EXCLUDE JAPS, HINDUS, CHINESE, KOREANS, SAYS BIG SOCIALIST REPORT

MORRIS HILLQUIT

International Secretary Socialist Party

Official of Illinois Unio

Shows How Bosses

Trick Men and

Break Law

BY ADOLPH GERMER

(Secretary-Treasurer District No. 6, United Mine Workers.)

The coal mining situation in Illino

ago for getting a settlement is gone

The operators flatly refuse to pay any

law provides that they should pay

(2) The miners reject what the op-erators call the "closed shop." Under

Trap Is Laid

part of the cost of shot firers.

them, but, law or no law, it incres

Congress Committee Takes Issue with International Platform on Knotty Problem

Chairman-James F. C of Massachusetts.

Secretary-George E. Ros Massachusetts.

Sergeant-at-Arms — Charles
rith power to appoint five mes
Tellers—Ella Reeves Bloor, Gra with power to appoint five mest Sliver, Gustave Strepel, Tom J. L. Judges-James O'Neil and W.

Judges-James O'Nell and W.
Passage.
Committee on Resolutions-John o'
Willert, Ohio; Joseph E. Cohen, Pennsylvania; W. W. Waynick, Washington; Algernon Lee, New York; E. L.
Cannon, Oregon; Jasper MoLevy, Connecticut; Adolph Germer, Illinois; W.
B. Killingbeck, New Jersey; E. H.
Thomas, Wisconsin.
Committee on Constitution-Winfield

Thomas, Wisconsin.

Committee on Constitution—Winfield R. Gaylord, Wisconsin; John M. Work, Iowa; W. P. Collins, Colorado; S. M. Reynolds, Indians; J. Stitt Wilson, California; James A. De Bell, Massachusetts; George H. Goebel, New Jersey; Caroline A. Lowe, Kansas; Ella Reeves Bloor, Connecticut.

While the national congress spent the larger part of the early session of Monday's proceedings in the reading and discussion of Delegate John M. Work's report on "Organization," the immigration committee decided to send in two reports to the gathering.

These two reports are expected to cause the big discussion of the convention. A "majority" report will be submitted by Victor L. Berger, Joshus Wanhope and Ernest Untermann, while John Spargo will submit a "minority" report. Guy E. Miller, the fifth member of the committee, has not yet arrived in the city.

ber of the committee, has not yet arrived in the city.

The "majority" report, as it was finally decided upon, is as follows:

"The Socialist party aims to realize a system of society in which economic distinctions, the foundation of all other class distinctions, shell no longer exist, and in which all human beings without regard to nationality or race, shall have equal opportunities as members of the industrial army of the world.

Uphold Workers

'In the struggle for the realization of ir social ideals, it is the duty of the cialist party to combat vigorously all use tendencies of the capitalist systhose tendencies of the capitalist system which weaken the working chasses of the different countries in their struggle for emancipation, and to promote and accelerate all those tendencies which increase their power of resistance, raise the standard of living, and facilitate the organization and propagan of the most militant and intelligent portions of the working class.

"We recognize, however, that our present decaying capitalist system generates many contradictory phases in antagonisms which at times compet the state.

(2) The miners reject what the op-

form its acts to the present immediate interests of the working class, to come into apparent conflict with its ultimate this "closed shop" the operators agreed this "closed shop" the operators agreed the conflict with its ultimate this "closed shop" the operators agreed the conflict with its ultimate. ideals. This, however, is an unavoid-to employ none but members of the U. able condition of the general law of M. W. A. and the union agrees to timate ideals through and ese apparent contradictions.

Progress Not in Form

SOCIALISTS IN **BIG CONGRESS** MAP OUT WORK

"This Is a Conference." Says Hillquit, and Business Is Taken Up

EVENTS THAT HAPPEN DURING THE CONGRESS

TUESDAY Sessions of the congress, morning and afternoon, at the Masonic Tem-

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

WEDNESDAY Sessions of the congress, morning and afternoon, at the Masonic Tem-

BY J. L. ENGDAHL

With the "Milwauke victory" in the mediate past and the hope of corquering the nation in the near future the first national congress of the So cialist party of the United States has gathered in the city under auspicious

The opening session on Sunday at the do Temple was typical of the added responsibility which has been assumed by the only representative political party of the working class in the United States. The spirit everywhere was one of greater unanimity ind harmony to present a solid front the big problems that will arise from day to day.

Is a Conference

"I want to remind you, comrade "I want to remind you, comrades, that this is not a convention, but a conference," said Chairman Morris Hillquit of New York, as the gathering was getting down to work. "The are charged here primarily with the duty of evolving proper working methods for the Social," t party."

From coast to coast the spiri of solidarity was manifest in the gat. wing of the delegates. Only in Cality-nia the effect of the troubled water, was brought to the congress in a pro-

was brought to the congress in a pro-test against the seating of a delega-tion from that state. The matter was summarily disposed of by a committee.

Pathway Is Clear

Pathway Is Clear

This leaves the pathway clear for deliberations that will enable the delegates to determine on a solution of the problems that confront the Socialist party in order to enable it to further carry its message to the non-Socialist workers of the land.

Early in the first session the question of the organization and rights of the foreign speaking branches of the Socialist party was brought to the front and promises to remain a feature of the congress. The report of the immigration committee is being looked forward to with a great deal of interest, while the question of universal suffrage will not be lost sight of.

Meeting Called to Order

Meeting Called to Order

Meeting Called to Order

The big gathering was called to order shortly before noon, Sunday, by National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes before a large gathering of Chicago Socialists and visitors who crowded this hail on the seventeenth floor of the Masonic Temple. The meeting place was decorated with brilliant red flags, lending the spirit of international Socialism to the occasion.

mility over various sessions of pre-vious conventions.

Delegate G. T. Fraenckei of Illinois presented the chair with a beautiful gavel on behalf of Carpenters' union, Local No. 1.784, of Chicago, while the delegates applauded.

Trap Is Laid

The further question was asked: "If such an agreement were reached and in course of its fulfillment the union should call out its members to force an operator to join the operators' association, would the Illinois Coal Operators' association bear any part of court costs arising from suits for damages against the union by such operator or any part of any damages that might be granted such operator?' Again the answer was "no."

Under these circumstances the minars cannot see their way clear to any agreement.

nisued on Page Treat

LABOR FIGHTS COURT WRIT KILLING POWER OF THE CLOSED SHOP

SIDE LIGHTS IN THE WAR ON THE STREET CAR MEN

"It is unnecessary, in this case, to consider the effect of malice on what would otherwise be a justification of the defendants' acts because their threats were made not out of any ill will toward the complainants or to inflict loss on them, but for the purpose of strengthening their union. " In the present case no malice, no violence, no acts in themselves illegal and no breaches of contract are involved."—Dissenting opinion of Judge Julian Mack.

Speaking of the strike authorized by vote of 241, to enfonce the closed shop agreement with the Chicago Railways Company, the majority opinion signed by Judges Chytraus and Smith, says:

"The controversy here involved is not between an employer and employes. It is in no sense a dispute between capital and labor. It is a controversy between the employes of the same employer—a few individual workmen, complainants on one hand, and a large and powerful combination of workmen on the other hand.

"Such strike is without right, and illegal."

"It is an effort to break our organization. When our organization is broken, they will start in on other crafts."—Michael Buckley, president Division 260 Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

"There are 12,000 members of our union in Chicago. They are well organized and there will be trouble before they are broken."—William Quinlan, former prosident Division 241, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

UNION MAN IS SHOT AT

Scab Baker Draws Revolver and Fires at Picket on Duty

The strike between the baker bosses and the Polish branch of the Bakery and Confectioners Workers' union has developed into open war, shooting by seabs being a common occurrence at is under the protection of the police All wagons are protected by detec tives, who do not hesitate to use vi lence at the least provocation, and gen erally it is without any provocation Whatever.

Make Palse Charges

The police, in their efforts to fine ous charges and follow up the fabrications with Russian police methods Most of the strikers are unable to speak English and are accordingly their clutches. The strikers are determined, however, that they wil' not give up before the fight has been won.

After the unsuccessful attempt of the National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes
lefore a large gathering of Chicago
Socialists and visitors who crowded the
Masonic Temple. The meeting place
was decorated with brilliant red flags,
ending the spirit of international Solealism to the occasion.

Hardly had the work of the convenwho tried to escape and find some
who tried to escape and find some was running a policeman stepped of of a scab shop, and, seizing him, to him to the station, where he was he. The scab who had been doing t shooting was also arrested and bo were brought up for trial and fined and costs.

Striker in Hard Po

If the matter had not been brought to the attention of the union the strikter would have been carted off to the bridewell, as he was unable to pay the fine and was unable to defend himself, as he could not speak English.

The shops that are employing scabiabor are said to be under the leadership of a man by the name of Kvisship of the name of

HYDE GETS

(By United Press Associations.) Kansas City, Mo., May 16 .- Dr. B. Clark Hyde was today found guilty of murdering Col. Thos. H. Swope, his wife's millionaire uncle. The jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree and recommended that his sen tence be life imprisonment.

Hyde heard the verdict with comosure. His wife burst into tears and was taken into an ante-room, where her sobbing could be plainly heard in the court room. Hyde's two sisters also bruke down. The convicted physician was permitted to go into the ante-room with his wife, a marshal guarding the

Dr. Hyde has been on trial since April Dr. Hyde has been on trial since April 11. The specific charge was that of murdering Col. Thos. H. Swope, his wife's millionaire uncle, by strychnine and cyanide of potassium poisoning, although ten other charges stand against him; one of murdering Chrisman Swope, eight of attempting to incoulate members of the Swope family with typhoid fever, and a charge of manslaughter for the bleeding of Moss Hunton.

The case was bitterly fought from b ginning to end, the court admitting evi-dence on all charges on the theory of the state that all circumstances ilshed a general motive, having for its object the practical extinction of the Swope heirs and the securing of Swope

millions.

Col. Swope died Oct 3, 1909, but two
days after Moss. Hunton, a lifelong
friend, had died in the same house.
Poth died in convulsions.

Mrs. Hyde, daughter of Mrs. Logan Swope, despite the attitude of the en-tire Swope family in appearing against her husband, remained faithful to him, and took the stand in his behalf.

in the down town district. There are venue, stated that they had fifty ma-

chines in operation. The union ma-chines numbered more than 200. .

"The number necessary to accommo-date down town traffic is about 300." Chauffeurs' union. "We have at least 200 machines at the stands. We don't care how long they will have the cop-

chaffing under the tediousness of the day.

Around the clubs the policemen were in groups, discussing the chief event of the day—the hospital day collections.

"There is nothing for us to watch," stated one of them. "All the machines around the clubs are union machines. The fer non-union machines that spear on the boulevard are not molested. It looks as if the strike is over."

The union machines are from more than twenty-five liveries. There are only three or four automobile transportation companies against whom the strike is in appearation.

Blow Aimed at Street Car Men Is Met Squarely by Unionists; Briefs Rushed to Springfield

BACKED BY THE FULL POWER OF THE CHICAGO EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATION, THE CHICAGO RAILWAYS COMPANY AND THE ENEMIES UNION LABOR IN GENERAL, THE CASE OF HARRY KEMP ET AL DIVISION 241 OF THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYES GOES TO THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS FOR THE JUNE TERM, WITH THE INTENTION OF FIXING AS THE SUPREME LAW OF THE STATE THAT IT IS ILLEGAL TO STRIKE OR TO THREATEN TO STRIKE TO ENFORCE THE CLOSED SHOP AND THAT ANY UNION MAY BE ENJOINED FOR SO DOING AND THAT IP THE UNION PERSISTS ITS OFFICERS AND MEMBERS WILL GO TO JAIL FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

SEC. BARNES IN **REPORT TELLS** PARTY RECORD

Events Since National Convention Are Reviewed; Great Prospects for the Future

Note.-The accompanying report by . Mahlon Barnes, national secretary of the Socialist party of the United States. was read to the national congress late Sunday afternoon. It was accepted and referred to the constitutional commit-

BY J. MAHLON BARNES

National Secretary Socialist Party Comrade delegates and comrades o America:

This congress, I believe, will mark ar poch in the history of Socialism in America. It affords the first opportunity to par-

ty representatives to apply themselves to those most important questions of organization, agitation and propaganda unhampered by the usual campaign

Moreover, in this departure we are following the example set by the com-rades in older and more experienced

those without the gates are mistrusted. On the other hand, personal contact removes misunderstandings, promotes

vantageous that representatives of a movement covering such an extended territory as America should frequent-

But provision must be made so that superburden upon the membership, or worse still, result in absorbing the na-

worse still, result in absorbing the na-tional organization funds to the exteni-of interfering with the regular and necessary agitation.

It so happens that this congress timely precedes the meeting of the In-ternational Socialist and Trade Union congress, to be held at Copenhagen, be-ginning August 28, of the current year, and they therefore many of the deep

Since the last convention by which he constitution was reconstructed, it as been changed by national party ref-

The lines operated by the Chicago Railways company, which runs cars on the north and west sides of Chicago, and which was formerly the Chicago Union Traction company and other roads, have been operated on the closed shop basis. When the union signed its wage scale the last time, about a year ago, there was a verbal closed shop agreement. It was the continuation of a long understanding. The closed shop is the chief strength of the union.

Baise Mighty Protest

Against such destruction of the most powerful weapon which organized labor has, the street car men affected by the case have enlisted the support of the Chicago Federation of Labor and a huge mass meeting, at a place to be announced later, will be held two weeks from yesterday. The state federation of labor will be called on and meetings throughout the state are looked for. The gigsattic protest which assessagainst the infamous decision of Judge Richard S. Tuthill against the enforcement of the ten hour law for women will be duplicated.

Kemp and some others resigned from the union and the union ordered their discharge, finally authorizing a strike. The men are now back in the union. Special secret conferences with Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and with William D. Mahon, president of the American Federascociation of Street and Electric Railway Employes, held last week, aroused organized labor to the fremendous danger. from yesterday. The state federation of

Decision in March

The decision, which is intended to wips out the closed shop, was handed food wips the Branch Appellate court for the First district of Illinois in the March term. It had been previously taken before Judge Charles M. Walker in the Circuit court of Cook county, and he refused to issue the injunction against the union. Up to that time the case, probably inspired by the Chicago Railways company for the purpose of union disruption, may have had elements of a bona fide case. But the Chicago Employers' association saw that the case had atrong elements to aid in don of the law firm of Carnahan, Elsdon & Slosser, who is credited with being the attorney for the Chicago Employers' association, became "of counsel" and the case was taken to the
Appellate court. There Judges Axel
Chytraus and Frederick A. Smith declared a strike or the threat to strike
to enforce a closed shop was illegal.
Judge Smith wrote the opinion of the
court. Judge Chytraus, the law partner by the way of Governor Charles S.
Deneen, concurred in the opinion written by Judge Smith and Judge Julian
Mack dissented.

Union Off Guard

Union Off Guard

The union was willing to let the matter come up in the regular way, replying on the able dissenting opinion of Judge Julian Mack, for the main portion of the brief against the decision of the appellate bench. The Chicago Employers' association, through Eisdon, was meanwhile bending every effort to have the perniclous decision made the ruling of the Illinois Supreme court. The briefs are to be filed with the Illinois Supreme court on Wednesday.

care how long they will have the coppers on the streets."

The association is carrying strike breakers free of charge to and from the Cosmopolitan Electric company, where a strike has ben declared. Outside of these, their passengers are few, and these that they carry are paid dummies.

Their machines keep mostly to Michigan avenue. The scab drivers fear to turn off into the side streets. Orders are said to have been given crossing policemen to permit non-union machines to cross the streets without much delay.

The largest number of police officers were placed along Michigan avenue and Jackson boulevard. There was a long line of the bue coats through the bulevard down to Halsted street. The policemen around the clubs and the policemen around the clubs and the policemen were in groups, discussing the chief event of the day—the hospital day collections, of the day—the hospital day collections.

That the national secretary's report is much as a policemen were in groups, discussing the chief event of the day—the hospital day collections.

That the national secretary is report to the day—the hospital day collections.

That the national secretary is report to the day—the hospital day collections.

The street of charge to and from the contents of the day—the hospital day collections.

The part of the wind via advance subscitction of the Socialitis of the international Sociality.

The hureau in preparation of the the internation for the matter was taken up with President Gompers of the American Pederation of Labor and that the private of the consensual with the private of the consensual that the private of the documents of the private of the consensual with the consensual that the private of the consensual that the report of the international congress.

The briefs are the few in

a suit by a "bill in equity" to "enjoin and restrain" Division 131 and its members from putting work for the Chicago Italiways cumpany; and Bome Saintly Advice

"Whereas, In this decision Julges Fred A. Smith and Axel Chytraus, as a majority of the court, gratuitously stated:

"It will be seen from the foregoing authorities that the law has the same mandate for the rich and poor; for the corporation and the individuals; for the manufacturer and the laborer and the labor unions. It is no respecter of persons.

The freedom and dignity of labor lies at the very foundation of our institutions. The right to labor existed before governments were formed. Hence the jealous and scription of our institutions. The right to labor existed before governments were formed. Hence the jealous and scription of our institutions. The right to labor existed before governments were formed. Hence the jealous and scription of our institutions. The right to labor existed before governments were formed. Hence the jealous and scription of our institutions. The right to labor existed before governments were formed. Hence the jealous and scription of our institutions. The right to labor existed before governments were formed. Hence the jealous and scription of our institutions. The right to labor existed before governments were formed. Hence the jealous and scription of our institutions. The right to labor, it is of the individual to labor. It is off-the resident of Division 250, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric for the individual to labor. It is off-the resident of Division 250, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric first when and where he pleases is guaranteed to him by the fundamental law of our sovernment; yet

"Whereas, Also in deciding this case, the said Justices Fred A. Smith and Axel Chytraus, speaking for the court.

To Break Our Union

guaranteed to him by the fundamental law of our government; yet "Whereas, Also in deciding this case, the said Justices Fred A. Smith and Axel Chytraus, speaking for the court.

Axel Chytraus, speaking for the court, said:

"What we have said above, and the authorities cited, dispose of the contention of counsel for defendants that the defendants had the right to strike or to threaten to strike, for the purposes alleged in the 'dil.

"If no trade dispute exists between employers and amployes, and the controversy, as in the case at bar, is between employers, over a matter not reomerted with their employment, the resignation of the complainants from the union, and a strike is inaugurated between the employer and the employers are 12,000 organized street car men in ployes to coerce him to discharge an employe urdess such employe will become a member of the union, or to force the employe against his will to ioin a union, such strike is without right and lilegal; and

Preedom and Dignity

Freedom and Dignity

Preedom and Dignity

"Whereas, It is impossible to reconcile a sincere belief that the freedom and dignity of labor lies at the very foundation of our institutions," with a right to refuse to quit employment when the employer violates the terms of a contract by retaining non-members of the union, to work with members of a union; it is therefore.
"Recolved, That this decision is an infringement of the right laid down in this opinion, viz., his right to it (labor) and to dispose of it when and where he pleases; that it is an infringement on the rights of free men to quit employment whenever they see fit for any reason that pleases them, or for no reason at all, or for a bad reason, provided that the answer in damages to the person injured, if the injury was maliciously intended to be the result; and it is

System of Peonage
"Resolved further, That this injunction

solved further, That this injunction to restrain men from quitting an employment is in effect a system of peonage; that it takes from poor people the right to quit employment, simply because they are poor, and therefore because they may not be able to respond in damages for injury brought about in quitting work; and be it further

Resolved. That this decision, which "Resolved. That this decision, which in effect takes from a free people the right to quit employment at any time they see fit, subject only to answer in damages for quitting employment, is the furthest departure that the courts of this country have made in decisions made against members of trade unions and in favor of persons affected by these rights; that this decision, if permitted to stand without protest, will make free men cowards as well as slaves."

It was further provided that the Chicago Federation of Labor shall call a mass meeting at the expense of the street car men, to be held in the largest hall in Chicago, two weeks from Sun-

The finding of the Appellate court has occasioned great joy among the foes of labor and consternation in the ranks of labors friends. The Union Leader, official organ of the street car men's union, issued a special edition to the delegates of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

To Destroy Unions

The Recent Appellate Court Deci-n, if Affirmed by the State Supreme urt, Will Mean the Destruction of adea Unions."

That is the way the head on the Union Leader story reads. A portion of the text is especially important. It

"Bilently, secretly and as vigorously s and wealth can well be, are bers of the Illinois Manufacthe members of the Illinois Manufac-turers' association working towards the establishment of the Appellate court decision as a principle of law in Illinois. If they can have this deci-sion affirmed by the Eupreme court their work of destroying unious and grinding employes down to debasing conditions of servility will be made easy of accomplishment.

casy of accomplishment.

"As a matter of justice and preservation of the workers' rights this cannot be. The workers of Chicago and throughout the state of Illinois should throughout the state of Illinois should arouse in protest. Public mass meetings should be held and the people thoroughly informed of the attempt to restrict their liberties. Every trades union in the state should rise in righteous indignation and stir a protest that will be heard throughout Illinois and prevent the possibility of establishing a Supreme court decision such as is being attempted in the Kemp case.

No Time to Lose

"Mark you, there is no time to be st. The case comes before the June rm of court. We must fight it with i the energy and ability we can surund ourselves with. It means the s or death of trades unionism in the ite of Illinois. It means a reference of the committee on contested seats to bring in a report on the California situation. lost. The case comes before the June term of court. We must fight it with all the energy and ability we can surround ourselves with. It means the life or death of trades unionism in the state of Illinois. It means a return to the slavish conditions of unorganized days and a setback for the workers of this state for years to come."

into the breach with a two-minute talk upon him.

"At 11:30 the deptor to bring in a report on the California situation."

GREETINGS OF MRS. DORA B. ils state for years to come."

The above is but a reflection of the

"The Square Deal," run by C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., head of the Citizens' alliance, prints the de-cision in rull.

cision in full.

The issue, while hidden in the usnal mass of legal wording, is contained
in a short paragraph from the decision of the Appellate court. It must
be recalled that the case went to Judge e recalled that the case went to Judge Walker: that, on a demurrer filed by the defense, he declared that the court and no jurisdiction. There was lack of "equity." he declared. That is, there was no property right in danger of "treparable injury." In the following paragraph Judge Churles M. Walking paragraph Judge Churles M. Walking paragraph of the man referred to as the "chanter of the man referred to

Walle there is no trade dispute in-lived between the defendants and eir employer, the Chicago Rallways mpany, against which the defendants ted to strike, but the dispute or con-oversy was and is between complain-ts and defandants who are follow

t by a "bill in equity" to "enjoin with their employment but on a restrain" Division 241 and its of the resignation of comple bers from juitting work for the ago Italiways company; and gurated against the employer to

To Break Our Union

SOCIALIST AS STATE SOLON

sachusetts legislature is about to adjourn, the work of the Socialist representative, Charles H. Morrill, in the lower house, stands out prominently for review. Representative Morrill introduced the

Representative Morrill introduced the most progressive measures, but very few of them were passed. His influence in the legislature, however, was of great value. Some of the legislators who had prejudice against the party now admit that "It is not as red as it is painted?

One of his bills passed provides that when employers advertise for help in the event of a strike, they should mention the fact that their places are strikebound. All the bills introduced by him are, of course, in the archives of the capitol.

Mr. Morrill is from Haverhill, where

Mr. Morrill is from Haverhill, where John C. Chase was Socialist mayor.

CONVENTION NOTES

BY J. L. E. Milwaukee Papers Interest

Milwaukee Papers Interested
The capitalist newspapers of Socialist Milwaukee are very much interested in the convention, sending their starmen to cover the proceedings. John R. Wolfe is here for the Free Press, while Chester Wright sepresents, the Journal. Both reported the Socialist city administration of their home city as making great headway.

N. E. C. Members Not Delegates

Three of the national executive committee members—Robert Hunter, John Spargo and Lena Morrow Lewis—are not delegates to the convention, but were among the most interested visitors Sunday. They will give the congress the benefit of their knowledge when the time comes.

. Mother Jones Here Mother Jones and "Big Bill" W. H. Haywood, both of whom are in the city temporarily, are attending the sea-

Mayor Emil Seidel of Milwaukee, reg-ularly elected delegate, who was un-able to be present owing to the de-mands upon his time as the Socialist executive of a Socialist city.

Mrs. Berger Present

Mrs. Meta Berger, wife of Alderman Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, head of the Wisconsin delegation, is renew-ing acquaintances among the women delegates. Mrs. Berger is on the Mil-waukee school board and is proving successful in legislating for the good of the children of the Socialist city.

Women Get Together

The women delegates are working harmoniously for their own interests in the congress. This was shown when several of them declined noninations

Ocilins "Saves" Party

WHEN THE DOORS WERE OPENED-



THERE WAS A SCRAMBLE POR ADMISSION

TAFT EXPLAINS **AWAY INCIDENT**

Steps Into Investigation Arena to Defend the "Lawler Draft"

Washington, May 16. - President Taft today stepped into the center of the Ballinger Pinchot investigation arena, following the publication of his letter to Senator Nelson admitting and explaining the use of the now famous 'Lawler draft,' prepared by the assist-ant attorney general of the interior de-partment as an exoneration of Ballin-

Says Ordered Letter

Says Ordered Letter

The president in his letter says that he ordered Lawler to frame a letter, and says he told him just what views he wished set forth. He also says he told Lawler to write the letter "as if he were president."

Taft contends, however, that his instructions to Lawler were given after he had thoroughly reviewed the documents submitted by the interior department officials in their defense, and that his use of the Lawler draft was confined to a few paragraphs "on general subjects."

The "prosecution" in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation is endeavoring to figure out today why the Lawler draft of the president"s letter was not sent to the senate or previously pro-

grant or the president's letter was not sent to the senate or previously produced in answer to a score of specific requests by the "prosecution."

The president sent to the senate the "summary" of Attorney General Wickersham, which he has admitted was not before him in the present form when the same of the present form when the present form the present form

21, 1909, 'Resolved, That the president be sud is hereby requested, if, in his opinion, not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to congress any reports, statements, papers or documents, upon which he acted in reaching his conclusions with reference to the —— charges.'

herewith the following papers.''
These the president enumerated

These the president enumerated, omitting, however, any reference to the Lawler memorandum, and including the Wickersham summary.

Another point upon which the "prosecution" is working today is the fact that the copy of the Lawler draft was hurried to the investigating committee from the department of justice after the statement of Stenographer Kerby regarding it had been in the hands of the officials for several hours.

What Kerby said Kerby said that about noon Satur-day, Massey, the other stenographer who worked on the Lawler letter, called

upon him.

"At 11:30 the department of the interior," said Kerby, "had been informed by telegraph of the prospective pub-

MONTEFIORE TO THE CONGRESS Comrade Chairman and Comrades: First of all I will thank you for the

honor you have done me in giving me a sear on the source.

Then I have to give you the greetings of the comrades from Great Britain.

I know they must be snvying me the privilege that I have of being present at this meeting when you are going to discuss the business of the party, and the best methods of furthering your propagands.

Your chairman has told you that I am a member of the London executive council of the Social Democratic party.

I did not stand last April for re-election, but I have been serving for two years, and, therefore, it is of great interest to me to be present and to hear your deliberations and to know what decisions you have come to for the purpose of the furtherance of party interests.

Comrades, I am not going to take up your time, but I may, perhaps, any what all of us feel who, traveling in other countries, come in contact with comrades from other countries.

from other countries.

I know, because I have been nearly a fortnight in your great country. I know, because I have been nearly a fortnight in your great country. I have no doubt when you travel through Great Britain the same comes across you when you see the small hand of flocialists who are able tend with the terrible conditions of capitalism and an apparently overwh

work to carry on.

But, comrades, it is when we go from country to country that we for whole force of the great international movement, the great pressure of ir tional forces that links us together and gives us that overwhelming force in the end, will conquer and break up capitalism and will give the world workers. [Appleme.]

Kerby Is Fired

Frederick M. Kerby was dismissed from the government service today by a special delivery sent to his home and signed by Secretary of the Interior Bal-linger. It stated that he was dismissed because he was "unworthy to remain" in the service.

The letters reads as follows:

a special delivery sent to his home and signed by Secretary of the Interior Ballinger. It stated that he was dismissed because he was "unworthy to remain" in the service.

The letters reads as follows:

"Sir: You are hereby discharged from the public service because you are unworthy to remain in it.

"Divulging information obtained by you in the confidential relations of stenographer to the secretary of the interior; in communicating that information to those whom you are bound to know are wrongfully seeking to bring reproach upon the administration and to injure me; and in deliberately misstating material facts as to what you did treacherously communicate, you show you are unworthy and unfaithful. The fact that your treachery is futile cannot mitigate the character of your offense. For the good of the service you are hereby dismissed. Respectfully signed,

R. A. BALLINGER." dismissed. Respectfully R. A. BALLINGER."

city temporarily, are attending the sea slons of the congress.

Seidel Not There

Elizabeth H. Thomas, state secretary of Wisconsin, acted as alternate for Mayor Emil Seidel of Milwaukee, reg21, 1909, Resolved. That the president to the senate of Dec.

Mayor Emil Seidel of Milwaukee, reg21, 1909, Resolved. That the president to the senate of Dec. that in this particular case eloquence should be absolutely barred. Ele quence is absolutely out of place.

Business Not Orstory

"There are occasions where it is very helpful, but we usually do not indulge our business or family affairs, when we mean business; and I will ask you here strictly for business, and not for the purpose of hearing each other

the purpose of hearing each other talk."

Chairman Hillquit then introduced Mrs. Dora M. Montedore, who carried the greetings of the Socialists of England to the Socialist congress of America. Her short address to the delegates and visitors is published in another column.

The question of senting the California delegates came up again on the motion of Delegate Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin to appoint a committee on contested seats. Some of the delegates believed that the contest before the convention was too trivial to merit the appointment of a committee. The matter finally went to a committee, however, which later brought in a decision in favor of the elected delegates, which was approved by the congress.

The rules of procedure that came up

gates, which was approved by the congress.

The rules of procedure then came up and the discussion hinged on the length of the speches. It was decided to give thirty minutes to the reporters and chairmen of the various committees to sum up, while the time of the delegates in the general discussion was limited to fifteen minutes. An attempt by Delegate L. A. Zitt of Ohie to prevent the holding of night assessions did not gain much headway.

OUNG PEOPLE SEND GREETINGS

Chicago.

Greetings! May you accoraplish your object. Don't forget youth.

Young People's Socialist Federation.

Louis Stone, Fin. Sec'y.

DEES WIRES GOOD WIREES

Terre Haute, Ind., May 15, 1818.

J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington St.,
Chicago, Ill.
Greetings to the delegates assembled
and hearty good wishes for the most
fruitful deliberations of the working

OF SOCIALIST ALIENS IN U. S.

Power to Have Special Delegates at Party Conventions Comes Up

Efforts on the part of the foreignpeaking delegates to gain recognition at the hands of the national congress marked the early hours of the meetin of that gathering. Indications are that the delegates from these organizations will contest every move on the floor of the congress to win the right which they claim is necessary to the better propagation of Socialism among their peoples.

pooples.

The first move made by the foreign delegates came when Chairman Morris Hillquit called for nominations for the nine members to be elected to the committee on resolutions. Delegate Meyer London, representing the Jewish agitation bureau, acted as the spokers.

London Asks Buling

"I want a ruling on the question whether delegates from foreign-speaking organizations may be members of the committee," he said. "In my opinion they should be members."

"You want a ruling," replied Hill-quit. "The ruling of the chair, in the best light of the chair, is that members of foreign-speaking organizations are

lication of my statement and the department was furnished with a resume of my statement. Massey was directed to see me and ask me if it were true, and he brought along notes as to his directions. I teld him it was true and he went away."

Three hours after Massey saw Kerby the copy of the Lawler draft was sent to the committee by Attorney General Wickersham.

"You want a ruling," replied Hill-quit. "The ruling of the chair, in the best light of the chair, is that members are deliberations of foreign-speaking organizations are not delegates, but are entitled here to a voice in the deliberations of the committee to vote for committees or to be elected as members of committees or to make nominations."

Delegate Gustave Strebel of New York

Delegate Gustave Strebel of New York moved that the ruling of the chair be made the ruling of the congress.

Makes Strong Plea

"I believe that the delegates from

"It is true he has no right to vote, but the committee does not decide mat-ters; it brings back every resolution before the congress and you pass upon

"As a member of the committee he

"As a member of the committee he will have an opportunity to present the subject and explain the situation from the standpoint of the foreign-speaking organizations, so far as their methods of propaganda are concerned and so far as the effectiveness of their organization is concerned; and I therefore ask the delegates to vote against sustaining the decision of the chair."

Delegate Frank Hubschmidt of New Jersey took issue with Delegate London, claiming that the foreign-speaking organizations have already had a vote in selecting the delegates to—the congress, and therefore are on equal terms with other delegates in the deliberations of the congress, and that by granting the foreign-speaking delegations representation as such those organizations would have double representation in the congress, to the disadvantage of other delegates.

Cannot Read English

Cannot Read English

Delegate I. Klawier, of the Polish section, then took up the discussion.

"It is not a question of having a double vote or a double voice at this convention," he said. "As a matter of fact, a good many foreign-speaking organizations are interested in the Bocialist party, but are not participating in the work of the party, for the simple reason that referendums are sent out in the English language, when these people cannot read the English language and have no ides of the referendums.

"They are not participating in the systematic work of the party. Even suppose that we as members are participating in the voting system and we are voting for our candidates, don't you think we are in a hopeless minority where we cannot alect a single member to this body to represent our organization!

demands.

"Furthermore, I do not believe that our American comrades can decide or have a right to decide what kind of propaganda the foreign-speaking organizations ought to figure out in the United States in order to bring our foreign comrades into the movement.

Are Victims of Politicians

"As a matter of fact, especially all our comrades coming from the industrial centers, ought to know very well that the foreigners are the victims of the politicians. The comrades in Wisconsin have had their experience and know it is hard to get foreigners into the movement unless they get them by reaching them in their owr language."

Delegate W. R. Gaylored of Wisconsin said: "I find in the list here from Michigan the name of Frank Aultones, whom I take to be one of the Finnish churackes. From Minkesota I find Leo Laukki and Mrs. Eather Laukki.

"Unless I am very much mistaken, the Finnish courackes at least are represented by delegates elected and accredited. In the state of Wisconsin our spential people, whereas here in Chisentency falls me that the Finsentency falls and courage at the navy yard the contains in average to serve on the thing and mark was 136, whereas they position and According to the midshipmen on service at the navy yard the contains in the United States, in lumber camps and in the United States, in lumber camps and in lumber camps and in lumber camps and in lumber and the reasons as the curriculum at the actual practice of the mark is 250.

"We have never recognized the portion and the United States, in lumber camps and in lumber camps and in lumber and mark was 136, whereas they ought to their reasons that a recognized the portion on service at the navy yard the curriculum at the curriculum at the camps and in the United States, in lumber camps and in lumber camps an

A BARGAIN FOR WOMEN

Here's your chance to get your summer shoes at a great big reduction in price. I have a large assortment of the handsomest kind of ladies' low shoes---shoes that formerly sold at four, five and six dollars--and were good values at those prices.

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Spargo's Socialism, last edition, publishers' price, \$1.50; cur price, \$1.00; postage 1.50.

price, \$1.00; postage, 14c.
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Darwin's Origin of Species, 40c; postage, 10c.
Selections From Fourier's Writings, cloth, 25c; post-

age, Sc.

Biology of English Politics, cloth, 25c; postage, Sc.

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nish comrades and Polish comrades and others worked on our state referendum in choosing representatives here.

"I see no reason why double representation should be given to those who are paying dues in regular fashion.

"I want to inquire for information of the comrades who are urging this, has the Bocialist party as it has been constituted ever opposed propositions relating to methods of propaganda among foreign-speaking peoples in this country?

No Idle Opposition

"As I understand it, there has never been any opposition to well-considered been any opposition to well-considered been any opposition to result in any particular election?

"For that reason, if for no other reason, these foreign-speaking Socialists

"As I understand it, there has never been any opposition to well-considered plans for propaganda among these peo-ple. There has never been in Wiscon-sin, and, so far as I know, not in any

ing organizations participating in the work of the Socialist party of the United States is one of the questions that must be determined by this congress.

"There will be no solution until the Socialist party of the United States will recognize the fact that unless the foreign Socialist organizations of the United States shall have such a position in this organization as they ought to have according to their position and their numbers.

Never Recognized

"We have never recognized the position of the foreign organizations in the United States. One of the reasons was that a good many of them are sent-

son, these foreign-speaking Socialists ought to have a chance in this organzia-tion. The people do not understand the situation so far as the foreign-speaking

ple. There has never been in Wisconsin, and, so far as I know, not in any other state.

"I want to emphasize this point: The Socialist party is a political party, organized for political action, and as such I think we are justified in Insisting upon unity of methods throughout.

"I do not wish to bring Milwankee too much to the front, but we know a little about propaganda and effective propaganda in Milwankee, and it seems to me it goes forward as a unit.

"We have various nationalities, and we find a way to work together. I do not see why that should not be done here. I do not see why it would not be better for the foreign comrades to have their representation in the regular forms. I believe it makes fer unity."

Delegate G. T. Fraenckel of Illinois said: "The question of foreign-speaking organizations participating in the work of the Socialist party of the work of the Socialist party of the work of the Socialist party of the work of the Socialist movement.

"We have a complexitied in Insisting to come into the Socialist party provided we give them a chance."

Delegate James F. Carey of Massachusetts, and I presume it is true in other states, we have some organizations of foreign-speaking Socialists. They are part of the Socialist party of the work of the Socialist party provided we give them a chance."

Delegate James F. Carey of Massachusetts, and I presume it is true in other states, we have some organizations of foreign-speaking socialists. They are part of the Socialist party of the work of the Socialist party of the state of the state of the state of the sta

Man a

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Many

SOCIALISTS AT WORK

TEXAS FARMERS MISSISSIPPI IS READY FOR WORK ARE SOCIALISTS

ward but Farmers Hail Socialism's / proach

BY SUMNER W. BOSE

(Written for the Daily Socialist)
Biloxi, Miss., May 16.—Mississippi
is largely an agricultural state, and trage unions are not numerous, although there are a few.

Labor Will Awaken

I cannot say that so far as the trade unions go they are enthusiastically in favor of Socialism. I believe, as a mass, the unions of Mississippi have given little attention to the Socialist movement. That they will swaken from their lethargy, however, I fully believe.

The farming element, however, in our state, is taking an active part in our work. To speak in a county schoolhouse means a hearing from hearly everyone in reach.

Never Have Empty Benches

The towns are harder to get a hear-ing in, though the speaker never has exactly empty benches, even in the most hide-bound place that he may land in this commonwealth of cane, cot-

At the last election we polled 1,048 votes, and the movement is growing steadily, notwithstanding the fact that we are practically without funds. We have no organizer and no means of keeping a man in the field. If we could do this I am sere Mississippi would increase rapidly in her vote.

Elect Socialist to Council

Elect Socialist to Council

Here in Biloxi we polled 38 votes
last election, but now the movement has
taken such a hold that even many of
those outside our party are predicting
that the Socialists will win part of the
city council in the election that takes
place next December.

Under the new primary law in this
state we have to have a state organization. So Comrade M. E. Fritz of Lexington, Miss., is our state secretary,
and we have an executive committee.
There is little for them to, though
Comrade Pritz has done much valuable
work, much of it at his own expense.

Need an Organizer

Need an Organizer

Our organization is not recognized by the national committee, nor can it be, as we have not sufficient dues-pay-ing members. Were we able to put out a good organizer this could be speedily remedied.

Neither workingmen nor farmers in this state are very prosperous at present. In fact, they are just the opposite. What with high prices on what they have to buy, low prices on what they have to sell, and a rapid hardening of the steel walls of "hard times," those who create the wealth of the world are beginning to recognize their class interests, and they are becoming eager to hear the gospel of Socialism explained. Neither workingmen nor farmers in

How to get to them with a message still one of the unexplained problems, s without organization it is hard to aise any considerable amount of mon-y, and at this date Mississippi is a

etate without organization.

We are hoping for any plan that will result in the organization of every state still unorganized.

DELECATES ARE

A delightful reception was tendered the delegates to the national Socialist conference Saturday night at the home of Mrs. Anna Hulburd, 6159 Monroe avenue. About seventy-five delegates attended and the evening was given to getting acquainted and renewing old acquaintances. There is a place in the movement for such gatherings, and the one held Saturday night was most satisfactory in every respect.

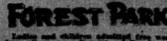
Among other features, happy and opportune speeches were made to those present by three prominent women Socialists—Milla Tupper Maynard, Lena Morrow Lewis and Marion Craig Wantworth.

SCAB SHOOTS AT UNION MAN

(Continued from page 1)

stectives, who do not hesitate to row their clubs or shoot. The band saded by Kristisan is said to be a sert of the Master Rakers' association, which about 500 have signed up, but its is not credited.





Industrial Workers Back- Debt System and Other **Burdens Drive Rural Workers Into Poverty**

BY NAT L. HARDY (Written for the Daily Socialist)

Colorado, Texas, May 16.-West Tex as from present indications will be put ing attributed partly to the worry and on the Socialist map at the next election in bright red colors.

The situation is somewhat peculiar a nearly all the Socialists here are farmers. In some countles there is a Socialist local in nearly every country

Will Elect Socialists

Many counties are nominating county tickets and present indications are that a number of Socialists will be elected to various offices in San Angeles, the largest town in this part of the state.

The Socialist candidate for mayor in the April election received over five hundred votes, being just one hundred votes behind the capitalist candidate. Eugene V. Debs received sixteen votes

Socialists of Taylor county have nom insted a county ticket with T. H. Gat-lin. president of the Abilene Business College, for county judge, and Dr. C. W. Watson, of Trent, for state repre

Four Nights' Debate

At Crowell a four nights' debate wa L. Thurman, one of the most logical thinkers in the Socialist moven the Southwest, and the Rev. G. G. Hamilton, a Methodist minister.

It took several police officers to pre-serve order, and Comrade Thurman was repeatedly interrupted in his speak ing. He had to be guarded to and from the meeting place and, where he was lodging to prevent him from being physically injured.

This same preacher is to meet Stan-ley J. Clark soon. Chirk is one of the best debaters in the Socialist party and

Simpson for County Judge

In Mitchell county the Socialists have nominated a full county ticket with A. N. Simpson for county judge. Comrade Simpson is at present a farmer, but has

simpson is at present a farmer, but has spent many years as a teacher in the public schools.

Last year he contracted with the trustees of the school in the district in which he lives to teach their school this past winter, but A. J. Coe, the present county judge, who is ex-officio county superintendent of public instruction, refused to ratify the contract station.

when one has to pay his landord one-fourth of his cotton and one-third of his ether crops, and then ten per cent interest on the price of a year's supplies, live hard and keep his children in the field when they should be in school, and then, when he goes to town for his groceries, see the cotton buyers, bankers and merchants that he does business with spinning around in their big automobiles, he knows that something is wrong with the system and is easily reached with the Socialist and is easily reached with the Socialist

Chains of Debt System

The farmers here were once well or The farmers here were once well organized into the Farmers' union and have a number of co-operative gins and warehouses, but the debt system keeps the farmers where they can do nothing in the way of holding their crops for higher prices, etc.

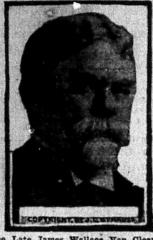
There are a number of Socialists with a state and national reputation as well as scores of local speakers at work agitating and organizing; and Socialist literature is being circulated by the bale.

Surely the farmers are waking up.

JUSTICE AIDS WACE EARNER

(Staff Correspondent)
liwaukee, Wis, May 16.—An stiiof human fellowship toward the
emper in the Socialist courts
d the small carnings of a laborer
being garnisheed.
o man, working for the Pennsyla Coal and Supply company, earns

FOE OF LABOR DIES



The Late James Wallace Van Cleava, Maker of Unfair Stoves

St. Louis, Mo., May 16.—James Wallace Van Cleave is dead, his death being attributed partly to the worry and anxiety caused with his bitter fight against organized labor. It will be remembered that Van Cleave was president of the National Association of membered that Van Cleave was president of the National Association of Manufacturers. During his occupancy of this office and in conjunction with a detective named Turner of Cleveland he laid plans to disrupt the fron molders' union at the Bucks Stove and Range company. Letters showing this conspiracy were brought to President Gompers of the A. F. of L. after a the Socialist party from laying down specific rules for the carrying out of the general principles freedgist, then we may well concede the right of the International Congress to declare that it 'sees no proper solution of these difficulties in the exclusion of definite races and nations from immigration' and, nevertheles, deep the right of the International Congress to declare that it 'sees no proper solution of these difficulties in the exclusion of definite races and nations from immigration' and nevertheles. The conflict with the principles for the carrying out of the general principles free carrying out of the general principles free congrised as valid by all Socialists, then we may well concede the right of the International Congress to declare that it 'sees no proper solution of these difficulties in the exclusion of definite races and nations from immigration of national principles. The conflict principles for the carrying out of the general principles from land to find the principles for the carrying out of the general principles for the carrying out of the general principles for the carrying out of the general principles from land the seclusion of declare that it 'sees no proper solution of these diff Compers of the A. F. of L. after a tions. boycott of the Bucks Stove and Range company had been declared, following labor trouble. The plan of Van Cleave was to gradually cause friction among the iron moiders employed in that plant, and when the opportune time should come these union men were to be displaced by non-union men. The conspiracy was noted before it was consummated and the whole publicity strength of the A. F. of L. was called

The Bucks Stove and Range com-pany was declared unfair and the boycott was far reaching. Naturally Van Cleave turned to the courts and Jus-tice Gould of the District of Columbia granted an injunction against the A. F. of L.

best debaters in the Socialist party and there is promise of a warm time after they get together.

northern Lincoln county is raging in the vicinity of Dudley, Jeffries Junction, ments of our ruling class, the great cap

Lumber Yards Peril Source

The big lumber yards of the Shev-lin and Weyerhaeuser companies are lin and Weyerhaeuser companies are still a source of imminet peril, and the big piles of timbers there are being guarded day and night Firebrands, the size of flaming sticks,

Firebrands, the size of flaming sticks, drop in hardly visible myriads, passing through the dense and almost suffocating smoke. The lumber and surrounding forest: have been wet down, but some small fires have been discovered just in time to save the yards.

As the yards immediately adjoin the many frame houses in which mill employes live, the business and other resident districts of the city through these highly inflammable trains have been in constant danger.

constant danger.

At least 3,000 volunteers from age far cast as Duluth were available at an early hour this morning.

working men and women were again

SEEK TO SHUT **OUT JAPANESE**

(Continued from page 1)

of the standard of life which frequently

ganized workingmen."
"We believe that this statement We believe that this scatement applies with peculiar force to conditions in the United States. If it be admitted that the working class of each nation has first to settle matters with its own ruling class; if it be, furthermore admitted that by defending the immediate interests of the working class we are taking care of the ultimate ideals of the future, and if it be finally admitted that the principles of national autonomy pre-vents the international congresses of

Not Pruitless

"We do not believe that such meas ures are necessarily fruitless and reacures are necessarily 'fruitless and reactionary,' as stated by the International
Congross, but, on the contrary, are convinced that any measures which do not
conform to the immediate interests of
the working class of the United States
are fruitless and reactionary.

"Such a measure or measures would
place the Socialist party in opposition
to the most militant and intelligent portion of the organized and unorganized
workers of the United States, those
whose assistance is indispensable to the
purpose of elevating the Socialist party

pany was declared unfair and the boycott was far reaching. Naturally Van Cleave turned to the courts and Justice Gould of the District of Columbia granted an injunction against the A. F. of L.

Refusing to pay any attention to the injunction, Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison were sentenced to jail sentences by Justice Wright of the District of Columbia, which sentence was sustained first by the Supreme court of the district and is now before the Supreme court of the United States.

PEOPLE PRAY

PEOPLE PRAY

ONLY OF THE PRAY

(By United Press Associations)

(By United Press Associations)

Merrill, Wis., May 16.—The most disastrous forest fire in the history of northern Lincoln county is raging in the vicinity of Dudley, Jeffries Junction, whose assistance is indispensable to the subjusce of elevating the Socialist party to political power.

"We have no special recommendations to make that would enlarge upon the general position on immigration and emigration taken by the International Congress in its Stuttgart resolution. States compel us to make that would enlarge upon the general position on immigration and emigration taken by the International Congress in its Stuttgart resolution. States compel us to make that would enlarge upon the general position on immigration and emigration taken by the International Congress in its Stuttgart resolution. States compel us to make the general position on immigration and emigration taken by the International Congress in its Stuttgart resolution. States compel us to make the general position on immigration of Congress in its Stuttgart

present county judge, who is ex-officion present county superintendent of public instruction, refused to ratify the contract stating that no Socialist could teach school in Mitchell county.

This created a good deal of excitement here and it is almost certain that comrade Simpson will defeat Judge Cosin the fall election.

The farmers in Debt same the farmers in this section are mostly tenants or siving on mortgaged farms. Crops have been very bad for a year or two and the farmers are bade of mind.

When one has to pay his landord one-foourh of his other crops, and then ten per cent interest on the price of a year's supplies, live hard and keep his children in the field when they should be in school, and then, when he goes to have been very bould be in farmers in this section are mostly in debt. They are very rapidly getting in a very revolutionary state of mind.

When one has to pay his landord of his other crops, and then ten per cent interest on the price of a year's supplies, live hard and keep his children in the field when they should be in school, and then, when he goes to have been very bould be in farmer in the field when they should be in the farmer in the field when they should be in the farmer in the field when they should be in the farmer in the field when they should be in the farmer in the field when they should be in the farmer in the field when they should be in the farmer in the field when they should be in the farmer in the field when they should be in the farmer in the field when they should be in the farmer in the field when they should be in the farmer in the contract of the contract of the mind the contract of the militant working the part of the being made to that these emigrants are accustemed to find the there will age of Eim City.

Women and Children Pray

Bemidji, Minn., May 16.—Women and the farmer in the current of the work in that these emigrants are accustement of the that the other characteristics of our population, use every and the farmer in the entire mill crew of a much lear "The larger, and more powerful el-

"It is true that this legislation was "It is true that this legislation was passed mainly by the influence of the middle class in its vain struggle to avoid political and economic extinction, but it has so happened that this legislation promotes the interests of the working class rather than those of its originators. The exclusion of the above mentioned peoples does not prevent the disintegration of the middle classes, but it does, on the other hand, assist the workers by lessening unemployment, maintaining the standard of living, minimizing the number of possible strike-breakers and lessening the various race problems which tend to confuse and divert the working class in its struggle for its final emancipation.

"In view of the already existing race problem bequeathed to this country by former chattel elavery, every mass immigration of peoples referred to inevitably tends to add to and intensify race issues and relegate the class war to the rear by weakening the economic and political labor organizations and substituting ap Asiatic middle class with a lower standard of living than the American. The continuity of such mass immigration would undoutedly prolong the life of espitalism and constitute a most formidable factor in retarding and relegating to the far distant future the realization of our social ideals.

most formidable factor in retarding a relegating to the far distant future trealization of our social ideals.

"Just us emphatically as we immon the exclusion of the races name above, so we on the other hand institute our position shall not be construed as applicable to those immigrants other races and nations who have behithen a long history of faithful serving the struggle of the working claud which contain most valuable relutionary elements, much needed him our common conflict with the explained claumes. Especially does this exc

port.

Data on Hand

"We would, however, can attention to the fact that an enormous amount of data has been accumulated in this question, an amount which precludes the presentation of anything more than a general cone usion. We would recommend in audition that this mass of data he arranged systematically with a "What is the purpose of that organization?"

What is an industrial detective agency."

"Who is its president?" mend in addition that this mass of data be arranged systematically with a view to publication in book form for the education of the party membership on this complicated and important ques-

"Finally, we recommend the continuation of this committee with the sams members or others, as the convention may decide, for the general opinion of this committee is that this question is in no sense exhausted, and that new and peculiar phases of it appear from year to year, which imperatively demand at-tention."

LABOR FOES IN A COIN GRAB

Ship Subsidy Wanted by Those Who Crush Unions

(By Pan-American Press.)

Washington, D. C., May 16 .- In the investigation of the methods of the Merchant Marine league's campaign for the ship subsidy measure, evidence has been produced before the house committee hearings, which shows that the United States Steel corporation is practically responsible for the league's ex-istence and the "popular demand" for government gold to aid in a great shipbuilding scheme.

Union Busters

It was also shown that the principal agitators for ship subsidies were a gang of union busters and scab herd-

Among the witnesses summone acknowledged membership in the league were the president of the Lake Carriers' association, William Livingston, and its attorney, Harvey D. Goulder. In the course of their testimony it was shown that the principal and most im-portant member of the association is the Pittsburg Steamship company, one of the subsidiary corporations of the United States Steel Corporation.

Step by step it was dragged from the unwilling witnesses that a paper called the American Flag had been employed to carry on a campaign of publicity for the desired subsidies and that its editorial work came from a man by the name of Maxwell, formerly the private secretary of the notorious D. M. Parry, of "union busting" fame.

Maxwell's cross examination was so damaging to himself that he at times

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These who have read and distributed
Comrade Ries' former book will approclate the suppersure of another which
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THE DAILY'S

Patronize

eral and specific reasons that have led refused to answer questions and his them to the position taken in this re-Every

"Who is its president?"
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"As Mr. Turner describes it, if is an educational business. He puts men in the factories where he thinks then is error, where error is claimed to ex let. For instance, if there is stock be ing stolen or inefficiency being show as to output, he puts men in there for purposes of correction."
"Does it not supply sples upon labor

'I think you may say so; yes, sir."

ALLEGIANCE FROM ST. LOUIS

ALLEGIANCE PROM ST. LOUIS

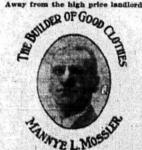
St. Louis, Mo., May 13, 1910.

National Convention of the Socialist
Party, Chicago, Ill.
Comrades, we, the protesting members of Local St. Louis, reaffirm our
allegiance to the Socialist party, and
trust a great good will result for the
cause of Socialism.

S. M. HOSKIN,
C. C. WEDERMAN,
S. LIBISKU,
Committee.

Explosion Kills and Maims Brownsville, Pa., May 16.—Three persons are dead and six seriously injured as a result of the explosion of five boilers at the Diamond Coal & Coke company's plant at Chewtown, near here.

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modify their movements, just as humans do. Cloth, 50 cents. a wealth of scientific detail. Cloth, 50 cents.

SEC. BARNES IN REPORT TELLS PARTY RECORD

Events Since National Convention Are Reviewed; Great Prospects for the Future

(Continued from page 1)

the election of the national executive the national committee was substituted by a provision for the election of these officers by national party referendum, employing the preferential system and arranging the condidates in alphabetups, according to their own

By the same referendum the provision for mileage assessments for conventions and congresses was stricken out and a provision to set asids 10 per cent of the national dues monthly for this pur-pose was substituted.

Change Is Made

The same referendum abolished the time limit (80 days) for the required number of seconds to initiate a national party referendum. The vote on the sewaral propositions ranged, highest affirmative, 10,158; lowest affirmative, 1512.

10. 1909 To strike out the phabetical group provision on the bal-t for national officers and providing ions in odd numbered years; re-nominations by five locals to candidates, and introducing a system for the rotation of the position of the candidates, each to occupy in orn the favored position on an equal umber of ballots. First proposition: filterative, 5,920; negative, 1,888. Sec-n. proposition: Affirmative, 3,167; neg-

February 8. 1916—Eliminating from the laws relating to the election of na-tional officers the preferential system of voting and the rotation of position of candidates upon the beliet. First proposition: Affirmative, 5,614; nega-tive, 2,885. Second proposition: Affirm-ative, 5,183; negative, 2,852.

ative, 5.182; negative, 2,552.

Referendum Propositions Defeated
April 24, 1908—Providing that the national executive committee shall be permanently surployed in the national
headquarters and constitute the office
force, and to increase the membership
dues to twenty cents a month, the
amount to be equally divided between
the state and national organizations.
By a vote ranging: Highest affirmative, 4.852; jowest affirmative, 2,488.
Highest negative, 5,482; lowest negative, 4,662; lowest affirmative, 2,498, set negative, 5,498; lowest negative

ntial campaigns; the nomination of and an additional international liftigal , candidates by referendum; tary in the person of Comrade to organized state to contribute 35 L. Berger. th for the support of the na-gamination, etc. Affirmative, rative, 9,218.

for national party congresses, tive 5.740; negative, 5.020, ne July (1909) session the na-executive committee adopted the

that the compensation of anixers be fixed at \$4 a day

ds action arose from the recogni-of the fact that the unions pay corganizers a higher rate than does higher than the union to the union. the Socialist party, which rate is usually determined by or relating to their prevailing wage scale. And further, as stated by the committee: "Feeling the force of the wide spread criticism that our national organizers have not successfully reached the organized workers of the country, the national executive committee undertook to send special organizers into the trade unions. This work, so far as tried thus far, has proven to be more productive of has proven to be more productive of good results than any other form of propagands.

Procure Able Men

"For this work we have found it ecessary to secure the services of the jost capable and energetic comrades stively engaged in trade union work. stively engaged in trade union work, but, in order to obtain the services of the comrades, we find it absolutely scessary to pay wages equal, or nearly equal, to the recognized trade union ate of wages. Further—quite apartom the fact that such men cannot be therwise enlisted in the work—we besee that the Socialist party should, as matter of principle, scorn to pay low necessary to pay wages equal, or near-ly equal, to the recognized trade union

the national committee and adopted gust 30, 1909, by the following vote: firmative, 32; negative, 19; not vot-

sary 9, 1910-The following na the old rate of \$3 a day and ex-

The Hustlers' Column

You Will Want This Prize

Just as soon as the opening chapters of "The Story of a Working Girl" have been read there will be a tremendous demand for them. It is, without doubt, the greatest working-class story that has appeared for years. It is filled with a power that grips the very depths of a reader, and will not let go.

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months from that date, and will also receive a full set of the convention series with the first ten chapters of Adelheid Popp's "Story of a Working Girl."

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tion and possession of land by those using it in a useful and bona fide man-ner without exploitation." First proposition: Affirmative, 5,882; negative, 2,-117. Second proposition: Affirmative, 5,926; negative, 2,568.

close upon each other, and for the pur-pose of eliminating those of minor import, and confining general action such questions as changes of law policy or administrative control, the time limit should again be introduced, within which reasonable period the suf-ficient number of indorsements must be

The supreme power of the party is vested in the membership referendum followed in authority by party conven-tions or congresses, and the national executive committee for matters of imto review by the national committee, the latter baving, as between the two, the superior power in initiating new work or defining new policies.

However, The B been no meeting of this committee since the one held in St. Louis in January, 1902, and all its business in the interior has been transacted by correspondence.

motions during the year 1909, and three motions thus far in 1910.

party action on current public ques-ns. Besides, this body has elected various committees and sub-command an additional international

tive committee is authorized to meet whenever it shall doem it necessary to do so, and since the last convention

During 1908: May 48—When prope and the required referendums relating to the same; a permanent woman's or-ganiser was appointed; the long standing Nebraska controversy was settled,

office finances and prospects for the ensuing campaign. June 11—Speakers for the campaign were selected; a tentative route was made up for the presidential candidates literature and adventising matter was decided upon for the campaign, includ-ing a farmers' leaflet; the Minnesota ing a farmers' leaflet; the Minnesota comrades were advised to pay the filing fee under protest and attack the primary law in the courts after the election; it was also decided to give some special attention to those congressional districts that seemed most promising of success; Comrade Joseph Medill Patterson was delegated to prepare a campaign book. tarson was delegated to prepare a cam-paign book.

July 10—Provisions were made for the

Train Under Discussion

August 15—The subject of the special train was the main topic of discussion and the national secretary was instruct-ed to complete the arrangements and sign a contract with Mr. Yerex for the

return.

December 18—Committees were appointed to make reports at the next pointed to make reports at the next pointed to make reports at the next meeting on the subjects of organization, study courses in Socialism, meetings and branches; this leaves the following paragraph risolpies, immediately following a send operation. There a shealing private title to land, at other wise, are and must be a to the public title. The party strives to prevent land are used for the purpose of exame and speculation. It demands tive possession, control or next of land to whatever are the next on the special day for propaganda in breaking or subject to the organized column in the stripe of the second of the seco

like subject be made a feature at the May Day celebrations

Work Undertaken

During 1909: January 22-Reports re ceived from the committees on the spe-cial subjects assigned at the December subjects, entitled "Organization and Agitation-Ways and Means"; arn of Weekly Leasons and the Rand School was commissioned to prepare the same. Twenty-six weekly lessons have since been published in thirty-three party papers, beginning Novem-ber 6, 1909, and ending April 20, 1910. ber 6, 1909, and ending April 80, 1720, ber 6, 1909, and ending April 80, 1720, The aggregate circulation of these papers closely approximates 500,000 copies. April 9—A Washington, News Service was established for the period durvice was established for

ropaganda among the organized workof a booklet on Socialism and trade un-ionism; reporters were appointed and subjects assigned for discussion at the party congress; representation to the International Socialist bureau was made, accompanied with a claim for an additional secretary, and Comrade Berger was authorized to attend the session of the bureau, November 6-8, at Brussels, Belgium

rade Fred H. Merrick in charge; plans

December 11-Principally occupied by December II—Principally occupied by the consideration of special propaganda for organized workers; provided for a call for nominations for delegates to the International congress; the last Sunday in February was again set

fewer national organizers and give par-ticular attention to a campaign of litcrature; sufficient interest being manifested in the Weekly Lessons on Socialism; it was decided to publish the same in booklet form; the national secretary was authorised to issue leaflets on all important events in the labor movement or in public life; the bond for the national secretary was reduced to five thousand dollars. Further arrangements were made for the c

Aside from the actions taken at th executive committee are in almost conpers published in the foreign languages, likewise in support of other worthy

purposes.

Cash appropriations or per diem alto time granted to assist the weaker states, to meet special conditions in a given locality, or to aid struggling foreign speaking organizations, as fol-

lows:
New Hampshire, \$125.00; Slovenians, \$60; Florida, \$60; Wisconsin, \$54; Bohemians, \$95.15; Vermont, \$30; Kentucky, \$60; Alabama, \$100; Croatians, \$120; Lettish, \$46.41; Spanish \$90; Louisiana, \$60; Omaha, Nebr., \$50; Polish, \$200; Pennsylvania, \$60; Oklahoma, \$180; West Virginia, 360; Neues Leben (German paper) \$300; a special daily edition of the New York Call, authorized duran expense of \$250; for the defense of Comrade Preeman Knowles, \$200; and for the defense of the New Castle (Pa.) Free Press, \$25.

Party Organization

Within the scope of this document I have to report that in thirty-nine states or territories organizations existed in the sense of maintaining state organizations on Jan. 1, 1807, with about 1,900

previous equal number of years wer freighted with a like amount of sgita

Besides, the American Federation of Labor, through its executive council, at this time first entered a national cam-paign as a partisan, having endorsed the Democratic ticket, and the president of the organisation was engaged in an active campaign in support of that party.

produced votes, though this ract may not appear at first glance upon the Ag-ures of the returns. It must be remem-bered that the alleged radical democrat-ic candidate was making his last stand and rallied to bis support those enter-taining a last hope under capitalism.

Political Campaign

nd the preceding campaigns can ha ly be compared; scarcely a single con-dition is found common to both. The contervative Democratic candidate, the boom times (prosperity?), the wide-spread strikes and industrial unrest of spread strikes and industrial unrest of the former, as against Bryan; the acute period of the panic, the general condi-tions of naemployment; the wast num-ber of workers lacking residents' qualiowning class—all these in the latte campaign tended to reduce the Socialist vote and make conservatism for the time being the normal trend.

Vote Not Counted

Lacking proof we need not assert, bu there is every reason to suspect that a very much larger Socialist vote was cast than that which was cast than that which was counted. However, on this point we have no cause to complain. The mere thought ganization. We must not only be va ant in declarations in opposition to capitalism, but must show that resolu-tion, vigor and earnestness of purpose to the degree necessary to make each single vote that is cast an additional vote in the count

The Socialist Press

previously stated, publication which supported the party are entitled to the highest praise for assistance renered. Almost without exception have given liberal space to official com n the work of organization.

In the list year the government of-ficials seemed disposed to harass the Socialist and liberal preas by imposing impossible postal regulations upon fi-nancially weak publications. It would seem that the current of public protest has turned aside their resolutions. A portentious incident in this connection federal warrant for having circulate an offer of a reward for the apprehen-sion of ex-Governor Taylor of Ken-tucky, who at that time was a fugitive from justice major the charge of mur der. Comrade Warren was convicted spite of the fact that the postmaster at passed with approval upon the docu ent in question before it was malled

Warren's Great Coup

The act for which Comrade Warr stroke to join the issues squarely and try out the possibilities of alleged even handed justice in the defense of the officials of the Western Federation Miners, woh had been kidnaped Colorado and transported to Idaho.

In the interim between the lodgemen

of the trial at Fort Scott would park that Governor Taylor was never indicted, no charge was ever lodged against stant correspondence and considering and knows that the records are a lie motions sybmitted by correspondence.

Special special representations in the Bulletin or party press have frequently in St. Paul for a re-hearing, where he tion whether the kidnaping of a work-ingman is legal and the suggestion to kidnap a capitalist politician a crime. Information as to the outco

Launch Local Papers

Relating further to the press, one o the dangers to the movement is the dis-position of comrades, all unprepared, to launch a local publication, which in the very nature of things is frequently

The value of the two English daily papers to the American workingmen can surely not be over-estimated. The Chicago Daily Socialist, now less than four years old, and the New York Call, which has not yet rounded out its second year of existence, have nipped in the bud many a brutal scheme aimed at the working class. The flashlight of publicity and exposure has proven a very effective protection.

The value of the daily papers in the foreign languages needs to be noted,

foreign languages needs to be noted also one distinctive feature about them. That is, while it is always necessary That is, while it is always necessary for a movement to precede the establishment of an English paper, a low foreign comrades, almost invariably with little or no organization behind them, started these papers and the papers have made and are making the

The relations between our party he International Socialist bureau

The relations between our party and the International Socialist bureau and all its affiliated branches have been most pleasant, fraternal and cordial. All our publications of every kind and nature are regularly forwarded to the bureau. Obedient to its initialitys necessary information has been transmitted.

Russian S. D. L. P. and Bloody Sunday Fund (at close)....\$ 3,812.61

1908 W. F. of M. Defense Fund) at 1909

Political Refugee Defer I'm Earthquake Fund...... Swedish Strikers' Fund......

International Socialist Congress

organizations, attached to these by a personal bon', or should they be af-fliated to the parties? 2. The question of unemployment. Upon this subject Comrade Hunter with

2. Arbitration and disarmament fillated parties should state what they have accomplished and what their hopes are in the matter of bringing this matter to the favorable attention of the

working class.
4. International results of labor leg-islation.—Upon this subject Comrade Berger wit report.

5. Organization of an international manifestation against capital punish-

6. Line to take up to insure speedy execution of resolutions passed at the international congresses.—What pro-sedure would you recommend in case International of war threatening?

7. Organization of international sol-idarity.—What is best mode of collectply information to labor newspapers and prevent the press from injuring the movement by biased information? Comrade Hillquit will report on the progress of the Socialist and labor

eferendum is in progress for the election of eight delegates to the congress tion of eight designing to the congress. Some provision should be made to cover their expeases, which will probably approximate the sum of \$2,500.

ent of America.

Trade Unions

As to the policy of the party town As to the policy of the party rowards trade unions or labor organizations lit-tile need be said except that its dec-larations in the last convention, and the later statement of the national executive committee are in entire accord with the resolution of the Stutgart In-ternational congress. That no enemy of our movement using the texts thereof, can by any subterfuge set us in op-position to the organized labor move-ment, or discount our position before gart resolution, as follows:

equally an important part to perform in the struggle for proletariat emanci-pation. Each of the two organisations has its distinct domain, defined by its nature and within whose borders it should enjoy independent control of its

class. Account must be taken of the history and tendency of organized la-bor, its experience and accomplishments, and here as elsewhere, materia

Growth of Trade Unions

bered in its membership about 600,000 workers. These were mainly composed of shop men—inside workers, such as printers, fallors, shoemakers, cigar makers, borseshoers, bakers, mold-Most of these had fought their signal battle with the employers while competition was a factor in the industry dur

Today, as against 1896, about 1,80 additional workers are enrolled in the various labor organisations. This ad-dition is made up of builders and transclans, teamsters, miners, railroad em-ployes, structural iron workers, etc. Many of the trades in this class had Many of the trades in this class had no organization whatsoever at the period first stated. About 70 per cent of the present labor movement is made up of these new men and new organizations. Their principal contests have been fought in these later years. Frequently an organization increased its membership enormously year after year and also reduced hours and increased its members' wages with almost equal regularity, amounting in wages in some cases to more than a hundred per cent within the period.

The former division—the older organizations—are susceptible to Socialist thought and the trend among them is more and more towards the recognition of class lines. There is a reason.

The later division, comprising the newer organized workers, all unmindful of the vising prices of living, or any other curvideration, are all attention and fully engaged in the near everyday fight resulting to date in their material advancement under the present regime. Our duty to all is plain: that is,

ness of capitalism; the injustice and it iquity of profit taking or any oth form of robbery which takes from the toiling producer his just and full rear ward and provides the idler with the luxuries and the habiliments of power nuearned and undeserved.

"At the last meetive board I was in to make another of tive board I was instructed to ask you of the savant, the theme of the taking the Filing Fee case to the United States Suprema court. any more money on the case, but I be-lieve we had better put the thing through now, as it will either result in giving us the case or else fix things where other states will know better than to waste any more money in fight-ing the class courts."

than to waste any more money ing the class courts."

Although there are about states somewhate similarly affects party as a whole is committed to fi-nations and dishting this specific and flagrant case of class legislation. This case was selected as the best among many to be carried to the Supreme court of the United States, and the benefit of a successful issue will be ad-vantageous to each and every state or-ganization. Some further financial provision should be made to relieve thi Ar. the burden. As arrangements now stand it is committed to meet two-

In Memoriam Since our last meeting two vallant

workers have ceased from their labors and gone to rest. Both had been long in the service of the party and exerted in its behalf. It is with profound re-aret that I must needs make record here of the death of Comrade M. W. Wilkins, on January 18, 1910. He was a delegate to the 1994 convention and one of the oldest in point of service and one of the best known national organizers. And also the death of Comrade Ben Hanford on January 24, 1910. He was a delegate to the 1904 and 1908 was a delegate to the 1904 and 1905 con-ventions and at each was chosen as the candidate of the party for vice presi-dent. His later years' struggles with illness, while giving the full measure of his waning energies in service to his class, as a martyrdom almost un-equaled will remain as an example and an inspiration to thousands of comrades in the years to come.

Foreign Speaking Bodies

I sincerely hope that the long deferred action will be taken, or rather that a proper solution of the question con cerning foreign speaking organizations will be found and applied. It is necess sary that each be placed upon an equit able basis and have their proper rela tions to the national organization clear ly defined. However, this question will arise in your midst as a result of a conference of the delegates of the for-eign speaking organisations held in this city May 13 and 16. I bespeak for their proposal a careful and serious consideration to the end that unity and har ony may be promoted throughout th

Considering the many trying situa-tions lately confronting all branches of the party in the matter of electing dele-gates, caused by the recent national party referendum upon the question of holding this congress, and upon which the vote closed April 6. I would sug-gest the adoption of a constitutional provision preventing the possible recur-rence of such a situation. A certain rence of such a situation. A certain month, long enough in advance, migh-be designated in which to elect all delegates, or a constitutional prohibition be imposed against the introducing of a referendum affecting the time of the

date.
This document might be indefinitely in This document might be indefinitely in-creased in length by the consideration of such other topics as organization, propaganda, organization among wom-en, etc., but reporters will open these subjects before you and the various standing committees are due to main-tain the policy of the "open door" for managing them any source.

suggestions from any source.

And in the course of events in the
American Socialist movement a national party congress has been evolved.

Comrade delegates, as the chosen representatives of the working class move

in the just demand; no reward with out labor, no labor without sulf reward these conditions on the Jack

when the order is to move, the foot of the nearest and farthest re-

reckon with. The more intelligent malignant opponents understand quite well, and by subtle self su ranean means are trying the sit progress and divide and dissemble

them. Day by day in the marks trade, in the halls of legislation, in whole varied field of indular t prove anew their dishonesty and in petency and goad the works to and press them ever neares po revolt.

The Socialist movement of the work

has raised the standard-for working class rule—and supplemented class action with political act The vulnerable spot in the A nor capitalism has been disclosed. The c italists make and interpret the laws themselves. The American division of the international movement—its conscious working class—hamprighter p

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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

BUSINESS DIRECTORY BUSINESS DIRECTORY

among millions of la book possible. M. A. B. ways driven by necessity and her own desire to rear her children properly and protect them against hunger.

What I remember of my childhood is so gloomy and hard and has ground itself so thoroughly into my consciousness that it can never disappear. Of those things which afford raptures and great rejoicings for other children—dolls, playthings, storybooks, candles, nuts and Christmas trees—I know nothing at all.

I only knew a large room in which working, sleeping, eating and scolding was done. I can recall no tender word, no caress, but only fear which I endured, crauched in a corner or under the bed, as a domestic scene occurred, when my father brought home too small an amount of money, and my mother reproached him.

My father, easily angered, would strike my mother, who often, half-dressed, would have to run to the neighbor's to hide herself. Then we would be alone for a few days with an unhappy father, whom we did not dare to approach.

days with an unhappy father, whom we did not dare to approach.

At such times we did not have much to eat. Sympathetic neighbors helped us out, until our mother, driven by anxiety for her children and household, came back. Such scenes happened almost every month, and sometimes more frequently. With my whole heart I clung to my mother: towards my father I had an unconquerable aversion, and I do not remember of ever speaking to him, or that he ever addressed me. It made him angry that I, the only girl, among five children who remained alive, had dark eyes like my mother's.

One Christmas evening I will always remember. I was not quite five years old. I almost succeeded in receiving a Christmas tree at that time. My mother wanted for once to show me, her youngest child, what the Christchild was. For weeks she endeavored to save a few kreutzer (5½ kreutzer equals I cent) with which to buy me some small cooking utensils.

The Christmas tree was trimmed with colored paper chains, gilded nuts and various playthings were hanging upon it. We were waiting for father before lighting it up. He had gone to a manufacturer to sell some wares. He was to bring some money.

Six o'clock came, then 7 and at last 8 o'clock, but fa-

He was to bring some money.

Six o'clock came, then 7 and at last 8 o'clock, but father did not come. We were all hungry and desired to eat. There were poppyseed cakes, apples and nuts. We ate alone, and I had to go to bed without seeing the

ate alone, and I had to go to bed without seeing the lights burn on the tree.

Mother was too much out of humor and too full of anxiety to light it up. I lay sleepless in my bed; I had so hoped to enjoy the Christ-child, and now it was a

Autobiography of Adelheid Popp TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY MARTHA A. BIEGLER

Translator's Preface

I have read Harriet Beecher Stowe's ditions so abominable that the diction "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Jack London's ary was short on words of the variety on Sinelair's "The People of the Abyes," and Upton Sinelair's "The Jungle," and consider them of indispensable value for human progress, yet none of them have made the deep impression on me that this little German book of less than one hundred pages has done.

This book relates the childhood and youth of one woman in millions who found it possible to rise out of conglad to circulate it among millions of a book possible.

M. A. B.

INTRODUCTION

When the retired preacher, our present party comrade, Goehre, in the beginning of the nineties, issued his book, "Three Months a Factory Worker," in which he depicted his experiences in the role of a factory worker during three months, one of our greatest and most conservative papers made this acknowledgment: "We are better acquainted with the living conditions of the semi-savage African tribes than we are with those of our own lower

This sentence could also be applied to the contents of the book lying before me. It is an entirely new world

the book lying before me. It is an entirely new world which opens to the gaze of the higher ranks of our society—a world of misery, of suffering, of moral and spiritual degradation, such that one desperately asks how is this possible in our society that prides itself on its Christianity and civilization?

The authoress pictures the lowest stratum upon which our society rests, and in which she was born and lived half of her life. But we see, also, how in spite of the pitiful conditions of her environment, she was able to free herself and work herself up to be the leader of her sex, and is today acknowledged and esteemed as such by all who know her.

Seldom have I read a book that affected me as deeply as the one written by our comrade! In glowing colors she tells of the privations and brutal treatment to which she was exposed as a proletarian child, and how her sufferings multiplied as a young girl, and she drank of life the very dregs.

ferings multiplied as a young girl, and she drank of life the very dregs.

Her childhood was spent in a room which could not be considered fit for human habitation. Her father was a drinker, and had no heart for his family.

Her mother was brave and industrious, and tolled and moiled all day long to keep the family above water. But on account of the burdens of existence and lack of education, her mother was not only indifferent to all spiritual interests, but opposed also and had no understanding of the strivings of her daughter to free herself from the inhuman circumstances into which fate had thrown her.

But finally she frees herself by her own efforts, through iron assiduity and untiring self-education. She fills the voids in her very deficient education in a sur-

fills the voids in her very deficient education in a surprising way.

She breaks the bonds of the church into which she was put in her childhood and becomes a free thinker; the girl full of reverence for the monarchy becomes a republican; and her hard lot and experiences in life make of her an enthusiastic Socialist and a leader in the struggle of the whole proletariat for its deliverance.

Thus her life also becomes an example for others. She justly says at the end of her autobiography that courage and self confidence are above all necessary for making something of oneself. Many women could accomplish similar things, if they were imbued with zeal and enthusiasm for Socialism, which will emancipate mankind.

I have just one objection to this writing—that the

mankind.

I have just one objection to this writing—that the modesty which causes the author to hide her name is not justified. Her name will, indeed, not remain a secret, but I claim it would be more effective in circulating this book if she, whose name everybody knows, would say with open countenance: So was I once, and so am I now. What I did I had to do; others can do similar things, if they only so desire.

they only so desire.

My wish is that this book may circulate in tens of thousand copies.

Behoneberg-Berlin, Feb. 22, 1909.

Most people, if they have grown up under normal circumstances, think, during times of serious misfortune, with pleasure and gratitude, of their beautiful, happy, carefree days of childhood, and sigh and yearn: "Oh, could they only return once more."

The recollections of my childhood fill me with contrary emotions. No ray of hope, no sunshine, no thoughts of a comfortable home, where a mother's love and care guided my childish steps, is known to me.

In spite of this, I had a good, self-sacrificing mother, who never allowed herself to rest an hour, but was al-

The New Woman

By DORA B. MONTEFIORE

Pausing on the century's threshold, With her face toward the dawn, In her eyes the light of morn; On her brow the flush of knowledge, Won in spite of curse and ban; In her heart the mystic watchword Of the brotherhood of man.

She is listening to the heart-beats Of the people in its pain; She is pondering social problems, Which appeal to heart and brain. She is daring for the first time Both to think-and then to act; She is flouting social fictions, Changing social lie-for fact.

Centuries she followed blindfold Where her lord and master led: Lived his faith, embraced his morals, Trod but where he bade her tread. Till one day the light broke round her, .. And she saw with horror's gaze, All the filth and mire of passion Choking up the world's highways.

Saw the infants doomed to suffering, Saw the maidens slaves to lust: Saw the starving mothers barter Souls and bodies for a crust. Saw the workers crushed by sweaters, Heard the cry go up, "How long?" Saw the weak and feeble sink, 'neath

For a moment paused she, shuddering-Hers, in part, the guilt to blame-Untrue to herself and others, Careless of her sister's shame. * * Then she rose-with inward vision, Nerving all her powers for good; Feeling one with suffering sisters In perfected womanhood.

For this mortal, fleeting life; Listening to the God within her Urging love—forbidding strife.
Love and care for life of others Who with her must fall or rise. This the lesson through the ages Taught to her by Nature wise.

She has pondered o'er the teaching, She has made its truths her own; Grasped them in their fullest meaning, As "New Woman" is she known.
'Tis her enemies have baptized her, But she gladly claims the name; Hers it is to make a glory,

What was meant should be a shame. Thinking high thoughts, living simply, Dignified by labor done; Changing the old years of thraldom For new freedom—hardly won. Clear-eyed, selfless, saved through knowledge, With ideals fixed above, We may greet in the "New Woman" The old perfect law of love.

Stands a tall and radiant presence,

Competition's cursed wrong.

Rising ever 'bove the struggle

From the Diary of a Striking Waist Maker

Mother was too much out of humor and too full of anxiety to light it up. I lay sleepless in my bed; I had so hoped to enjoy the Christ-child, and now it was a failure.

Finally I heard father come; he was not received friendly; another hot-tempered scene was enacted. He brought less money than mother expected; then on the way, although the errand should have taken him about two hours, he went into an inn to warm himself, and drank more than was good for him.

On account of the noise that was made, I looked out at my parents from my sleeping place—and then I saw my father destroy the Christmas tree with a hoe. I did not dare to scream out loud, so I only wept softly, wept until I went to sleep.

In a sudden flush of remorse I received from my father several kreutzer the next day with which to buy myself some tin dishes. Sympathetic people gave me a doll and other playthings, cast-off toys of their children's, which had already been replaced by more beautiful and gorgeous ones for them.

And still another distribution of Christmas presents do I remember. When I first went to school, a rich man, who owned a large factory in which many hundreds of men and women lisbored, prepared Christmas presents for poor school children.

I also belonged to the lucky ones who were given sweetmeats and woolen clothing. The large and mighty cedar tree gave more light than I ever saw before, and the banquet which was arranged for us put us all in a happy mood. How thankful I was to this good, rich man who had such a charitable heart for the poor!

As later my widowed mother worked in his factory twelve hours a day for three guiden (I guiden equals 40 cents) a week I did not even then discover that in this circumstance existed the fountain of his "generosity."

I came to this understanding much later in life.

(To be continued.)

beautiful palaces.

The place we came to was more than beautiful. I'm pretty sure it was furnished without any regard for expense, each room must have cost a fortune all by itself. A servant met us at the gate, and from the back stoop we could see a number of other servants hustle to and fro.

We were ushered into a human state of the servants hustle to and fro.

December 26th.

Elsie sent word that I meet her this afternoon. She was asked to speak before a select audience in a well-known lawyer's house, and it goes without saying a striker had to come along. It's wonderful how us girls have become important of late—it seems one isn't in style unless one has a gathering for the strikers.

Even in winter I thought it a mighty pretty sight—the road up to the lawyer's house, and I suppose it is just like a fallyland in summer. I simply couldn't help comparing this neighborhood with that of my home on the East.

Guestion after the ether, but Elsie was every bit a match for him, and he told her so, too. I don't blame him for paying her compliments, one can't really help taking a fancy to her. "Can you prove to me that these for belonging to the union?" he asked. "The union affords them an opportunity wight—the road up to the lawyer's house, and I suppose it is just like a fallyland in summer. I simply couldn't help comparing this neighborhood with that of my home on the East.

couldn't help comparing this neighborheod with that of my home on the East
Side. I gased at the heavily our tuined
windows and wondered if the people
windows and wondered if the people
that live behind them know what sorrow means; somehow I don't think suffaring could be associated with those
beautiful palaces.

The place we came to was more than
beautiful. I'm pretty sure it was furthan ever?"

Way, you just place yourself too
and you will see whether it would be
necessary for a leader to put you to
receilion. I'm sure that you would at
once clamor for organization, even
louder than the girls do."

I't his is really so, why didn't these
very girls strike long before this; it
can't be that they are more oppressed

than ever?"
"You're quite right there," said Elsie.
"The girls have been abused and gain-treated long before this season, but, like womanhood in general, they sub-



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Kate Richards O'Hare

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Lest August Frank O'Hare was compelled by the condition of his health to give up his work as state organizer of Okiahoma. The family removed to Kansas City, where he entered ordinary lines of employment.

Since then Mrs. O'Hare has made lec-

SACRIFICING BEAUTY

BY VERNE SHERIDAN
In the Rochester Herald on Sunday,
May I, there were two pictures of Mrs.
Sophia Loobinger and Mrs. Helen Murphy respectively. It was evident that
they were snapshots and the ambitious
reporter who "snapped" these ladies
awaited his chance, and when they were
in the heat of argument in their address and with their faces drawn in
their anxiety to make their audience
understand, he "snapped" away.
Under the printed pictures was the

Mrs. Helen Murphy, prominent in the cause of suffrage in New York city, are shown in the act of addressing a public gathering in favor of votes for women. If they see these pictures they may realize, perhaps for the first time, how much they are sacrificing for the cause of woman."

Evidently the paper in trying to make much of the fact that Mrs. Loebinger is shown with a number of wrinkles about her mouth and chin, and Mrs. Murphy with her face drawn up as though the sunbeams were hurting her eyes, and is trying to appeal to woman's love of being pretty to make her desist in her fight for the ballot.

I'll admit the wrinkles and screwed up face are there, but do I think these women have lost anything thereby?

A declaration of love is supposed to be a pleasing thing to all the world, and yet I've seen chalps, who, while they were talking love to their sweethearts, had an unfortunate way of contorting their faces, so much so that they looked worse than my feeble pen could begin to describe.

Again, I've seen some of the "smartest" dames, who would not vote for anything in the world, and who had absolutely no lines in their faces, become a mass of wrinkles from a sickly smile in answer to some inane compliment spoken by some short-witted admirer.

For my part, I admire both these hard-working women's wrinkles; they abow me there is strength in them, a terrible earnestness in their appeal to

son and a sweet siri of its, their dataster, fresh, glowing and bright as a rose-bud.

I'm sure I ain't greedy, and it ain't on my own account that I telt had, but I had to grumble at their happy lot, and no wonder, coming from Mrs. Bloom's place to this home. I really do not knew why they want us to come to them, only to make us the more dissatisfied with our own fats.

I know that they don't really feel for us girls, otherwise this big lawyer could have done a great deal for us by way of stopping this steady persecution. But, nay, he won't lift his finger—his business interests forbid him to take an active part, he said to us. I should say they do—if he'd be with and for us, he couldn't, probably, afford to live in such style.

'It's the women folk, after all, who take up this girls strike as a vogue," he assured us later in the day. "Tou'd be surprised to know how much the business men are opposed to this tomfoolery of their better anives."

That's just what I thought all along, and I really think it's a sin to go and talk to them about our hardships; they won't help us anyway except by throwing us a few pairry dollars. An' I don't see why we should ask them for charity—the sconer we demand justice

Py carrier in city of Chicago—

Delly, per month, Soc. Order by opposite your name on the yel opposite your name on the yellow that I wanted to be in the expiration of your subscript the free months, St. four months, St. four months, St. four name on the yellow that I wanted to be in the yellow that I wanted to b

The Party and the Unions

One of the questions that is certain to come before the present convention is the relation of the political to the economic organization of the working class. All Socialists are agreed that the revolt of labor has two organs through which it expresses that revolt-the union and the political party. Here disagreement begins, and has been particularly sharp in the United States. The last national convention, in common with nearly all other national conventions, stated the position of the Socialist party on this point. On the eve of a new discussion it is well to be sure of our starting point and to know the position that the party now occupies.

For that purpose we would call attention to the following portion of the resolution adopted at the last national congress, which deals wih the question of policy:

The movement of organized labor is a natural result of the antagonism between the interests of employers and wage carners under the capitalist system. Its activity in the daily struggle over wages, hours and other conditions of labor, is absolutely necessary to counteract the evil effects of competition among the working people and to save them from being reduced to material and moral degradation. It is equally valuable as a force for the social, economic and political education of the workers.

The Socialist party does not seek to dictate to organized labor in matters of internal organization and union policy. It recognizes the necessary autonomy of the union movement on the economic field, as it insists on maintaining its own autonomy on the political field. It is confident that in the school of experience organized labor will as rapidly as possible develop the most effective forms of organization and method of action.

The Socialist party stands with organized labor in all its struggles to resist capitalist aggression or to wrest from the capitalists any improvements in the conditions of labor. It declares that it is the duty of every wage worker to be an active and loyal member of the organized labor movement, striving to win its battles and to strengthen and perfect it for the greater struggles to come.

This resolution is identical in its position with that adopted by unanimous vote at the international Socialist congress in Stuttgart three years ago. It may, therefore, be accepted as stating the present position of the Socialists of the world. Any proposal of change must be a proposal to alter the policy of the whole international move-

According to this resolution the Socialist party recognizes as a part of organized labor all efforts on the part of workingmen and women to combine to better their condition. When the Socialist speaks of organized labor he includes any and every association of workers for defense against the employing class or improvement of the condition of wage workers.

This point cannot be made too clear or emphatic. The Socialist party does not tie itself up with any form or class of organization. It is with the whole working class or with any part of it that is fighting

Because the Socialist is with every phase of organized resistance to exploitation he doubly deplores any division that weakens that resistance. The Socialist calls for the UNITY OF ALL WORKERS on the political field. Therefore, while he "does not seek to dictate to organized labor in matters of internal organization," he cannot but deplore anything that tends to divide the forces of labor in the presence of the employing class. The Socialist cannot but look with disfavor on any policy of exclusion or craft jealousy that shuts any body of workers out of the field of organization.

The very exclusion of any large body by existing unions renders it inevitable that those so excluded will form organizations of their such organizations when formed as solidarity of the workers and resistance to exploitation are actually elements of strength to the whole union movement, including even to cast your next ballot for Socialism, the one which excluded them.

On the other hand, where such exclusion does not exist, the formation of rival bodies claiming the same field of operation, and especially if these be organized from outside for political purposes, tend only to divide and to disrupt and weaken the resistance of labor

All of which is but restating the fact which has been demonstrated by years of experience and is universally recognized in theory, but so often violated in practice, that the Socialist must stand for EVERY effort of organized labor in the fight against capitalism and for the UNITY and SOLIDARITY of labor on both the economic and the political field.

A Businesslike Gathering

The first day's session of the national Socialist conference showed that it is a much more businesslike body than any national gathering of Socialists ever held before in this country. It has gone to work quicker. It is progressing more rapidly. It is proceeding toward more definite ends in a more effective manner.

Freed from the excitement and sense of strain that always dominates a nominating convention, appeals to prejudice and attempts to make a point of demagoguery fall on indifferent ears.

Dr. Alfred Leffingwell, former president of the American Humane society, follows Comrade Upton Sinchair's Jungle'' with a book on American meat, which shows that in spite of alleged 'inspection' by the trust's own United States government, the vilest wind of Packingtown stuff is still sent out to spread disease and death. All of which proves how easy it is to 'regulate'' the monsters bred by capitalism.

The problems to be considered are approached in a spirit of deliberation, although not without signs of sharp conflict on some

Such conferences as this are the only ones known in European Solist circles, and have been hitherto unknown here. In the older intries long preparation is made for these gatherings. The subjects the programme are discussed at thousands of meetings. The ablest skers on each side are chosen long before and spend months in dy, and when they speak they address a body of students on these discussions, your determined efforts to obtain that which rightfully belongs to you? cialist circles, and have been hitherto unknown here. In the older on the programme are discussed at thousands of meetings. The ablest y, and when they speak they address a body of students on these obtains out The resulting decision is a truly democratic expression of en enlightened membership, and not a simple counting of votes from he know little of the questions upon which they are voting.

e errength of the German, French, Belgian and other European nts is in no small part due to the educational effects

of these annual conferences with their great debates.

The present conference promises to be a long step toward the

CHARITY

BY LEWIS G. DE HART oor man, it is said you've been in-

Said a lady who stopped in the But I know you will find that the

world is quite kind, Tho', really, you ought to dress next; Be cheery and sunny, and don't ask for

Your fortune to God just resign;

For fortune is fickle, the I'd give you a, nickel. But the smallest I have is a dime."

and the lady walked past, and the beg

he said, "If the Lord had not promised reward, rd end my whole life in the river." But the lady, content, said, "My time was well spent,

For I know of my words he took

filled with concett, she went up And thought she had done a good Kansas City, Mo.

CET BUSY

By Emil Seidel, Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee.

The American Socialist movement is at this time entering a new period of life and activity. Much has been heard about unity and solidarity in our party

And unity and solidarity of the working class are good things,

"Get together" is a good slogan and one that is vitally im-

"Get busy" is a better slogan and one that is also vitally important.

Let us all get busy and work away at the things we know ought to be done and which are ready at our hands to be done. What you do will tell.

What you do counts for more than what you say.

We have a program and an ideal that is certain of triumphant advance if we will only spend a little less time to fashion all Socialists in one mold and a little more time on the work of making

A PLEA FOR ACTION

The action of the coming congres will go far toward deciding whether the Socialist part; is to remain an agitation committee or become the spokesman of the work-

We have been too busy talking about the class strug-gle to organize it. Batteries of phrases will never rinke a breach in the capitalist system.

a breach in the capitalist system.

The farmers and unionists are in revolt. A crisis confronts them. This is the time to win their co-operation. The decision in the Danbury hatters' case was a blow at the vitals of unionism. A score of farmers are in jail as the result of their war on the tobacco trust. Rural and industrial workers are stretching out hands to each other. Both realize that political action is essential to their existence.

They will avail themselves of our organization if we can show them that we know how to protect their inter-ests. We have taught the class struggle—have we cour-age to lead one? We have taught the scildarity of labor's interests—are we able to aid these classes that have never understood each other to unite their forces? We know that the unions are the engines of the class struggle—are we too "revolutionary" to fight for their

We have claimed to be the teachers of the working ass; we have proven ourselves strangely ignorant of etr psychology. Our ignorance is reflected in the backss of our pupils.

Their lessons come through their hands. They are e children of action. They are ever close to the real. be great mass can make no provision for the future we as today's acts determine what tomorrow shall be.

We sought to fix their eyes on a distant state of social justice while giving them little practical aid in preparing them for their daily struggles, for it is not enough that we aid and encourage them when the struggle is on; we must prepare them for it. Enable them to use the best method, and, as far as may be, choose the time and place.

There are some who seek to preserve the revolutionary character of the Socialist party by abstaining from anything that would benefit the working class today, lest they become satisfied with their lot and capitalism takes

thing that would benefit the working class today, lest they become satisfied with their lot and capitalism takes on a new lease of life. There has been too much "other worldiffass" in our attitude toward the immediate needs of the working class.

The real revolutionist is one who, ever keeping the final goal in sight, takes the course best adapted to satisfy the wants of today. We shall be wiser and our needs greater tomorrow. A distant goal can rouse but few to action. When we have polated an immediate goal to the workers they have reached it at a bound, as in the Colorado kidnaping cases.

Who believes that the Socialist party lost any of its revolutionary character because of the aid given the Western Federation of Miners? Let each campaign furnish an object whose achievement is vitally connected with the life and free activity of the unions, or the health and economic welfare of the workers—and we shall be-come the voice of the working class.

The revolution will come the quicker because we tasto the wine of victory now. Consciousness of power is the first requisite to great deeds.

Socialists have been careless of the immediate economic needs of the worker; he has revenged himself by being careless of his ultimate need. The mistakes and defeats of the unions have been largely due to their lack of information; it is our duty to supply it.

Our influence has been lessened by the cut, ment of Our influence has been lessened by the statement of

Too often we have told strikers that if they voted right at the preceding election they would not be on strike. If the working class had done so that would

We have presented political action as an alternative to industrial action. It is not an alternative; it is an

to haustrain action. It is not an alternative; it is an auxiliary.

Let it be said again that solidarity can only be achieved through industrial action—the impact of great masses of men. "The federation of the world" will remain a poet's dream until labor hammers it out on the anvil of

In order that the hammering may continue, labor must find a voice in legislatures and congress. The Socialist party represents the conscious workers:

they are but a small portion of the Socialist inovenent. Every union is at least a tacit recognition of the class struggle; each endeavors to lessen the degree of exploitation to which its members are subjected. Trace the development of industry, the history of their organization. their relation to and dependence upon other bodies of workers, and they will soon be ready to end all exploita-

tion.

The structure of unions must be so changed that in attack or defense all labor responds and the capitalists score no victory until every resource is exhausted. Their present form depends upon the condition of the industry at the time of their organization. It is our business to supply the facts which will result in making them a small available available available available available available.

supply the facts which will result in making them a purely evolutionary product.

No interest of the working class is foreign to the mission of the Socialist party. Our philosophy is one of action. Let us put it at work.

We need intimate stories of struggles that shall reveal the strength and weakness of the working class and its organization. Men who have taken part in making contracts between employers and employes could give an interesting account of the way by which they arrived at an agreement, and its effect upon both parties. The history of trade unions is of vital importance, inventions and their effect upon industry, the condition of the workers in the various industries and sections of the country, comparisons in conditions of organized and unorganized workers. These are some of the things you might write about instead of the philosophy of Socialism.

Not until our party enters into the life of field, factory and mine can it be considered the workers' party in the fullest sense of the term.

and mine can it be considered the workers party in the fullest sense of the term.

To unite all classes of workers in a struggle to protect their economic organizations is the imperative need of today. We need fear no rivals if we perform that duty.

STORIES OF AN AGITATOR

BY RALPH KORNGOLD

sm; it would land him in the peniten-Under capitalism, the United States

On the Firing Line

BY MONOSABIO

The man higher up is against Social-

spends over \$7,000,000 a year for detective service. How bonest everybody

Come here, my brother, let me gouge your eye just a little—you can gouge some other fellow's in turn. This is the competitive system.

"Is your blood red? If it is, you want a live paper," advertises the poor, decrepit old New York Tribune. Yes, thank you, our blood is red, and our emblem of brotherhood is red, and we have quite a number of live papers, as you may discover before you finish your

Who drew the Taft railroad bill? At Who drew the Taft railroad bill? Attorney General Wickersham; and even the capitalist New York Press admits that he "was evidently disposed to make too liberal concessions to the railway managers." Who helped the Sugar Trust seize the Philippine islands for a song? As I have said before, Oh, Wickersham, a slicker sham it would be hard to find!

One hundred thousand Socialists re cently raised their hands in protest against the iniquitous franchise laws of

The United States Steel corporation has merged its \$8,000,000 "pension" fund with the \$4,000,000 "pension" fund set aside by Andrew Carnegie, and now has twelve millions with which to ects attempt a wholesale corruption of the workers. And if this vast 'm were spent in soothing syrup for h .r. I do not helieve it would succeed i. stiffing the protest which goes up from the victums who know that they are being robbed.

The steamer was going to put off in watched the water as it flowed swiftly past the on-speeding vessel.

Getting tired of this he went and stood at the door of the "Ladies" Cab

The Man-from-Up-North was not a hard-hearted man, but he was one who knew enough to mind his own business; he also knew that it was considered bad form to take interest in "alggers," and it was one of his principles that when in Rome one should do as the Romans do.

few minutes It was a cold, bleak day in December; drifting fog with occasional showers

of rain.

There are not many such days in the southern type with its languid grace and the soft lisp of the southern tongue. And there were some fine specimens in that cabin, by of rain. doubly disagreeable.

The Man-From-Up-North, feeling steamer and watching the last shiver ing passenger ascend the gang-plank. well he might, for he had just closed a very profitable real estate deal, and he was furthermore contented that he had was furthermore contented that he had heeded his wife's advice and had taken his heavy military coat instead of his

the contrast of his own comfortable state with that of the thinly clad and

hivering southerners.

Among the last to escend the gangplank was a negro woman accompanied by a girl about ten or twelve years old and of the same race.

ably not have noticed them, but for the fact that the girl coughed painfully and the woman was tenderly wrapping an old tattered shawl around her frail

They did not hasten down into the cabin, as did the other passengers—cabins are not for "niggers," nor are negroes allowed on all parts of the deck, but have to remain at the stern.

The woman and the girl'seated themselves on a few colls of rope at the stern of the vessel, the woman drawing the girl closely to her, wishing to warm her with the heat of her own body.

The Man-From-Up-North sayed no heed to this, for just then a woice cried need to this, for just then a w

A bell was rung and the gang-plant drawn in. Then another bell, then a sonorous sound that seemed to come from the innermost depth of the vessel and the steamer swung away from the

eyelids.

All the while he was thinking about the bargain he had made and the profit he would derive from it.

An amicable Scotch collie, belonging he to one of the players, saiffed around this knee. He petted its head and playfully twisted its care, after which he ft.

not fit to cast a ballot.

She is fit to bear and rear male bables and become the sweetheart, wife and friend, companion, councillor, adviser, guardian and savior of man in trouble financially, socially, politically and any other way; why, pray, is she unfit to put a slip of paper containing names of candidates for public office in a receptacle called the ballot box, the same as these men whom she bears and rears

woman. Angels and ministers of grace defend us! What is there in the ballo

equalities under which women labor owing to the lack of the ballot, if these

Woman suffrage will make short work of that infamous white slave traf-fic and the white slave traffickers, whatever their station and powers may

I hold that women are justined in using every means short of murder to compel man to grant complete woman's suffrage. Of course, wisdom and care are required as to choice of means.

Militant suffrage such as we read is progressing in England may be the best, but it does not commend itself to

est methods would be to trump man's urds. By this I mean that women sould organize for political work on en's lines, then present an ultimatum congress, if not conceded from their programment. Why, pray, cannot women go to work

THE COMING DESPOTISM

BY ROBERT HUNTER

The biggest and most progressive act of the working class movement in America today is the attempt to organize the employes of the Steel Trust. The steel industry lies at the very heart of modern capitalism. Neither in thus country nor in Germany, where the steel industry is thoroughly organized, have the workers formed an effective organization.

The German workers have wonderful industrial and political organizations, yet they have been baffled in their attempts to organize the steel workers at

Essen.

In that one town there are seventy-five thousand men employed.

They live under a foudal regime. They are given by the company pensions, gardens, playgrounds, houses, bread and clothing.

Even the brothels, conducted for the benefit of the unmarried men, are under the supervision of the company.

The town of Essen is owned by Krupp; the town government is controlled by Krupp. At one time Krupp himself cast as many votes for the members of the town council as all his workmen put together.

No man can work for Krupp and try to organize labor, and no man can work for Krupp, who declares himself a Socialist.

The situation in this country is very similar.

The United States Steel Trust employs at the present moment about two hundred and twenty-five thousand men.

They have brought together into one gigantic corporation a lot of isolated steel companies. They took over the old factories, machines, mines and MEN.

Today the Steel Trust is setting aside enormous sums for the purpose of building, in various parts of the country, feudal towns, owned, dominated and controlled by the trust.

controlled by the trust.

It is gradually obtaining complete mastery over the industrial, political, edu-

cational, religious and even social institutions of its slaves.

It owns the tools, the homes, the soil, the libraries, the stores, the public difficials, the courts, the newspapers and ultimately it intends to own the very

It is today conducting a gigantic scheme of bribery to divide its workers not classes, to crush any form of labor organization and to prevent any hostile rorking class action, until it is fully prepared to deal on its own terms with its It is now giving some of its employes stock, increasing the wages of others and promising pensions to still others in order to block the game of the labor

And if you study these shrewd movements of the Steel Trust you will note

First, the pensions and the stock are given in such a manner as to tie the nen to their jobs. They are new methods of purchasing slaves.

Second, they are bribes to divide the workers and to make impossible any con-

Second, they are orders to drive the workers and to make impossible any concerted action in time of strike.

Third, they are concessions to the workers to gain a truce until the Steel Trust is in position to provoke a war that will mean the ruin of the workers.

The fact is the heads of the United States Steel Trust are planning and quickly carrying through a revolution in our industrial, political, and social

They have already destroyed competition and built up one of the greatest industrial organizations in the world; they now intend to become the absolute masters of the lives and destinies of every man, woman and child in their

OPEN FORUM

Woman Suffrage

Woman's suffrage will put an end to all that suffering which artificial in- Campbell, published in the issue of May equality superinduced on woman by 3, involves the whole question of party nan's monopoly of the ballot has pro- tactics. duced, such as unequal pay for equal ervices, subjection to man in the marital relations, submission to all man's laws, though having no voice in their framing, a generally speaking having to seek as a favor what she is entitled to claim as a right. All these artificial inequalities and the unspeakable evils follow in their wake will be swept away when woman possesses the bal-iot on the same conditions as man.

It is only man's selfishness and ob-use ignorance that withholds this sovreign right from woman. Every man who possesses a grain of sense, a spark of manhood, a scintilla of justice in his make up must be an out and out woman's suffragist. And it is coming, have no fear. Woman's cause is making headway all over the civilized world. The other day I read in the Grand Rap-ids, Michigan, papers of a Miss Collins celebrating her ninetieth birthday, how she as a young woman had petitioned the state legislature to grant the suf-frage to women; how the legislators treated it—some as a joke, others as an affront—and that finally her appeal, by vote, was put-not on the table but under the table and consigned to the

Sweden, leads the van of the woman suffrage movement in the world today. It is ridiculous to say that woman is not fit to east a ballot.

these men whom she bears and rears and in every other way co-operates

with through life? Dr. H. Cohen speaks of "a child quite comfortable in his thick military pulsating beat that throbbed through pulsating beat that throbbed through the vessel at every turning of the screw made him sleepy and he was glad when the call for luncheon came. The company at table was not what might have been desired; on his one side sat a preacher who answered in monocyllables, on the other a tedious old gentleman who talked incessantly about the cotton crop, a topic which did not particularly interest him. Fortunately, however, he could look right into the eyes of an enchantingly beautiful brunette, who was being waited upon by a man who looked like a politician and seemed to be very much taken up with her.

After luncheon the Man-from-Up-North decided to vary the monotony by reassuming his military coat and taking a stroll on deck.

The fog had not yet lifted; the coid was penetrating and clammy.

The negro woman and child had left their place at the stern and were huddling close to the funnel, from which they were able to derive some warmth. It was pitiful to watch them sitting there shivering and sholding each other, and to hear the cough tear the child's lungs.

do not unsex them—and no anti-suf-fragist says they do—then the use of the ballot by woman, which will blot out this condition, will not unsex her, but will place her in her true position but will place her in her true position of absolute equality with man.

and form their own governments, fed-eral, state and municipal? What can hinder them? They are not citizens. They have not sworn any allegience to

The recognition of the class antagonism that exists between the wage-

Campbell's Open Letter

The open letter of Humphrey B.

working class and all other classes that live by apprepriating unpaid for labor as rent, interest, or profit, is just what makes the Socialist party a Socialist party.

The class of small shop and store-keepers live from profit. Their brains are soaked with capitalist ideas, and

these ideas are fostered by their en-vironment. From experience with some of these people who are party members. I am convinced that no amountjof education will eradicate these capitalist notions, and, because of this, that they constitute a dangerous element of the

remarks a cangerous element of the party membership!

It is true that some members of this class may embrace the idea of a co-operative commonwealth. But when it comes to the work of breaking the ground for the realization of this comwill be found opposing the trade in-ions, the co-operatives, and many of the provisions found in the party pro-gram. Why? Because their immedi-

gram. Why? Because their immedi-ate interests differ from the interests of the workers. They have a business an affront—and that finally her appeal, by vote, was put—not on the table but under the table and consigned to the waste basket.

The cause of woman's emancipation has, advanced since that time, and I am proud that my own native land, Sweden, leads the van of the woman suffrage movement in the world today. It is ridiculous to say that woman is not fit to cast a ballot.

She is fit to bear and rear male babies and become the sweetheart, wife and friend, companion, councillor, adviser, guardian and savior of man in trouble, financially, socially, politically and any other way; why, pray, is she unfit to put a slip of paper containing names of candidates for public office in a recoptacle called the ballot box, the same as

parties.

Does Comrade Campbell really believe

rould make Socialists that this change would make Socialists of those who are new with other parties, or is he willing to admit people into the party councils who have not got brains enough to realize the impos-

derivative which is there in the ballot, because if it will unsex women it certainly will unsex men, and the women will have little use for us.

No, if the bitter and humiliating inequalities under which women labor of the lock of the ballot, it has a support of the lock of the ballot.

What to Do and How to Do It As the best method by which to increase the party membership, I suggest that all national organizers, speakers and active propaganda workers direct their efforts to secure new members, preferably members at large.

If that cannot be done in conformity

If that cannot be done in conformity with our national party constitution, then I suggest that the constitution be changed so as to allow all active works ers to take in members at large, collecting with each application our dollar, which would pay membership dues for one year as member at large.

The idea is to get new members, and if this policy had been pursued in the past, Comrade E. V. Dobs alone would have gathered in at his meetings members at large by the thousands.

The principal reason why I suggest this innovation is that, as members at large, these new members would be unable to participate in the gaunells of the party until they had first been instructed from the national office in the fundamental principles of Socialism and been assigned by the national office as full-fleedged members in their respective localities. In the meantime they would be required only to give their personnic support to the party.

To secure all the new members are

sicker than anything else. What do you think about it?

N. P. ANDE