

by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

# THE CHICAGO STRIKER

## For the Socialist Party.

TOLEDO, OHIO, MAY 13, 1905.

PRICE THREE CENTS

# TRUE STORY OF CHICAGO STRIKE

## WHAT THE "OPEN SHOP" FIGHT REALLY MEANS

William Mailly Points the Contrast Between Old Conditions and New—The Employers Broke Their Contracts—Child Labor Being Forced Back By Employers—Montgomery, Ward & Co. Leaders in the Contract Breaking.

Chicago, May 9, 1905. IF THERE IS ONE THING THAT STANDS OUT MORE DISTINCT THAN ANY OTHER AMID ALL THE HUB-BUB THAT HAS AGITATED CHICAGO THE PAST FEW WEEKS, IT IS THE DESPICABLE ROLE PLAYED BY THE DAILY PRESS OF THE CITY.

For gross exaggeration, downright mendacity and shameful prostitution of a great function, the conduct of the local papers stands unparalleled. To fully appreciate it one has to be here, to observe the baseness of the thing and to feel the growing sense of helplessness creeping over one as the gigantic effect of its influence becomes impressed upon one's brain.

### THE ANARCHY OF THE PRESS

How is a person to describe the beast? To listen to its howling one would think that the city was reveling in a chaos of anarchy and bloody murder, that strikers are striding defiantly through the streets with guns and bowie knives, that mobs are wrecking property and wallowing in gore, that strike breakers are martyrs and heroes and the Employers Associations the chosen ones of God.

Crying out for the citizens to "save the city from disgrace" this instrument of falsification and deceit is doing more than anything else to bring disgrace upon the city.

Calling for protection for strike breakers it is helping to harbor within the city limits as wicked and degenerate a crowd of mortals as could be concentrated at one point at a given time.

### FALSE REPORTS TAKEN AS TRUE

That queer thing about it all is that even here where the evidence of one's senses contradicts the press reports, they are accepted as true by a large mass of the people. The influence of the printed word is so subtle and far reaching that it is credited when other mediums are challenged. How to combat this influence is a problem which Labor will have to solve sooner or later. AT PRESS-

### HOW IS THIS FOR DASTARDLY?

#### TO ALL COLORED WORKMEN:

BE FREE! Your freedom is hampered in southern cities. Chicago is a haven of freedom and prosperity. Big wages and short hours prevail. Labor is scarce and the negro is welcome. Colored teamsters are employed exclusively by the large employers of labor, and an unlimited number of jobs are waiting for strong colored men in that city. Our race is shooting down white strikers under police protection, and at last freedom for our race is assured, and the colored laborer will assume a responsible place in society in that northern city, upon equal terms with the whites.

The employers have decided to uphold our people by the use of the shotgun if necessary. Be free men! Come to Chicago, one and all. Come quick. Homes and the necessities of life await you upon your arrival. Agencies are established in all parts of the city to protect and care for you. Start at once.

COLORED PROTECTIVE SOCIETY. Photographic Fac-Simile. CIRCULAR DISTRIBUTED IN THE SOUTH.

ENT THERE IS NOT ONE DAILY PAPER IN THE CITY WHICH CAN BE RELIED UPON TO TELL THE TRUTH FOR THE STRIKERS OR GIVE THEIR VERSION EVEN A REASONABLE AMOUNT OF SPACE.

Every conceivable accident or crime is now being charged up to the strikers and sympathizers. From the man who falls out of a window when looking at a caravan of strike breakers to the ordinary \$5 hold up, the strikers are responsible for all. According to the latest viewpoint a crowd is a "mob," a blockade is a "riot," and the union man with a button is an "assassin."

### STRIKE BREAKERS REAL LAW BREAKERS

And yet A CAREFUL SCRUTINY OF THE LIST OF FATALITIES ENDING THE OPEN STRIKE SHOWS THAT THE MOST SERIOUS ASSAULTS HAVE BEEN COMMITTED BY THE THUGS HIRED AS PRIVATE DETECTIVES AND GUARDS.

Clothed with the law's authority they are deputized either by the chief of police or sheriff these thugs can shoot and slug with impunity and nothing is done to them.

Before such conditions as these the strikers are practically helpless. Well organized, with the whole force of organized labor in Chicago behind them, they are virtually powerless against the combined and systematic operation of the civil powers and daily press.

### CREATING DISTRUST OF STRIKE LEADERS

The promulgation of statements charging trickery by the strike leaders is part of the old game played in similar struggles time and time again. It was done in the A. R. U. strike and every other struggle in the force or since. It is one of the weapons of war, and a strike is war—war between the classes of opposing interests.

The charge of trying to make a "trick settlement" was made against President Shea of the Teamsters' International Union by P. T. Thorne, Secretary of the Employers' Association. It has undoubtedly received a wide circulation but Shea's denial has not.

Thorne stated that Shea offered to make a settlement which would be an ostensible victory for the union men, but which would leave them out of positions. He would, however, leave town within 24 hours "on important business," and the subsequent blame

of the strike failure would not fall on him.

### THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER

The actual truth is that Shea proposed, through a committee of the team owners, a committee of the strike, that all the union men be accepted back to work, but that 24 hours be allowed to lapse between their return and the dismissal of the strike breakers, so as to avoid any possible conflict between the two sets of men. This denial of Shea has been substantiated by the team owners' committee, which repudiates the version given out by the Employers' Association. That is the sum and substance of the whole matter.

As Thorne gave out his report on Saturday evening it was undoubtedly intended to create distrust among the strikers over Sunday in the hope that they would return to work Monday. The ruse failed, however, for no striker has so far quit the ranks. "There are some amusing features about the strike," for instance on Monday a paper reported that President Shea had committed suicide. Shea, as his name implies, is an Irishman, and fond of a joke. When told of the suicide report, he said: "So that's the latest, is it? Well, you may say for me that the report is premature. Now, that will keep some one guessing."

### EMPLOYERS TRYING TO MAKE TROUBLE

That the Employers' Association and its hired thugs have done everything possible to incite riot so as to get the strike into a state of anarchy is plain to everybody. Take for instance the action of Frank Curry, strike breaker leader, in marching a couple of hundred of the negro strike breakers around the city for no apparent purpose than to anger the union men. The negroes were led from a barn around several of the principal streets and back to the same barn again. The appearance of contingents of men in a similar way would have caused a riot call and hysterics to the defenders of "law and order."

On Sunday President Shea related to the Central Federation of Labor an incident which illustrates again what the employers will resort to to provoke disturbance.

### A TRAP THAT FAILED

On Thursday morning of last week County Sheriff Barrett assumed charge of the strike and began to swear in deputies. This was done in response to the call of the business men, although there was no evidence that the police were not controlling the situation. The strikers' committee suggested to Barrett that he swear in union men as deputies. He replied that he would have to have a bond of \$20,000 for each one sworn. He was asked if he exacted the same conditions from the Employers' Association for the men they proposed. Barrett answered that he was responsible for those men. Then the committee proposed that the union men contribute to the strike fund. Barrett said Barrett, "I won't have a union man at all, so you had better understand that."

Later on in the day the strike committee sent telegrams to send over 200 good men to the city hall to be deputized. They went. When they reached the city hall they found a string of fourteen wagons manned by strike breakers lined up around the hall, with no apparent business there. At that very moment the committee of business men was on its way to Springfield to request the governor to send the militia to Chicago. The committee was with the governor at the time when a report of a riot would have reached the state capital

and presented a good reason why the militia should be drafted. But there was no riot, for the strikers avoided the trap laid for them and no disturbance took place. That it was a trap was proven by the fact that most of the strikers were quizzed by the sheriff after all.

### STRIKERS RESIST PROVOCATION

When the amount of provocation is considered it must be admitted that the union men have exercised wonderful self control. They have had every inducement to retaliate with force upon their enemies, but so far they have succeeded in keeping the strike comparatively free from disorder, press reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Of course, there has been attacks upon strike breakers, although I have been nearly a week in the city and have failed to see any. It is impossible for the union to control absolutely the actions of every member or sympathizer at a time like this, but unions cannot be held responsible for that. What I mean to say is that in the face of the onslaught made upon them by the employers, city and county officials, the courts, the judges and the pulpits, and the open provocation given, the unions have conducted themselves admirably.

### RACE HATRED ENCOURAGED

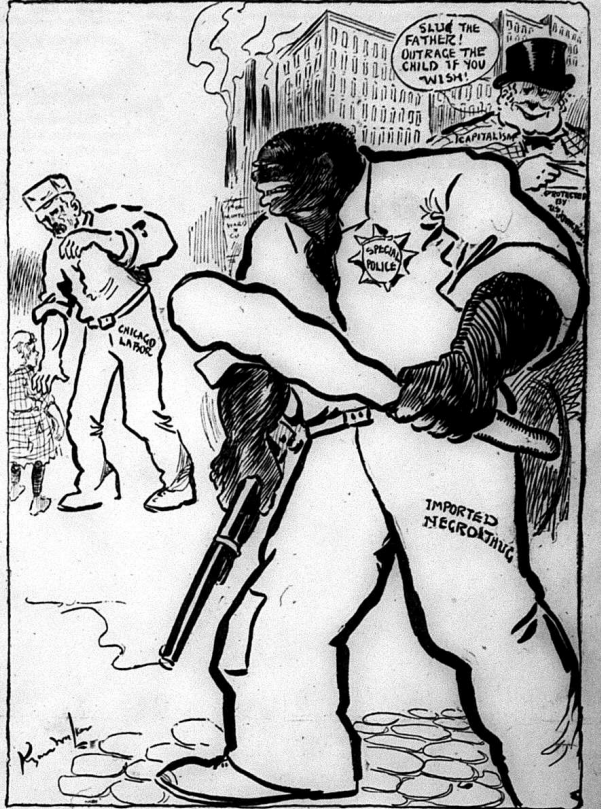
The capitalists have again taken advantage of the opportunity to encourage race feeling between the white and black laborers. There is nothing more destructive to labor's solidarity than race hatred or religious fanaticism. It is safe to say that it will take years to obliterate the intense antagonism to the colored worker that this strike has aroused. This is unfortunate, because the negro strike breaker, though bad enough, is not near as criminal in his act as is the white man who enlists as a guard to escort the strike breaker. The negro has had as yet but little opportunity to learn his true position in the industrial conflict, but with the white man the case is different. When he does enlist through actual necessity (and these cases have been shown to be the most rare) he is either a college loafer, a Pinkerton type or a bareheaded whose mind has been poisoned against the working class by education in capitalist institutions.

The negro strike breakers are mostly roustabouts from the levee of St. Louis and bums from the slums of Chicago. Some of them are here because they think they see a chance to get back at the white man or because they would rather fight than eat. It is characteristic of capitalist morality and ethics that they cannot see the negro as a man but only as a tool to be used to break the strike. They are not to be trusted to turn loose upon a community characters whose every instinct and tendency is toward lawlessness and bloodshed.

### ANTI-BANK MOVEMENT

Anti-Bank Movement Effective. If the union men would but realize it, they have in the movement to withdraw funds from "hostile banks" a weapon which would pierce the weakest spot in their enemies' armor. This movement has been started as the result of the Clearing House Association, representing the banks of the city, voting to contribute \$50,000 to the Employers' Association to fight the strikers. A few of the banks refused to endorse this action, but it is known that those who did are among the largest banks in the city. Now these banks have large savings deposits belonging to working people, and these deposits are used to furnish the banks with ready money for their loans, investments, etc. Once let the workers make a concerted move toward withdrawing their funds from hostile banks to deposit them with friendly ones and they will create a situation which will compel a settlement quicker than anything else. And this all the more since the principal stockholders in the banks are the men who control the Employers' Association and the large wholesale and retail houses of the city. The move is striking a blow where it would be felt the hardest.

Already some of the unions have withdrawn their funds from banks that endorsed the anti-strike contribution and it is understood that many more will do the same thing. Altogether, when the weakness of the whole bank-



## This Is No Fairy Story, But a Question--You Answer It

WHAT CAPITALISM'S REFORM DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT OFFERS LABOR IN CHICAGO. Which Do You Like Best, Capital's Republican Penobdy-Bell Rule in Colorado, or Capital's Democratic Rule in Chicago?

direct contract with the Association, covering general features of the whole trade and requiring that only union members shall be employed.

### THE GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE

The strike of garment workers, whose grievances caused the teamsters' strike, has been almost lost sight of in the whirl of events. It does not deserve to be. There is much at stake in this struggle for the 6,000 men and women who have been set of work since November last. Either they shall go back to the conditions existing before their unions became firmly established or they will maintain what they have gained and through that make further progress toward bettering their conditions. Their story is interesting as showing what unions can accomplish for their members and why the employers should want the "open shop." Also what value the employers place upon the "sacred inviolability of contracts" which unions can accomplish for their members will be broken.

### HOW THEY ARE ORGANIZED

The garment workers now on strike belong to what is known as the "special order" branch of the tailoring trade, as distinguished from the "ready-made." There are 13 local unions in Chicago, these being divided among the custom cutters, coat makers, Bohemian coat makers, pants makers, vest makers, bushelement makers, trimmers, finishers, coat and seam pressers and Italian finishers. These unions are organized into the District Council No. 6, which represents the trade in all disputes with the employers. Each local union has a separate contract, governing the conditions in each branch of the trade, and the District Council No. 6, which represents the trade in all disputes with the employers. The District Council, however, has also a

direct contract with the Association, covering general features of the whole trade and requiring that only union members shall be employed.

All the contracts between the local unions and employers provide for extension for another year from date of expiration under the same conditions. In the event that changes were desired in either side new contracts were required, and if any question arose over which either the individual unions or the District Council and the Tailoring Association could not agree, the question had to be submitted to compulsory arbitration, the decision to be binding. Notice of changes desired by either side had to be given by November first last, six months before the majority of the contracts expired. These contracts made last June are still in existence either because the time has not expired or because of extension of agreement.

### EMPLOYERS FIRST TO BREAK CONTRACTS

For four months previous to November first, 1904, the employers were violating the contracts in various ways. Workmen were favored as to their loyalty either to the union or "the house" and were awarded or ostracized accordingly. The Association itself attempted to get non-union workers and to weed out union members to make way for them. Projects were made by the unions against violations but no heed was paid to them.

At last on October 29 the District Council received a letter from the Tailoring Association which accelerated matters. This letter was to the effect that the Association did not intend to renew the contracts or to observe them after November first (when notice of changes had to be made). After some efforts the District Council succeeded in getting the Association to have its committee meet in conference with a Council committee

on November 17. The workers insisted that the present contracts be observed and argued that any suggested changes proposed by the employers should take the regular course specified by the contracts.

The employers stated the contracts were annulled and would not be recognized, and that "broad and elastic" contracts were wanted instead, contracts which would allow the employers to "run their own business," that would give them power to use employees in whatever departments the employers desired.

This statement was met with the reply that this meant new contracts, a question which the District Council and the unions themselves would have to act upon. What the workers wanted was that the old contracts be lived up to.

This in turn brought out the reply that unless the employers could get a "broad and elastic" contract, they would declare for the "open shop." The workers therefore offered to submit to arbitration any of the conditions in the existing contracts which were not suitable to the employers. This offer was rejected and negotiations ceased.

### THE REAL FIGHT BEGINS

The following day, Nov. 18, many firms notified their employes of impending trouble and hoped they (the employes) would stand by the firms.

(Continued on Page Two.)



Strikers' Button.





# THE SOCIALIST

For the Socialist Party.

Published Weekly, by Malley and Titus, 409 Meredith Building, Corner Michigan Street and Jefferson Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

United States and Canada.—One year, \$100; six months, \$50; three months, \$25. To Foreign Countries.—One year, \$200; six months, \$100. Weekly Bundles.—For one year—5 copies per week, \$3.25; 10 copies per week, \$6.20; 20 copies per week, \$10.50; per month, \$20. 50 to 100 copies, 2 cents apiece; 100 to 500 copies, 15 cents apiece; 500 to 1,000 copies, 1 cent apiece.

All remittances should be made payable to "THE SOCIALIST," Toledo, Ohio.

All business communications should be addressed to "THE SOCIALIST," Toledo, Ohio.

Communications intended for the Editor should be so addressed. Rejected manuscripts will be returned unless stamps are enclosed. Communications intended for publication should be mailed in time to reach "The Socialist" office not later than Monday.

HERMON F. TITUS, Editor  
WILLIAM MAILLY, Manager

Entered at Toledo Post Office as second class mail matter, March 17, 1905.



## The Socialist Press.

What is the function the Socialist Party press is supposed to fill? Is it to simply mediate or "propaganda" or is it also a medium through which the party membership can, by mutual discussion, arrive at the best ways by which the party shall be conducted and developed? Are we simply to give all our time to denouncing or analysing capitalism and picturing the beauties of Socialism, and none to the methods by which the party of the working class can accomplish its mission? Or is it to get things done, but one of exceeding danger in a proletarian party. We would prefer to see the party coming to a wrong decision through open discussion than have it accept without question what any one individual may decide as the course to follow, even though that decision may accidentally happen to be a right one. The masses learn by experience, not by dependence upon "great men."

These views The Socialist has held all along and it believes they are democratic views. It has never tried to convey the idea that it possessed all the wisdom on party affairs. It has encouraged discussion for its own sake and most of all for the party's. It has given more space to the larger compromise, and more of both sides than any other paper, but it has tried to be impartial in the matter. We say here and now that so far as Comrade Berger is concerned we have no ill will toward him or the Wisconsin movement. We respect his ability even if we cannot accept his policies. The Socialist Party needs the Wisconsin movement as much as it needs the proletarians of any other state. But this does not blind us to the danger their attitude carries toward the movement at large. We need them—but as comrades, not as beings superior and apart.

These last words were written because insinuations and charges have been made that The Socialist is inspired more by personal rancor or a desire to "boss the party" in taking part in this discussion than by any worthy motive. Such insinuations and charges were not unexpected but we repudiate them as unworthy and entirely beside the question. Any one who is not completely prejudiced must admit that the views we have here expressed are more conducive toward a greater degree of democracy and away from bossism in the movement than any other state. The stronger the party will be. It has everything to lose by silence upon such subjects and everything to gain by the fullest publicity and untrammeled discussion.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Continued from Page Three.

deposition from office for breach of official trust. This Comrade Berger has not committed. His offense is of a nature as is simply dealt with by rebuke and censure, which should be administered to Comrade Berger through our official channel—the National Committee. This the New York motion does by indirection. True it looks like locking the barn after the horse is stolen—Comrade Berger will prove the metaphor. I am sure you know of many other states where the members know of their own affairs, the stronger the party will be. It has everything to lose by silence upon such subjects and everything to gain by the fullest publicity and untrammeled discussion.

you are right? As I am pleased to learn that the Socialist Party is now made fit and habitable for Comrade Ghent. This we have achieved without the aid of Comrade Ghent. How much more we will succeed now that we have the co-operation of Comrade Ghent can be easily imagined.

As one of those who "bickered" and "howled" kept you out of the party for so long a time, I ask you, Comrade Ghent, are you just? It is proper for you, a new member of the party, to say in public print that you do not blame any Socialist for not wanting to join the party who criticized you on one instance.

Comrade Kautsky expresses the view in a recent communication published in the "Leipziger Volkszeitung" that it is a common practice of the opportunists to charge the Marxists with sowing discord. Our own experience proves that Kautsky is right I defy the opportunists to prove the contrary. I maintain that the opportunists have, in all discussions regarding the party, done more to sow discord than the Marxists, I am infinitely more than the Marxists, I am ready to defend this proposition against all comers. To Comrade Ghent particularly I address the following challenge:

Comrade Ghent pick out from the four papers that are known to have criticized Comrade Berger most severely, as The Socialist of Toledo, Chicago Socialist, "The Worker" and "The Socialist" any and all statements that he may deem abusive or personal. I will do likewise with statements that appeared in Berger's own papers only. Let us submit both to a impartial jury, well versed in the "amenities of civilized life." I maintain that Berger will be found to have been infinitely more abusive in quantity and quality than all of his critics combined. Let us settle this matter once for all. I demand, Comrade Ghent, that you take up my challenge. If you decline, you admit that you are wrong. HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

### IN THE SAME LINE.

Toledo, Ohio, May 8, 1905.

Dear Comrade Ghent, your letter, it seems



The pictures on this page are drawn by a new artist, a pupil of the Acme school at Kalamazoo. Mr. Grassinger deserves credit. He is catching the Socialist idea. Doubtless Comrade Lockwood, the principal of the Acme school, has had a hand in his pupil's development. But Lockwood aims to develop originality in his students and we surmise Grassinger has been reading The Socialist too.

The first cartoon represents the Workingman, the Trade Union man who has had many a scrap with the Capitalist, and too often lost his fight, here he is going up for another struggle.

The capitalists down below watch him with delight. The Capitalist-executor awaits him with a savage grin. How often have Party and his crowd succeeded in downing this self-same union man!

Do you know why it is the Middle Class Capitalists who are standing there grinning to see the Union Man beheaded?

Why not the Big Capitalists, the Morgans, Carnegies, Hills, Rockefellers? Why is it the little fellows and their attorneys, like Fred W. Job, like Perry himself, even like Montgomery Ward & Co. they are small as Modern Capital counts size. A millionaire, say an ordinary one-millionaire is a little fellow in these days of Great Capital.

These little fellows, the one-millionaires and little, are the men who are getting up such a tremendous fight against the "closed shop."

You notice the Packing Houses, who are among the really Big Capitalists, are refusing to be drawn into this Chicago strike struggle.

Now, then, why is it the Small Capitalists, the common run of Business Men and Manufacturers and Employers, in one easy phrase, the Middle Class, why is it the Middle Class so opposed to the Trade Union?

Because they can't afford to pay anything but the smallest wages. Their profits are too small. They have too many rivals. Competition in the clothing trade, for example, is fierce. If each Manufacturer can make his own terms with individuals instead of Unions, if he can have children and women at starvation competitive wages instead of paying a scale fixed by the "closed shop," he thinks he can have a better show, he underbids his competitor and makes more money.

It is this Middle Class who are behind the Employers' Associations and Citizens' Alliances now organizing over the U. S. for the purpose of securing the "Open Shop."

Between the Giant Capitalists on the one hand and the Trade Unions on the other, the Middle Class is between the Devil and the Deep Sea. They can not whip the Trusts above

them. They think there is still some chance to whip the Working Class Unions below.

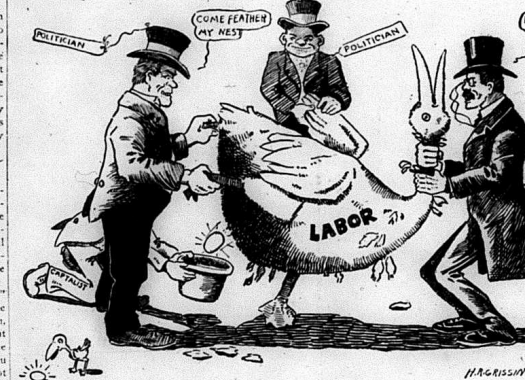
So we understand that Middle Class row of delighted mouths in the upper cartoon on this page. They expect to see the Worker's head fall as easily as ever.

But you notice our Workingman has a new weapon behind him and in his good right hand. The wary chicken on the railing knows "there'll be something done" when the Worker brings out that ballot dagger.

The Employers' Associations will go to the hot place p.d. when the Workers learn to use that new weapon intelligently. We say intelligently for some of them will be cheated into using even the Ballot according to Mr. Middle Class Herald tell us, or Mr. Middle Class Roosevelt advises them or Mr. Middle Class Darrow or Johnson or Fols or Bryan or Dunne or any other of these "Reformers."

The only Ballot which will prove a deadly weapon for the Workingman to use is the Class Ballot, the Working Class Ballot, the Socialist Ballot.

When we come to that, goodbye to all these terrible strikes, goodbye to the Class-Struggle and goodbye to the Day of Freedom and Peace.



probable your criticism was directed toward The Socialist. At any rate readers will infer as much from the fact that we have been so conspicuous in the anti-Berger campaign.

I quite agree with the sentiments you express so forcibly concerning the questioning of motive and the irresponsible onslaughts on personal character so common in Socialist discussions—though equally common in all controversies, even literary and religious.

My purpose in this writing is to ask you to point out where in our columns during the Berger discussion, there has been a violation of the rational and decent rules of discussion you advocate. The Socialist will gladly publish any such criticism, for we deem above all things to maintain a fair and really scientific attitude toward all, Socialists or not. Of course, this will not bar us from the use of idiomatic English in our attacks on capital. We are not dilatory and we will inform the locals as soon as he has secured satisfactory rates.

### PARTY NEWS.

Continued from Page Three.

Each local will have one delegate.

Report of National Committeeman Robert Bandlow (Ohio).—The activity of myself as National Comrade during April embraced the following motions:

Sixth ballot on National Executive Committee, candidates Bandlow and

April. Monthly reports are due also from Branches 10, 12, 14 and 15. The average of members in good standing for the eleven months preceding May 1st was 100. The following are reporting to report for month.

4,100 due stamps were purchased for the year ending April 30, 1905. The February report showed a membership of 180. During April, however, only 272 due stamps were sold.

Members of the Socialist Party in all other months, don't like to part with their hard-earned pennies. Evidence of a large number that don't like to pay up their monthly dues, money makes the mare go. Comrades, keep your cards posted up.

Branch 3 will give a card party May 10th at Willson's hall, corner Walnut and Duane. The purpose of getting the Socialists in that locality together, and, possibly, into the party by organizing a new branch. Cards, a musical entertainment and a short business session will be the feature of the evening. A large attendance will be expected. Retirements will be served.

### NORTH DAKOTA.

The matter of members of Local Fargo signing petitions for capitalist candidates for the state office, a disturbance in the state organization of North Dakota. The executive committee of the state organization issued a lengthy statement, criticizing the state secretary for the stand he has taken in the matter and urging themselves to agree thoroughly with Local Fargo, affirming the act of the executive committee. The statement is made that those who signed the petitions do so being quite under the impression that the local party would not nominate the capitalist candidates to sign for the signatures, or other things put in the name of the party that one is no more a comrade than the other.

Comrade Payne, on the other hand, defends his action in publishing the facts of the party and its members. He holds that the petitions are headed, "We, the undersigned, hereby nominate, etc." and since the state election laws plainly state the petitions shall have the same effect as a nominating convention. The offense becomes all the more aggravated when it is seen that the capitalist candidates are going to jail.

State Secretary's financial report for April, 1905. Compendium of \$120 for dues, \$25.00 for the general fund and horsefences are, Rent \$20.00, office expense and supplies \$22, postage and exchange, \$1.00, payment on hand \$22.31. This put in the name of the party, \$33.11. Balance on hand (\$52.51) and "Wishers" sub cards \$57.52. Total \$90.63. The party is in debt in the sum of \$241.08.

T. Thams was elected to the state executive committee in the place of Comrade Montan, resigned. Comrade Thams received five votes and F. L. Snowball four.

State Secretary Payne submits the following motion, presented by State Committeeman H. Van Hollen, that the Committee shall take a vote on either maintaining the present executive committee or settling the unpleasant affair now at state headquarters.

All committees are urged to vote.

### GENERAL.

At a regular meeting of Local Philadelphia, Pa., on May 3, the resolutions adopted by Local Crestline, Ohio, were voted upon and endorsed separately. Philadelphia would like to see the party affair referred to the membership.

We reprint below the Crestline resolutions for the further information of the party members. Local Philadelphia, Wisconsin, be removed as a member of the Socialist Party for advocating the election of a Republican candidate for public office. Those having been admitted and well proven.

Resolved, That the Social Democratic Party of the state of Wis-

consin be disbanded from all participation in national affairs of the Socialist Party until such time as they apply for and accept of a charter subject to the approval of the party, and that they comply with the same conditions as all other branches.

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the National Secretary of the Socialist Party, and to the Secretary of the State of Ohio, with the request that the two propositions above noted be submitted to a referendum of the entire party membership in good standing, to be voted for "Yes" or "No," and that the result of the vote be reported to the party.

The above resolutions were adopted by a vote of 10 yeas and 2 nays, in regular session on April 23rd, 1905. The following are the members of the committee: W. M. LONG, Chairman; BERRY, Secretary.

We would advise all locals wishing to bring the Berger matter before a referendum to adopt the Crestline resolutions as they have been adopted by a greater number of locals than any other and can consequently be acted on quicker.

Kansas is having some lively times on its own account. At a recent meeting of the State of Kansas, an executive session was passed and Comrade Wade Roscoe, Party member of the party in the state, was forcibly ejected from the meeting for insisting on his rights. He was ejected by a motion to vote and hear everything that went on. In the melee which ensued Comrade Roscoe was hit in the head and nose smashed. We are reliably informed, however, that he will not be taken from continuing his investigations.

We are in receipt of numerous communications inquiring about Joseph Gilbert of Utah, who is a member in the interests of the new industrial union in the state of Washington is a matter of public record and Comrade Gilbert is a member of the party. A full list of Gilbert's investigations can be obtained by sending five cents to Emil Herman, Lyman, Wash. You should read it.

State Secretary Nash reports that since the full discussion given the Socialist Party in the party press, Comrade D. Rose, who has served as a councilman on an independent ticket, was publicly refused to allow his name to be used in that manner again, though practically assured that the state would do so. We are reliably informed, however, that Comrade Rose continues to serve on the board of an independent commission to prepare a new charter for his city.

Continued from Page Two. To elect him mayor instead of a representative of the employing class.

What could Dunne Do? What could Mayor Dunne have done to settle the strike? For one thing, he could have refused to allow the police to be used to guard disreputable characters brought here to disturb the city's peace.

When smallpox broke out among a horde of the strike breakers he could have ordered them quarantined as they should have been.

He could have insisted upon the employers living up to their contracts with their employees and refused to recognize any calls for protection for strike breakers until the employers did so or submitted the case to arbitration.

He could have insisted upon the broad of municipal reformers who have displayed their inability to meet a situation as it should be met by intimidated by the press and capitalist opponents of organized labor.

It is impossible to imagine a Socialist mayor or council acting so cowardly in such a crisis. One has only to go to Europe where Socialism is practiced during strikes to learn how differently Socialists do things when the interest of the working class as against the capitalist class is at stake.

When the strike continues, the outlook being for a protracted struggle, unless something extraordinary occurs. WILLIAM MAILLY.



The first week in every month The Socialist will contain either 6 or 8 pages and will be devoted entirely to propaganda. It will be illustrated with the best cartoons we can procure and will be an eye-opener that cannot be excelled. The first of these special propaganda issues will appear

June 3, 1905

And will be called the "cartoon issue." It will contain some of the best work of the best Socialist cartoonists. Order your bundles now, so you will not get left.

10 to 50 copies, 3c each; 50 to 100, 2c each; 100 to 500, 1 1/2c each; 500 to 1,000, 1c each.