.

All Differences Dropped Now, however, they have dropped all differences and have come into the party and will do good work. They are largely Italian and are strongly anti-religious, owing to the opposition of the Vatican to the principles of Socialism. The phosphate and turpentine industries are nearly all negro labor which cannot be organized.

Florida suffers from one of the curses of capitalism to a pitiable degree, i. e., land speculation. There are millions of acres of land that people want to use that would be developed into homes if it was not held off the market by speculation.

Farmers in "Party" The Socialist party is very largely composed of farmers and small traders rather than wage workers. The farmers are scattered and hard to get to attend the meetings, and among the small traders we find the same difficulty owing to the mad scramble for the dollar.

The principle difficulty we find is not so much in organizing locals, but in getting competent officers who can and will give their time to the affairs of the party. There is a strong Socialist sentiment in all parts of the state that only needs organizing and developing. But how? That is the question.

Democratic Traitors We had an experience which many other states seem to have had. Democratic money to hire traitors to work to the party and break it up. Fortunately before they developed their plans too far we found them out and thwarted them.

That is all settled now until they try some new plan and we are watching them. But we narrowly escaped total disruption. We have a steady growth and harmony and the largest available funds for carrying on propaganda that we have ever had. It will be used at once and we will need more. The population of Florida is very scattered. It is a large state nearly 700 miles long.

Fee System in Vogue I want to call attention to one condition which is quite prevalent throughout the south. The county officers are not on salary, but are paid by perquisites. In my own home county the fees collected range from \$5,000 to \$25,000 a year.

Now the Democratic executive committee can absolutely dictate who shall and who shall not be candidates and who actually have these offices for sale. Out of this rises a good fat corruption fund with which to control politics. There is an organization with something to back it. We have opened fire on that system and it is arousing interest among the people.

Socialists Make Proposition For instance, in the county platform of Hillsboro we had a resolution denouncing the fee system and advocating specified salaries, and offered to fill those same offices on a salary of \$2,500 per year, all fees collected above that amount to go into the public school fund to return to the common people, through a better educational system for our children.

I believe such a movement should be generally pushed wherever the fee system obtains. Every should it be declared illegal it will go its work by calling the attention of the people to the abuses and corruption of the old parties and make the voter turn to a party which would not only make it legal, but which is pledged to enforce it in the interests of the working class.

Mine Bureau Created Washington, May 17.—President Taft yesterday signed the bill creating a bureau of mines in the Department of Commerce and Labor, which will supervise all of the work in connection with the mining industry now done by various government bureaus.

No Goddard Has Been Reached as yet who will head the new bureau. Fred John A. Holmes, director of the geological survey, has been mentioned for the place.

OVERVIEW EXPO W. Workers and Reformers. NEW SHOWS AND NEWS GAZETTE. The Derby. Also the world-famous spectacle "Maiden and Mariner" & "Crusades".

CALIFORNIA NOT TO BE WANTING

Asiatic Immigration Among Problems Facing State on Pacific Coast

BY J. STITT WILSON (Written for the Daily Socialist) Berkeley, Cal., May 17.—In a few hundred words I am asked to state the problems and prospects of the Socialist movement in the state of California. The barest outline, therefore, must suffice.

We have a population of about 3,000,000, one-half of which is in the larger cities. The other half is largely a semi-rural population. Hence our problem for program and method is twofold.

Two-Fold Program First, we must present a constructive and effective policy toward organized labor, especially in our two great cities of San Francisco and Los Angeles, and their immediate areas.

In few cities in America has organized labor fought such battles on the economic field as in San Francisco. Even under the administration of a Union Labor Mayor, one of the proudest, strongest and sturdiest unions on the coast was ruthlessly crushed and utterly annihilated by the capitalist class.

Carman's Union I refer to the Carman's Union. In Los Angeles organized labor has the most unpalatable and audacious enemy in America in the form of one of California's largest daily papers. The disgraces brought upon the Union Labor administration in San Francisco make our problem in this respect no easier.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding our past difficulties and failures in this respect, we must face the task of developing a revolutionary Socialist movement that can be the only logical and practical expression of our organized working classes.

Indications of Success Seen There are indications that this is a possible achievement. The political alliances of the state are being broken, and the people are in a considerable discontent; and a really constructive and statesmanlike move on our part would collect and organize the working-class revolt.

Second, our intelligent policy to labor in the larger cities will demand an adequate municipal policy, with new spirit and effective method in our propaganda.

Lincoln once said that we must deal with the slavery question as the main issue; but we must perform all our national housekeeping at the same time. The overthrow of capitalism is our first, but we must prepare to keep our municipal houses, and affairs of state at the same time. Civilization is too complex for transcendental impossibilities.

Semi-Rural Population Third, one-half of the population do not live in the large cities. They are, however, semi-rural, almost suburban, in character. They constitute an intelligent, well-to-do class, with a close touch to the great world. They are not mere hay-seeds by any means.

Over 75 per cent of our semi-rural population own the farms they work on. We must, therefore, have the beginnings at least of a genuine "land" policy, a "farmer" policy, if you please—a policy looking toward conservation and socialization of land and land value and toward the security of use and occupancy of producers in fields or farms. We cannot be dumb when we leave the trade-union and speak in the schoolhouse.

Asiatic Immigration Fourth, we are expecting the national congress to give us a lead based on expert knowledge on the question of Asiatic immigration. It would be asking too much of our Eastern comrades to expect them to appreciate the seriousness of this requirement.

But I would not be a voice from the West if I did not give you fair warning that a cloud already "bigger than a man's head" arises on the horizon of the smiling Pacific.

A billion Asiatics press toward our Golden West for feeding grounds. That vast horde, with cunning in both senses of the word, with endurance, and exhaustless powers for slavish toil, is coming with almost resistless energy and momentum.

The impact of their advance on Western civilization will break on the shores of California, and the shock may be felt to the Caspian Sea. The Congress would do wisely to give expert investigation to the question.

Constructive Leadership It is our earnest hope that the National Congress will give us a strong, aggressive, unmistakably constructive lead in our effort to meet these questions, local, racial and international, that immediately confront us.

BILLQUIT IN REPORT TELLS PARTY'S NEEDS

International Secretary in Favor of Practical Work for Socialist Success in Near Future

The propaganda of Socialism is a subject as vast as the Socialist movement itself. It embraces all our efforts to convert the unconverted, it brings us face to face with all practical and theoretical problems of the Socialist movement, and conjures up all differences of opinion within our ranks.

All the more reason is there for us to discuss the subject thoroughly and dispassionately. I am not so sanguine as to hope that in this discussion we may evolve a program of propaganda and a plan of action which will meet with our unanimous approval on all points. I realize that some of our disagreements are based on fundamentally divergent views of the nature and aims of the Socialist movement, and can hardly be obviated.

But I also believe that a great part of our controversies rest upon misunderstandings arising from a lack of opportunity to meet more frequently in a frank and friendly interchange of views.

What I hope that this convention may accomplish is to remove these trivial and non-essential disagreements and evolve a positive program of action based upon such views and conceptions as are held in common by the vast majority, if not by all, organized American Socialists. For notwithstanding our heated and frequent discussions, there are surely more things to unite us than to separate us.

In laying my views on the subject before you, I do not claim for them the authority of official party sanction. They are my individual views. I alone am responsible for them and I ask you to regard them merely as a basis for discussion.

Must Have a Majority I will start with a fundamental proposition upon which we shall probably all agree, namely, that our movement cannot succeed unless we have the masses of the American people with us.

Whether the Socialist commonwealth will be ushered in by a popular proclamation, or by legislative or governmental enactment; whether it will be the spontaneous result of a sanguinary revolution or the culmination of a series of gradual and peaceful reforms; whether political action, industrial struggle or ethical education will be the principal factor in the impending social transformation, or whether all these factors will co-operate to bring about the desired change, it must come as the expression of the will of a very large portion, if not the absolute majority, of the people. Regardless, therefore, of our special beliefs and differences, our supreme and common task enforces, our supreme and common task enforces, our supreme and common task enforces, our supreme and common task enforces.

We must adopt a carefully laid, well defined and consistent plan of propaganda, and attempt to train our members to steady, uniform and harmonious actions along the lines of such a plan. Such a plan, to prove generally satisfactory and workable, must be based upon a proper solution of two main questions: (1) To what portions of the people can we address ourselves with the greatest prospects of success, and (2) In what manner and by what means can we best gain their intelligent sympathy and active support for our movement?

A Labor Movement In attempting to answer these momentous questions, I shall be compelled to go over well trodden ground, and to review some essential conceptions of Socialist philosophy and tactics. I make no apology for this elementary treatment of the subject. The discussions within our ranks during the last few years show such a confusion of thought that a general stocktaking of our conceptions on tactics and methods can only be clarifying.

I will, therefore, start out by a re-statement of the declaration made by every organized Socialist movement since the days of the Communist League, that the Socialists must make their appeal in the first instance to the wage working class.

This is simply an application of the law of following the line of least resistance. The wage worker has not one motive or interest opposed to the program of Socialism, but on the contrary has every reason for supporting it. Socialism appeals to the egoistic as well as to the altruistic sense of the worker, it satisfies his material as well as his spiritual requirements, and serves his immediate as well as his ultimate interests. To other classes of the people Socialism must be preached, pleaded and apostrophized, to the workers it only has to be explained. In other classes we may convert individuals, in the working class we may gain as a whole. We may conceive a Socialist victory in the face of a strong opposition on the part of the "better situated" classes, but a substantial victory of Socialism in the face of active opposition or even passive indifference on the part of the bulk of the laboring classes is quite inconceivable. In fact, the Socialist philosophy may properly be designated the social philosophy of the working class, and the entire Socialist movement is primarily a working class movement.

Primitive Mass There are those within our movement who consider this conception as too narrow. They regard Socialism primarily as a gospel of social justice and universal brotherhood appealing with equal force to all mankind. They protest against "tailoring" this lofty movement with the words doctrine of class antagonism and class struggle, and reject the theory that only through the

struggles and the victory of the working class as a class, can a higher social order be established. These good comrades still cling to the primitive and utopian conceptions of Socialism, long discarded by the international Socialist movement, and obstinately refuse to profit by the concrete lessons of our movement in all other countries.

On the other hand, there are the opposite extremists in our ranks; those to whom this conception seems too broad, and who would limit our appeal to only one portion of the working class—the most unskilled, the worst paid and least steadily employed—the "slum proletarians," as they have been aptly termed.

The comrades holding these views argue that only the lowest and most destitute strata of the working class have a just claim to the title of "proletarian," and are alone capable of revolutionary action, while the better situated portions of the workers enjoy comparative material ease to which they are apt to cling and which tends to make them conservative.

This view is as erroneous as that of the purely ethical Socialists and, if possible, even more mischievous. If applied in practice it would result in dividing the ranks of the workers, and in degrading the Socialist movement to the level of a hungry and unintelligent revolt.

The Socialists should strive for the support of the entire working class, i. e., all wage earners employed in industrial commerce and farming, the unskilled and the skilled, the manual and the intellectual workers.

The Vanguard of Their Class The same process of reasoning which leads us to lay the greatest emphasis upon propaganda among the working class, points to the organized portion of it as the one to be approached in the first line. This is not a matter of principle, but one of expediency. As a all questions of tactics are. The unorganized workers are scattered and passive, the organized workers are congregated in masses, meeting at definite times and places and, above all, they are actively engaged in a ceaseless and determined struggle against the ruling classes. They are more accessible than their unorganized brothers, they are naturally more susceptible to the gospel of a radical and militant working class movement and they are a greater and more potent force for our movement, when conquered by the Socialist propaganda.

When I speak of the organized labor movement, I mean the existing movement, and not an imaginary ideal movement which has no real existence today. I mean primarily the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor as representing the bulk of organized labor of America, and then the other economic organizations of the workers in the order of their numerical strength.

An Organized Army These workers represent an organized army, two and a half million strong. If imbued with the spirit and intellect of the Socialist movement, they would constitute an almost irresistible social force in this country, and I contend that they can be converted to our cause. Some of our comrades seem to be inclined to abandon all effort to carry the propaganda of Socialism among the "pure and simple" trade or craft unions. They maintain that the leaders of the movement are corrupt and its rank and file reactionary and hopeless for the cause of Socialism. If this were our movement would be in a sad plight indeed. The trade union movement, next to the Socialist movement, represents the most progressive portion of the workers of the United States, and if these workers were hopeless for Socialism, then Socialism itself would be hopeless in this country. But fortunately the alleged hopelessness of the organized American workers is nothing but a sign of our own impotence and to some extent—our inefficiency. There is nothing organically wrong with the average members of our trade unions; they only lack that breadth of view which the workers of other countries have acquired from their contact with the Socialist movement. And for this defect we are at least as much to blame as they. Partly on account of the weakness of our movement in the past, and partly owing to faulty tactics we have heretofore neglected that kind of patient, systematic and rational work of propaganda among them, which alone could educate them in the Socialist philosophy.

The Middle Classes Our principal efforts must thus be directed towards the propaganda of Socialism among the workers. But they should by no means be limited to that class alone. The Socialist movement is a working class movement in the sense that it appeals primarily to the immediate material interests of the workers and is largely borne and supported by them. But the ultimate aims of the movement far transcend the interests of any one class in society, and its social ideal is so lofty that it may well attract large numbers of men and women from other classes. Furthermore, while wage workers bear the heaviest burden of the capitalist rule, they are by no means the only class which has a direct economic motive for favoring a change of the existing order. The vast majority of the farming population of our country leads a dreary existence of ill-remunerated toil and ceaseless drudgery. It is mortgaged to the money lenders, exploited by the railroads and controlled by the stock-jobbers. Vast masses of the small traders and manufacturers are beginning to realize the hopelessness of their struggle against large capital concentrated in the hands of modern industrial monopolies and trusts, and in the ranks of the professionals the struggle for existence is growing ever fiercer. All these classes would benefit by the proposed Socialist change in our industrial system, and many of them are accessible to our propaganda.

Not to Be Overlooked While we should always direct our main efforts towards attracting the workers to our movement, we must not neglect the persons from all other classes and ranks of society whom we may be able to win for our cause. For we need them all. Our struggle is as broad as it is revolutionary—it reaches out to all fields of modern industrial, political, social and intellectual activity. Arrayed against us is not only the direct money power of capital, but also its hosts of trained "sistemes," teachers, preachers and writers, and we must fight them all, and fight them with their own weapons. A movement like ours, which has set out to recast the entire modern social structure, cannot afford to banish the "intellectuals" from its ranks. A Socialist movement consist-

ing exclusively of "Jimmie Higginson" would be as impotent as such a movement made up entirely or overwhelmingly of "intellectuals" would be preposterous. A well organized revolutionary movement, like a well organized army, must be based upon a proper division of functions.

Within very recent years a tendency has manifested itself in some sections of our movement to limit it entirely to wage workers, and to reject the co-operation of all persons from other classes, no matter how sincere they may be in their professions of Socialist faith and how valuable their services may be for the cause. This is not a rational application of the Marxist class struggle doctrine, but an absurd caricature of it.

If our propaganda is conducted along proper and rational lines, it will naturally attract more workers than members of the possessing classes, but we cannot increase the number of wage workers in our ranks by closing the doors to the others.

Trade Union Propaganda If the foregoing general observations are substantially true, then it follows in the first line that the Socialist party must pay greater attention to the propaganda among the organized workers of the country than it has been doing in the past. It must devise a plan of practical and effective work in that field and pursue it systematically and aggressively.

Recent experiments undertaken by the national executive committee have shown that a large number of labor unions, even those classed as the conservative, are quite ready to give us a hearing at their meetings. We must avail ourselves of these opportunities to the very utmost extent. Every local organization of the party should make a study of the existing labor organizations within its territory, and should make special efforts to induce them to allow Socialist speakers to address their meetings on appropriate occasions.

Whether we secure a direct hearing before a labor organization or not, we can always manage to distribute Socialist literature among its members at the doors of its meeting place. And this is an even more effective method of propaganda than that of the spoken word. A local of the party may not always have a sufficient number of speakers of the training, skill and tact required to make an impression on an audience of workmen, but it can always have a plentiful supply of the very best written tracts, leaflets or Socialist papers suitable for the purpose of propaganda among the workers. No doubt some of such literature will be thrown away unread, but some of it will be read, first casually and inattentively, then with ever growing understanding and sympathy. In the long

(Continued on Page Four)

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS: READ SOCIALIST BOOKS. Nearly 1,000 described in our new catalogue, "The Question of the Hour." All pamphlets and leaflets at lowest prices.

WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY Clearing House for All Socialist Literature. 200 William St. New York, N. Y.

Central Drug Co. Largest Stock of Toilet Articles in Chicago at Lowest City Rates. 100 STATE STREET

I have been making the larger part—and I think all the best part—of "Streeter" Shoes since the

Streeter Brothers started their famous store in 1874.

Now I have bought this big, healthy, popular retail business known as "Streeters."

I am still making "Streeter" Shoes—same as ever—only better every way.

Now I am the seller as well as the manufacturer. They're "Smart" shoes now.

Same dyed-in-the-wool reliability.

Same look-you-square-in-the-eye selling methods.

But better styles—I have a new designer—a genius.

Better values to you—the factory profit satisfies me.

Roger Smart Successor to STREETER BROS. (Established 1874) PRICES "EXACTLY RIGHT" 187-189 STATE STREET

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories. DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE. No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Nonunion. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp. BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION, 248 SUMMER STREET - BOSTON, MASS. John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

PETERSEN FURNITURE COMPANY. Store Open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings. 1046-48-50-52-54-56 Belmont Ave. PETERSEN'S BUSY CORNER AT SEMINARY AVENUE. OUR POLICY: To make Petersen's a household word—to impress it upon the minds of every housekeeper—to implant it in the memory of all young people—to hold steadfastly to the one price system—to give a quality which comes only from the best materials—to give a service which supplies exactly the goods you want—to establish and maintain a standard that shall be recognized as the best. THE PETERSEN SPECIAL. This Mattress is made under our own supervision in Chicago's best equipped mattress plant. Mattresses look very much alike. The value depends upon what they contain and how they are made. The quality of the cotton fiber used in the Petersen Mattress and the process of knitting them are what give this mattress its perfect comfort and wonderful life. Covered with baby blue Art Gobelin Ticking \$10.50. Slip Seat Dining Chair, quarter sawed golden oak, highly polished, genuine leather seat. \$2.95. This Shamrock Bed, has 3-inch cotton-topped springs, extra heavy slatted, perfectly plain. \$12.50. The Liberty Table, very massive, top measures 18x18 inches, has large book chest. \$5.95. This Iron Bed, heavy two-inch slatted, comes in combination colors or plain. \$8.50.

HILLOUT IN REPORT TELLS PARTY'S NEEDS

International Secretary in Favor of Practical Work for Socialist Success in Near Future

Our message cannot fail to appeal to the workers, if presented intelligently and systematically. We should endeavor to make the distribution of socialist literature a regular feature of each labor union meeting in the country, and even though we should do nothing else for a few years the Socialist movement would gain tremendously by this work alone.

Stand With Labor

But more potent even than the propaganda of the work, oral or written, is the propaganda of the deed. We must prove our solidarity with the cause of labor not merely by our assertions and professions but also by our acts and conduct.

The incomplete data recently secured by the national executive committee seem to indicate that about twenty thousand party members are also members of trade or labor unions. These men are distributed among all industries, and it is safe to assert that there is hardly an important labor organization which does not have a larger or smaller quota of Socialists among its members.

Unfortunately these Socialists have not always done justice to the great opportunities thus offered them. Finding themselves in a small minority, and despairing of the possibility of converting their conservative fellow union members, they are frequently turning their entire attention to the general propaganda of Socialism and content themselves with passive membership in their unions.

This is a grave mistake. The Socialists are as a rule among the most intelligent members of the unions and have broad and sound views on the problems confronting the labor movement from day to day. They should place their intelligence and ability unreservedly at the disposal of their fellow members in the unions.

Not by constant criticism nor by the preaching of Socialism in season and out of season, but by steady, capable and unselfish service will the Socialists gain that degree of beneficial influence in the world of organized labor that characterizes our movement in all other countries of the world.

We cannot consistently abandon the field to men of conservative views or doubtful honesty, and then condemn the entire labor movement on account of its unsatisfactory leadership.

While it is very important that Socialists give greater attention to the affairs of their trade organizations, it is a grave mistake for our party members as such to attempt to direct the internal affairs of the economic organizations of labor from the outside.

Don't Take Sides

We may all prefer the industrial form of organization to the trade or "craft" division, and those of us who are members of trade unions may quite properly advocate "industrialism" within their organizations. But as Socialists we have no reason or justification for taking sides in this purely internal controversy of the economic organizations.

If the labor movement becomes imbued with the understanding and spirit of Socialism, it will find a proper form of expression and action, and as long as it remains unenlightened and conservative, a mere different form of organization will not make it revolutionary, class conscious or progressive.

The formation of rival economic organizations of labor will not reform the existing labor movement, and the participation of Socialists in such enterprises will only serve to injure our cause in the eyes of organized labor. The histories of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and of the Industrial Workers of the World are equal proof of the truth of this assertion.

The Struggles of Labor

Aside from its daily work and problems, the organized movement often finds itself thrown into acute conflicts with the powers of capital and government. Now it is an extensive and embittered strike, lockout or boycott; now it is a struggle for some important legislative labor measure, or for the protection of existing labor laws from the onslaughts of the courts. It is in such trying and critical times that the organized workers stand most in need of active aid and support, and that aid and support should in all cases come primarily from the Socialists.

The struggles of the working class should be our struggles not merely in the broad theoretical interpretation of the process, but in the direct and practical sense of the phrase. We must enter into every important struggle of labor not solely with the object of making converts to the Socialist philosophy, but with the determination to help them in their concrete fight; in the modest routine work as well as in the work of organization and propaganda.

In this connection I wish to call your special attention to a field of Socialist work in the labor movement which I consider the most favorable and promising at this time—I refer to the movement of social labor legislation in the United States.

In every other civilized country of the world the state has formally recognized its social obligations to the working class by the enactment of measures to take care of the sick, injured, disabled and aged worker, and some countries are even evolving systems of insuring their workers against unemployment. In the United States alone the workers are abandoned to their fate in such emergencies. As long as they are young, well and strong and there is a demand for their labor, they may earn enough to keep themselves and their families above the level of destitution, but a serious injury received at work, a protracted illness, a gradual decline in physical strength

The Hustlers' Column To New Readers

Several thousand persons are reading this paper that never read the Daily Socialist before. I wish to talk to you new readers.

You have already noticed some peculiarities about this paper. It is devoting most of its space to matters that are of importance to workmen and women. It believes that the fight of five thousand men for better conditions for themselves and their families is of more importance than a divorce case among the idle rich.

Contrast the copy of this paper which you received yesterday with other papers printed in Chicago. The Daily Socialist believed that the attempt of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association to destroy the unions in this state was the biggest "story" of the day. If that attempt should succeed it would mean that the struggle for life would be harder for every man, woman or child who is dependent upon their labor for existence. Yet this was the only paper that thought this story was worth noticing.

This paper is owned, maintained and controlled by workmen. Its stock is held almost entirely by workmen and women. More than two-thirds of its stock is owned by locals and branches of the Socialist party—an organization of workmen and women with nearly fifty thousand members. Some of the remaining stock is owned by labor unions and other working class organizations. Fully ninety per cent of the outstanding stock is owned by wage-workers.

Here is another remarkable fact. None of these stockholders ever expect any dividends. They have purchased this stock to establish a paper that would TELL THE TRUTH THAT THEY WANT TO KNOW AND THAT THEY WANT THEIR FELLOW WORKERS TO KNOW.

Consequently every dollar that goes into this paper will be used to MAKE A BETTER PAPER. No one will make any profit out of it.

This is the sort of paper you are now reading. Look at it closely and see if you do not think it would pay you to have such a paper in your home every day. If you do, and you are not a regular subscriber, send in your subscription today. \$3.00 a year, \$1.00 for four months, 50 cents for two months.

or a sudden industrial depression will throw them out of the industrial ranks, and mercilessly cast them into the paths of beggary, vagrancy, crime or starvation.

Slaughter and Hoed Not

Especially revolting is this condition in cases of industrial injuries. In no country of the world are the employing classes so heedless of the lives and the health of their workers as in the United States; in no country is the industrial slaughter of workers so shockingly regular and extensive. Hundreds of workers are killed and thousands are maimed and injured every week in our mines, mills and factories and on our railroads and buildings. And our Christian, community practically punishes these unfortunate victims of modern industrial warfare by withdrawing from them and their dependents the means of bare subsistence. For under our archaic and iniquitous system of law and procedure the injured worker and the dependents of the worker killed in his occupation have no claim upon the community and practically no redress against the employers. The Employers' Liability laws of all states are so monstrously partial to the employer, the process of litigation is so slow, costly and involved, the courts are so prejudiced against the working class, and the accident insurance companies, feeding upon the misfortunes of the injured workers, are so crafty and unscrupulous that in the vast majority of cases the injured workmen and their dependents are defeated in their claims for compensation.

The evils of the present Employers' Liability laws are so crying and the contrast with the laws of other countries is so glaring, that even the long enduring American workers are beginning to murmur, and our legislatures are being forced to turn their attention to the vital problem.

A workmen's compensation act is at this time before the United States congress; in the states of New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota legislative commissions have been appointed to examine the subject; similar movements are springing up in almost all other industrial states, and the agitation is bound to grow tremendously within the next few years.

No Concerted Opinion

The workers of this country, while they are almost a unit in their opposition to the present so-called Employers' Liability laws, offer no effective and uniform remedy and have no definite program of action. They need guidance, cohesion and support. Here is our task and our opportunity. In all other countries the Socialists have been in the van of every movement for social labor legislation. The American Socialists must perform the same duties for the workers of this country. The Socialist party should draft a comprehensive and concrete bill providing for compensation to all workers injured in their occupations or for their survivors, such compensation to be equal to the full economic loss caused by the injury or death, to be adjusted quasi-automatically, without the intervention of courts or lawyers, and to be definite, swift and certain in all cases. The measure should be uniform for all states, and our party should everywhere assume the initiative of the movement in co-operation with the local labor organizations. The movement is of such immediate and vital importance to the workers that they cannot fail to rally to it with earnestness and enthusiasm as the recent experiment of the New York Socialists has amply demonstrated.

Let this proposition not be waved aside as paltry and unworthy of our efforts. To the millions of workers facing death or disablement in their occupations every day, it is a matter of very deep concern, hence it can not be a matter of indifference to us. Furthermore, the fight for a general and radical reform measure, and the lessons and experiences of such a fight, must inevitably lead the working class of America into larger and more important struggles and open newer and broader social vistas to it. But above all it will serve to unite Socialism and labor in common struggle and bring about that unity among them which is so essential to the success of both.

General Propaganda

The special work of labor union propaganda as outlined above should, of course, not be considered in the light of a substitute for the general propaganda as heretofore carried on by the Socialists, but rather as an addition to it. Our efforts to carry the message of Socialism to the people as a whole should be vigorously continued, but that propaganda should be conducted on somewhat more rational and economical lines than in the past. Above

TEACHERS RAP "BOY SCOUTS"

Federation Will Take Steps to Create Hostile Sentiment Toward "War"

The Chicago Teachers' Federation will conduct a vigorous attack on the boy scout plan. The project of organizing the public school pupils into military corps for the purpose of teaching them the "trade of killing" and instilling the idea of "fidelity" into the children's minds, to the future advantage of "employers," brought strong protest from the delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The following resolution denouncing the project was introduced, with the vigorous support of the delegates:

"Whereas, The press, during the past week, has announced that by the organization of 'boy-scout corps,' the public schools are to be made the means of teaching the ideals of militarism to the children of America; and

"Whereas, The avowed purpose of such organization would be the teaching of 'fidelity to parents, employers and superiors'; and

"Whereas, Membership in such organizations is to be awarded by competition for school honors; and

Resolved, That we are opposed to the use of the public schools to teach the trade of killing to children; That the military ideal of 'fidelity' to so-called superiors is more often subservience to inferiors in positions of power;

That the cause of labor has little to gain from teaching the ideal of 'fidelity' to employers as a substitute for fidelity to the workers to each other in the great struggle of the working class for its rights;

For Commercial Wars

"That the proposed military training might result in preparing efficient recruits for commercial wars, both domestic, civil and international, but would operate against the development of able men who could carry on constructive work for the nation;

"That competitive struggle for reward is against the principles of right education, since it develops antagonism and prevents the growth of the spirit of co-operation;

"That we oppose all reactionary measures which would arrest the development of our youth at the military stage, in accordance with the fundamental ideals of industry, co-operation and peace upon which the organization of labor is based."

War Is Murder

"War," said Miss Mary O'Reilly, delegate from the Teachers' Federation, "makes murder a virtue, death a glory. Military training of children means arrested development. The schools would become the mills where such types as 'Bwana Tumbo' are being turned out."

Charles Curtis, delegate from Typographical Union No. 16 and Cook County secretary of the Socialist Party, spoke in support of the resolution, showing the danger of the training project.

"Killing," said Curtis, "whether done with the authority of the state or whether committed by the individual with private motives, is legal murder in every case."

John J. Brittain of the Amalgamated Carpenters favored the idea of giving the pupils military training. It would train them, he said, to become fighting men, that would refuse to become hired Hessians, and to shoot down their own fathers. The knowledge of how to handle arms would stand the working class in good stead.

WOMAN SLAIN; MAN SOUGHT

Mystery surrounding the identity of a young woman, apparently about 20 years old, who was found slashed to death in a South Morgan street rooming house late yesterday afternoon, baffled the police all of last night. They redoubled their efforts today when Lieut. Martin White of the Desplaines street station declared that he believed the girl was a member of a wealthy Omaha family, and that a sensation would follow the disclosure of her identity. The murder was a most brutal one, the victim being found with a deep cut across her throat, heel prints above her eyes and two long gashes in her body.

Efforts to identify the body were arrested through the night by habitues of the South and West Side loaves, who thronged the undertaking rooms in West Madison street where the victim lay. In turn the woman was "identified" as "Goldie Russell," a girl of the South Side cafes; Margaret Russell, inmate of a resort in the South Side "red-light district," and early today as Frances Miller of Archer avenue.

JEWES TO HEAR BIG SOCIALISTS

Meyer London and B. Wolf of New York, and Morris Kaplan of Duluth, Minn., will be the chief speakers at a mass meeting of Jewish Socialists and sympathizers to be held Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at Workingmen's hall, Twelfth and Waller streets.

London, who is running for congress on the Socialist ticket in the Ninth district in New York, is a delegate to the national congress, representing the Jewish Agitation Bureau. Wolf, who is an executive committee member of the Jewish Agitation Bureau, is also representing that body in the congress. Kaplan is a regularly elected delegate from Minnesota.

WAYMAN PLANS, TALKS, SLEEPS

State's Attorney Wayman today planned to hold the special grand jury for emergency purposes in the legislative bribery inquiry for at least another week, it was reported before that body met. This was a change in the original

TEACHERS RAP "BOY SCOUTS"

Federation Will Take Steps to Create Hostile Sentiment Toward "War"

The Chicago Teachers' Federation will conduct a vigorous attack on the boy scout plan. The project of organizing the public school pupils into military corps for the purpose of teaching them the "trade of killing" and instilling the idea of "fidelity" into the children's minds, to the future advantage of "employers," brought strong protest from the delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The following resolution denouncing the project was introduced, with the vigorous support of the delegates:

"Whereas, The press, during the past week, has announced that by the organization of 'boy-scout corps,' the public schools are to be made the means of teaching the ideals of militarism to the children of America; and

"Whereas, The avowed purpose of such organization would be the teaching of 'fidelity to parents, employers and superiors'; and

"Whereas, Membership in such organizations is to be awarded by competition for school honors; and

Resolved, That we are opposed to the use of the public schools to teach the trade of killing to children; That the military ideal of 'fidelity' to so-called superiors is more often subservience to inferiors in positions of power;

That the cause of labor has little to gain from teaching the ideal of 'fidelity' to employers as a substitute for fidelity to the workers to each other in the great struggle of the working class for its rights;

For Commercial Wars

"That the proposed military training might result in preparing efficient recruits for commercial wars, both domestic, civil and international, but would operate against the development of able men who could carry on constructive work for the nation;

"That competitive struggle for reward is against the principles of right education, since it develops antagonism and prevents the growth of the spirit of co-operation;

"That we oppose all reactionary measures which would arrest the development of our youth at the military stage, in accordance with the fundamental ideals of industry, co-operation and peace upon which the organization of labor is based."

War Is Murder

"War," said Miss Mary O'Reilly, delegate from the Teachers' Federation, "makes murder a virtue, death a glory. Military training of children means arrested development. The schools would become the mills where such types as 'Bwana Tumbo' are being turned out."

Charles Curtis, delegate from Typographical Union No. 16 and Cook County secretary of the Socialist Party, spoke in support of the resolution, showing the danger of the training project.

"Killing," said Curtis, "whether done with the authority of the state or whether committed by the individual with private motives, is legal murder in every case."

John J. Brittain of the Amalgamated Carpenters favored the idea of giving the pupils military training. It would train them, he said, to become fighting men, that would refuse to become hired Hessians, and to shoot down their own fathers. The knowledge of how to handle arms would stand the working class in good stead.

WOMAN SLAIN; MAN SOUGHT

Mystery surrounding the identity of a young woman, apparently about 20 years old, who was found slashed to death in a South Morgan street rooming house late yesterday afternoon, baffled the police all of last night. They redoubled their efforts today when Lieut. Martin White of the Desplaines street station declared that he believed the girl was a member of a wealthy Omaha family, and that a sensation would follow the disclosure of her identity. The murder was a most brutal one, the victim being found with a deep cut across her throat, heel prints above her eyes and two long gashes in her body.

JEWES TO HEAR BIG SOCIALISTS

Meyer London and B. Wolf of New York, and Morris Kaplan of Duluth, Minn., will be the chief speakers at a mass meeting of Jewish Socialists and sympathizers to be held Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at Workingmen's hall, Twelfth and Waller streets.

London, who is running for congress on the Socialist ticket in the Ninth district in New York, is a delegate to the national congress, representing the Jewish Agitation Bureau. Wolf, who is an executive committee member of the Jewish Agitation Bureau, is also representing that body in the congress. Kaplan is a regularly elected delegate from Minnesota.

WAYMAN PLANS, TALKS, SLEEPS

State's Attorney Wayman today planned to hold the special grand jury for emergency purposes in the legislative bribery inquiry for at least another week, it was reported before that body met. This was a change in the original

TEACHERS RAP "BOY SCOUTS"

Federation Will Take Steps to Create Hostile Sentiment Toward "War"

The Chicago Teachers' Federation will conduct a vigorous attack on the boy scout plan. The project of organizing the public school pupils into military corps for the purpose of teaching them the "trade of killing" and instilling the idea of "fidelity" into the children's minds, to the future advantage of "employers," brought strong protest from the delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The following resolution denouncing the project was introduced, with the vigorous support of the delegates:

"Whereas, The press, during the past week, has announced that by the organization of 'boy-scout corps,' the public schools are to be made the means of teaching the ideals of militarism to the children of America; and

"Whereas, The avowed purpose of such organization would be the teaching of 'fidelity to parents, employers and superiors'; and

"Whereas, Membership in such organizations is to be awarded by competition for school honors; and

Resolved, That we are opposed to the use of the public schools to teach the trade of killing to children; That the military ideal of 'fidelity' to so-called superiors is more often subservience to inferiors in positions of power;

That the cause of labor has little to gain from teaching the ideal of 'fidelity' to employers as a substitute for fidelity to the workers to each other in the great struggle of the working class for its rights;

For Commercial Wars

"That the proposed military training might result in preparing efficient recruits for commercial wars, both domestic, civil and international, but would operate against the development of able men who could carry on constructive work for the nation;

"That competitive struggle for reward is against the principles of right education, since it develops antagonism and prevents the growth of the spirit of co-operation;

"That we oppose all reactionary measures which would arrest the development of our youth at the military stage, in accordance with the fundamental ideals of industry, co-operation and peace upon which the organization of labor is based."

War Is Murder

"War," said Miss Mary O'Reilly, delegate from the Teachers' Federation, "makes murder a virtue, death a glory. Military training of children means arrested development. The schools would become the mills where such types as 'Bwana Tumbo' are being turned out."

Charles Curtis, delegate from Typographical Union No. 16 and Cook County secretary of the Socialist Party, spoke in support of the resolution, showing the danger of the training project.

"Killing," said Curtis, "whether done with the authority of the state or whether committed by the individual with private motives, is legal murder in every case."

John J. Brittain of the Amalgamated Carpenters favored the idea of giving the pupils military training. It would train them, he said, to become fighting men, that would refuse to become hired Hessians, and to shoot down their own fathers. The knowledge of how to handle arms would stand the working class in good stead.

WOMAN SLAIN; MAN SOUGHT

Mystery surrounding the identity of a young woman, apparently about 20 years old, who was found slashed to death in a South Morgan street rooming house late yesterday afternoon, baffled the police all of last night. They redoubled their efforts today when Lieut. Martin White of the Desplaines street station declared that he believed the girl was a member of a wealthy Omaha family, and that a sensation would follow the disclosure of her identity. The murder was a most brutal one, the victim being found with a deep cut across her throat, heel prints above her eyes and two long gashes in her body.

JEWES TO HEAR BIG SOCIALISTS

Meyer London and B. Wolf of New York, and Morris Kaplan of Duluth, Minn., will be the chief speakers at a mass meeting of Jewish Socialists and sympathizers to be held Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at Workingmen's hall, Twelfth and Waller streets.

London, who is running for congress on the Socialist ticket in the Ninth district in New York, is a delegate to the national congress, representing the Jewish Agitation Bureau. Wolf, who is an executive committee member of the Jewish Agitation Bureau, is also representing that body in the congress. Kaplan is a regularly elected delegate from Minnesota.

WAYMAN PLANS, TALKS, SLEEPS

State's Attorney Wayman today planned to hold the special grand jury for emergency purposes in the legislative bribery inquiry for at least another week, it was reported before that body met. This was a change in the original

Table with names and addresses: Adam Komicki, Maria Stank, 44-23 Howard St., Chicago, Ill.

BURIAL PERMITS

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12. Burial, Thos. B. 235 W. Lake st. May 12.

Advertisement for Brooklyn vs. Cubs baseball game. Includes cartoon of a man with a sign saying 'WE'RE GOING TO BREAK UP THAT WINNING STREAK OF THE ATHLETICS TODAY'. Text: 'It was good news when the Cubs won yesterday and bad news when the White Sox lost—but both are coming back and win today. OLD UNDEROOF WHISKEY because of its everlasting merit always wins. CHAS. DENNEHY & CO., CHICAGO'.

Continuation of the 'The Hustlers' Column' article, discussing the importance of the working class and the role of the Socialist party in organizing and representing their interests.

DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

Autobiography of Adelheid Popp

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY MARTHA A. BIEGLER

My father was stricken with a terrible disease, which brought us into very distressful circumstances. He did not want to remain in the hospital, and he could not get along without a doctor. Doctor and medicines drained us of almost all that was earned, and our condition became always more squalid.

brothers had to help him in his work of weaving at ten years of age. Three years of schooling was, according to their opinion, enough, and he who had not learned anything before he was ten years old, would learn nothing later.

The Girl Who Lied

BY LEWIS G. DE HART

"Yes, sir, I've been selling papers on this corner for eight or twenty years. And I suppose that if you are one of those people who believe everything you hear you think I've got a fortune stowed away somewhere that I made selling papers as a seat apiece."

Caroline Lowe

To invade the precincts of the public school, and to snatch from them one of the most successful and popular



CAROLINE LOWE

teachers—that is what the Socialist movement has done in the case of Caroline Lowe, formerly of Kansas City,

now representing the Kansas Socialist party in the Socialist congress. Two years ago Miss Lowe had forty delegates from the southwest through the streets of Chicago, bearing the scarlet emblem of the international revolutionary movement.

A HOUSE IN A TREE STUMP

The inventiveness and resource of the pioneer are often shown in the way he makes nature provide a house for him. The fir trees of the Pacific Northwest, we are told by the Scientific American, occasionally attain such proportions, especially near Puget Sound, that the stumps are employed for novel purposes.

Our Diseases Ravaging Primitive Races

It is among peoples who have never been subject to a given disease that it rages with special virulence when they do come into contact with it. Particularly is tuberculosis fatal among primitive races. As a writer in The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette puts it, any infection acquires unwonted malignancy when for the first time it invades a race hitherto unacquainted with it.

vent, has observed that endemic diseases have up to recent years been practically unknown along that coast; it is an ideal field for the study of incubation periods. The infections which the natives have contracted have been introduced mostly from regions to the south.

TO HALLEY'S COMET

BY MARY QUINLAN LAUGHLIN Celestial Traveler on a trackless way That yields no trace of many million years, Earth pines quake and harbor many fears.

The Passing of the Years

LEWIS G. DE HART

A year ago today, dear wife, that you and I were wed, A year of many happy days, tho' cross words have been said, A year in which we'd planned to start our fortune that's to be—

For Home Dressmakers



GIRL'S DRESS WITH SEVEN-GOUL PINK SKIRT, OR WITH OR WINDY PINK TRIMMING ON WAIST. 8675. This neat and simple model may be made with a plain waist having long or shorter sleeves, or as illustrated, with panel effect in either of two styles as illustrated.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Rates under this heading: Three lines daily for one year only \$3.00 per month. Each additional line \$1.00. Tell your merchant about the Daily Socialist Purchasers' League. Invite him to advertise.

South Side
PRINTING: H. G. ADAIR, Commercial Printing and Stationery, 1261 La Salle St.
LAWYERS: STEDMAN & SOELKE, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 84 La Salle St.
STATIONERS: We Welcome All Visiting Delegates, BUY WHERE YOU GET A SQUARE DEAL.

West Side
TAILORS: SAVE 25 PER CENT—BUY FROM MANUFACTURERS. Suits made to order.
HATS: OUR HATS ARE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
COAL AND WOOD: FARR BROTHERS COMPANY, 84 W. 111th St.

North Side
MOVING AND COAL: MELNICK BROS., Manufacturers of all kinds of window shades.
LAUNDRY: AMERICO HAND LAUNDRY, 1423 E. Fullerton St.
DRUGGISTS: WM. T. KLENKE, PH. G. PURE DRUGS, Belmont av., corner Sumner av., Chicago.

Out of Town
PRINCE HAGEN BY UPTON SINCLAIR
Prince Hagen is the personification of capitalism. For himself, he mocked at morality, but he realized fully how the present ethical and religious standards protect him and his class.

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 21, 1904, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879. Issued by the Workers' Publishing Society, 159-163 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

For some time I have been thinking on the different viewpoints of several classes of people on the question of Socialism and progress in general. I see thoughtful, studious men who are frankly in the Socialist camp, and I see many others who recognize and admit the inevitability of Socialism, who align themselves, not with the Socialists, but with the so-called progressives.

excited ridicule and have met with universal unpopularity for a time. More than this, the Socialist press is continually analyzing and commenting upon all radical measures and progressive innovations.

The Steel Trust owns about eight hundred plants. It brought together into one great organization a variety of small monopolies. The American Steel Sheet Company, the American Steel Hoop Company, the American Steel Wire Company, the American Tin Plate Company, the Federal Steel Company, the National Steel Company, the National Tube Company and the Carnegie Company are the chief concerns that were first brought into the consolidation.

Protecting (?) Labor

Once more it is necessary to sound a warning against the Greeks that bear gifts. There is a strange irony in the fact that a majority of the legal decisions that have sought to fetter Labor, to disrupt its organizations and to leave it defenseless in the presence of its enemies have come in the disguise, and couched in the phraseology of a pretended protection for Labor.

When the Manufacturers' Association of Illinois tried to maintain its power to drive women to work for inhuman hours, it came into court with the plea that it was seeking to protect the women in their "right to freely contract" away their labor power.

Now that the same organization is seeking to destroy the power of organized labor the plea is made that the purpose is "to guard and protect the freedom of the inalienable right of the individual to labor."

Once more stool-pigeons have been found in the ranks of Labor who have gone into court and claimed that the maintenance of a "closed shop" is interfering with their rights to dispose of their labor when and where they please.

It should be a waste of time to argue the question of the sincerity of this plea. It is only mentioned as a proof of the class character of the courts.

If the court before whom this action is brought were to dare to follow the example of the Supreme Court in the recent decision in the Ten-Hour case, this action would never be permitted to come to a consideration. In that decision the judges laid down the hitherto unheard-of doctrine that the members of the court could not pretend as judges to be ignorant of things which they knew as men.

As men, every member of the Supreme Court of Illinois know perfectly well that this case is based upon a lie, argued in deceit, and advocated for purposes the reverse of those set forth in the petition.

It is the union shop that means liberty for Labor. The union shop means higher wages, and this means greater liberty in the choice of food, housing, clothing, amusement, education, everything that makes for liberty.

The "open shop," which means the scab shop—means slavery. It means slavery in the shop. It means that the worker dare not protest against tyranny, against the petty and the great impositions of the employer. It means that the employe dare not voice his grievances, ask for better conditions, or complain of overwork and under pay.

The scab shop means slavery outside the shop. It means slavery to poverty through low wages, which deprive the laborer of the liberty to enjoy those things that make man higher than the brute.

The scab shop means slavery IN the shop, and OUT of the shop and TO the shop. It means long hours of toil, and every hour spent as the slave of another means less hours of liberty for oneself.

The scab shop means liberty to the capitalist class. It means liberty to exploit the worker without limit. It means liberty to deprive him of his product until the subsistence line is reached. It means liberty to deprive children of their birthright of play and education. It means liberty to take the mother from the home and turn her life into dollars in the mill.

Because the scab shop means liberty for the employer and slavery for the employe, because the union shop brings some measure of freedom to the worker and curbs the liberty to exploit, the courts of the exploiting class defend the scab shop and hate the shop that is open to union men and women and closed only to those who refer to share in the effort that is bettering the conditions of all who work.

Ready to Do Things

This convention knows that the Socialist Party is ready to do things. It has ceased to be a sectarian society of defenders of the faith, and become a militant organization for the fighting of Labor's battles.

To realize how far and how fast we have moved in this direction it is only necessary to contrast the proceedings of this convention with the two previous ones.

Six years ago almost a majority of the delegates were directly opposed to almost any proposal looking to active participation in the class struggle. Theoretically they were in favor of fighting every battle of Labor. But they seemed to fear to take any definite steps, to strike any definite blows in that battle.

Two years ago every proposal for immediate action had first to run the gauntlet of a strenuous attack on the very principle of doing things.

Today it is taken for granted that the party is here to fight the class struggle, and each proposal is debated only as to its advisability and practicability and its value to the cause of Labor.

The Socialist Party has found itself. It has become a force and ceased to be a mere propaganda club. Its members are far better grounded in the fundamentals of Socialism, more devoted to the principles of a proletarian revolution than ever before, and because they are so grounded, and because they know that others are so grounded they do not make speeches to convince either themselves or others of their revolutionary character.

Because we are in the revolution we have stopped talking about it. We do not need to protest so much because we are translating our protests into action.

"Hospital Day"

Yesterday was "Hospital Day" in Chicago. Hundreds of young women stood upon the street corners with tin cups in their hands and begged passers-by for contributions. These women were almost entirely drawn from the ranks of the idle rich. They undoubtedly felt that they were performing a gracious service for sweet charity.

The money which they obtained will go to private hospitals. It is supposed to be expended for the benefit of the poorer class of patients.

The Daily Socialist has many times discovered that these privately controlled hospitals are used to shield big corporations against damage suits. Their whole staff is used to help build up cases against the very patients whom they are supposed to be protecting and nursing.

Socialists would have hospitals controlled by the municipality. They would not ask their wives and daughters to subject themselves to the humiliation of begging upon the public streets to raise funds for public purposes. It is certain that if the fathers, husbands and brothers of those women had paid their just share of the taxes last year there would have been sufficient money to care for all the sick and injured in Chicago without sending these women and girls out upon the highways to beg.

The question is often asked as to when the Socialists would get the money to do the things they propose. We can be sure that when they had possession of the taxing power they would NOT ask their mothers, wives, sisters and daughters to beg money of strange men in a great city.

This conception of a social and economic system represents the present stage of human progress. It is good and it is bad; it is human. Now, after all, it is the solid body of the conservative majority who always adopt and justify each progressive step. Moreover, no sooner does a progressive step become general sentiment than it loses all the lurid glamor that it invariably wears in the early stages of its promulgation.

Therefore, in good time—in other words, when we reach this bridge—we will forsooth proceed to make the crossing. We will then cross it firmly and with all the weight of mature and deliberate consideration to back us up.

In a sense no two think alike, therefore the beliefs and experiences of all men are needed to thresh out and ransack all premises of thought drawn from the world of fact and evidence. In short, since progress moves with the average individual, we, for our part, will follow with real sympathy and faith the progress of all classes of men, the shifting, changing movements of the whole.

And recognizing the inviolable right of individual independence in thought and belief, we for our part will live up to our own beliefs.

We will recognize our human obligations to the society of our day, whence we came and of which we are a part. We will remain true to the main body of men, and we will do what we consistently can do, on this basis, to give a fair hearing to all men and so do justice to all. We follow this course, not because it seems so outline and inevitable, but because it represents the honest, thoroughgoing conception of our duty as we see it.

This in effect seems to be the attitude of the present day liberal—the radical outside the Socialist party—who does not see, or does not believe (?) the Socialist theory in totum, but who fights the evils of the day, and the aggressions of unlawful combinations of capital most determinedly.

The Socialists say what? The Socialists see all these facts as pointed out by the above mentioned class. They see the grave misconceptions upon which rests the social and economic system of our day, and they recognize most thoroughly that it represents the present stage of human progress. They declare there is much good and a great deal of fundamental truth in it.

They have seen in the pages of history, with their liberal brothers, that it is always the conservative majority that must pass the final word for the adoption of a progressive step. They have always seen and taught that these new ideas and conceptions have in their inception

the inviolable right of individual independence! This is the backbone of the Socialist philosophy and teaching—the clean, equitable development of the individual, the breaking down of barriers, the opening of doors of opportunity to all men.

In a word, the thoroughgoing uplifting of all individuals, not of a few. By this they mean—through the abolition of private ownership in all those things that are necessary to the life, comfort and happiness of all men—the removal of conditions and environments that press down upon men to their deterioration and that of the race. They propose the removal of these conditions in order that humanity may, in the consequently more natural process of things, grow and develop accordingly.

They vigorously object, therefore, to this passive attitude of the liberal, because, in view of the great and growing truths that he willingly admits, he does not take an honest share in the progress of society. He petrifies, he paralyzes, he procrastinates.

The Socialists cannot see that the idea of faithfulness to the conservative majority is the paramount aspect of the question. To their minds, having defeated all the cohorts of the opposing forces in fair debate, with the fault placed where it unquestionably belongs—they can see no other legitimate consideration that should check their actions.

The Socialist believes that the part of greatest service to humanity, and the most to be desired, is the work of the pioneer searcher after truth. As against the necessary and inevitable changes impending, no other ethical or aesthetic theory of responsibility or so-called human consideration holds good. They turn their backs upon conservatives and liberals alike. Springing to the fore they cry: "Revolt! Revolt!" And round the world comes the echoing reply, "REVOLTI!"

HEALTHGRAMS

BY DR. H. COHEN

Barring accident, you should live as long as you want to if you live as you ought to.

Natural death, after a long and fruitful life, is a desirable and deserved rest.

Self-slaughter—suicide by injudicious living—is the most frequent cause of death.

To be healthy, to be able to share in the world's work and get an adequate return, to repay posterity for the many gifts received; what greater good fortune can one desire?

The human body is its own model and should not be made to conform to the contortions and contraction of dressmakers' models.

Stuff and Gleanings

BY RALPH KORNGOLD

They say that the present system makes for the survival of the fittest, but it is just that part of the population which has nothing to lose that is most reckless in perpetrating itself.

To say we do not want Socialism because it might increase corruption is on a par with saying that we prefer a monarchy to a democracy because we might have corrupt elections. After all, democracy with all its evils is preferable to despotism with what virtues it might have.

Milwaukee has "tickled" us. Now let us "tickle" Milwaukee.

To be class conscious means first of all to be conscious of the existence of classes, just like to be yellow fever conscious would mean to be conscious of the prevalence of yellow fever, yet one could hardly charge one conscious of the prevalence of yellow fever with having produced that fever!

We do not wish to abolish the natural inequality between persons, but the inequality born of the existence of economic classes.

"There are only nine meals between society and anarchy."

Wages have advanced on foot, prices have taken the limited express.

There is but one world, and if someone else got it, you can't get another, no matter how you hustle.

When Stephenson was explaining the locomotive engine before the English parliament, the question was put to him: "Supposing a cow comes in the way of your situation, won't it be an awkward situation?" "Well," said Stephenson, "yes; that is, for the cow!"

Supposing Roosevelt returning home from Africa and looking for some more excitement puts himself in the way of the irresistibly onward moving engine called Socialism, won't it be an awkward situation? Yes, that is, for Roosevelt!

Socialism is in the course of economic and social evolution, and the only danger about it is trying to stop it.

You can't live without working—you can't work without using the machinery of production and distribution—you can't use the machinery without the permission of the capitalists. Logically it follows that you can't live without the permission of the capitalists, and yet you call yourselves free!

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

Bradstreet's review for December 11, 1909, shows that the average wholesale price of 106 general commodities was 60 per cent greater on December 1, 1909, than on July 1, 1896. It shows also that the average price on October 1, for the three years 1907-9, was 35.4 per cent greater than that for the same day in the three years 1896-7-8.

For the eight and one-half period from June 1, 1901, to December 1, 1909, the increase has been 23 per cent.

These averages, however, are based on a general list of commodities, and therefore include many articles not purchased by workmen or workmen's families. They include several stores, building materials, oils, metals, and many miscellaneous articles used in manufactures. In the commodities necessary in sustaining life and comfort, the increases in price have been much greater than the figures given above.

In general provisions the increase for the 13 year period has been 70.03 per cent.

According to the careful estimates made by Mrs. Louise Boland More, in her book, on "Wage Earners' Budgets" the average expenditure of working

class families, with a yearly income of from \$750 to \$1,100 in New York City in 1904, are proportioned as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Percentage. Items include Subsistence (45%), Rent (18%), Clothing (10%), Fuel and Light (22%), Sundries (5%), Potatoes (32.5%), Salt (10.0%), Beans (13.0%), Codfish (27.2%), Beef, family (38.3%), Ham (38.1%), Bacon (48.5%), Flour (58.6%), Lard (51.2%), Pork, mess (62.3%), Butter (72.5%), Milk (81.9%), Cheese (83.5%), Peas (87.7%).

PARAGRAPHS FOR PEOPLE

BY E. P. PETTIPIECE

Business Agent Jones of the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters and Joiners, Toronto, says the influx of carpenters to the cities of Canada is far greater than ever the need will be this spring. He says thus far he has received over 200 transfers and traveling cards from English members, and considering those who apply to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the many who are not union men at all, wood-butchers will increase to such an extent that before the season is over there will be two men for one job.—P. Obermeyer in Hamilton Herald.

"The only place where all men come near to having an equal opportunity is at the ballot box."

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Inspector Belcher, R. N. W. M. P., a few days ago heard two charges at Frank Alta, against the West Canadian Collieries, operating at Bellevue, Blairmore and Ellice, Alta., one charge being in December, 1908, employing a boy under 16 years of age, under-ground. It was the same boy in both cases, and arose out of the death of the boy in question, Michael Angelo, who was killed last February, whilst engaged as a Dinkey driver at Bellevue Mines of this company. The company pleaded guilty on both charges, and Inspector Belcher reserved sentence. J. T. Stirling, Provincial Inspector of mines for Alberta, prosecuted. The sentence will be followed by wage workers with interest and will be announced in these columns as soon as "handed down."

WARREN'S SPEECH

BY A. B. COOPER

"Only he who is led by the heart reaches the ultimate goal."

How strange, not a word in any of our great dailies, either as a news item or in the way of comment, about the remarkable speech of Fred Warren before the United States court in St. Paul the other day. And yet a more notable speech, both as to its matter and the circumstances of its delivery, was never spoken in our country.

Warren is an "undestrate citizen" of the highest rank. He is under sentence of imprisonment for violating some real or trumped-up law. His nominal offense is the sending of alleged unmailable cards through the postoffice. His real offense is being a Socialist of uncommon zeal and boldness and running a paper of ultra free speech principles. If he had not been a Socialist his reward cards would never have been noticed, but thanks to the infinite trickery of the law, free speech papers and men of bad opinions can be trapped and worsted at any time.

The Appeal to Reason is making more headway with the masses of the working people than the capitalists like to see. When used in behalf of the interests of the ruling classes, freedom of speech is a great institution; when used by the lower classes, on their own account, it is an abomination.

Truly, our great people are in this indignantly un-American, and if this were not the case the patriot he pretends to be would haul home and straighten them out with his big stick. For, judging him by his loud, grand talk, he is a worshiper of free speech, and we all know that freedom of speech and persuasion are moral essences.

characteristic speech from our foremost "undesirable citizen." All honor to Roosevelt for this neat phrase; it is fast coming to be by common consent that only those are deserving to wear the badge who have done some brave and good service for the wronged burden carriers of the community.

Warren, as we all know, argued his own case at St. Paul. He did not like the course his lawyers wanted to take; he had earnestly protested also, he tells us, against their methods in the lower court, and so this time he thought it best to dismiss them.

Naturally, the lawyers wanted to save him from a term in jail, and probably would have succeeded in getting him a new trial by means of technical pleas and other chicaneries.

But Warren told the court he did not want a new trial, let the consequences to him be what they might; he wanted to get through with this legal farce as soon as possible and return to more important matters.

There was a wise judge on the bench that day, and even he builded wiser than he knew; he let a man speak who had earnestly protested also, he tells us, against their methods in the lower court, and so this time he thought it best to dismiss them.

Naturally, the lawyers wanted to save him from a term in jail, and probably would have succeeded in getting him a new trial by means of technical pleas and other chicaneries.

But Warren told the court he did not want a new trial, let the consequences to him be what they might; he wanted to get through with this legal farce as soon as possible and return to more important matters.

There was a wise judge on the bench that day, and even he builded wiser than he knew; he let a man speak who had earnestly protested also, he tells us, against their methods in the lower court, and so this time he thought it best to dismiss them.

Naturally, the lawyers wanted to save him from a term in jail, and probably would have succeeded in getting him a new trial by means of technical pleas and other chicaneries.

But Warren told the court he did not want a new trial, let the consequences to him be what they might; he wanted to get through with this legal farce as soon as possible and return to more important matters.

OPEN FORUM

Visitation or Natural Law

The article of April 31, in this paper, "Doctors Blind Orphan Babies by Experiment," pictures to us in vivid colors the wastefulness and inconsideration of the present system of medicine.

Think of the immeasurable suffering, the waste of lives, time, energy spent in discovering, classifying and curing the various forms of diseases! And is all this really necessary? Do we not need prevention of disease far more than cure? Is it not of infinitely more value to the human race to have such literature as will lead us to the scientific understanding of natural law, the classification of diseases?

Of course the understanding of natural laws alone will not help us much, as long as we do not have the proper conditions under which we can apply them. But it is certain that, if the time and energy which are spent now in curing diseases were devoted to securing babies and the cutting of dumb brutes would be done away with. Not Life but Conditions need the outting!

Do not let us hesitate a minute to dissect our environment in all its details. It is there where we should not spare the knife! Let us cut, and cut, and cut! The quality and quantity of light and understanding that will come to us will depend upon the amount of cutting done.

While it is true that we cannot gain knowledge without experiment, we are sometimes mistaken in the direction and means we seek for it. If we, for instance, would study the part which the present system plays in the breeding of diseases, we would gain an insight of the causes of the various diseases in a short time, which we would never secure in hundreds of years, were we merely to confine ourselves to the horrid method of vivisection. Besides this, knowledge would not be gained through the suffering of others. It is infinitely easy to reap the glory by letting others suffer. Would it not be advisable—if any suffering has to be done—to do it ourselves?

One needs only a slight knowledge of natural laws to realize that the harmonious and such laws with the present economic system is an impossible task. Take the millions of persons who are insufficiently fed, clothed and housed.

Persons who are overworked and fatigued at all times. Never experience the refreshing influence of sufficient rest, far less do they know the power and strength that lies in recreation. Take the countless number of persons who cry out in anguish from pain of sexual hunger. A hunger whose dangerous results are far too little realized. Become conscious of the hunger of the finer senses, the cravings of the mind—desires which capitalism cannot attempt to satisfy—and you need no further explanation for the cause of the manifold diseases. Hunger in its various forms, without gratification, may be considered almost the only cause of disease.

I wish to appeal to all men and women to rebel and revolt against a system which allows knowledge to be gained by such inhuman actions as blinding of babes and the torturing of animals.

This is not a sentimental plea, but a cry of a heart which wishes to save and not waste life. Let us realize that the time is ripe to gain knowledge by a constructive and not a destructive method.

I repeat that what we need is not classification of diseases, not vivisection, but a scientific understanding of natural laws and conditions under which we can apply them. And that would mean Socialism.

HELEN UNTERMAN.

Girard, Kan.

All Features of Daily Good

While I was just sending in a list of twenty-four special subscriptions it occurred to me to say that "The Chicago Daily Socialist" is increasing in popularity favor at this point. All the features are good. While we stand for Socialism in its fullest sense of the word, yet we are glad to see you discuss live topics of the now. The new feature "Healthgrams," by Dr. H. Cohen, is pleasing to us.

The local here is growing nicely. We doubted our vote in the last election. There is a favorable prospect to start a local weekly paper here soon. W. W. McAllister of this city is a delegate to the congress of Socialists. In our opinion he is O. K. J. A. FOX, Springfield, Mo.

While it is true that we cannot gain knowledge without experiment, we are sometimes mistaken in the direction and means we seek for it. If we, for instance, would study the part which the present system plays in the breeding of diseases, we would gain an insight of the causes of the various diseases in a short time, which we would never secure in hundreds of years, were we merely to confine ourselves to the horrid method of vivisection. Besides this, knowledge would not be gained through the suffering of others. It is infinitely easy to reap the glory by letting others suffer. Would it not be advisable—if any suffering has to be done—to do it ourselves?

One needs only a slight knowledge of natural laws to realize that the harmonious and such laws with the present economic system is an impossible task. Take the millions of persons who are insufficiently fed, clothed and housed.

Persons who are overworked and fatigued at all times. Never experience the refreshing influence of sufficient rest, far less do they know the power and strength that lies in recreation. Take the countless number of persons who cry out in anguish from pain of sexual hunger. A hunger whose dangerous results are far too little realized. Become conscious of the hunger of the finer senses, the cravings of the mind—desires which capitalism cannot attempt to satisfy—and you need no further explanation for the cause of the manifold diseases. Hunger in its various forms, without gratification, may be considered almost the only cause of disease.

I wish to appeal to all men and women to rebel and revolt against a system which allows knowledge to be gained by such inhuman actions as blinding of babes and the torturing of animals.

This is not a sentimental plea, but a cry of a heart which wishes to save and not waste life. Let us realize that the time is ripe to gain knowledge by a constructive and not a destructive method.

I repeat that what we need is not classification of diseases, not vivisection, but a scientific understanding of natural laws and conditions under which we can apply them. And that would mean Socialism.

HELEN UNTERMAN.

Girard, Kan.

All Features of Daily Good

While I was just sending in a list of twenty-four special subscriptions it occurred to me to say that "The Chicago Daily Socialist" is increasing in popularity favor at this point. All the features are good. While we stand for Socialism in its fullest sense of the word, yet we are glad to see you discuss live topics of the now. The new feature "Healthgrams," by Dr. H. Cohen, is pleasing to us.

The local here is growing nicely. We doubted our vote in the last election. There is a favorable prospect to start a local weekly paper here soon. W. W. McAllister of this city is a delegate to the congress of Socialists. In our opinion he is O. K. J. A. FOX, Springfield, Mo.