

PLAN ARTIFICIAL TRADE BOOM TILL AFTER ELECTION

Big Business' Scheme to Resume Work Is a Political Coup to Grab Votes

BY MAY WOOD-SIMONS. That the most desperate efforts are being made by the controlling financial interests of the country to create a semblance of prosperity until after the November election is evident from all reports of the financial journals.

All work of repair on the railroad has been neglected for months and production curtailed in every industry with the evident intention of starting up, as far as possible, before election with a climax in October that will be an attempt to delude the workers into believing that the panic is a closed incident.

No Return of Prosperity. The stories of the return of prosperity and the business is again approaching normal that are published by some dailies and financial papers must be discounted in the face of statements made by such trade and financial journals as must report something near the truth.

According to Bradstreet of this week, "Shutdowns have apparently more than counterbalanced the resumption that have taken place."

In the condition of the great basic industry, iron, there is no apparent change that will warrant the statements made within the week that the depression has turned and business has started on the upward swing.

American Steel Foundries. Of the American Steel Foundries the same journal states especially changed with American Steel Foundries. The company continues to operate six of its nine plants but on reduced time.

Wages Cut More Numerous. Meanwhile wage reductions are becoming more numerous. The adjustment of the wage scale between the Western Bar Iron association and the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers is regarded as a decided victory in favor of the employers.

The textile industry, another of the great industries of this country, shows no signs of revival. According to Dun's, "The textile mills are still curtailing output especially in New England."

Cotton Trade Is Slow. Mill takings of cotton by southern manufacturers thus far this year show the smallest total in four years. American mills are one million bales behind their purchases of 1907 thus far this year.

The American Thread company is considering the advisability of issuing no financial report this year. The business is slow.

(Continued on Page Two.)

HAGGODS' LICENSE IS FINALLY REVOKED BY STATE OF ILLINOIS

Haggod's employment agency, which operates nationally, has been put out of business in Illinois. By unanimous vote the state labor commission, in session at the Palmer house, revoked the state license which the firm had its legal existence in this state.

The official report. The report on which the license is revoked is as follows: "In the matter of the revocation of the license of the Haggods Employment agency of Chicago the board of labor commissioners state that its members have heard voluminous testimony in the case since April 21, 1908, and find that said Haggods Employment agency has been conducting its business in violation of the law in the following particulars: "First—Charging fees in excess of the amount named in the law of the state applying to such business.

A SOCIETY NOTE



"GENE DEBS, A WELL KNOWN YOUNG MAN OF TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, WILL DEPART SOON FOR A VISIT WITH HIS UNCLE."

RACE BARED; GIRL ENDS LIFE

Posing for years as a white girl, Lillian Beatrice Watkins, a negro of Lillian beauty, killed herself by firing a bullet into her right temple early yesterday morning because her "curse of blood" had left a trail of disaster and death in its wake.

One man had fallen in love with her and when he learned her secret gave her \$15,000, married a girl he had known for several years and then a month later blew out his brains in Washington Park.

He fired a bullet into his right temple, and when the girl planned her own death yesterday she killed herself in the same way.

Back of the girl's death is a tragic story of a conflict of race which brought aching hearts to a race of persons. As the young girl lay in a North Side undertaking room yesterday afternoon, a negro, bent and withered, leaned over the body and wept.

Mother Gives Up Daughter. She was the girl's mother, who, in order to allow her only daughter to associate with white persons, had given her up and passed her daily on the street without a sign of recognition.

Thomas F. Kennedy, the motive for whose suicide in Washington Park on Jan. 7 last had been a mystery until yesterday, was the man who fell in love with the ill-fated girl.

Commissioners the judges of the fact and authorizes it to revoke, upon full hearing, any license issued to an employment agent when the evidence is sufficient to satisfy the commissioners that any provision of the law have been violated.

The board of labor commissioners is unanimously of the opinion that the evidence in the Haggods case sustains all the complaints made and therefore sustains its order of the cancellation of said Haggods license from this date.

Agent Cruden, who has made a hard and intelligent fight against fake employment agencies, was jubilant in the possession of a letter authorizing him to send an inspector to Haggods to take away the license which now is valueless to Haggods.

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CHAFIN NAMED BY THE 'DRYS'

Columbus, O., July 17.—The Prohibition national convention yesterday nominated Eugene W. Chafin of Chicago for president of the United States.

Three candidates then were placed in nomination for second place on the ticket. They were James B. Demeree of Kentucky, Charles F. Holler of Indiana and Prof. Watkins, the latter winning by a vote of 583 on the first ballot.

What Platform Demands. The convention adopted a comprehensive platform, demanding prohibition of the liquor traffic by amending the federal constitution, the immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia, in the territories and all the places over which the federal government has jurisdiction.

Text of the Platform. The following is the text of the platform: "The prohibition party of the United States, assembled in convention at Columbus, Ohio, July 16, 1908, expressing gratitude to Almighty God which prevails in many of our cities, with its unappealing traffic in spirits."

1. The submission by congress to the several states of an amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation, or transportation of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.

2. The immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in the District of Columbia, in the territories, and all places over which the national government has jurisdiction; the repeal of the internal revenue act on alcoholic liquors.

3. The election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

4. The establishment of postal savings banks and the security of deposits in banks.

5. The regulation of all corporations doing an interstate commerce business.

6. The creation of permanent tariff commissions.

"RED SPECIAL" CAUSES FURORE

The national office expects great results from the "red special," which will carry Eugene V. Debs in a two months' campaign tour.

Not only are endorsements and offers of help in the matter coming in from Socialists who are unable to aid otherwise than financially, but even musicians are volunteering their services for the occasion.

Success Is Assured. With this kind of enthusiasm the plan is assured of success and the national office has no fear as to the raising of the necessary fund.

Where Speakers Will Go. Several of the Eastern speakers are now proceeding toward the Pacific Coast. Among these are the following: John W. Brown of New York, who has passed through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and is now in Oklahoma until July 20, when he will start on a tour of New Mexico, Arizona and California.

John W. White has already covered New Jersey, his home state, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa. He will next make Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California.

G. Darteil, Italian organizer, started out on the fifteenth. He will tour Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington, D. C., New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Vermont.

James H. Brower of Illinois has been working in North and South Dakota, but having been nominated for governor of Illinois he will stay in North Dakota until July 31 and then start back for his home state.

John Collins of Illinois has been touring Indiana, Ohio and Iowa and is now in Colorado. He will stay there until Aug. 16 and then will go through Utah, Wyoming, Montana and finally wind up in the Black Hills.

Stanley J. Clark of Texas will go west, taking in Missouri, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York.

Philo Callery of Missouri, who placed Debs in nomination at the national convention, is now in North Carolina. From there he will make Indiana, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, finally winding up in Missouri.

DRAW IN HORNS AT LOS ANGELES

Reaction Causes Police to Permit Socialist to Speak Unmolested

(Special to the Daily Socialist.) Los Angeles, July 17.—The city authorities are breaking down. The persistence with which the Socialists are defying their efforts to suppress the right of free speech and assemblage and the attacks which even the capitalist papers have made on the administration for its helter-skelter have so influenced the authorities that they allowed S. L. Dodge to speak without a permit the other night.

Engel Is Found Guilty. George Van Ness has been sent out with the chain gang in this city to vindicate the authorities' attempt for the constitutional right of free speech. He was sentenced to twenty-five days.

H. T. Engel was given a jury trial after a long wait due to the difficulty of securing twelve men who had not sufficient sympathy for the Socialists to prevent their voting a conviction.

Engel was found guilty of violating the city ordinance. He is an aged civil war veteran and was given a suspended sentence.

Dodge, in speaking, laid stress on the right of free speech and was not molested. He spoke at the corner of Main and Seventh streets and was cheered by a large crowd.

Openly Courts Arrest. "I am here tonight with only the permission guaranteed me by the constitution of the United States and of California," declared Dodge. "Our comrades, honest workmen who have no idea of violating the law are in jail now for doing what I am doing tonight."

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SOCIALISTS HIT STEAMER LINE

The Cook county office of the Socialist party will begin action to secure redress from the Goodrich line for the extortion it had practiced on Socialists during the excursion to Milwaukee last Sunday.

Over 200 men and women who had gone to Fabst park to hear Eugene V. Debs speak happened to come back to the docks just in time to see the Christian Columbus pulling out.

On being left behind the unucky ones thought that no trouble except that of delay would result. They were surprised when, on presenting their return stubs on the Virginia, another of the Goodrich boats, they were told that in order to return they would have to purchase another round trip ticket.

ONE DEAD, DOZEN HURT IN A PECULIAR WRECK. Greenwich, Conn., July 17.—One woman was killed, another woman was probably fatally hurt and at least a dozen other passengers were seriously injured when the White Mountain express on the New Haven road, running fifty miles an hour, was partially thrown from the track here today.

Chief Shippy, while auto riding with his wife and daughter last night, turned into the Stanton avenue police district to see if the district was invested with vice. He found several blocks of streets, throwing the auto lever wide open, and talking behind closed doors with Lieut. John Hanley, who was transferred there yesterday to purge the ward of vice and make it a spotless district.

Shippy in auto with his wife. MAKE A STILL HUNT FOR VICE. "I am here to do police duty, and do it on the square. There must be no fear or favor in your work. I have no axes to grind and we start here with a clean page. Let us see that what is written there is a credit to this station."

WEST SIDE CITIZENS ANGRY AT COUNCIL REPRESENTATION

Citizens of the Thirty-fourth and Twelfth wards are rapidly becoming disgusted with the representation they have in the city council.

On the corner of Fortieth and Ogden avenues it is almost impossible for a person not accompanied by a woman to pass by without some snarling remark or other being hurled at them by groups of hoodlums and careless young girls who associate with them.

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TAFT TO BLUE PENCIL SPEECH

Hot Springs, Va., July 17.—Judge William H. Taft is feeling comfortable over the fact that the first draft of his speech of acceptance of the nomination for the presidency by the Republican party has been finished.

Mr. Taft completed his task yesterday afternoon and then went out to play golf with George Ingalls, Arthur I. Vorys, in charge of the Ohio canal, walking over the golf links with them.

Mr. Taft declared that he could not undertake to give any intimation of what his speech in its present form contained, because great changes may be made in it before he gets to the printer. That would, he said, be absolutely necessary, as he has dictated nearly three times as much as he proposes to include in the speech.

Storm Over; Plays Golf. Taft appeared last night in the ballroom of the hotel and took several turns around the room with Mr. George Ingalls, daughter-in-law of Melville J. Ford, in charge of the Ohio canal, walking over the golf links with them.

W. H. TAFT QUILTS GOLF TO WRITE ACCEPTANCE SPEECH. Hot Springs, Va., July 17.—Pressed by the necessity of having his speech of acceptance prepared several days in advance of its delivery, the speaker of July 23, William H. Taft today determined to forego his usual recreation and exercise until the end of the task is in sight.

Loneliness in Michigan. Detroit, Mich., July 17.—Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, is here stirring up local unions to opposition to Samuel Gompers' political program. It was learned that in the regular meeting Wednesday night official action was taken to inquire into Gompers' action and by what authority he is taking it.

Brotherhoods to Fight. Omaha, Neb., July 17.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has failed to convince the railroad organizations that the Democratic party is any better than the Republican party.

REBEL FORCES TOO STRONG

London, July 17.—A dispatch to the Times from Tabriz says that it seems doubtful that Rechin Khan's troops will be able to subdue the revolutionists. It is impossible to foretell, says the dispatch, how the trouble will end, but if it continues much longer the Gordon of wild horses around the town will create desperate conditions in Tabriz.

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GOMPERS-BRYAN DEAL IS HIT BY W. R. HEARST

William Randolph Hearst will not hitch with Samuel Gompers and William Jennings Bryan, Hearst sees no "patriotism" in the Democratic party as suggested by Gompers and has no faith in the labor plank, which he calls "a sop of false promise."

Sends Hot Cablegram. Hearst is now in Paris, and in answer to a cablegram from Gompers pleading with Hearst not to put up an independent ticket, because in view of the Democrats' stand for labor it would be "an act of greatest patriotism for the Independence party to endorse the Democratic platform," he has sent the following cablegram:

"Tell Mr. Gompers I am not authorized to speak for the membership of the Independence league, but according to my personal standards a purer patriotism consists in laboring to establish a new party which will be consistently devoted to the interest of the citizenship, and particularly to the advantage and advancement of the producing class."

"I do not think the path of patriotism lies in supporting a discredited and decadent party which has neither conscientious conviction nor honest intention, or in endorsing chameleon candidates who change the color of their political opinion with every varying hue of opportunism."

"Sop of False Promise." "I do not think the best benefit of laboring men lies in supporting that old party because of a sop of false promise, when the performance of that party while in power did more to injure labor than all the injunctions ever issued before or since."

"I have lost faith in the empty professions of an unscrupulous Democracy. I have lost confidence in the ability, in the sincerity and even in the integrity of its leaders."

"I do not consider it patriotism to pretend to support that which, as a citizen, I distrust and detest, and I earnestly hope the Independence party will give us an opportunity to vote for candidates both able and honest and for a declaration of principles sound and sincere."

"WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST." Unions Up in Arms. Members of various labor unions in this city are inclined to resent the action of Gompers in pledging support to Bryan. Officers of some of the unions said yesterday that Gompers could not talk for them. Secretary Hourigan of the New York branch of the International Association of Machinists said: "My organization is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but that does not give Gompers the right to promise the support of my union to Bryan."

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SOCIALIST IS AN AMERICAN PARTY

Over 70 Per Cent of Delegates to Convention Were Natives

When the Socialist national convention in session each delegate was asked to write out certain data on the back of his credential. This data has now been tabulated by the national office and reveals some most interesting facts concerning the make-up and personal characteristics of those who were elected to represent the Socialist party in this great national gathering.

The information asked for was supplied by 210 out of the 218 delegates. The first question was in regard to nationality and the replies disposed at once of the statement that Socialism is a foreign importation. Out of the 210 there were 161 Americans, or over 75 per cent. The Germans came next, with 42, followed by 15 Britons, 11 Russians, 7 Finns, 5 Irish, 4 and 8 others.

Craftsmen Predominate On the question of occupation the results are equally striking. Seventy-three would be classified as craftsmen, working at some skilled trade. Twenty-one were engaged in commercial pursuits. There were twenty lecturers and agitators, nearly all of whom are men and women having other occupations, but who are at the present time employed by the party. They would add still larger to the percentage of craftsmen if their former occupations had been taken into consideration.

Editors come next, sixteen in number. A great many of these have also been taken from the shop or factory and placed in their present positions. There are fourteen farmers and twelve lawyers and probably the Socialist party is the only party that has ever held a convention in which the farmers exceeded in number the lawyers.

Ten Housewives There The women delegates furnished ten housewives, which would seem to indicate that Socialism had not broken up the home, even where the women were active in political work. They were nine miners, seven stenographers, four each of physicians, dentists and railroad employes, while there were three clergymen and three who gave their occupation as laborers without classification.

Many Reduce Dividends The severity of the present panic is seen in the recent report sent to the financial journals on the number of companies that have reduced dividends in the past six months. According to that report ten railroads and thirty-seven miscellaneous companies have reduced their dividends or passed dividends, during the first six months of the present year. These companies disbursed \$28,000,000, compared with \$42,000,000 in the same period last year, a reduction of at least 33 per cent.

Many Reduce Dividends (Continued) According to the report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the number of cars handled in the country during the month of May was 2,060,000, against 2,339,000 for the same month last year. Production of pig iron in June was 51 per cent below 1907, and 53 per cent below October last. Production for the first six months of 1908 fell 52 per cent below 1907. Coke is also reported weak.

Many Reduce Dividends (Continued) The Commercial and Financial Chronicle states that as a result of the half year settlements July 1 the money market is more congested than it has been at any time since the present panic. Concerning the industrial condition of the country the Economist says that there is little prospect of a change in conditions during the remainder of the present year.

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STRIKER KILLED BY NON-UNIONIST

Shoots Man That Tried to Dissuade Him From Strikebreaking

(Special to the Daily Socialist.) Marshalltown, Iowa, July 17.—S. J. Davies, a striking machinist's helper, was shot and killed here by a strikebreaker named Toler, who had just arrived from the east to work for the Iowa Central railroad, where the boiler-makers, machinists, blacksmiths and car repairers have been on strike since April 29.

It has been the custom of the strikers to have committees meet each train and inform all apparent strikebreakers of the situation and ask them to leave the city and not go to work at any point for the Iowa Central. Held Gun in Pocket Toler was seen leaving the depot and when the committee approached him he put his hand in his pocket and without a word of warning fired two shots without taking the revolver from his pocket. Davies, a member of the committee, was killed instantly. Toler is under arrest and held for the grand jury for murder in the first degree.

For the manner in which the Marshalltown Times-Republican, a notorious nonunion paper, has treated the strikers in general and the shooting of Davies in particular, organized labor in Marshalltown has held an indignation meeting since the murder and has entered a protest. The paper may be put in the hands of the grand jury for the strike to reduce its force and follow it up with a big reduction in wages of the four crafts named.

Big Reduction Proposed It was proposed to reduce the boiler-makers 25 cents an hour, the machinists 4 cents, the blacksmiths 15 per cent and the car repairers, who were already paid wages below any other road, 2 1/2 cents an hour. The company had been reducing its force since last fall. The Iowa Central road extends from Mason City, Iowa, to Peoria, Ill. There are about 300 out on strike and as many more die on account of reductions in wages. About 200 of the strikers were employed at Marshalltown.

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NEW WYOMING WEEKLY

Judging by the first copy of the Wyoming Watchman, a new Socialist weekly, it will be a true and valuable exponent of the workers' cause. On the first page of the issue appear articles on why various tradesmen should be Socialists. On the top of the page is an invitation to enemies of Socialism to express their objections in articles which the paper agrees to publish. The other three pages are devoted to labor news and news of the week. A complete short story appears in the initial issue.

The Watchman is published in Evanston, Ill., in combination with the Watchman and the Chicago Daily Socialist or the New York Call with the Watchman for \$4 per year.

Call Massachusetts Convention The state committee of the Socialist party of Massachusetts has called the state conference of Socialist clubs for Sunday, Aug. 30. The state convention will meet the following day, Aug. 31. Both meetings will be held in Boston. The first meeting will be devoted to presentation to the state conference will be based on the number of dues stamps purchased during the months of May, June and July.

Re-elect Socialist Trustees At the annual school meeting held in Dowagiac, Mich., on Saturday, Andrew, the faithful financial secretary of Local Dowagiac, was re-elected trustee of the public schools for the term of three years. He was first elected to this position three years ago at the largest school meeting ever held in the city by a vote of just two to one over the machine candidate. The Socialists were then accused of taking politics into the schools. They replied there had been nothing but politics, the kind of the schools for twenty years and they wanted a change.

New Paper at Memphis The Co-operative Commonwealth is the name of another new weekly Socialist publication of eight pages in Memphis, Tenn. The paper appeared for the first time on Saturday, July 4. The second issue of the Commonwealth shows it to be a publication of great value to the working class. The conditions under which the tollers of that state are forced to labor are graphically described in numerous articles.

Connecticut Picks Levy By recent referendum Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport has been elected national committeeman of Connecticut. Name Colorado Official Thomas L. Bule and Guy F. Miller have been elected as national committeemen and Lewis F. Floaten as state secretary of Colorado. New Indiana Locals The state secretary of Indiana reports for the month of June charters granted to the following locals: Hammond, Ind., 12; Roseland, Ind., 12; Ellettsville, LaFayette, Spencer, Shelby, Perth, Orestes and Upland.

In Unorganized States Since last report charters have been granted by the national office to locals in unorganized states as follows: Wayneville, N. C., seven members; Jackson, Miss., ten members; Springer, N. M., six members; Mogollon, N. M., six members; Aztec, N. M., nine members; North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana.

M. W. Wilkins is working in Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois. James Williams of New Jersey is doing pioneer work in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. G. W. Woodby, the colored orator of California, will cover Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas.

John Molek, the Slovenian organizer, is at present in Michigan, speaking to Slovenians. A tour is being made up for A. C. Wright of Denmark, who will speak in Scandinavia. Try to Stop Goebel Several attempts have been made lately to stop George Goebel, who is now in the South, from speaking in the streets, but so far he has come out victorious in the majority of the cases.

The National Organizer Dates of the twenty-eight national organizers and lecturers are as follows: G. Bennett (Illinois)—July 19-20, Dayton, Ohio; H. Russell (Pa.)—July 20-21, Harrisburg, Pa.; James H. Brower (N. Y.)—July 21-22, North Dakota; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—July 22-23, Oklahoma; Under direction of state committee. Frank H. Brown (N. Y.)—July 23-24, Minnesota; Under direction of state committee. Mackey Des Brown (N. Y.)—July 24-25, Missouri; Under direction of state committee. Stanley J. Clark (N. Y.)—July 25-26, Missouri; Under direction of state committee. George E. Marshall (N. Y.)—July 26-27, New Jersey; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—July 27-28, Colorado; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—July 28-29, Alabama; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—July 29-30, Texas; Under direction of state committee. James H. Brower (N. Y.)—July 30-31, Virginia; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—July 31-Aug. 1, Kentucky; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 1-2, Tennessee; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 2-3, Louisiana; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 3-4, Mississippi; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 4-5, Florida; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 5-6, Georgia; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 6-7, South Carolina; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 7-8, North Carolina; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 8-9, Virginia; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 9-10, West Virginia; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 10-11, Maryland; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 11-12, Delaware; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 12-13, Pennsylvania; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 13-14, New Jersey; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 14-15, New York; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 15-16, Connecticut; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 16-17, Massachusetts; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 17-18, Rhode Island; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 18-19, Vermont; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 19-20, New Hampshire; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 20-21, Maine; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 21-22, New Brunswick; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. Y.)—Aug. 22-23, Nova Scotia; Under direction of state committee. John Collins (N. 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Bryan and Ryan

A correspondent from Oregon writes the Daily Socialist to complain of its attitude toward Bryan and says: "Nobody believes that Bryan would consent to any contributions from Ryan, or any other grafter, for his campaign."

Let's see about this. Bryan was very friendly to Charlie Murphy the other day. The press dispatches told how the boss of Tammany went to Fairview and assured Bryan of his support in this campaign. The two men even posed for a photograph with clasped hands to show the love and harmony that exists between them.

The only hope that Bryan has in New York is that Tammany may be able to control enough votes to elect him.

Now, where does Tammany get its money? For a generation it has been an open secret that Tammany is financed from two sources—the "red light" district, where it levies tribute upon the poor unfortunates who have been driven to the last desperate plight of capitalism, and from the consolidated traction companies of New York. To the first of these it gives the privilege to ply the trades of prostitution, robbery and swindling. To the latter it gives the franchises that enable it to tax the entire population.

Now, whoever says franchises in New York says Thomas Fortune Ryan. So it is certain that Bryan and Ryan will be working in close co-operation in New York or else that Bryan will be defeated.

There are two other states that are classed as "doubtful"—Indiana and Illinois. Of course, everyone who knows anything about politics knows that national campaigns are fought out in "doubtful" states. Bryan is not worrying about Texas nor Taft about Pennsylvania. It is, therefore, by the attitude of the party in these "doubtful" states that it must be judged.

For the purpose of carrying Indiana Bryan accepted as a running mate a tool of Tom Taggart. If there is any "grafter" in Indiana that does not contribute to the Democratic campaign it will be only because Tom Taggart cannot blackmail, bribe or coax a contribution out of him.

The other state in which Bryan thinks he has hopes is Illinois. Whoever says Democratic party in Illinois says Roger Sullivan, and Roger Sullivan again is but a name for everything that is crooked in politics.

These are the men who will conduct Bryan's campaign in the states where his principal fight will be made.

DOES ANYONE BELIEVE THAT GRAFTERS WILL CONTRIBUTE TO BRYAN'S CAMPAIGN FUND?

The Socialist Program

VI.—The absolute freedom of press, speech and assembly.

It has been more than a hundred years since this plank was written into the constitution of the United States. It was placed there as a part of the "bill of rights" which was demanded by the people of the thirteen colonies as a condition of their acceptance of the constitution.

It would seem strange, therefore, that such a plank can be found in the platform of a political party a century later. There is no mystery in the matter, however. The revolutionists of 1776 and of 1789 were fighting for freedom from one despotism. The revolutionists of 1908 are fighting against another despotism. Each despot uses the same weapons. King George and King Capital each would suppress the right of their subjects to gather for the discussion of their wrongs and rights.

Today the Socialist party is battling for freedom of speech in a dozen different cities. In Los Angeles men and women are going to jail for that right. In Philadelphia and Seattle and Dayton and a host of other cities men and women, members of the Socialist party, have during the past year suffered imprisonment in defense of that right.

Socialist papers are now battling for freedom of the press against a system of press censorship more autocratic and irresponsible than that of Russia. The last congress of the United States, in spite of the fact that it was filled with "friends of labor" and even a few members of trades unions elected on capitalist tickets, sneaked through, without a word of protest from any of these "friends," a "rider" on the appropriation bill that makes every little postmaster a censor of the mail of every citizen. The czar never appointed 70,000 censors at one sweep.

Because these rights, supposed to have been secured generations ago, are now being invaded by those who fought for them when their interests were endangered, but who have now, in turn, become tyrants in defense of those same interests, the Socialist party reasserts these fundamental rights, and is carrying on a determined fight in their defense.

What a Difference

A policeman tried to arrest a lawbreaker who refused to stop. The officer shot at him as he was trying to get away.

If that item had been turned in to any of the newspaper offices of Chicago the person bringing the information would have been met with the remark: "Well, what of it? That happens every day. There is no news about that." But hold on a moment. The man was in an automobile. Now the editors begin to prick up their ears. He was a member of the Chicago Automobile club. Now the editors are taking notes and assigning reporters. Tomorrow there will be columns about the outrage.

To be sure, this same policeman had been violently assaulted by automobilists a short time before when endeavoring to arrest a lawbreaker and had been kidnapped and carried several miles from his place of duty and left there. To be sure, the same papers that carried the story of this "police outrage" also told of several persons who had been murdered by reckless automobile drivers. Also when John Smith, workman, was shot last winter by a railroad detective when engaged in picking up coal on the tracks with which to warm his freezing family, there was no talk of police outrages.

FREE SPEECH ON PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

BY EDWIN J. BROWN, SEATTLE, WASH.

The right of free speech, like all other rights, is guaranteed to those who have the political power to enforce their constitutional rights by what is known as suffrage; which means that the mere will of the class who exercise the powers of government and in whose interest government is exercised.

The first amendments to the constitution of the United States. Article 1, prohibits congress from enacting certain laws, as follows:

Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for the redress of grievances.

In every state constitution we find enunciation of the following principles generally expressed.

- (1) No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.
(2) The right of petition and of the people peaceably to assemble for common good shall never be abridged.
(3) Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right.

The nation and every state therein have declared themselves on these questions at the time or since the nation or state had their birth. These rights are therefore guaranteed to all persons and if there is any person or class of persons in the United States who are deprived or restrained in the free enjoyment of these rights it is because a ruling class, in exercising the powers of government, are subjecting the ruled class to their arbitrary control in defiance of our constitutions, national and state.

All Socialists should remember that it is a great privilege and honor, cast upon the Socialist workers, to defend the right of free speech and other constitutional guarantees against the mere agents of the capitalist class, whose arbitrary rule and failure as managers of society is now made manifest by the

hungry school children, the recurrent panics and the army of the unemployed, the bread lines of the hungry, the difference between conditions of the robbed and dispossessed workers and the appropriating shirkers, the class character of private property as such leaving the working people and changing to capitalist property with the power to further exploit the workers.

Eighty-two per cent of the workers of the United States live in rented homes and hundreds of other social evils is evidence conclusive that capitalist civilization is not the highest form of civilization that the human family is able to attain to.

It is quite natural that the Socialists who dare challenge public attention from the soap-box (and make known to the people the economic causes of the above social evils and attack the authority of the master class to hold in economic bondage those who do the work), should be set upon by the public officials (agents) of the ruling class and be deprived of the privilege of advocating democratic government and equal opportunity for all to have access to the land and tools of production and machinery of distribution, in order that the workers may produce and possess the necessities of life without paying tribute to that class who do not work but who exploit the workers of the wealth produced.

The right of free speech on free streets is a valuable right to the working class and, as continued to be exercised by the working class in their own interest, it will become more distasteful to the ruling class, who, because of their absolute control of the powers of government, legislative, judicial and executive, now look upon mankind and the producers of wealth as their legitimate prey.

The right of free speech on free streets is indispensable to the Socialist movement and will be won by our comrades in every battle waged and with each winning battle hundreds of Socialists will be added to our ever-growing ranks.

Our successful contest in Seattle furnishes thought and material for this article and the fact that petty capitalist officials in many other cities are busy at this time jailing Socialists prompts us to offer this general program for conducting battles for the right of free speech on free streets.

- (1) Always keep cool heads and smiling faces. This will allow others than Socialists to get angry and make mistakes and thus appear to disadvantage before the public and in court.
(2) Socialists should familiarize themselves with the city ordinances relating to streets, public highways, their uses and obstructions.
(3) Free speech and equal rights will become the issue among non-Socialists in every contest, but Socialists will get all the benefits of the propaganda work.
(4) The elementary principles of Socialism expounded and the capitalist system illustrated, without attack on other Socialist workers or capitalist personalities, but constant reference to and illustration of the class struggle and condition of the working class, will put all who interfere with Socialist speakers or oppose us at the disadvantage of opposing free speech.
(5) Always make friends with the individual police or court officials; first, because they are what the system has made them; second, because individuals think and are bound to be drawn to the oppressed when cool judgments prevail.
(6) Socialists should never submit without "protest and contest" to arbitrary power exercised by police officials. Arbitrary power is power exercised without authority of law. All officials have their official duties prescribed by law and when they proceed beyond their defined powers they become lawless and dangerous to the public peace and are liable for their acts when they go beyond the law.
(7) System and perfect order must prevail. Only tried and courageous men and women who are fearless and cool should be under regular orders from committees to appear and speak at a definite time and with their witnesses on the ground and, if necessary, to go to jail, but always refuse to go on a chain gang. When Socialists are in jail "make the capitalist taxpayer feed you and put in your time thinking out the lessons of Socialism.
(8) Be continued.

THE POWER OF A KING

By Robert Hunter.

The "anti-injunction" plank of the Democratic platform declares that "the courts of justice are the bulwarks of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain 'their integrity.'"

The platform then declares FOR injunctions and trial by jury in case of indirect contempt.

Let us see about this bulwark of our liberties. Let us look into its history and see whether this is indeed a bulwark of our liberties.

Judge Parker and a lot of other corporation judges have persuaded Mr. Gompers to believe, as he has said, that "injunctions are in themselves of a highly important and beneficent character."

Mr. Gompers has taken his advice from the wrong people. He might have acquired more accurate information about the subject had he consulted an encyclopaedia.

Here is a bit of interesting history.

Injunctions were originally the exclusive privilege of the king. He was ABOVE LAW, and therefore could set aside LAW. In case anyone suffered an injury for which the law courts afforded no remedy he petitioned the king; the case was tried before the king, and, if the king desired, he exercised his SUPREME, DIVINE RIGHT of injunction.

Naturally such cases became numerous, and finally he appointed special judges to hear such cases. They were called chancellors, and EXTRAORDINARY power was granted them only because they were the PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KING.

A chancellor could exercise this supreme power at any time. UNLIKE THE ORDINARY judges, he could command an act to be done or not to be done, as his commands were THE COMMANDS OF THE SOVEREIGN. He became a petty czar, and in case anyone disobeyed his commands that one was guilty of contempt OF THE KING, and his disobedience was punishable by imprisonment.

We inherited this judicial system from England. As we had no kings we SUBSTITUTED JUDGES in their stead.

We should have done away with the writ of injunction if we had really intended that kingly power should have no place in this democracy.

But we did away with ONE king and put in his stead THOUSANDS of little judges, exercising by the writ of injunction his unlimited power.

There is an old saying in boxing "to get a man in chancery." Look it up in the dictionary and you will see that it means "to get the head of an antagonist under one's arm so that one can pummel it at will. That is the meaning of the power of the injunction.

The courts want it, the capitalists want the courts to have it, and so long as the courts have it the head of labor will be under their arm in a suitable position to be punched at will.

Judge Parker has said that the writ of injunction is a beneficent thing. Mr. Gompers agrees with him.

Some loose-thinking, sheep-like followers agree with Judge Parker and Mr. Gompers, but the working people as a whole do not agree. They demand the entire abolition of government by injunction, and they will be content with nothing else.

Who are these judges that they should be considered superior to the people, able at will to make or unmake laws? Who are these creatures that presume to be greater than their creators? What place have men of such czar-like proportions in a country whose sovereign is the people?

We once showed our contempt for kings, and we SHALL show our contempt for a judge with kingly power. A man who can enjoin us to do or not to do what HE WILLS; a man who can arrest us for disobedience of HIS commands, and a man who can then try us, fine us and imprison us for disobedience of HIS commands is an autocrat and czar. He has no place in our republic. Well-intentioned or ill-intentioned, he is a tyrant.

Far from being a bulwark of our liberties, he is the destruction of our liberties.

Labor has declared against government by injunction, and that battle will be carried on to the finish.

THE ONLY WAY

BY ELLIS O. JONES.

"It does not belong to us."
"To whom does it belong?"
"It belongs to a few men."
"Will, how can it be secured, then?"
"It must be bought, but we have no money with which to buy it."
"You say that individuals own the land containing the coal? How did they get it?"
"The law gave it to them."
"Who made the law?"
"Our ancestors."
"Why don't you make a law which will take it away from them?"

"The Constitution won't let us."
"Who made the Constitution?"
"Our ancestors."
"Who made the laws?"
"Who made the morals?"
"Who made the laws?"
"Who made the morals?"
"Who made the laws?"
"Who made the morals?"

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Restore Ancient Rights

BY NELLIE ZEH.

Ages and ages ago, before recorded history, woman roamed free through the forests and over the prairies with man, his equal mentally and physically. We know this to be true because anthropologists in their search for information regarding the history of those ancient times have found skeletons of men and women which differ materially from those of historic times.

The skeletons of these women are as large as those of the men, with a skull having a brain capacity as large or nearly as large. Is it not reasonable, then, to suppose that woman was man's equal in those early days and took an active part in the government?

Students of ancient society have found enough to confirm this supposition by studying the customs of such backward races as the Indians, Hawaiians and some tribes of Central Africa. Lewis Morgan, who has written a

book called "Ancient Society," learned while living among the Iroquois Indians of New York that the women of that tribe sat at all councils and had a voice on all questions. All along the pathway of the ages are scattered the proofs of the exalted position women held in those early days.

It was the advent of private property that degraded woman and robbed her of her independence. As private property developed and became the chief end and aim of man's life she sank lower and lower and at length became a mere chattel, a slave bought and sold for profit just as her master bought and sold any other commodity.

Before her subjection the councils of the tribes were held in the homes. Government was therefore originally a home institution. So when we women clamor for the ballot we are simply asking that our ancient rights be restored.

Together, ye shall shake the world.
Unite!
The sacred cause of Brotherhood
Glow with a love-begotten light.
Through it shall be the highest good.
Unite!
Those starving bairns their souls' light
Gone.
From faces old and drawn and white,
In gasping whisper urge you on—
Unite!
The dawning day no more is hid
From eager hope's expectant sight.
When joy shall reign because you did
Unite!

For Home Dressmakers



MISSES' SEMI-PRINCESS DRESS.
Paris Pattern No. 2483
All Seams Allowed.
Flowered dimity is a suitable material for this girlish frock. The trimming should be of flit lace insertion, finished with a narrow edging of similar lace, or with narrow fluted ruffles of the material; the removable yoke being of the lace. Foulard silk would be very pretty made up in this style. The skirt is a four-gored mode, attached to the waist under the belt, finished with a simple hem. This model may also be used for an every-day frock, embodying insertion being used in place of the lace, and, if desired, two insertions of the embroidery are used to trim the skirt above the hem. The dress closes at the center back, and, if it is to be worn for evening, a chamber, cotton voile, Irish linen, French gingham or pin-spotted lawn are all suitable materials. The pattern is in 2 sizes—12 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years the dress requires 2 1/2 yards of material 20 inches wide, 7 1/4 yards 27 inches wide, 5 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 4 1/4 yards 42 inches wide; 2 yards of insertion and 2 1/4 yards of edging.
Price of pattern, 10 cents.

"Why Women Should Join the Socialist Party"

BY BESSIE KEESLING.

The following is a paper read before the Socialist Womens Society of Anderson, Indiana:

The Socialist propaganda work is too new to me to give to the question a very broad scope. I am only a kindergarten scholar in the school of Socialism.

In the first place, Socialism offers to women political and economic equality with men, and, if for no other reason, should appeal to every thinking woman.

She should enter into the work with a vim that knows no rebuff nor daunting of courage.

She cannot be a Socialist in the broadest sense without coming into the party officially and equally with man. Her opportunities are curtailed, without the official membership. With it she has the weapon in her own hand and can work in all of the departments. This should be an incentive to noble and hard work. She is used to hard work from her earliest days and that should fit her to take up the broad, smelting work of the Socialist propaganda with a zeal that will result in great good to the masses, especially among women. As the members increase the scope for reaching the greater number broadens.

Women awake! Let us harken to the call, and stand side-by-side, shoulder-to-shoulder and with educated brain work with the men of our nation.

Let us with our limited opportunities of today educate ourselves and be ready to compete with the best—be it man or woman—for the foremost place in this broad, extensive field of social thought and action.

With zeal let us gather into our ranks as official members of the party the women within and also those without the Socialist ranks, with whom we come in contact.

Let us make a concerted effort to en-

large our membership and when possible make women official members.
Bring them into the party as well as into the "Socialist Women's Society of Anderson," so that in the near future, the poet, John H. Bingham, who wrote "Sonnet No. 2" in the Daily Socialist, to the child of the worker, must recall his lines, which are:
"Beside the hearth the cradled bairn is sleeping,
When comes the mother from the busy mill,
Looks o'er those wicked walls and takes her fill
Of that frail mite left in another's keeping.
It knows not yet the toll that Fate is heaping
For all its able years—the heartless ill—
The strength of that inevitable will
That gives the tithe alone and not the reaping.
"Rest while canst," she says, "for soon thy days
Shall be a constant struggle 'midst the wheels,
For thou art born to work." O, Justice raise
The mighty protest her dumb spirit feels:
"Perish the error that deth bind its life
With man-made fetters to unworthy strife."

Unite

ROSE E. SHARLAND.
Ye workers, who have slaved so long,
Not dreaming of your giant might,
Shake off your tyrant chains of wrong.
Unite!

Off were ye thwarted, mocked and slurred,
Or wounded in the industrial fight,
Today your voices shall be heard.
Unite!

Alone ye are like toy-bombs hurled
By winds upon the rocks at night.

TO THE EDITOR

SOCIALISM IN A NUTSHELL.
Socialism is a term with three distinct meanings, as follows: First, a social philosophy; second, an international political movement; third, a future state of society.
Socialism as a philosophy defines the laws of social evolution, which may be summed up in these propositions:
1. The economic organization of society determines the character of its social institutions.
2. Improvements in the methods of wealth production gradually change the economic basis of society and thereby create a new class, which struggles for mastery with the prevailing ruling class. This is the method of social progress.
3. The chattel slave, serf and the wage worker whose labor applied to the natural resources produced all wealth received as their portion sufficient to feed, clothe and shelter themselves and convey and all wealth over and above that went to the masters, feudal barons, and capitalists. This is the law of surplus value.
4. Labor's only salvation lies in collective ownership and democratic control of the instruments of wealth production, which would guarantee to every worker the full social value of his labor.
5. This ultimate goal is attainable only through independent, mass conscious political action by the working class of the world.
6. Socialism, as a movement is national wide in scope, embracing all the foremost nations in the world, its ten million adherents are propagating its principles on the platform and in the press in almost every language. Its organization is the largest and best disciplined political organization in the world. Its battle is "Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain."
7. Socialism as a future state will fulfill the dreams of the ages in that it will be the realization of the universal brotherhood of man. It will be an industrial democracy in which the instruments of production and distribution will be collectively owned and democratically managed in the interests of society as a whole.
8. A society without class struggles and a society in which there will be no inequality of opportunity, a society in which women will have a voice in determining the conditions under which they and future generations shall live.
9. The ultimate ideal of Socialism, a world-wide, cooperative commonwealth.
G. E. L.
Chicago, Ill.

OUR STANDARD BEARER

BY LUCIEN V. RULE.

To Eugene V. Debs on His Fiftieth Birthday:

I
Comrade beloved, a semi-century
Of life and service for the human race
Begets thy kingly form and kindly face.
Yes, even fifty years is young for thee,
So long enlisted with the brave and free,
Whose souls keep step with Truth's impassioned pace;
Whose hearts enmesh with brotherhood's embrace;
Evangelists of the better time to be,
When sons and daughters of Old Mother Earth
Will toil no more with tears, but fill with mirth
The glad round globe, their common heritage.
Though lingering still within the jungle stage,
Man shall emerge and rise to claim his own—
A world of wealth where Love is lord alone.

II
The workday world hath dreamed the radiant dream;
Its heavy heart hath heard the wondrous song,
And, like a Samson that hath slumbered long
In self-delusion, labor gains a gleam
Of morning and takes up the mighty theme:
The hosts of Toil from every tribe and clan
Commingle in the Commonwealth of Man.
The goodly fruits of every soil and stream
Gathered for service, and the vast employ
Of mortal effort turned to ends of joy.
No more enslaved by the material curse,
Man's soul, with all the Loving Universe,
Shall live and move; yes, from the encumbering load
Shall rise redeemed an image of Freedom's God!

PROBLEMS OF THE SOIL

BY CLYDE J. WRIGHT.

Primarily the problem of existence is a bread and butter question. Fundamentally the bread and butter question is a problem of the soil.

From the days when capitalism chained you in the fields until the panic of 1908 the war of the classes has been a problem of the soil.

First to own the man then to own the soil by which the man must live, but finally to own the means by which the markets are controlled.

It is vain fancy of the unshackled freedom where you both buy and sell at the other fellow's price.

It is an economic mist when farmers organize to defend interests as capitalists and vote against their interests as workmen.

But alas! you have yet to learn that the farmer who owns only his tools and the farm he tills is as many points removed from classifying as a capitalist as is the factory wage slave that owns only the leather pads he wears upon his hands.
You live and toil and skimp and save and the prospects of your sons today lie chiefly in the hope of "dead men's" shoes.
Yours is a case of where you live to die. You do not live to live, for certainly your life of rigid economy and self-denial of the good things this world contains is but existing; for surely it is not living the fullness of a life for which it would seem that you were born.