

SOCIALIST SPEECH CIVIC AND SOCIAL LEADERS IN CONGRESS CAUSE FOR MUCHINTEREST ARE INVOLVED IN WIDESPREAD

First of Its Kind Published in Full by Daily Socialist.

livered by Congressman Victor L. Berger, the arst Socialist congressman, the Daily Socialist is today publishing this speech in full.

This speech was the first declaration of Socialist principles from the floor of the House of Representatives, heralding the entrance of Socialist members in

that body.
Socialist Congressman Berger will not
be alone after the next congressional
election to be held in the fall of 1912.
The speech is as follows:

Speech in Full

SPEECH OF HON. VICTOR L BER-GER OF WISCONSIN, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1911.

The House being in committee of the

wh. bense on the state of the Union and having under consideration the bill (H. R. 11019) to reduce the duties on wool and manufacture of wool—
Mr. Berger said:
Mr. Chairman: It is hardly necessary for me to explain how highly I appreciate the honor of being a member of this House.

There is probably no other legislative body in the world in which there are so many earnest, bright and interesting men. However, you interpret things as you see them, and you see them from the point of view of your class—the capitalist class.

The first question you naturally ask

If you will bear with me in patience for an hour I shall try to deliver a part of that message to the best of my ability.

my annity.

I am told that oratory counts for littie or nothing in this House—that you
want facts. I am very glad of that,
because I hope to convince you within
five minutes that I am not an orator,
and within ten minutes that I have
some facts.

some facts.
Now, gentiemen, I just ask you kind-ly to overlook my Milwaukee accent, but to overlook nothing else. (Leugh-

Some of the gentlemen here have repeated the old threadbare fallacy that the high tariff is to protect labor.

No Protection to Labor

Now, I want it understood that there is no such thing as protection to labor in any tariff bill. I want to say this in the name of the many millions of collightened workingmen in this country, and in all other civilized countries, who think for themselves.

Moreover, gentlemen, you are not in

who think for themselves.

Moreover, gentlemen, you are not in
the habit of making laws for the protection of labor. (Applause on the
Democratic side.)

You are continually making laws for
the protection of life and property—
for the protection of the lives of those

who own the property, and for the proare continually making laws for manu-facturers, bankers, and merchants. But the workingman who has no oth-er property than his labor gets scant

If he wants to be protected he must commit a crime; he must steal or get drunk and disturb the peace or become a tramp. Then the law gets hold of a tramp. Then the law gets hold of him and gives him protection. Then he gets the protection of the jail or the penitentiary.

As long as he is well and decent the law does not protect him. The high tariff does not protect him.

What is the philosophy of the tariff?

What is the philosophy of the tariff?
The history of the protective tariff is
the same in every country.
Agricultural countries subsidize manufacturers for the purpose of creating

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Eugland became the foremost manufacturing country of the world. Germany, which before had supplied the world with manufactured goods, had been thrown back in civilization and culture by the horrors of the re-ligious wars incident to the Reforma-

shops 1888, when one of these so (Continued on Page 3, Column 4) (Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

riodical crises which are a part of our industrial system set in.

The result was natural enough. No matter whether we have a high tariff or free trade, competition has a tendency to weed out the economically weaker concerns.

That process of weeding out is mightily stimulated by these industrial crises, a matter to which I shall refer again later.

Owing to the intense interest that has been aroused all over the land by the first Socialist speech in congress, delivered by Congressman Victor L.

Origin of Trusts

There you have the origin of trusts. It is not fair to ascribe the origin of trusts entirely, or even mainly, to the high tariff.

The high tariff is responsible for the trusts only as it stimulates competition, and inasmuch as it subsidizes the manufacturers.

But the cutcome of competition is always the same. Competition always kills competition in the end. We find trusts in high tariff America and in free-trade England. We find trusts in Germany and even in little Holland. As a matter of fact, every flourishing industry winds up in a trust.

I can go still further. I will say that in every manufacturing country the manufacturers at first demand pro-tection and get it.

tection and get it.

They want protection in order to conquer the home market—the market in their own country. They demand it as a matter of patriotism. Business men are always patriotic when there is profit in sight. (Laughter.)

But the business man, after he has gained control of the home market and reaches out for the profits in other countries, changes from the patriot to the cosmopolite.

Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania: Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

there?

things as you see them, and syou see them from the point of view of your class—the capitalist class.

The first question you naturally ask of any new member is, What is your message?

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have a measage to deliver from the most advanced and intelligent section of the tolling masses—from militons of men and women.

Mr. Berger: No; I shall ask the gentieman to wait until I have developed my theme, and then I shall be very glad to answer all questions. I am here to answer questions for the next year and a helf. (Laughter.)

The business man suddenly finds that the high tariff —the same high tariff which has helped him to control the home market—is a chain on his legs when he wants to conquer the world.

home market—is a chain on his legs when he wants to conquer the world market. Therefore he is willing to drop the tariff.

This is the case with the highly protected iron industry. The leading spirits in that industry are just about ready to drop the high tariff not only for iron, but for everything else.

Thus the New York Sun of Thursday, June S, says:

"Possibly this country might continue to keep out of the poorhouse, grow wood, and make clothes, even if they have not the heaven-born tariff to consecrate every sheep and every manufacturer.

Considering that the New York Sun

Considering that the New York Sun is supposed to be Pletpont Morgan's mouthplece and the organ of standpat-ism in industry, this is rather a frank

I am not, however concerned with the manufacturers' side of this question. The manufacturers are well able to take care of themselves, and they are exceedingly well represented in this Hundreds (House, (Laughter.)

What I want to bring out is that it never was intended that the high tariff should protect the workingman. That pretense was simply an aftenthought, because the workingmen have votes. Chaughter on the Democratic side.) Only American manufacturers have dared to tell this falsehood to their workingmen. Why? Because until very recent years American work-linkmen, were more ignorant or agmen were more ignorant on eco-lomic and social questions than their tively that this police graft is going on the company of the company o brothers in Germany or France

brothers in Germany or France.

The highly protected manufacturers of Germany never dared tell their workingmen that the tariff was there to protect the workingman. The protected manufacturers of France never dared tell their workingmen that the tariff protected them.

It was only in this country, after the infant industries had become giants, that some of our Pensylvania politicians conceived the idea of claiming

clans conceived the idea of claiming that the high tariff was here to pro-

tect the workingmen.

But this same shows plainly the paramount influence of our manufacturers and traders in political affairs even though every workingman in Am-erica has a vote. The manufacturers palm off their private issues as nation-

GRAFT. VICE AND PERVERSION

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1911

VICIOUS SECT SPREADS LITERATURE AND PORTRAYS DOCTRINES ON STAGE

Chicago is infested with groups and colonies of a perverted and indescribable cult to which belong many well-to-do men prominent in we of profit-hungry landlords taken away.

We want the vile creatures known as cadets driven from the city that these girls may be free to return to decent living at their "round table" gatherings of German high officials a few years ago.

This infamous school of evil-minded men has grown at such an brand yourself as the most shameless official who ever occupied the alarming rate and spread to all classes of men so rapidly that municipal

Gilded Palaces of Sin Protected

Unfortunate Women Hunted Down

"Unfortunately there are two standards of morality in Chicago.
One standard permits and applauds dances by women almost naked in certain public places under the guise of art, and condemns dances no worse be ore audiences from the less prosperous walks of life.

"This same hypocritical attitude drives the unfortunate and often poverty-stricken prostitute from the street, and at the same

often poverty-stricken prostitute from the street, and at the same time tolerates and often welcomes the silken-clad prostitute in the public drinking places of several of the most pretentious hotels and restaurants of the city.

"Houses of prostitution patronized by the lowly are closed at various times for various reasons, but the gilded palaces of sin patronized by the weal'thy are immune from punishment, even to the extent of being saved the humiliation of appearing upon a police list."—From the report of the Chicago Vice Commission.

judges have commented upon it and it has become the subject of special investigations by the police and others.

It even goes so far as to publish literature in furtherance of its unspeaksble doctrines and circulates obscene photographs among the members of its clubs.

Men of Wealth Members

Among the membership are men of talent and wealth.

The principal tenet of the cult is non-association with women. The practices of the followers among themselves are of the most depraved character.

The calling of one another by endear

Admission. Moreover, no lesser authority than Mr. Carnegie has declared that we are ready for a reduction of duties in the iron industry. I am not, however concerned with the manufacturers' side of this question. The content of the property of the pro PROTECTION AND LEVYING OF TRIBUTE

SAMUEL WEISENBERG, DAILY SOCIALIST REPRESENTATIVE,

St. Joseph, Mo., yielded a large crop

of new readers for the Dally Socialist

cothe, tomorrow at Carrollton,

train to Oakridge cemetery

CONTINUES TO GET SUBS

paid out by the keepers of low dives and other improper places for protec

The police force gets this money. the workingmen have This is a matter of common Keep a Register

The police keep a register of all the houses of ill-fame in the city, except those which they desire to recally favor. Plain clothes men are sent almost daily into each one of these houses under the pretext of making inquiries as to new inmates.

collection of tribute by these plain clothes men is an easy matter. That the tribute is collected by or for someone in high authority is shown by the complaints of keepers who are arfield, Ill., July 8.

rested or molested.

When thus interfered with they almost invariably set up the plea that they have paid for protection.

Hundreds Are Named

ligious wars incident to the Reformation.

England bought the raw material of the world and sold the manufactured product. In order to build up industries in their own countries the European rulers tried to protect their manufacturers against the importation of English goods by putting up a high tariff.

The history of the American tariff is very much the same. The tariff reaches back to the days of Alexander Hamilton and is based upon the same idea.

It is the manufacturers who want protection; it is the commercial men, and mainly the important, who want free trade.

The history of the American tariff is very much the same. The tariff reaches back to the days of Alexander Hamilton and is based upon the same idea.

It simply meant subsidizing the manufacturers of the same idea.

It is the manufacturers who want protection; it is the commercial men, and mainly the importers, who want free trade.

The history of the American tariff is very much the same. The tariff is very much the same. The tariff is very much the same to the same idea.

It is the manufacturers as I said before, protein that this claim is a mere sham is evident from the 'set that they have avery more so as to build up industries. It is the manufacturers as a to build up industries. The requit in every country has been the same.

The requit in every country has been the same.

The high turiff at first stimulated competition. Everybody who had any more yet has somewhat the advantagy in wages and hours over the working man highly protected Frappe. The work man in highly protected Frappe. The work. The manufacturing business talent went into the manufacturers, who want the same to the same the same of the same of the fact have shown by their mistreat men, of the victims In the vaults of the vice commission

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are ANNUAL PROFITS FROM THE BUSINESS OF PROSTITUTION IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

> Rentals of property and prouts of Keepers and Inmates. \$ 8,476,689 Sale of liquor, disorderly saloons only... Sale of liquor in houses, flats, and profits of Inmates on 4,307,000 of vice property.

commissions

This Is the Vice Com-

mission of Chicago

Mr. Weisenberg spent a week there end-It is not a prosecuting body, but the ing June 25. Today he is due at Chilliresults of its investigations can to had by State's Attorney Wayman if he will The itinerary for the next two weeks issue a subpoena to any of its officials is as follows: Moberly, June 28; Mexor members. ico, June 29; Louisiana, June 30; Jack-

Dean Walter T. Sumner, chairman.

sonville, Ill., July 1; springfield, Ill., Edwin W. Sims, secretary. July 3; Carlinville, Ill., July 7; Litch-W. L. Baum, M. D. David Blaustein. PUNERAL OF MARY J. M'GILL WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY Bev. J. F. Callaghan. Anna Dwyer, M. D. W. A. Evans, M. D. Mary J. McGill, wife of Comrade Mc-Mary J. McGill, wife of Comrade McGill, a member of the state central committee, living at 2231. South Springfield avenue, died Saturday evening, June 24. She leaves five children, all at home, John, David, Mabel, Daniel and Lilly. The funeral will ic. held Tuesday afternoon, June 27, at 1 o'clock, by funeral to Oakridge cometery. Rev. albert Evers. Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D.

'Unsettled weather and probably loca showers tonight; Tues day cooler; moderate to brisk southwester-ly winds tonight, be-coming northwesteriy by winds tonight, be-coming northwesterly Tuesday." is the of-ficial weather forecast today. Sunrise, 4:16 a. m.;

Weather Forecast

W. W. Hallam. Abram W. Harris, LL. D. William Healy, M. D. Ellen M. Henrotin Bev. Abram Hirschb Prof. Charles R. Henderson Rev. B. A. Kelly. Rev. J. G. Kircher. Louis O. Kohts. P. J. O'Keeffe. Judge Harry Olson. Judge M. W. Pinckney. Alexander Robertson.

Julius Rosenwald.
L. E. Schmidt, M. D.
Rishop C. T. Shaffer.

Bishop C. T. Shaffer Edward M. Skinner.

Prof. Graham Taylor,
Prof. William I. Thomas,
Prof. Herber L. Willett,
John L. Whitman,
George J. Kneeland, director of sunset 7:10 p. m. yestigation,

An Open Letter to John E. W. Wayman

In the vaults of the Vice Commission of Chicago are the names of hundreds of policemen, public officials and prominent citizens who promote the extension of vice, the procuring of young girls from tarm and factory from home and department store, in order that these enemies of society may fatten off the profits of the sale of their young bodies.

YOU CAN GET THESE NAMES. DO SO. YOU CANNOT

SHIRK YOUR DUTY.

We know that great pressure will be brought to bear upon you by those who have good reasons to fear exposure.

But we will tell you this, that if your political sponsors or those before whom you bend the knee for one reason or another, dare to bring pressure enough to prevent your action in this matter, this paper shall enter upon such an exposure as was never before undertaken and the rottenness of their lives and their morals shall be held up to the world that the character of the opposition to a clean Chimay be m' known.

We want the white slaving of working girls to stop. We cannot depend upon philanthropists. We know that economic conditions atte the business of prostitution. We, the working class, are fightng those conditions and intend to remove them.

Meanwhile there is work that can be done to lessen the number of working girls driven into this life of shame. We want the pres-

CHICAGO VICE CONDITIONS WILL SHOCK WHOLE NATION

Chicago seethes in vice and corruption that nets a profit of \$15,-000,000 a year to public officials, members and heads of the police department and to prominent citizens and society people who are known as pillars of the churches and leaders in movements for civic welfare and general uplift.

RESORTS DOT CITY.

Places of ill-fame conducted in houses owned by so-called respectable men and women dot the city from Lake Calumet to the northern boundary.

Side by side with vile and ignorant men stand members of the city's supposedly elect, collecting tribute on the bodies of fallen women and leasing property for degrading purposes that they may make enormous profits with which to maintain their positions in society and the business world.

Low Wages Cause

Driven to desperation by low wages and long hours, surrounded by temptathere is one man above all others who should be interested. tions on all sides, betrayed and coerced by their employers and foremen, thousands of shop and department store girls feed the ever passing army of prostitutes that are required to satisfy this awful lust for profit.

Locked away in the vaults of the Vice Commission of Chicago are the names of these Jokyl and Hyde owners of vice property.

But Wayman has ever failed in any of vice property. tions on all sides, barrayed and coerced

Tonight the city council will conside 2,915,760 a notion to demand that the commission furnish the city with these names and with other data that will involve profile officials and policemen, as well as blact the reputations of scores of

The city fathers have been given a hint of the amount of social explosive the vaults contain and they do not want to see it. One alderman is named in the evidence.

The evidence consists of a key to an

The evidence consists of a key to an exhaustive report on the social evil in Chicago. This report is the abost radical and the most unsparing of business and political interests that was ever compiled, but before it was printed every compiled. ery name was enumerated, and a number substituted. name was eliminated and a letter

Names on File

In the form in which it was given to the city council only the numbers and letters appear where the names ought to be. For instance, where it is stated that a certain policeman had done a certain lilegal act his name would be replaced with "X215" or some other number and letter. The names that con espond with these key numbers are all on file with the Vice Commission. In the form in which it was given The small farmer reads of the big

Should they be given out the entire nation will be shocked. The greatest scandal of modern mun. multiles will

There is evidence enough in the hand of the Vice Commission to upset the entire political situation, force the re-tirement of many public officials and bring down upon the heads of many business men the scathing denuncia-tions of an outraged community s 4

He has been a server of political a ters, a smell man en the job.

It may be that he can be jolted into some sense of decency and willingness to fulfill the duties of his high office

business men who have posed as benevial to fulfill the duties of his high office and protect the community, and especially the thousands of poor working for the evidence.

Pressure from every side is being brought to bear. Interests that ramify through all the financial and industrial institutions of the city are alarmed at the suggestion of exposure and already the word has gone out that the resolution will not be passed tonight.

The city fathers have been given a hint of the argument and are sevidence which to the complete evidence which to fine and the fine and the complete evidence which to fine and the fine and t

what outraged manhood and woman-hood of Chicago demand, he will have

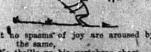
to step 'own and out. Wealthy Bleed Victors

The names of the respectable men and women referred to in the follow-ing quotation from the report can be secured by Mr. Wayman in an hour's time.

The Chicago Duily Socialist will be-gin the publishing of these names with-(Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

THE SMALL FARMER HAS HIS WEATHER TROUBLES, TOO

bumper crops
Of corn, wheat and cotton and fruit.



ions of an outraged community s 1 seeds;
ast out from society many of its shin- He wonders and asks if his small patch

But no spasms of joy are aroused by the same, No thrills up his vertebras shoot. His mind is all ret on the ten-acre plot. That he's harrowed and planted with seeds;

ing lights.
The report itself, even with the key | Will get all the rain that it needs to

WHILE assisting him to alight from a street car at East 75th street and Central avenue, Windsor Park, yesterday afternoon, two pickpockets robbed L. D. Robertsov, 1823 South Humphrey Names Call Park 25 avenue, Oak Park, of a pocketbook con-taining \$70 and some valuable papers.

FIVE passengers were bruised and cut by flying glass when a Chicago and Milwaukee Electric railway special frain crashed into a local at the 14th street station, North Chicago. The wreck was due to the heavy fog.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED members of Chicago Postoffice Clerks' union and their families spent yesterday at Rock Run park, near Jollet. It was the union's fourth annual outing. There were all kinds of picuic amus-menta and thir-teen special events in which prizes were offered.

fered a broken wrist and John Freat, 2225 South Spaulding avenue, a sprained

offered.

CHARLES COLLANDER, 47 years to beat down the "high cost of living." old, night engineer at the Ashland aveinue plant of the Economy Light and leather lunged announcements.



TUESDAY MEETINGS

6th Ward-Home of W. J. Standley, 4236 Langley avenue. 12th Ward-Joe White's hall, 2860 West

tenaw avenues. 33d Ward Holland Branch—104th street

eresa Malkel wil speak under the auspices of the Socialist Women's Agitation committee at Congress and State streets, Tuesday evening, S p. m. Subject: "Woman's Rela-

Ward—Special meeting Thursday night at headquarters, 225 E. 35th street, 2nd floor. Delegates to be elected. Important.

The secretary was instructed to notify the national office of the Socialist party to remove the name of the Christian Socialist from the list of Socialist ROLL CALL.

Ward 1, Wm. Kent; 2, Henry Kohl; A. C. Harms; 7, D. J. Bentall, B. srlyn, John C. Flora, C. W. Shaw; James Kelly; 9, Sum Pass; 10, A. 9, A. J. Dubin; 20, W. 21, Chas. Roux, 8. Manly, H. P. Jensen; 21, Chas. Roux, Shiflersmith; 22, Manly, H. P. Jeisen; 21, Chas. Roux.
 J. L. Engdahl, Frank Shiffersmith; '2.
 T. J. Conway; 23, Ernest A. Hoerich;
 J. F. Uhlenbrock; 25, G. E. Sundstrom, Wm. H. James; M. Emma Pischel;
 Carl Strover, W. F. Gubbins,
 M. J. Meyers, Dr. J. W. Zeh, E. M. Peterson, T. G. Mauritzen;
 Mary O'Reilly;
 L. E. S. Meyers, Chas. Harold;
 J. Clifford Cox, J. Wundlerlick;
 H. J. LeCren, N. W. Nelson;
 Coller, Gito Sternberg;
 C. M. G. Zoller, Gito Sternberg; 25, C. M. Madsen, D. M. Madsen, Theo. Lippold, Jos. L. Naylor; Bobemian Central Committee, Joe. Novak, Steve Skalla; Finnish, Herman Louko, J. W. Sarlund and Leo Heiden: German Central Committee I. Sommerfeld, Chas. Beckers: \$3rd ward, Holland, Benj. Eefting; 8th ward Jewish, Morris Seskind, I. V. Levinson;

Amusements

GARRICK TWICE | 2:15 | TURLLES Maia, 25c; Children, 15c; Eves, 25c, 25c, 25c LYMAN H, HOWR TRAVEL FENTIVAL London Dog Show, Hawall, Italian Cavalrymen, others.

SECOND BIG MONTH of Mort H. Singer PRINCESS THE HEART JULY & BREAKERS BEATS NOW and GEORGE DAMEREL Bargain Mata Wed. & Sat. Best sents \$1





Power company, 2800 South Ashland avenue, was severely burned on the feet and arms when he attempted to throw an electric switch.

TWO men employed by the Illinois Terra Cotts company were injured at the Harris Trust building by an elevator which descended on them while they were working in the pit. Robert Carroll, 3308 West Congress street, sufficiently the control of the c

ankle.

A "YELL ZONE," in which peddlers may cry their wares, is the latest plan suggested by Ald. Fred A. Britten as a means of settlement of the hucksters' strike and a solution of the "noise" problem. Ald. Britten proposes to establish Hyde Park, the Lake Shore drive, and kindred districts, where housewives are less prone to bargain with peddlers, as "zones of quiet." In other sections where the residents strive

New Credentials—1st ward, Jas. A. Ryan, L. Farmer; 20th ward, J. H. Dol-seu; 32rd ward, John F. Nelson; Fin-nish, Lee Hytimen.

Report of the Grievance Committee in the cases of the 7th ward, Mabel Hudson and Lena Morrow Lewis vs. E. E.

Carr.
M. J. Meyers submitted a majority re-

report in the above cases, recommend-ing that the Rev. E. E. Carr be sus-pended for one year from the Socialist party, signed by T. J. Covoney.

The adoption of the majority report was moved by M. J. Meyers and the

minority report was offered as a sub-stitute by T. J. Covoney. The following spoke pro and con upon



TCE—For information about the So cialist party, how to join, etc., address the tecretary, James P. Larsen, 205 West Washington street. Phone Franklin 1829; it is listed. Ward secretaries are reto send notices of meetings and all matters of interest perjaining to party

MEETINGS TONIGHT

th Ward-Monroe hall, Monroe and Sangamon street. Every member is urgently requested to attend, as important business pertaining to the continuation of meetings during the summer will be acted upon. Mard German Branch-Willow hall, Burling and Willow streets, andibavian Agitation Committee—County headquarters.

19th ward Jewish, J. Schwartz, N. W. S. Jewish, Sam Gordon; Lettish, E. Dipler, A. Osols; Chicago Heights, A. J. Smith, John Kamp; Cicero, Jos. Durrant; Polish Central Committee, M. Kulczynski, K. Gineit, R. Rachorsky; Russian No. 4, M. Altschuler; Russian branch, J. Chaimovitch; South Slavie Federation, Jos. Savertnik, Frank Podoby; Scandinavian Karl Marx, N. Johnson; Scandinavian No. 1, Claus Nicoll; Oak Park, Peterson; Ridgeville, Trenbeth.

Scandinavian Agitation Committee— County headquarters.

22d street.

19th Ward 1630 Gross avenue.

19th Ward Jewish-1125 Blue Island avenue, Sigen's hall.

Scandinavian Karl Marx Club-Jacobsen's hall, Wabansia and Wash-

port recommending the expulsion of the Rev. E. E. Carr from the Socialist party, which was signed by Jos. L. Naylor, I. Goldenstein, M. J. Meyers and

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

8 p. m. Subject: "Woman still the to the Socialist Movement."

The Entertainment committee met Sunday morning to count tickets, and decided to meet in special ses-sion Wednesday night at county headquarters, with instructions that every organization make a report of the number of tickets sold and an scould of money spent in connection with the picnic. No report with the published until Thursday,

The following spoke pro and con upon the committee's report: M. J. Meyers, E. E. Carr, John C. Flora, C. M. Madsen, G. T. Fraenckel, Mabel H. Hudson, I. Goldenstein, B. Berlyn, Harvey P. Moyer, Mrs. S. Jacobstein, H. J. Ls-Cren, Carl Strover, Caroline Lowe, Thos. J. Morgan, J. Mahlon Barnes.

The previous question was called at 10 p. m., after seven and a half hours' discussion. The substitute motion to suspend for one year was lost by a vote of 62 against, 12 for, The majority report was adopted by a vote of 51 for and 21 against. THIRD WARD, NOTICE.

SPECIAL COOK COUNTY SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATE MEETING. June 25, 1911. W. E. Bodriguez in the chair.

Publishing Company, which was, upon motion, ordered sent to the branches and to be considered at the next regular mesting of the Delegate Committee:

"Resolved, That the Delegate Com-

and 21 against.

this body to secure legal advice range for the safeguarding of county's control of the paper." Meeting adjourned.

JAS. P. LARSEN.

PRESTIGE MAKES SILVER WEDDING **BECOME GOLDEN**

ly National Socialist Press. Washington, D. C., June 26.—Those

esidents of Washington who have as vet not succumbed to the rank snobbishness of this city are indignant over the action of President Taft in ordering a cheap imitation of the silver wedding celebration for the "benefit of the public" for the night after the real thing occurred.

After the diplomats, politicians and get in. parasites had enjoyed the celebration to the limit of their snobbish appetites

GRAFT DETAILS UP TO WAYMAN

(Continued From Page 1.)

the vault of The Chicago Daily Socialist office, to prove that strangers who are robbed in dives are of an not protected by police officers.

In one instance in which a man was robbed of \$50 in a resort the keeper indignantly informed two police officers that she had paid for "protection" two days before and wanted to know why she was bothered. The man robbed did not recover his \$50.

In another case it was found that it was not necessary to "fix" the policeman on the best, because the captain of the precinct attended to such mat-

In another instance two farmers were threatened with arrest for complaining against extortion. In another instance the keeper of a notorious place announced that a mounted policeman was one of his confederates.

On another occasion a police officer pointed out a disorderly hotel to which man might take a girl without any fear of police interference.

Names and dates to prove these cases are in the vaults maintained by the Chicago vice commission.

Secrets Disclosed

Portions of the report of that body, never made public before in the public press, are printed today in The Chicago Daily Socialist so that the people of Chicago may be aroused and that they will see to it that the women and girls of Chicago are protected from the low wages which force to vice, from the "cadet" and the procurer operating un-der police protection.

der police protection.

The report of the vice commission deals with the names of the persons con-cerned in its revelations through a much-talked-of key which refers to records in its vaults.

Tell Own Story

The following extracts from the report tell their own story:

"(X689) Club, (X690) North Clark street. The women who come to this hall are for the most part professional or semi-professional prostitutes. Among them are Violet (X691), Be (X692) and

Mignon.

(X697), the proprietor, seems to Reaches The John C. Flora. have ample police protection. One of T. J. Covoney submitted a minority his right-hand men is a mounted police. man by the name of (X608). Two plain clothes men were seen drinking at the bar of the saloon one night, while a dance was going on upstairs.

Man Is Robbed

Man Is Robbed

"On Jan, 15 a man stayed all night
in a house of prostitution at (X535)
avenue. On Jan, 16 he returned to this
house with two plain clothes men and
told the landlady that he had been
robbed of \$50 the night before by
one of the inmates. The landlady was
indignant and said to the officers in the
hearing of the investigator that 'I am
telling you that that man did not have

telling you that that man did not have that much money on him, and I don't see why you are bothering me, for pro-tection was just paid two days ago.

'The man wanted the inmate ar-rested, but the officers said he would have to swear out a warrant. No war-

rant was served.

''(X615) Wabash avenue (not on police list). Oct. 31 at 2:30 a. m. place was crowded at this hour, and several persons were intoxicated. Two stangpapers in the National Bulletin.

The following committee was elected to draw up a statement for publication taken by the Delegate Committee in the Carr case. D. J. Bentall, Barney Berlyn and W. E. Rodriguez elected.

The following resolution was offered by Mary O'Relliy, member of the Board of Directors, on behalf of the Workers' Publishing Company, which was, upon

"The officers then turned to the motion, ordered sont to the branches:

"The officers then turned to the moting of the Delegate Committee:

"Resolved. That the Delegate Committee Committee of Cook County hereby requests of the Board of Directors to call a meeting of the stockholders of the Workers! Tublishing Company immediately for the motion of the purpose of voting on an increase of closet, took their uniform coats off and the capital stock such increase of closet, took their uniform coats off and the capital stock such increase of closet, took their uniform coats off and the capital stock such increase of closet, took their uniform coats off and the capital stock such increase of closet, took their uniform coats off and the capital stock such increase of closet, took their uniform coats off and the capital stock such capital sto the capital stock, such increase of stock their uniform coats of and the capital stock, such increase of stock put on ordinary coats, which were much to be so disposed of that at all times the Cook county organization of the Section of the Sectio

recognized them as being two who were patroling the district. The following men witnessed the action of the officers: "(X616) North Shore avenue. "(X617) Ashland boulevard. "Nov. 10.—The attitude of police towards the cadets may be seen from the following incident: A woman by the name of Frances (X618), who solicits in cafes on South Halsted street, was sick and went to he recom short 11. sick and went to her room about 11 p. m. Her cadet—a waiter in (X619) saloon at (X620) South Halsted street, followed and had a fight with her. When seen by investigator she was bleeding

from her mouth, her hands were lacer-ated, and her clothes almost torn off. "Two detectives were called. They did not attempt to go into the room or arrest the 'cadet." After the fight was

Officer (X659) was on duty at the dance hall.

* He told investigator that if he 'picked up' anything, he should take her to (X659) hotel, on corner of (X660) street and (X661) avenue.

It was the only place in the vicinity, except private house, and one had to have someone who was acquainted to large the said to large the was acquainted to large the said to large the said to large the said that such barbarism was a matter of the dark ages, and that things of such or truth a such large that the dark ages, and that things of such or truth a such large the united States. The said the said the said that the said that the said the said that the said the sa had to have someone who was ac-quainted to introduce him in order to

Police Help Cadets

WENTER-BLOOM-CYBORN-TOWORE
SOUTH SIDERS TAKE

SOUTH SIDERS TAKE

THROUGH ROUTE No. 2"

WENTER-BLOOM-CYBORN-TOWORE

THROUGH ROUTE No. 2"

WARTER STATE OF THE PROPERTY AVENUE

BLAST 4 PRYOR AND BAND

DAYS of PRYOR HIS BAND

DAYS of PRYOR HIS BAND

DAYS OF PRYOR WATER

NEXT SAT. AND PINAFORE WATER

HEAT SULDAY NIGHTS PINAFORE WATER

HEAT SAL — BOHEMIAN TURNERS

DAYS OF PRYOR WATER

HEAT SAL — BOHEMIAN TURNERS

DAYS OF PRYOR WATER

HEAT SAL — BOHEMIAN TURNERS

TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O "(X621) introduced investigator to

These Children Laugh and Play, Not Knowing Mother Must Hang



have a baby brother or sister and then clety in Sault Ste. Marie. to lose their mother, unless the hangman's noose is stayed. From left to right they are Rafella, Michael and Amelia, with Pietro in the chair.

Sauk Ste. Marie, Ont., June 24.-Phough the terror and blackness of death rest on Angelino Napolitano, condemned to be hanged at Sault Ste. Marie, Aug. 9, her four children, ignor-ant of their mother's fate, ignorant of the deed that left them fatherless, are the merriest of all the merry little chil- the children know nothing.

The four Napolitano children, soon to | dren cared for at the Children's Aid S

With the exception of the little Rafelia, aged 5, none of the children knew of the crime committed in their

and their father, but as to the death shadow that has fallen on their mother

Daily Socialist in Fight for Justice.

BY THE PARDON EDITOR

Probably the largest petition to reach the Daily Socialist was the one brought in personally by Charles H. Lintlemen, of 1614 Barry avenue. The petition was five and a quarter feet in length and was crammed with signatures form top to bottom.

Takes Only Short Time

"Despite the fact that I was unusually busy," sald Lintleman, "I realized the great importance of quick action now, and copying the petition as printed in the Dally Socialist on a wider piece of paper I started out in the neighborhood and in a short time the neighborhood and in a short time had secured nearly 150 names.

The Third ward branch of the Social ist party at its last meeting determined to send a resolution to Governor Gen-eral Grey of Canada, asking him to either pardon or parole Mrs. Angelino Napolitano, who killed her husband for trying to force her into a life of shame. The Third ward branch requests th other Socialist party branches of Chicago to sand similar resolutions to Governor General Grey, in the attempt to free Mrs. Napolitano.

ern Hotel recently, the women of the Illinois Suffrage Association took ac-tion regarding the case of the young mother, Angelina Napolitano, who is under sentence of death for the murder

if her husband. The motion was made and passed General of Canada.

In Turkey Miss Lathrop, who has recently com pleted a tour around the world, gave the instance of having ean one of the most beautiful tombs in the world, in which is buried one of the wives of a

orrest the 'cadet.' After the fight was over the girl came out, and one of the officers told her that she would have to take her trunk and leave the next day. One of the other women took her to a hotel for the rest of the night.

"Sept. 24.—(X652) all, (X653) Milwaukee avenue. Investigator met a number of semi-prostitues at this dance. Officer (X659) was on duty at the dance hall.

"The young wife was seen smilling at the son of the Sultan. Immediate retribution was meted out to her, and according to the just laws then prevailing, she was burled allve. The exquisite tomb stands as a monument to this undent three hundred years on the past, and with her face the province herself the second of the son of the Sultan. Immediate retribution was meted out to her, and, according to the just laws then prevailing, she was burled allve. The exquisite tomb stands as a monument to this undent to the second in the son of the Sultan. Immediate retribution was meted out to her, and, according to the just laws then prevailing, she was burled allve. The exquisite tomb stands as a monument to this undent to her, and, according to the just laws then prevailing, she was burled allve. The exquisite tomb stands as a monument to this undent form of ancient justice.

With this incident three hundred years on the past, and with her face the past, and with her face the past is a second in the son of the Sultan. Immediate retribution was meted out to her, and according to the just laws then prevailing, she was burled allve. The exquisite tomb stands as a monument to this ancient form of ancient justice. former Sultan of Turkey.

Reaching the United States, however she immediately heard of the case of Angelino Napolitano, a prospective mother, whom modern justice had condemned to death for committing an ac of self-defense

The United Association of Journey men Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers has been recognized as the one organization in the pipe fitting trades by the executive board of the American Federation of Labor which, as printed exclusively in The Chicago Daily Socialist nearly a week ago, recommended that the Industrial Steam Fitters' Protective Association join the plumbers' or ganization.

The details of the matter were left to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, which meets in Atlanta, Georgia.

As a means of forcing the Interna-tional Association men into the other organization, the executive board of the A. F. of L. recommended that the charter of the International Associa-

tion be revoked. tion be revoked.

If the convention agrees with this policy it will make one organization of an industrial character which shall have within its jurisdiction the installation of all plumbing, steamfitting, gasfitting, installation of pneumatic tube and re frigeration systems.

REFUSE TO MAKE EIGHT-HOUR DAY DEMAND

By United Press. St. Paul, Minn., June 28.—The tenth convention of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' union, in session here, refused to adoptp an amendment making eight hours a work day in the

making eight hours a work day in the union after May 1, 1912. James Holland of Brockton, Mass., offered the resolution and the delegates from that city favored it, while those from other place were against it. A vote disclosed a big majority against the proposed amendment. The famous Douglas back pay issue in the convention was brought to a close when President John F. Tobin made a motion that upon the suggestion of Miss Julia Lathithe, general union and not the insivid-rop, that the Illinois Suffrage Asso-uals pay the money back due under the wage decree of the Massachusetts Angelino Napolitano, and that this pro-test be sent to Earl Grey, Gove nor It is likely the convention will conin session until Tuesday nesday. Montreal, Canada,

EFEGER SELECTED SPOKESMAN BY NEW YORK MEETING

New York, June 26.—Two thousand abor union men in mass meeting Sat-ley night commissioned Congressman Berger to read to the house of lengthy the kidnaping of the McNamara

lution dopted at the meeting, where Berger vas one of the principal speak-

enth Illinois district, another speaker said he was president of the Interna-tional Bridge and Structural Ironwork ers when J. J. McNamara was electe etary-treasurer, and that he had

worked beside McNamara for a year.

He declared that he could not be-lieve the charge made against McNa-mara. A copy of the resolutions adopt-ed at the meeting will be sent to President Taft. BIG CROWD LISTENS TO LECTURE ON HUXLEY

The Sunday evening meetings held by the 11st Ward Branch and addressed by Arthur M. Lewis are growing larger Last night a splendid crowd gathered

to listen to the lecture on "Huxley's Contribution to Social Progress."
The books sold amounted to 134 Next Stinday night Lewis will reply to Ernest Heeckel's criticisms of Socialism.

Editor's Announcement

The Chicago Daily Socialist regrets the necessity of placing in print the repulsive details of Chicago's terrible vice condition.

In doing so we are actuated by only one purpose—to remove the economic pressure that forces and entices thousands of the working girls into the ranks of the prostitutes. Public officials have had knowledge of all of these conditions for months. They know the causes and the remedies. They have not acted and can only be forced to act by the widest publicity to these awful conditions.

We will publish to the world the rottemness of the entire system, hit whom it may, until the responsible public servants take the most drastic action to save working girls from lives of shame.

We demand:

I. The fixing of responsibility for

RICH LIVE ON **DIVE PROFITS**

"The Commission has secured a large "The Commission has secured a large list of owners of houses where prostitu-tion is openly practiced. In some in-stances these owners are vile and abanstances these owners are vile and abandored men who make a business of each ploiting these unfortunate women. AND SIDE BY SIDE WITH THESE MEN. IGNODANT AND VILE, STAND SO. CALLED RESPECTABLE CITIZENS WHO ARE ALSO SHARING IN THE LINCREASED VALUES FROM PROFE ENTY USED TO EXTEND THE BUS. INESS OF PROSPICIOUS.

ERTY USED TO EXTEND THE BUSknew of the crime committed in their
home Easter Sunday morning, when
their motherfi in frenzy and fear for her
life and in defense of her honor, killed
her husband, the father of her children.
"Big policemen hurt my papa," explains Michael, a sturdy youngster of
7, when his little sisters and his brother
Pietro question him about their mother
and their father, but as to the death
shadow that has fallen on their mother
the children know nothing.

ERTY USED TO EXTEND THE BUSLINESS OF PROSTITUTION.

"INDEED EVIDENCE HAS BEEN
THAT A HIGHLY HONORED AND
RESPECTABLE C OM PA NY, IN
WHOSE HANDS RESPECTABLE
CITIZENS ENTRUST THEIR MONEXTRACTING MANNER WHY VICEEXIST SIN CHICAGO, WHY IT IS
THE TRUSTEESHIP OF FOUR OF
ALLOWED TO EXIST, AND WHY
THE VILLEST HOUSES OF ILLPROLITICS AND GEAFT ARE INSEPARABLE FROM IT UNDER EXISTEXTRICTED DISTRICT. ANOTHER
STRUCTED ANOTHER
STRUCTED AND THE BUSSTRUCTOR.

THOSE OF PROSTITUTION.

Graft Is Rampant

"THESE FIGURES SPEAK FOR
THEMSELVES, AND SHOW IN A
STARTLING MANNER WHY VICEEXIST IN CHICAGO, WHY IT IS
THE TRUSTEESHIP OF FOUR OF
ALLOWED TO EXIST, AND WHY
PRODUCED TENDING TO SHOW

Graft Is Rampant

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Graft IS Rampant

"THEMSE FIGURES SPEAK FOR

"THEMSE FIGURES FAME IN THE ZHO STREET RESERVED TO STREET RESERVED TO STREET ROSE ON THE STREET RESERVED RESE PROSTITUTION IS PRACTICED.

Business Men Guilty

cago, are leasing their houses on (X164a) street and (X164b) avenue for

his business.
"One of these men has six houses in "One of these men has six houses in a part of the district where the most disgusting and flagrant violations of the law and police rules occur. Young men hardly out of their teens have been seen reeling in an intextcated condition fro a one of these houses to the other. "One Saturday night it was all one officer could do to keep a crowd of drunken young men moving and prevent fights on the streets. In one instance, at the request of the keeper of one of these low resorts, the officer entered her house and threw a drunken young man out on the street,

ors forty-five were willing to rent houses and lats for improper purposes, and these were scattered throughout the residential district.

Here is a summary of the interview

It will serve to illustrate the start-ling spread of vice under the influence of the pressure for more profits being exerted by keepers and indiords and by politicians and others who live on the graft of the vice system:
"Of the twelve real estate agents vis-ited on the North Side eten were willing to rent flats or houses for immoral pur-

"(X200), (X201) North Clark street. Agent offered to rent house, seven rooms, at (X202) Roscoe street for \$47.50

(X205) Roscoo street, \$45 'J; (X206) Ev anston avenue, \$55.00 and (X207) Rosco-street, \$50.00. All of these are houses The agent cautioned the investigator not to tell the landlord what the house

was to be used for.

"(X208), (X209) Lincoln avenue. Had
one flat he could rent for immoral purposes, at (X210) Fremont street, second
flat, eight rooms, steam heat, \$40.00.

Seminary avenue, \$33.00.

"(X218 Early avenue, \$33.00.
"(X219) Southport avenue, \$45.00.
"(X220), (X221) North Clark street
Agent submitted the following place:

"(X222) Briar place, 7 rooms, \$35.00. "(X223) Oakdale avenue, 8 room

"(X225) Barry avenue, 8 rooms, \$37.50. "(X226) Barry avenue, 7 rooms, \$35. to (X222) Briar place, and said they

needed a good house out there. He said he knew of a woman on Wilson avenue who had a place and a list of married women she called in when necessary, He offered to do all he could to help in-vestigator to secure a good business

Our stock of Straw and Panama Hats, Summer Shirts and Sum-mer Underwear is targe and varied. It will interest you to look even if you don't but.

"Again, several wealthy and promi-nent business men, whose advice is sought in matters pertaining to the civic welfare and development of Chi-

drunken young man out on the street, menacing him with his club."
Out of the sixty-five real estate agents and owners visited by investiga-

with real estate agents on the north side of the city.

Shows Vice Spread

for immoral purposes.

"(X203, (X204) North Clarke street.

s to be used for.

Rents Are Excessive "(X211), (X212) Lincoln avenue. Agen bmitted the following for immora

"(X214) Newport avenue, \$22.00.
"(X215), (X216) submitted the follow ing for immoral purposes: "(X217) Sheffield avenue, \$35.00.

hich could be rented for imomral pur

"(X224) Oakdale avenue, 9 room

"Mr. (X227) accompanied investigator

Straight Goods and Straight Prices at **SMITH'S** Hats & Men's Furnishings

1038 West Madison Street

and put her 'on to' a man who would send all the women she needed.'' Dealing with the enormous profits made by the owners and keepers in this business the Commission's report

says:
"Why wonder at the commercializa-tion of prostitution, or at its perma-nence? A 'madame' with ten girls in

(Continued From Page 1.)

(Continued From Page 1.)

in the next day or two apd if Mr. Wayman is indolent he can wait until they appear in this publication. But if he is from the vaults of the Vice Commistion.

The report of the Vice Commister of the report of the Vice Commister of the report of the Vice Commister of the Vice Com daily expense for 24 servants, breakage

each inmate as the madame's share, there would be a profit of \$42,675 per

the unfortunate women, who are led to believ 'he life is 'casy.' "IT ALL ACCOUNTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS THAT SUPPORT, BOLSTER, AND LIVE UPON IT, THE REAL ESTATE OWN-BRS AND AGENTS, THE LIQUOR INTERESTS, CUSTOMERS, FURRI-ERS, JEWELERS, DRUGGISTS, DOC-TORS, AND MANY OTHERS WHO LIVE ON OR SHARE IN THE EARN-

INGS OF THE PROSTITUTE. "Analyzing further the figures given, we have a per capita' earning capacity of approximately \$1,300 per annum, or \$25 per week. This is 5 per cent on \$25,000. The average wage paid in a department store is \$6.00 per week, or \$300 per year. This is 5 per cent on \$5.000 per year.

Vice Well Paid "In other words, a girl represents capitalized value of \$26,000 as a profe capitalized value of \$26,000 as a profes-sional prostitute, where brains, virtue and all other good things are 'nil,' or more than four times as much as she is worth as a factor in the industrial and social economy, where brains, in-telligence, virtue and womanly charm should be worth a premium."

VOTE SYMPATHETIC STRIKE By United Press. Amsterdam, June 26.—A strike in syntahy with the sailors' strike was yoted today by the Lightermen and Dockers' unions.

Watch and Wait DON'T Money-Saving

There's a Reason

Mannye L. Mossler

The Builder of Good Clothes 2646 W. NORTH AVE., CHICAGO

Good Clothes FOR MEN AND BOYS Prices Always Right Sincoln CLOTHING CO LINCOLN AND WRIGHTWOOD AVS Hats, Shoes and Furnishings

Open Evenings Except Wed's and Fridays



WE CARRY THE BEST MEN'S HEAVY Working Shoes

J. R. bird

UNIONS MAKING **GOOD PROGRESS**

Record in Los Angeles Will Be Better Next Year.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 26-Labor un ions in Los Angeles have gained 6,874 in membership during the past year and at present growth that record will be far exceeded in the next year. At the present rate of growth probably 10,000 increase is not too much to ex-

Conditions Bettered

This has resulted in many more closed shops, increased wages in many trades and reduced hours amid better surroundings.

The growth of the trade union move ment is attributed to the activity of organizers on the one hand and to the activity of H. G. Otls and his Times

activity of H. G. Otls and his Times on the other.

The misrepresentation concerning the cause of the fire and explosion has been snother thing that has aided the unions in their growth.

Despite the fact that Otis recently told eastern cities of the demise of labor unions and the establishment of the open shop in Los Angeles the carpenters have during the past six weeks won a magnificent victory in getting the \$4 scale and an eight-hour day with closed shop agreements in many places.

Bakers Win Victory

Bakers Win Victory

The bakers have also won a big tory and practically made the city a closed shop town in their trade.

The growth of the Socialist movement has more than kept pace with the her kers in the industrial field. In fact, so closely interwoven is the polit ical movement with the industrial it is impossible to draw a line and it is this that will sweep the workers can-didates into control of the city next

Peter Power's Labor Talks

NEXT WAR A SIGNAL FOR GIGANTIC STRIKE

The miners of Europe are making history more rapidly than all the crowned and cracked heads on the combined thrones. Already those workers in several countries have declared against war, and this coming autumn a great international convention will be held in London to perfect plans. Dele-gates will be present from Great Brit-ain, Germany, France, Austria, Bel-gtum, Holland and several other coun-

that they hold a vital strategic position in the world's labor movement for peace. The radicals are advocating a peace. The radicals are advocating uplan that when the ruling class in any nation declares war, a general strike should be called at once by the miners. This would have the effect of paralyzing the railways, preventing the transpor-tation of troops and crippling the

Of course, the ruling classes, who are determined to preserve "our dignity" by forcing the working people to shoot each other, don't like this show of "disleyalty" among the miners.

DAVE COATES DOES

Coates ripped out a few emphatic in-terrogation and exclamation points, and the contractors hastened to give assurances that they would obey the law pay \$3 per day and cease grafting on the laborers.

But Coates refused to be placeted. With the other commissioners he voted a \$56,000 bond issue and is now intro-ducing a system that will separate the contractors from their graft, for the city will do its own work and "destroy the incentive" of those who have been hanging about the trough.

CAPITAL LOSES ONE

CAPITAL LOSES ONE
CLEVER LAWYER
The amouncement of Jay P Dawley of Cleveland last week that he had decided to sever all relations with the open shop movement and cast his lot with organized labor, will be received, with enthusiasm all over the country. Dawley wan re-risps the ablest attorney in the employ of the anti-union process and a pioneer in the open shop campaign. He fought labor in the courts in runny cities and his services were constantly in demand among the plust cast hard as he fought for dollars in the future he will fight for manying as hard as he fought for dollars in the past.

PATLECAD 16 HOUE
LAW CONSTITUTIONAL
The Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision that the act approved March 4, 1967, prescribing that employes on relitroses should not be required or permitted to remain on duty longer than sixteen consecutive to general with the provision that telegrants operators and allied employers.

LAW OONSTITUTIONAL

The Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision that the act approved March 4, 1967, prescribing that employes on railroads should not be required or permitted to remain on duty longer than sixteen consecutive hours, with ten hours intermission, together with the provision that telegraph operators and allied employes guiding train movements shall not be required or permitted to remain on duty over nine hours, is constitutional. Other provisions in the law relate to signal men, at offices and stations, with some variation in the hours of employmentation under the law, is directed to enforce the act.

DON'T EAT SCAB BREAD

All Tip-Top bread that does not bear the Union Label of the Bakery Work-ers is unfair and should be shunned by organised labor and its friends.

UNION MEETINGS TONIGHT; DON'T PAIL TO BE THERE

SPECIAL UNION NOTICES

CIGAR MAKERS, ATTENTION

on at the Milola Factory, Milwaukee.

CIGARMAKERS UNION, NO. 25.

SHEET METAL WORKERS

Sheet Metal Workers: Take notice that Local Union No. 115 has raised the initia-tion fee to \$'0, to take effect July 1. Local meets every Thursday evening at Koch's hall, 230 North Clark street. AUGUST FICE. Becording Secretary.

agency that bears his name, and who is charged with attempting to blackmail weathy Erie people, has made counter charger that are arousing a great deal of interest in Washington. Perkins dethe clares that a large number of U.S. In secret service men are members of the Rurns agency and that they are seeking to ruin the Perkins people in the same manner that they are victimizing the McNamara brothers.

LOS ANGELES -LUTES

FIGHT HARRIMAN'S ELECTION
One reason among a hundred others
why the Los Angeles Times and other organs of the interests are fighting the election of Job Harriman, the Socialist union candidate for mayor, so desper-ately is that Harriman would smash the anti-picketing law and command the police to protec' unarmed strikers from the army of gun men and thugs brought into that city by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Another reason is that Harriman, if elected, intends to descend like a ton of

brick upon the vultures who prey upon

brick upon the vultures who prey upon the poor and sick of Los Angeles and pluck them of their very last penny. For example, the Reds have discov-ered that ice is manufactured at the Soldiers' Home for 64 cents a ton. The ice monopoly charges the people 38 per ton for ice of the same quality, and the tuberculosis patients and others who go to Los Angeles in the hope of recovering health, as well as the women and children of the poor, are compelled to suffer and die if they are unable to pay trib-ute to the greedy piutocrats and their grafting newspapers that wax fat on

plant and the product furnished the people at cost. That's why the Social-isis are being called all sorts of names.

LABOR BRIEFS

Naerly every one of the several hun-DAVE COATES DOES
THINGS IN SPOKANE

Milwaukee isn't the only place in the country where the working people in recutrol of political power are upsetting things. In Spokane, Wash., Dave Coates, a Socialist printer, was recently elected commissioner of public works. He found that city contractors in St. Louis in order that they might full-works. He found that city contractors were disobeying the law providing for laboration of a minimum wage of \$35 per day to laborers.

Naerly every one of the several funded moving picture operators of \$15 the original picture operators of the union. The original picture operators of \$15 the original p

EIGHTEEN BOUTS FOR FIGHT FANS THIS WEEK

26-Matt Wells vs. Mickey Gannon, six rounds, at Philedelphia, Pa.

June 26—Jack Herrick vs. Junny
Howard, eight rounds, at Memphis,
Tenr

Tenn.
June 26-Kid Julian vs. Eddle Me-Donald, ten rounds, at Syracuse, N. Y. June 26-Paddy Sullivan vs. Kid Burns, ten rounds, at New York City. June 27-Knockost Brown vs. Pal Burns, ten rounds, at New York City.

June 27.—Knockout Brown vs. Pai
Moore, twelve rounds, at Boston, Mass.

June 27.—Jimmy Clabby vs. Buck
Crouse, twelve rounds, at Boston, Mass.

June 27.—Mike McLaughlin vs.
Tommy Barrett, ten rounds, at Cleveland, O.

June 28.—Fiddie McGoorty vs. Phil

P. B. PALMER STRIKERS WILL REMAIN OUT UNTIL THEY WIN

r hundred cloakmakers employed by the firm of Percival B. Palmer and company, 367 West Adams street, who are out on strike, are just as positive of winning their demands as they were Friday morning when the walkout was

the firm to sign up a new agreement for the season, but the firm's reply was to the effect that it would meet the employes individually and in no other

The strike is being conducted by the Ladies' Cloak Makers' union, which has opened headquarters at 1125 Elue Island

KANSAS INTERURBAN ROAD TRAINMEN CALL STRIKE

Pittsburg, Kans., June 26.-Inability to obtain a satisfactory adjustment of the wage scale caused 103 motormen and conductors in the employ of the Joplin and Pittsburg Electric Railway company to strike Sunday. Interurban service to Joplin, Mo.: Columbus, Girard, Mulberry, and Cherokee, Kans., and twenty other towns and mining camps is tied up.

CIGARMAKERS, TAKE NOTICE STRIKE POLICE KNOW

(Continued From Page I.) ing feminine names and the impersona tion of females are especially character-istic of the men who belong to these groups and colonies. Some have been known to disguise

themselves as women and so perfect themselves as women i.d so perfect was their make-up that they were able to go into winerooms and act the role of fallen women for the purpose of in-ducing strange men to accompany them to lodgings where they indulged in their perverted practices.

Evidence Corroborated

Not only have the police investigated and verified the existente of this body of men in the city of Chicago, but the special investigators appointed by the vice commission of Chicago secured evidence to corroborate these statements and such evidence is now in the posses-

ion of that body.

The commission reports as follows:

"It appears that in this community there is a large number of men who are thoroughly gregarious in habit; who mostly affect the carriage, mannerisms and speech of women; who are fond of many articles ordinarily dear to the fem-

many articles ordinarily dear to the feminine heart; who are often people of a good deal of talent; who lean to the fantastic in drgss and other modes of expression, and who have a definite cult with regard to sexual life.

"They preach the value of non-association with women from various standpoints and yet with one mother have practices which are nauseous and repulsive. Many of them speak of them selves or each other with the adoption of feminine terms, and go by girls names or fantastic application of women's titles. They have a vocabulary and signs of recognition of their own, which serve as an introduction into their own society.

which serve as an introduction into their own society.

"The cult has produced some litera-ture, much of which is incompreliensi-ble to one who cannot read between the lines, and there is considerable distri-bution among them of pernicious photo-oranhs.

Act Is Applauded

"In one of the large music halls re-cently, a mach-applauded act was that of a man who by facial expression and bodily contortion represented perver-sion, a most disgusting performance. It was evidently not at all understood by many of the audience, but others wildly amblanded.

many of the audience, but others wildly appliauded.

Then, one of the songs recently ruled off the stage by the police department was inoffensive to innocent ears, but was really written by a member of the cult, and replete with suggestiveness to those who understood the language of this group.

"Some of these men impersonate

ianguage of this group.

"Some of these men impersonate women on the cheap vandeville stage, in connection with disorderly salcona. Their disguise is so perfect, they are enable to sit at tables with men between the acts, and solicit for drinks the same as prostitutes.

"Two of these female impersonators" were recently seen in one of the west.

were recently seen in one of the most notorious saloous. These "supposed" women solicited for drinks, and after ward invited the men to rooms over the

doon for pervert practices.
"At the very outset of the commis sion's investigation, its attention was called by several persons to a condition of affairs with regard to sexual perver-sion which was said to be enormously prevalent and growing in Chicago.

Sex Perversion Increasing "In reporting their impression of beir work on the Municipal bench at

the Harrison street court, judges said that the most striking thing they had observed in the last year was the great

observed in the last year was the great increase of sex perversion in Chicago. "Police officers state the same thing. The testimony of others, and the results of investigations by the commission corroborate these ctatements. The commission already had considerable information, including estimates which seared incredible before an investigator was put in the field to find out the mature and extent of this form of vice. "The commission's investigator was,

ten rounds, at Buffalo, N. Y.

June 20—Ti.— Selson was Sallor Burke,
ten rounds, at New York City.

July 1—Battling Nelson will meet four
opponents at Vancouver, B. C.

July 2—Danny Goodman va. Freddie
Danleis, fifteen rounds, at St. Joe. Mo.

July 3—Jack White vs. Joe Mandet,
fifteen rounds, at St. Joe. Mo.

TURNVEREIN MEET CLOSES
Kanesa City, Mo., June 28.—A social
session here last night brought to a
close the three days' meeting of the
Turnveren Society of the Central
States. The most important feature of
the day was the awarding of prime to
the day was the awarding of prime to
the first c. a. prize with a grandof \$0.70, Or. ha a.s. second with 77.79
and Denver thit. with to. Davenport
(Iowa) was a close fourth with 6.50.

day before resterday. There is, next, the more perfected machinery upon which he works. There is also the advanced development of trades unionism. There is, furthermore, the fact that, until recently, large tracts of publishes accordingly to describe the control of the contro

lie land served constantly to draw off some part of the competing laborers of the towns and cities to the country. Finally, there is the fact that the economic system, as a whole, has never settled down in America into the hard and fast groove in which it runs in

Europe. Indeed, that system in America still retains something of the elasticity of colonial times.

colonial times.

Since the great strike in Pittsburg in 1892—which ended with the battle on the Monongahela—the claim that the high tariff protects the workingman has become more rare. I should not advise the gentlemen from Pennsylvanian or any other gentleman to make such a claim before an audience of workingmen of Pittsburg, Chicago or Milwaukee when there is a strike on for living wages in some branch of the iron industry. the iron industry. While the products of our factories

are highly protected, sometimes as highly as 200 per cent, the producers of these products are not protected at all. On the contrary, during the last twenty years Slavonians, Italians, Greeks, Russians, and Armenians have been Russians, and Armenians have been brought into this country by the million. Simply because they have a lower standard of living they have crowded out the Americans, Germaus, Englishmen, and Irishmen from the workshops, factories, and mines of our highly protected industries.

And in the steel mills of Pittsburg, Chicago and Milwaukee where thirty years ago the so-called princes of into the modern white coolies get \$1.75 for 13 hours a day, seven days in the week

the modern white cooles get shall be a labeled to the modern white cooles get shall be week—having no time to praise the Lord, and no reason either. (Laughter.)

As for the manufacturers of woolen goods, Bulletin 57 of the Census Bu-

goods, Builetin s, of the Cause of manufactures for 1905, shows (p. 93) that 44,452 youths and men. 24,552 girls and women, and 3,743 children under 16 employed in the manufacture of woolen

ployed in the finanufacture of woolen goods receive a yearly average of \$396 and a weekly ayerage of \$7.61.

The same bulletin shows that 29.833 youths and men, 32,130 girls and women, and 7,233 children under 16 employed in the manufacture of worsted goods receive a yearly average of \$37. and a weekly average of \$7.30.

Need \$750 Every Year

Need \$750 Every Year

According to social workers who have made a study of family budgets, the minimum requirement in the United States for a decent living for a family consisting of father, mother, and three small children is \$750 a year. I believe that estimate is much too low, and that none of the gentlemen in this house would want to live on it. However, the average wages in these two highly protected industries are but little more than half this sum.

highly protected industries are but he tie more than half this sum.

It is true that this average rakes in the wages of children and youths. But, on the other hand, it also takes in the wages of the highly skilled mechanics and of foremen. It is therefore a fair average; and it shows a wage entirely inadequate to support a decent stan-

Sard of living.

As for me, I am against all tariffs—high tariffs or low tariffs—and against low tariffs as a proposition to raise

Every tariff, high or low, means that it hits the poor man worst. So long as a tax is placed on the necessities of life, it will fall upon the poor pan much more heavily than upon the r a man. (Applause.) To begin with, it is the poor people

who, as a rule, have many children. The tax on shoes will strike a poor sewer digger who has six children six times as hard as it will the millionaire who has one child. Moreover, the digger can afford it 1,000 times less.

(Applause.)

Every tariff puts the burden upon the Every tariff puts the burden upon the people who can afford it least. Every tariff means that the wealthy people are not willing to pay their share of taxes and that they want the poor people to pay if for them. It means that these taxes go to the manufacture of the people to pay if for them. It means that these taxes go to the manufacture of the people to pay if the people to pay if

turer.

This is all any tariff means.

It is in all cases an inheritance of the Middle Ares—the Dark Ages—when the privileged classes did not pay any taxes and the common people had to pay them all.

The only just tax is an income tax (arealesses) which is graduated to such

The only just tax is an income tax (appliause) which is graduated to such a degree that it will establish some fairness as to the intensity with which it is felt by the poor people as compared with the rich.

I do not want to be understood to imply that the working class is benefited by free trade of itself. Free trade is no panaces. Free trade would mean that a great deal of our manufacturing would be done across the seaparticularly all of the manufacturing that has not yet reached the trust stage. ticularly all of the manuscring inhis not yet reached the trust stage.
(Applause on the Republican side.)
Moreover, the working class cannot
endure any sudden lowering of tariTs.
It is helpless to protect itself from

the consequences.

Especially in our couptry, after many years of the highest kind of a high tariff, any sudden change would be disastrous, and that is where the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Underwood) was wise. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

ic side.)
There are whole communities built up on a tariff schedule on some manufactured commodity. A radical and sudden lowering of the tariff on any of sudden lowering of the tariff on any of those products would, of course, unset-tle conditions, close workshops, and de-prive thousands of wags earners of their jobs. And since under our plan-less system of production no provision whatever is grade for the displaced workers, the result would be wide-spread disaster and misery. (Applause on the Republican side.) When society is willing to undertake the transfer of displaced workers from a dying in-

on the Republican success of displaced workers from a dying industry to a flourishing one we can then welcome any radical change in the welcome any radical change in the first that seems best for the nation as a whole.

Laver does not need the so-called this protection of tariffs. It does need, however, protection against sudden thanges for the worse in economic contained changes for the worse in economic contained the changes for the support of the contained the changes in the colly guarantee that BREAD and the changes for the support of the colly guarantee that BREAD and the changes for the worker. Parket ISB. But INFO. The colly guarantee that BREAD and the changes for the worker are contained to the colly guarantee that BREAD and the colly guarantee that guarantee the colly guarantee that guara

common laborers can scarcely live a week on the earnings of seven days of excessive toll.

Stanley Asks Question

Mr. Stanley: Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?
Mr. Berger: Mr. Chairman, this is the first time that the Socialists' view on the tariff has ever been heard in this House, and if the gentleman will kindly give me a chance to get through with my statement, I shall be very glad to answer any questions that he may wish to ask, and I have no Joubt may wish to ask, and I have no loubt that he will be able to ask them with much more profundity than now. (Laughter and applause.)

There is always free trade in labor, Under the present system, which we call in political economy the capitalist system, the workingman's labor has become a mere ware in the market. And since the man's labor can not be separated from the man, the workingman himself has become a commod ity, whose time is bought and sold. The workingman, or rather his labor power, is subject to the same conditions as every other ware, especially to the conditions of supply and do-

mand and to competition.

The workiuman's labor, or rather his time, is bought now in the open market; by the hishest bidder on the one han: and from the lowest seller on the other. And the employers, that is, the mas ter class, care only to buy the work-ingman's time when he is young, strong, and healthy. When he is sick or when he gets old the employer has no use for him. The employer is not in business for

the sake of charity. He is in business in order to make profits—to make noney.

And becaused of this we see that our

o-called free workers are sometimes worse off-from the purely economic point of view-than the blacks were under slavery before the war.

The negro was property and repre-ented about \$1,000 in value—sometimes more, sometimes less. He was propmore, sometimes less. He was properly which his master owned. Therefore the master, if he had any sense, took good care of his human chattel. The master was eager to have the slave as long and in as god condition as possible. When the slave became sick or when he died the master los case is entirely different with

the white workingman, the so-called free workingman. When the white man is sick or when he dies the employer usually loses nothing.

And high tariff, or tariff for revenue only, or free trade, like "the flowers that bloom in the spring, have noth-

ing to do with the case." (Laughter.)
The fact is that the capitalist, the
average employer today, is more concerned abou. a valuable horse, about a fine dox, about a good automobile, than he is about his employe or about

his employe's family.

In most cases the employment is absolutely impersonal. The employer does not know his employe by name, or even by number. This is invariably even by number. This is invariably the case with a stock company where the shareholders are scattered all over a city, a state, or all over the country;

ometimes over Europe.

Nor can any individual capitalist or employer, no matter how charitably inclined he may be, change anything in these conditions. A business or cor-poration that should try to run its plant on a charity basis would not last long.

last long.

As a matter of fact, under the present system it is usually the worst employer who sets the pace. The employer who can fleece and skin his workingmen best is best equipped for the fight in the open market. He can produce his goods the cheapest.
Thus competition has come to have a fearful meaning to the working class.

On the one hand, it compels the employers to get their labor as cheaply as possible; on the other hand, it compels the workingmen to compete with one another for jobs.

Competition among the workers has

opoly of machinery—that capital can be coined out of women and even out of infancy. Thus, not alone are men turned into wares, governed by de-mand and supply, but they are also made to scramble for a precarious liv-ing with their wives, elsters and chil-dren.

In the cotton factories of the south, from where my Democratic free-trade

Laws against this sort of thing are almost useless as leng as the present economic system prevails.

For while it is notorious that the wages thus earned by a whole family do not on an average exceed those of the head of the family in occupations where it has not become habitual to employ women and children, the abuse is still daily gaining ground.

And the reason is very simple. Women and children do not go into the factory for the fun of it; they are brought there by dire necessity, by competition. And it is competition, too, that compels the little children of the southern poor white people to go to the actor factory and offer their young lives

First Socialist Speech in Congress

Continued From First Page.

Continued From First Page.

Continued From First Page.

Continued From First Page.

It cannot be shown that the tariff has any general effect upon wages.

Higher wages in the United States and continue to use them in order to resist the forcing down of the standard of the bulk of our-population to a Chinese factors.

There is, first, the higher efficiency of the American workman, as the gon-stands factors.

There is, first, the higher efficiency of the American workman, as the gon-stands for the bulk of our-population to a coming down continually. (Applause.)

Before this, the capitalist era, common working men in England could live a whole week on the earnings of four days.

Now, in Pensylvania and elsewhere, the more perfected machinery upon Males. 44,651. 22,343. 77,986. 56,363. 77,462. 53,676. 63,711. 63,206. 63,906. 63,906. 49,747.

Workmen, Insure Yourself in the

Nor are conditions in most of the

With a system like this it is only richer and the poor poorer.

Free competition imposes no re-straint upon the powerful. They are at liberty to exploit the poor workman

Virginia
West Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
Kentucky

orthern states much better

at liberty to exploit the poor workman to their hearts' content.

And another thing: The strength on the capitalist side is so great, and the capacity for resistance on the side of the workman is so insignificant, that there is actually no freedom of contract. The monopoly of the tools has made the employers a class of autocrats and the laborers a class of dependents—of hirelings. The laborer is simply a hired appendage to the machine.

The machine has some to be the machine has some to be the machine.

The machine has come to be the main The machine has come to be the main thing, the costly thing. The living appendage, the laborer, can be gotten without much trouble or cost. Nowadays, if an owner of tools does not want to let a workingman work, the latter has no means of subsistence unless he finds some other "lord of production" who will permit him to secure something.

thing.
And so this system now creates the dependence of the thousands upon the few.

It is a paltry evasion of our capital-

It is a pairry evasion of our capitalists to say that the workers are free to accept or refuse the terms of their employers. The laborers have to consent. If they refuse the terms, there are plenty of others, hungry, starved and desperate; ready to take their places. But suppose it were possible that the employer could not get other ms to take the places of those who refused the terms offered—and, pray, do not for a moment think that this could actually be the case—the employer could stand it; he would merely stop business for the time being. And do not imagine for one instant that he would suffer privation by so doing. His home would be just as radiant with luxuries as ever, and he would probably try to endure life by a trip to some foreign country.

Now, another important consideration:

Now, another important consideration:
Since the working people do not receive the full value of their products—
because a considerable profit is made
by the employing class on everything
the workers produce—can they be expected to buy back these products.
Their numerical strength makes them
the chief consumers of the country and
those on whom production mainly depends.

the chief consumers of the country and those on whom production mainly depends.

In this why, by the laboring people not being able to consume enough, and by the painless way in which production is carried on in general, the so-called overproduction is created.

Or course, no matter how much or how little the toilers of a nation create, they always create more than they are able to buy with their wages, because they have never received the full value of that production.

In this way the so-called industrial crises originate. They have come upon us about once in every twenty years, roughly speaking, since capitalist production hegan its sway. At such times the trade and the manufacturing of a nation come to a standstill because "there is too much on hand."

Starve With Too Much

And the working people have to stop work and go ragged and hungry because there is too much on hand.

Statesmen, newspapers, lawyers and so-called reformers on such occasions claim that it is aither too much silver or too little silver or lack of confidence or what not that is the cause of the industrial crisis or panic, as it is sometimes called.

say with his family or become a tramp.

And the tariff has nothing to do with that question, either.

Free Trade in Labor

There is always free trade in labor.
In many cases now the laborer is compelled to disrupt his family and send his wife and chiloren to the shop or factory.

For this is the greatest curse of machinery—or, rather, the individual monopoly of machinery—that capital can be coined out of women and even out of infancy. Thus, not alone are men turped into wares, governed by demand and supply, but they are also made to scramble for a precarious living with their wives, sisters and children.

In the cotton factories of the south, from where my Democratic free-trade friends come, the vomen and children compose two-thirds of the working force. Very similar are the conditions in our large cigar and tobacco factories and in the workshops of many other industries.

Laws against this sort of thing are almost useless as lemmas the present economic system prevails.

For whis poor people the times are always hard.

On the capitalists, however, do not leave off attending balls, parties and one leave off attending balls, parties, and operas, in their silks and diamonds. On the contrary, if the times are always hard.

On the capitalists, however, do not leave off attending balls, parties, and operas, in their silks and diamonds. On the contrary, if the times are early and operas, in their silks and diamonds. On the contrary, if the times are early and operas, in their silks and diamonds. On the contrary, if the times are early and operas, in their silks and diamonds. On the contrary, if the times are early and operas, in their silks and diamonds. On the capitalist, however, do not leave off attending balls, parties, and operas, in their silks and diamonds. On the capitalist, horder days hard, the wealthy and the richards, and operas, in their silks and diamonds. On the contrary, if the times are early shard, when he workman of the present time is work of the working the work when he work was not when he ought

THE MAGIC WASHING TABLET

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3.)

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

Of the United States of America Organized Oct. 19, 1884, by German Socialist exiles; 276 branches in 23 states; 45,500 beneficiary members. Assets—\$420,000 over liabilities. Claims Paid Since Organization—Sick and accident, \$3,236,004; death, \$1,087,845.

Jurisdiction-United States of Amer

Jurisdiction—United States of America.

Age limit—18 to 45 years.
Benefits—Sick and accident, first class, \$9 and \$4.50; second class, \$6 and \$3 per week, not exceeding 80 weeks for whole life. Death, \$250 uniformly. No sick benefit for third class (women).

Initiation Fees—From \$1 to \$7, according to sex, ages and classes.
Monthly Assessments—First class, \$1.05; second class, \$00c; third

\$1.05; second class, 80c; third For particulars write to-MAIN OFFICE, No. 1 Third Avenue (Entrance on Seventh St.), Room ! New York, N. Y.



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OUNG MAN WOULD LIKE TO BOARD with farmer company for about 4 meeks, anywhere within 200 miles from Chicago TYPEWRITER FOR SALE

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Carl Morris, Oklahoma's "Hope," Is Working Hard for Flynn





MORRIS, ON LEFT, PULLING AND HAULING

Oklahoma's "hope," is training faithfully. He arises at 5 a. m., does ten on the road, eats breakfast and loafs until after a light lunch, when he biles to the Fine Arts building at the Tulsa county fair grounds, where his gymnasium is located.

Here he spends three hours boxing with Jack Geyer, Harry Wuest and Riby, skipping the rope, tossing the medicine ball, punching the big and ittle bags and strengthening his stomach

Morris isn't fit for a guelling fight. His color is good and his pulse regular, but his stomach is not well muscled. "God Habits" is Morris' middle

name. He never drank or used tobacco hobby is riding in engine cabe and his dissipation consists of eating ice from the depot ice wagons.

An idea of Morris' proportions can be obtained from the following meas-urements made for The Chicago Daily Socialist

Weight, 235 pounds. Height, 6 feet 4 inches. Neck, 18 inches. Chest (normal), 44 inches. (expanded), 49 inches Wrist, 11 inches. Waist, 36 inches. Thigh, 26 inches.

TIPS FROM

Big Ed Walsh relieved Doc White in the sixth round and struck out three

The race among the American League plichers is new to rie which will be the first to keep Ty Co'b from getting a

base that he walloped Richie's four times.

games, not failing to hit in one se. He is given a large share credit for the Yankees' winning

re's a difference of only two in eximum and minimum number of a played by the teams of the Na-

RIVERVIEW SWIM WON
BY HOBLER OF LEWIS

M. Hobler of the Lewis Institute captured the 100 yard swimming race at Atlantic bearch, at Riverview park yesterday afternoon from a clever field, the time being 1:294-5. C. Dracket of the Renova club was second and C. Sozerberg of the Riverview club was third. Owling to the rain only the 100-yard race could be contested.

BOWLERS BOOST CHICAGO

Boosters who are working to bring the 1912 tournament of the American Bowling congress to this city have set themselves the task of raising another \$1,900 in hard cash this week, in order to complete the legal organisation of the Chleago Bowling Tournament com-pany before the members of the nation-al executive committee meet here on July 8 to sign a contract for the turna-

that Arthur Derth, Bob Bescher and Umpfre Klem have all won brief fiste engagements with Roger Breamhan. Breshahan certa. Alp jen't a white hope.

Read the advertisements in the Chicago Daily Socialist before making purchases.

First Socialist Speech in Congress

Continued From Third Page

ries of isolated—individual—acts into a series of social and combinel acts.

The yarn, the cloth, the metal articles which now come out of the factory are the joint product of the many people through whose hands they have to go saccessively before being ready.

No single person can say of them: "This I have made." Yet three social tools and social products are treated in the same way as they were when the product was created by the individual. So the preacut new mode of production remains subject to the old form of appropriated, although the new form of production does away with the very conditions on which the old form was based. In times of old the owner of the simple tool appropriated or took for his own use his own product, while now—and it is important to grasp this fact fully—the owner of the tool, of the machine, appropriates this work without a jury and without a verdict.

And so we see plainly that the private ownership of the neans of production is that wealth has become the greatest one might say the only.

a jury and without a verdict.

And so we see plainly that the private ownership of the means of producetion, which was formerly the means of securing the product to the producer, has now become the means of exploitation, and, consequently, of servitude.

The development of the tool into the producer, has now become the means of exploitation, and, consequently, of servitude.

The development of the tool into the producer, has now become the means of exploitation, and, consequently, of servitude.

Things cannot go on like this initially. White

securing the product to the producer, has now become the means of exploitation, and, consequently, of servicude.

The development of the tool into the machine separates the workman from this product. In this way a comparatively small number of capitalists obtain a monopoly of the means of production.

small number of capitalists obtain a monopoly of the means of production.

We are often inclined to deprecate the resistance of the workingmen to the introduction of machinery.

But these victories of the human intellect over the forces of nature which naturally should be a benefit to all—an unlimited source of blessing to the human race—have often become a means of torture to the tollers.

How many wage carners has the introduction of machinery thrown out of employment!—How many lives have thereby been destroyed?

All the advantage of all the new inventions, machines and improvements now goes mainly to the small class of capitalists; while on the other hand these new inventions, machines and miprovements and labor devices displace human labor and steadily increase the samy of the unemployed, who, starved and frantic, are ever ready to take the places of those who have work, thereby etill further depressing the labor market.

Capitalist Class Recruits

Precisely, then, for the same reason Precisely, then, for the same reason that the mechanic with his own about and working on his own account has nearly disappeared in the struggle between handwork and machine workfor precisely the same reason the small manufacturers, with their little machinery, their small capital, and their little stock of goods, are now being driven

And the same is the case with the lit-tle store that must compete with the de-partment store or the mail-order house. It is that class that is yelling most loudly again; the corporations, the rail-roads and the trusts.

It is that class that wants the Sher-man law to be made, "more effective." It is that class that would like to turn the wheel of economic evolution back-

wards.

We cannot destroy the trusts without destroying our civilization.

Moreover, we do not want to destroy them. The trusts bring some system into the industrial chaos. They are the forcrunners of a new social order. They have put the first effective check upon the disastrous evils of competition.

While competition grows more intense among the workers looking for jobs, and while it still prevails among the small traders and small manufacturers, the trusts have abelished competition in the realm of "hig business."

The trusts are undoubtedly a mile.

The trusts are undoubtedly a mile-stone in the industrial evolution of the race. The trusts spell progress and are a tremendous benealt. Po far, however, they are mainly a benealt to their owners.

tion—
Arr. Berger: I am not speaking about the labor unions. I am speaking about the labor unions. I am speaking about "hig business" using the labor union as a political tool. (Applause)
Mr. George: Mr. Chairman—
The Chairman: Does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to the gentleman from New York!
Mr. Berger: I do. (Applause.)
Mr. George: Mr. Chairman, I did not quite understand the gentleman's allusion to me and to Vancouver and to the strike in Vancouver.
Mr. Perger: If the gentleman will permit I will read to you so that you can formulate your question just right. I said: The machinery and all the progress in implements of production we cannot and do not want to destroy. Civilization does not want to go back to the middle ages or be reduced to barbarism. ism.

And as long as these implements of production—land, machinery, raw materials, railroads, and telegraphs—remain private property, only comparatively few can be the sole owners and masters thereof. As long as such is the case these few will naturally use this private ownership for their own private educations.

private ownership for their own private advantage.

The highest individualism has given us, and can give us, as that of capitalist and wage earner.

A capitalist and a wage-earner order of ociety inevitably ends in the economic rule of a comparatively few absolute masters over a numerous socially whitest aims.

subject cars.

The wage system was a step in the evolution of freedom, but only a step. Without trade-unionism and labor as-

Without trade-unionism and labor associations the wage system would produce a social state lower than that of feudalism.

There can be no social freedom nor complete justice until there are no more hirelings in the world; until all become but the employers and the employed of society.

This social freedom, this complete justice, can be accomplished only by the collective ownership and demecratic mana general of the social means of productin and distribution.

cratic mana rement of the social means of producti n and distribution.

I realize that all this cannot be brought about by a single stroke—by a one day's revolution. But I know that all legislation in order to be really progressive and wholesome must move in that direction.

Legislation that does not tend to an increased measure of control on the

other, is reactionary and caunot en-dura lution, and that anything that is the natural outcome of an industrial devel-

dure.

The measure now under discussion is of small immediate concern to the working class. In itself it means no material changa in the conditions of the working man or working waman. But because it is in line with social and political evolution, because it tends to destroy the old fariff superstition, because it tends to break down the barriers between nations and to bring into closer relations the various peoples of the world I shall support the bill. (Applause.)

plause.)
Mr. Kahn: Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?
Mr. Berger: Certainly. How much time have I, Mr. Chairman?

Glad to Answer

Mr. Stanley: As I understand the general talist system than under any previous milestone in industrial evolution.

said:

"The other day we listened to a fervid plea for single tax, delivered on this floor by the gentleman from New York (Mr. George). He paid particular attention to the introduction of this system in Vancouver, British Columbia, and painted in glowing colors the blessings that followed it. And new comes the ditressing news that Vancouver is in the midst of a general strike, the first of its kind in that city, involving every organized workman there. Evidently the single tax is not a substitute for bread and butter."

Mr. George: The single tax is a tax tion question. I would like to under stand—does the gentleman monnect m up with that strike!

Mr. Berger: Oh, no. (Laughter. Whatever I may say about his theories the gentleman from New York is inseent. The gentleman has nothing to d with that strike. I did not mean to sa anything about it, but I wanted to show that the single tax does no improve labor conditions. It does not. Strike are just as frequent in single-tax etties. labor conditions. It does not contain are just as frequent in single-tax cities as in cities where they do not have the single tax. That is what I wanted to bring off.

Mr. George: I thank the gentleman. I feel very greatly enlightened.

Ar. Stanier: Will the gentleman yield

Says It's a Pirst Step

Mr. Berger: Mr. Chairman, I favor it as a first step. It is only primary. I understand Mr. Gary of the steel trust is in favor of that.

Mr. Stanley: I understand so.

Glad to Answer

The Chairman: The gentleman has ten minutes remaining.

Mr. Berger: And for the first time in my life Mr. Gary and I agree on anything. But I will also say it will not heap much. It proves, though, that even the trust concedes that it has grown to such the rust concedes that it has grown to such the trust concedes that it has become a tlemen to say that the workmen in this country are worse off than at any time in the history of the world?

Mr. Stanley: I understand so.

Mr. Gary and I agree on anything. But I will also say it will not be much. It proves, though, that even the trust concedes that it has become a guest-public utility and that it is no longer a private business. The only continuous the first time in my life Mr. Gary and I agree on anything. But I will also say it will not be pushed in the substitution of the trust concedes that it has become a country are worse off than at any time in my life Mr. Gary and I agree on anything. But I will also say it will not be pushed to the pushed in the trust concedes that it has grown to such dimensions that it has become a private business. The only continuous control of the trust of the tr

Mr. Berger: Yes, sir.

mingstopment is smaller under any previous system.

Mr. Kahn: I understood the gentleman for any remarks. The wages are better in this country than in any other ter in this country than in any other ter in this country than in any other ter in this country in the world. I said that at the very beginning of my remarks and explained why.

Mr. Kahn: Because I know in my own city of San Francisco the savings banks have deposits of \$155,000,000, which are the savings of the working people of that community.

Mr. Berger: Yes, and I know that you have had more strikes and more heal in San Francisco than in any other city I should for except Chicago. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Earger: Yes, and I know that you have had more strikes and more heal in San Francisco than in any other city I should for except Chicago. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Earger: Yes, and I know that you whether corporate or individuality and the employment of all the labor in the best organized labor community in this country in the hands of a few persons, whether corporate or individuality and the workingmen there have had strikes only to the same extent as they have had them in any other section.

Mr. Berger: Yes, and a few more.

Mr. Berger: Yes, and a few more.

Mr. Berger: Yes, in the hands of a few persons, whether corporate or individuality and the undividuality of the section.

Mr. Berger: Yes, in the hands of a few persons, whether corporate or individuality and the undividuality of the section.

Mr. Berger: Yes, in the hands of a few persons, whether corporate or individuality and the undividuality of the section.

Mr. Berger: Yes, in the hands of a few persons, whether corporate or individuality and then the government, as you say, should fix the price of the commodities of these greats concerns, and it will be but a step from that until, instead of the section of the manufacture of the tentile and the the best organized labor community in this country in the hands of a few persons, whether corporate or individuality and then the pers

these new inventions, machines, improvements and labor devices displace human labor and steadily increase the same very early to sake here and the unemployed, who, clarved and frauth, are ever ready to make the same very early to sake here and the unemployed, who, clarved and frauth, are ever ready to make the same very early to sake they have head them in any clure may be to same very very early to sake the same very

Mr. Berger: Yes, sir.

Mr. Stanley: And suppose that these great industrial institutions, like the United States Steel Corporation, for instance, believe in abolishing competition and fixing the price by agreement or by law, the only difference between the trusts and the Socialists is that the trusts believe in naving the government run their business for the benefit of the persons who own them, and you believe in having them run these great organizations for the benefit of the persons who own them, and you believe in having them run these great organizations for the benefit of all the people?

Mr. Berger: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin har expired.

Mr. Fowler: I ask that his time be extended.

Mr. Carnon: I would like to and the service of the spirit of a regime of true to the supreme Court. I am glad I do not. (Laughter.) Nowever, whether the Supreme Court. I am glad I do not. (Laughter.) Nowever, whether the Supreme Court. I am glad I do not. (Laughter.) Nowever, whether the Supreme Court. I am glad I do not. (Laughter.) Nowever, whether the Supreme Court. I am glad I do not. (Laughter.) Nowever, whether the Supreme Court. I am glad I do not. (Laughter.) Nowever, whether the Supreme Court. I am glad I do not. (Laughter.) Nowever, whether the so lecided or not, the trusts are the matural outcome of industrial evolution, and our laws, our courts, and our Constant in the trusts are the matural outcome of industrial evolution, and our laws, our courts, and our courts, and our courts, and our courts, and our courts and outcome of industrial evolution.

All the decisions of the

the organization of custs is that correct?

The differs as widely from Judge Gary as from the gentleman from Judge Gary as from the gentleman from Judge Gary as from the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Berger: I am not opposed to the organization of trusts any more than I am opposed to the Atlantic ocean or to be Mississippi river, or, let us say, to anything that is a astural custome of souditions. I explained that the Irusta are the astural result of industrial evaluations.

BASEBALL GAMES TODAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE. Cincinnati at Pittsburg. New York at Brooklyn. Boston at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LELAGUE Detroit at Chicago. Cleveland at St. Louis. Washington at New York, Philadelphia at Boston.

RESULTS SUNDAY
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 4; Fitzburg, 2
St. Louis, 2-1; Cheinnatt, 4-5.
AMERICAN LEAGUE. Chicago, 8; Detroit, 4. Cleveland, 2-8; St. Louis, 0-2.

RESULTS SATURDAY NATIONAL LEAGUE. Philadelphia, 3; Hoston, 1, New York, 7; Brooklyn, 4. Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 0. AMBRICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 11-9; Washington, Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 1. STANDING OF THE CLUBS

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

is little difference between the position is monopoly, under the common law and you take and the position taken, for instance, by the United States Steel Corporation, in this, that competition is a bad thing?

Mr. Berger: It was not a bad thing in its day. In "big businessa" it is played out; it does not exist. It was a good thing as long as economic conditions required it.

Mr. Sanley: You spoke in your address of the evils of competition and the bad effects of it—

Mr. Berger: Yes, sir.

w monopoly, under the common law and under our constitution that man's proportive at the government has a right, this congress has a right, to regulate those prices? And I will sak the gentleman there if our Supreme Court, in the cases of Munn against Illinois and the confirmed that doctrins?

Mr. Berger: Mr. Chairman, I do not snow all the decisions of the Supreme Court. I am glad I do not. (Laughter.) However, whether the Supreme Court

Mr. Jackson: What I wanted to ask was this: Would it be anything contrary to the present docurine of individualism, as we understand it in this country. If the courts and the legislature should regulate the prices of the products of men who violated the laws and used their property to produce a monopo. The monopolation of the products of the product of the product

is in favor of the government true individualism.



BY GRACE D. BREWER

Children are fast becoming a luxury

n the world, especially in the northern

part of Alaska, which is United States

territory. Few of the working class

an afford to even dream of the time

when a child will gladden their hearts or cheer their loney home. A visit from the stork is looked upon

as a great calamity and is an occasion for condoience instead of congratula-

ion. The material and paternal in-stircts must be frozen within the preasts of the daboring class, who can only look with envy at the rich who can

afford to become dathers and mothers.

This is not because the people of Al This is not because the people of Ar-aska are different from those in other part of the world. It is because the physicians are few in number, compar-atively speaking, and are allowed to charge what they please for their serv-

A child is seldom born north of Skag

way, Alaska, at a cost of less than \$400, while the average is \$800, and many cases are on record where doctor blis for childbirth cases have run up to

\$2,000. Physicians charge \$10 for guing a block to call on an expectant mother; \$50 for delivering a child; \$50 for chloro-forming, and for any extra operation or correction after birth from \$500 to \$1,000.

Cost of medicine is not included in these

While no doubt there are many men and women who would gladly pay the price for a pair of loving child arms to encircle their necks or for the childish

heart to love them as they have their

own parents, they simply have to forego

to make some provision for expert nurses and physicians to care for moth

ers and children, then, from the ranks of the working class would come many strong, healthy children, and young men

and women who have to depend on some corporation for a scanty living would we as hesitancy about becoming par-

Railroad—Another Tragedy in Passing of the Red Man Last Tribe of Free Indians Driven From Their Homes by

"VE'LL ALL BE DEAD SOON AND ONLY DRUNKEN HALF BREEDS WILL RECALL THE PASSING OF A NOBLE RACE," SAYS FULL BLOODED INDIAN, TELLING THE STORY OF THE PASSING OF HIS PEOPLE.

BY R. W. MADISON.

The Southern Pacific railroad owns valueless. The Southern Pacific railroad owns Efforts were made to oust the South-the take, the only water supply for ern Pacific, but without avail. Then,

Palm Springs, Cal—The Southern Pacific railroad has shoved the last tribe of free Indians, who once owned the Coolrade desert, from their home of The came the Southern Pacific. It filed on the lake and adjacent lands, to enturies, at 29 Palms, an oasis in the centuries, at 29 Palms, an oasis in the railroad.

Here they were free, with the whole desert to roam and none to stop them. Then came the Southern Pacific. It filed on the lake and adjacent lands tribe, turned certain land into a reservation, but this land had no water on railroad.



INDIANS HAVE BEEN OUSTED BY RAILROADS, SHOWING RUINED HUTS. IT IS NOW ONLY A CAMPING SPOT FOR PROSPECTORS.

cent to the lake. It is just another

bloodless tragedy which has marked disappeared into one of the many inaccessible spots of the great desert and the acquisition of his land by corporations and private persons.

For years Jim Pine, full blooded Chemuavis Indian, with a few followers, has called 29 Palms his home. He was chief of the hand by virtue of his great age, being over 100 years. They lived simply, supplying their wan's bx little gardens, hunting the desert jack rabbit and collecting the mesquite bean. Their houses were made of twigs, piasters which distributed in the mesonlight.

The indian paused. The coyote pack barked long and dismally.

"Even the bears are free," continued the Indian. "Once we owned all there they will de-as they lived, free, but on a little tract of land on a reservation."

A coyote howled dismally. Faintly, lived simply, supplying their wan's bx great age, being over 100 years. They lived simply, supplying their wan's bx little gardens, hunting the desert jack rabbit and collecting the mesquite bean. Their houses were made of twigs, piastered with adobe.

niles, and over 4,000 rcres, lying adja- sadly, though proudly. Jim Pine told cent to the lake. It is just another his people they must move. Soon they bloodless tragedy which has marked disappeared into one of the many inac-

wimming hole" and just before the

stream dries up entirely it takes one

last big mouhtful of water and climbs up the bank. By instinct it makes for the nearest stream still filled with wa-

The lower fins and the strong back-

bone enable it to crawl along the dry land for quite a distance. Sometimes, though, the stream is too far off and the fish hasn't enough water in its mouth to keep its gills moistened and

FAIR QUESTION

Willie-Well, what are the others

Pa-Yes.

or?-Life

"Walter."

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INIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN FRONT OF THEIR HOME AT TWENTY-NINE PALMS BEFORE THEY WERE OUSTED.

"My people will soon be gathered to fought while we could, but we had heir fathers," he said, "and all that give in. "My people will soon be gathered to their fathers," he said, "and all that will be left of a once great race will be a few drunken half-breeds. The real Indian can't stand civilization. He wants the desert and the free lifenot a little tract of land on a reservation."

The Indian paused. The coyoto pack ripe wants and to be seen and to give in.

The Indian had told his story. The camp, fire had died down. The only sound that broke the mysterious sixuants.

life's greatest pleasure because of finan-cial conditions.

If our government could be induced

would not revolutionize society. The present generation owes it to the suceeding one to see that they are at least

well born. Race suicide is inevitable and preferable under our present sys-tem of economic distribution. While a few things might be bettered under the present capitalistic system the right relation of all things to each

the right relation of all things to each other can only be reached by a complete change of program.

So until the people are convinced that there is but one way out of the dilemma a which we find ourselves and act together in demanding equal opportunity and justice, many men and women will remain childless and society will lose the father and mother influence and decrease in numbers. crease in numbers.

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and if you return such a bottle your negligence may result in the subse-quent delivery of contaminated milk to some consumer, possibly yourself.

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Librarian—I um sorry to say I can't
madam. I haven't been reading nothing lately but best sellers.—Argona '

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Angelino Napolitano BY WILLIA MACNURLEN Out of the dark of the depths there came

From the soul of a woman's cry, Swept up on the wings of Mother Love
To the silent Gods on High.
Their ears bent low, a gift they sent,
'Twas Strength, and the gift was good;

And the light of a fiend went out that day, Went out, as a fiend's light should. Murder? Ah, no! No murder there! 'Twas a mother who sens up the call, And I think that the cry was "God help me!"

God helped her, that was all.

Heroine of "Kate Shelly Storm" Dying As Thirtieth Anniversary Draws Near

Des Moines, Ia., June 24.-Kate Shei-Willie-Teacher says that we're nere ly, heroine of one of the worst storms lows has ever had, is dying in a hospital, and k is doubtful if she will live until July 6, the thirtieth anniversary of her daring deed.

COMPARATIVE SPEEDS On the night of that day, in 1881, Kate Shelly, then a young girl of 16, lived with her parents on the banks of Honey Creek. The terrible storm arose and

One of the strangest of fish is the climbing perch which lives in India. When the water where it is gets low it begins to think about another to to see whizz by."—The Tattler. For Home Dressmakers



MISS KATE SHELLY.

dent. The passenger train was saved, Meanwhile another engine with Kate's him and he was hurled to death. In recognition of the heroism reached what is known as Coal Valley played by Kate Shelly. Iowa pre-

warned the night operator of the acci- | forward to examine it. He stepped out

creek bridge.

The engine stopped and Shelly went noble act.

BRANDEIS FAVORS WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Louis D. Brandels, the famous in-surance lawyer, at a meeting of the National Conference of Charities at Boston the other day, squarely came out in favor of woman suffrage. He out in layor of woman sunrage. He confessed that some years ago he had expressed opposition to this reform. Now, however, he had become convinced, "not only that women should vinced, not only that women should have the ballot, but that we need them to have it. This is especially the case, because the problems before us will have to be solved largely through col-lective action, in which legislation is The frock, representing a design that requires little trimming, is always popular. The dress here shown may be made with a finish of braid or stitching and a bit of lace or embroidery for the yoke facings. The fronts are outlined by a panel that is overlaid at the upper part to stimulate a yoke. The panel forms part of the gored skirt in front. The sleeve has a deep cuff. Cashmer, challie, serge, gingham, chambray, dimity, linen or other materials now in challie, serge, gingham, chambray, dimity, linen or other materials now in yogue may be used for this design. The pattern is cut in four sizes—8, 10, 12 and 14 year. It requires \$5\text{i}, yards of \$6\text{dinch material for the 12-year size.}

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even her relations are strain



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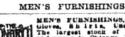
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What Is the Matter?

By DUNCAN McDONALD

(Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois Mine Workers.)

Never before in the writer's knowledge has the coal business been in such a demoralized condition as at present.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the capitalist press to studiously wold any reference to the matter the country is at the present time in the throes of an industrial depression, or panic, such as has not

Been witnessed for many years.

Some ten thousand coal miners are thrown out of work in this

state alone, and many of them are in destitute circumstances, and some forty thousand others are working two days per week, or less, and conditions are getting worse.

Imagine a condition where an army of fifty thousand strong, honest, able-bodied men, anxious and willing to work, but unable to secure the same, patiently waiting for the whistle to blow to call them to work, but day after day, week after week, they wait and wait and wait, and each day the situation becomes more grave and far-reaching.

The small business men are beginning to feel the effects of the panic, the large business houses are complaining, and the bankers

are asking what is the matter.

Why don't the mines work? The same complaint comes from every state where coal is mined; the panic is general, and I fear the

Now what is the matter? Let us see:

The miners of Springfield get 58 7-10 cents per ton for mining coal and are required to pay from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per ton when they purchase a ton for their own use.

In other words, they get about one-fifth of what they produce, minus the cost of transporting the coal from the face to the surface.

The same companies have been selling coal—screened lump coal to the railroads at 90 cents per ton.

The shoe workers, with improved machinery, are said to produce twelve pairs of shoes in order to get one pair for themselves, and so on along the line. As a result, every wholesale and retail store is stocked with

goods from cellar to garret which cannot be sold.

Why? Because labor cannot buy back its own product, and as a result the workers are idle and facing starvation, and idleness and poverty beget crime, not because the workers are criminals, but hunger and privation will make a criminal out of the very best in-

After one becomes a criminal and is sentenced to the so-called penal or reformatory institutions, after one is compelled to be a crook in order to eat, after he has brought disgrace on himself and family, then, and not until then, does the state interest itself in the

worker by providing him a job.

It interests itself in him by lecturing and providing him with the services of a sky pilot at the expense of the state, teaching him nomic master to give him work, providing he is willing to work for one-fifth of the product of his toil.

It teaches him again to go hungry and half clothed in search of a job, to again meet with tite same rebuffs, the same obstacles, the half. What a hallow mockery and shame!

Not until then do we, as a state, interest ourselves in his behalf. What a hallow mockery and shame!

Why cannot the state or nation take up the question of providing him with a job, not by giving him one-fifth of the product of his toil, and save the man from becoming a criminal, and make of him a good and useful member of society.

If they can provide him a job of hard labor after they have compelled him to become a criminal why-cannot the state or mation provide him with a job before they make a criminal out of him?

Will some of the apologists for present-day conditions please answer? Will some of the apologists for present-day conditions please answer? Will some of the apologists for present-day conditions please explain?

The intelligent worker will not much longer tolerate these conditions—not much longer tolerate these conditions—not much longer tolerate these conditions—not much longer tolerate these conditions—one much longer tolerate the condition one conditions—one much longer tolerate the condition one conditions—one much longer tolerate the condition of the form of the dender of the such the form of the de

ons—not much longer choose between starvation and crime, in he can remedy these conditions by an intelligent use of his

The situation is indeed grave and the rumblings of discontent m be heard on every hand, and unless some relief comes soon by bread riots and worse will ensue and history will repeat itself, and

this nation will undergo another revolution.

This time it will be for the final emancipation of the wage slaves of the mine, mill, factory and shop; the right to a job with the full ocial value of that job without the consent of some master, or being compelled to resort to crime in order to eat.

of its meaning as an explanation of history and society.

tary tactics or knowledge of the enemy's strength or position.

mental and the physical:

refuse to fight.

ctual development of its members the invariable result is a great increase of Socialist sentiment.

Retween Natal and Cape Colony a holding office, in the first instance, for rate war started. The railways of the respective governments lowered their arate state parliaments, irrespective of tariffs until the financial position of population, elected eight of their numdevelopment is the only escape from wage slavery. In the ranks of European organized labor the sincere student both became a matter of grave anxi-

of social and labor problems is thrust to the front. The fact that his studies always lead him to Socialism does not the

count against him.

The consequence is that men who are shallow enough to im-

tied up the country's trade by a strike, successful in its beginning, but a fizzle

agine that there is any value in physical violence cannot gain any influence in the councils of the organized workers.

To be sergeants-at-arms, to put out an occasional unruly member of the union is the highest office to which they may aspire.

The unfortunate conditions in these countries were of course due to the machinations of the mine marganets. The interior was booming, the Transcale state revenue showing large sur-

vani state revenue showing large sur-pluses and the mining industry record-ing outputs and dividends.

At the critical moment the wealthy in-terior approached the humiliated and lobbying committees to local or national legislatures to beg favors 'representatives.'

Nor do they punish their proved enemies by voting for new men who are sure to be ome enemies the day after the election. poverty-stricken coastal colonies with

All these stupidities are obsolete and were discarded long by the European worker.

parliaments, courts, rallways, territory etc., and aid from heaven or elsewhere would have been required for any dis-Intelligent political action, the placing of working men themselves on the floors of the law-making and law-administering bodies, has taken their place. Sooner or late the American labor movement must follow the

was brought about and Cape Colony European example. Natal, Orange Free State and the Transyaal abolished tueir separate par liaments and established one in Cape The workingman student will be heard and heeded. Socialist policies and ideas will rule in labor bodies.

The statesman will displace the politician. And the dugger

Not the least unfortunate thing about the slugger is that his presence greatly aids the ruling class in framing up their bogus cases against the Haywoods and McNamaras.

The separate state railways, tele-graph and telephone systems, postof-fices, customs, courts, etc., were unified and became one. Rhodesia not yet be-ing ripe for inclusion in the union from a capitalist point of view will stop out-side for the present side for the present.

The economizing of government tamediately effected considerable saving to the country, or rather to the mining industry which, being the staple industry which, being the staple industry of the country, indirectly bore in many country.

In the country is a staple industry which, being the staple industry of the country, indirectly bore in the country.

The economizing of government tames the country. The colored man in Cape Colony bolds the balance of power in many electoral districts. Although he may vote he turbed work will be impossible, when our work will be continual fighting—than never abused his privilege and the country. The frequency with which we hear the term "friends of labor" ould seem to infer that labor is a sick horse that must needs be grounded by veterinary surgeons. We wonder what might happen if labor, by way of change, should decide to be its own friend.

TWO ROBBER CASTLES





BY*BEN OLIN.

The sugar trust has declared a dividend of 21 per cent for the past year."

One thousand years after the Vikings raided cormandy a great festival was held last week in Rouen, France, celebrating their departure.

TRANSPORTATION - THE

COLORED VOTE The dominant capitalist industry of

South Africa-the Rand mines-is situ-

ted in the interior of the Transvaal.

Retrenchment set in, wages on railways were lowered and in Na-the discontented employes almost

scheme to unify all South African

sentment.
Thus on the 31st of May, 1910, union

about a thousand years ago, pillaged the land and finally made himself ruler, with the matives as his slaves. Today they celebrate his ousting.

Thus did the robbers of a thousand

Thus did the robbers of a thousand years ago carry on their "business!"
Today it is different.
Other and modern methods are used.
Plundering the people with the uncouth and brutal methods in vogue those days would not do. But the plundering has not stopped.
Combinations and trusts are modern, weapons that capitalism uses to enslave

BY A. CRAWFORD, Editor "Voice of Labor" (South Africa)

ber as senators, the remaining eight

being appointed by the governor general in council (i. c., practically the cabinet), four of whom s, all be so appointed because of their special knowl-

dge of native affairs.

importance.

edge of native affairs.

The provincial councils, which take the place of the forner state parliaments milius the power, will in future elect their eight representatives in the

senate or such vacancies as may oc

The provincial counc! is only a sor

of glorified county council, the petty powers conceded rendering it of little

The fopular assembly cors sts of 121

members. Cape Colony contr buting 51, the Transvaal 36, and Natal and Orange

free State II cach. Their election is for a period of five years. Members of both houses receive salaries of 12,000

per year.
The question of suffrage qualification

Study the growth of the trusts, Study their profits. Read the yellow magazines and the Socialist newspapers and see how slickly the robbing is done

are fighting.

vampire than the robber baron of the olden days.

game to keep the workers divided along the lines of color. The split between the Transvaal and Cape Colony sections is genuine. Espe-cially is the feeling bitter in the latter

colony, where labor cannot return a single representative because of the at-titude of their Transwan prototypes. The colored population can only fight

QUEER MORALITY

Upton Sinclair, in a lecture in New York, condemr d industrial or busin

"It to all wrong," he said, "but every

one thinks " to all right. It remind

me of Tin Can.

'Once in a Tin Can poker game a tenderfoot saw a player give himself four aces from the bottom of the pack. The tenderfoot flushed with indignation. He turned to a Tin Can pative and whis-

"'Gee what?"
"Why, that hound dealt himself four

'es!' "Wall,' said the native, in a

The colored population can only the Transvani Labor party A the try where it possesses votes.

The Socialist party alone refuses to recognize any out the class division.

try where it possesse

me of Tin Can.

The question of suffrage qualification presented great difficulty at the union convention and is not yet settled.

In Cape Colony the qualification is a simil wage or rental one, and no distinction is made in respect to color. In the Transvani white manhood suffrage is the basis, every white man, respective of what property he possesses or wage he receives, may, if a British subject, obtain a vote after six months' residence in the country.

The colored man in Cape Colony bolds the balance of power in many electoral

under your very eyes. It is this robbing that the Socialists

The capitalist class of today is a far more form-dable and deeply intrenched

Miners to Relegate A. F. of L. Policy to

In connection with the granting of the charter of affiliation with the Western Federation of Miners by the A.F. of L. on May 6, the official journal of that organization, May 11 issue, had the following to say:

Western Federat, which is a constant of the more of the say of the following to say:

A. F. or L. convention that will ultimately release the present policy of the say of the present policy of the say of the present policy of the present policy of the say of the present policy of the present p mately relegate the present

mately relegate the present policy of the American Federation of Labor to the scrap-heap.

It is the opinion of the editor that a change of policy can be brought about with but little strife or internal dissen-



menued to resort to crime in order to cat. This perid is much closer than many realize. The class struggle is so real a part of the existing order than an embedby it who never heard the phrase and know nothing its seeaning as an explanation of history and society. Men who wage the class war without this theoretical underading are like generals going to war without this theoretical underading are like generals going to war without plans, charts, mill. There are only two weapons available in the class war, that and the physical. Whovever repulsation the interior control to crime in order to cat. The class struggle is so real a part of the existing order that any operation of the color of the part of the existing order that any operation of the color of the part of the existing order that the policy of the part of the existing order that the policy of the part of the existing that the policy of the part of the existing that critical theory of exploiters and the colored properties as the color of the co

Scrap-Heap

CHEAP GOVERNMENT AND CHEAP, the cost of gov ...ment in its own and many of the stalwarts in former parlia-TRANSPORTATION — THE | neighboring parasitical states | ments of Cape Colony represented that organization, May II issue, had the following to say:

The question of the Western Federation of Miners becoming affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was submitted to the membership, and by a referendum vote of more than 6 to 1, the Western Federation of Miners has become a part of the A F of I.

the cost of goy oment in its own and neighboring parasitical states.

Yet the saving of the past year of successful administration under union is nothing to the economic advantages. When the convention sat to consider the question of "closer union" the Rand magnates were well represented, and one of their chief demands was that the railways should be run without profit.



Is Senator Cummins Really Progressive?

BY JOHN M. WORK

I think not.

One of the saddest things in human life is the fact that so many people think they are headed frontwards when in resulty they are headed backwards. That is the case with Mr. Cummins.

As Vida Scudder says: "The most stirring times are those of transition, when it is the hardest to distinguish the trend of living forces from the notes of the passing age. Mistaken loyalties to causes of extinguished glory trail their mounful light across the pages of history, as the rays of dead stars wander forever through space. He is the strong man the wise man, whose humility in the presence of facts has bestowed on him the jift to read the mind of his age aright and to co-operate with its true purpose."

Mr. Cummins has failed to distinguish the notes of the passing age from the trend of living forces.

He is giving mistaken loyalty to a cause of extinguished glory.

He has not read the mind of the age aright and is not co-operating with its true purpose.

He has not read the mind of the age aright and is not cooperate.

In a recent speech he is reported as saying: "There is but one means to circumvent the havoc which this (the trustification of industry) will ultimately work, and that is the restoration of competition in manufacture and trade."

This is not the first time he has giorified competition.

He is utterly mistaken.

Competition is gone forever except in a few small industries. There is no use wishing that it might return. It is just as impossible for it to return as it is for the oak to return into the acorn. You cannot turn industrial evolution backwards.

for the oak to return into the acorn. You cannot turn industrial evolution backwards.

Competition is only possible with primitive machinery, where a man can carry on an industry by his own labor or where a few men can carry on an industry by their own labor.

Modern machinery literally compels co-operative industry. It is an impossibility to carry on any great industry except by many people co-operating. Competition is impossible.

The only trouble is that we allow a few men to own the great industries and thereby permit them to get nearly all the earnings of the rest of the people. The remedy is the collective ownership and control of the great industries. Then the benefit will go to all the people instead of going to a few capitalist parasites as it does now.

Would that Mr. Ommins might be able to see this fact and bend his great ability toward attaining that end. Hhe should quit his foolishnes and come into the Socialist movement.

Socialist movement.

Then he would be headed frontwards.

Socialism and the Co-operatives

BY J. L. ENGDAHL

will not be very long, there will come a iull, and Socialists will perhaps be casting about again for another paracea to hurry the day of the co-operative commonwealth.

There will be those who will again deplay the life would only a stabilish.

Every reader of Socialist periodicals will remember the co-operative stage that swept the United States Socialist novement about a year ago.

It was coincident with that other question: "What is the matter with the Socialist party?"

The second question died unmourned when the Socialists of Milwaukee swept the first big city of the nation for Socialism, and the comrades everywhere settled down to the conviction that the road to success was Work! Work!

The first question, concerning co-operative basis is almost as far off as it ever was.

The first question, concerning co-operative basis is almost as far off as it ever was.

"No candid and well-informed co-operative movement is effecting a transformation of the economic system or remolding society.

"The surging tide of idealism has long ebbed away below the horizon and instead of a great crusading movement, striving with might and main to achieve the social salvation of the masses, all that is visible is a huge commercial organization whose progress as the seen completely outpaced by reas has been completely outpaced by commercial organization whose progress has been completely outpaced by the growth of capitalistic concentration and monopoly."

The Socialists of continental Europe

have a better story to tell, their co-

The Socialists of continental Europe investing and that if we could only establish monster co-operatives the day would be hastened materially.

In this connection one can point to the current 'ssue of the Labor Leader, organ of the Independent Labor party of Great Britain, which hails with extraordinary joy the fact that Chairman G. Thorpe, at the annual congress of the British co-operative movement, recently in session, made an "uncompromising declaration for Socialism."

This may come as a joit to some Socialists on this side of the Atlantic, who took it for granted that the cooperative movement in England and on the continent is largely a Socialist proposition.

Commenting on "Socialism at the Co-claims is on the struggle toward Socialism, being thus led astray and sometimes far astray.

The Socialists sor to tell, their cooperatives taking on more the nature of "great crusading movements."

But let the Socialists of the United States never forget that Socialism is the end while co-operatives are only a secondary matter, that Socialism is the end while co-operatives are only a secondary matter, that Socialism is the end while co-operatives are only a secondary matter, that Socialism is the end while co-operation if it is anything, is only a means toward that end.

When the struggle goes hard it is easy to turn to something like co-operation in the hope that it will make the struggle toward Socialism easier.

But the Mocialism is the end while co-operation is the end while co-operatives are only a secondary matter, that Socialism is the end while co-operatives are only a secondary matter, that Socialism is the end while co-operation is the end while co-ope

osition.
Commenting on "Socialism at the Cooperative Congress" editorially the Labor Leader says:
"What Co-operation has long needed
has been a new inspiration and a new Work! Work!