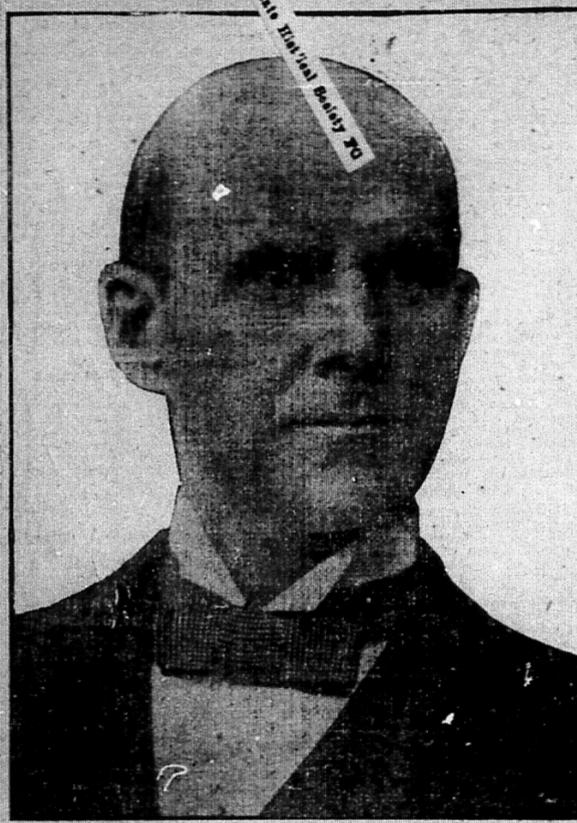


DEBS AND HANFORD THE CHOICE!



EUGENE V. DEBS.



BEN HANFORD.

Socialist National Convention in Session Lasting Till 2:15 in the Morning Names Old Standard Bearers for the Race of 1908—Nomination of Debs Is Made Unanimous Amid Scene of Rousing Enthusiasm—Unity With Socialist Labor Party Turned Down—Resolution Hits "Stimulated" Immigration.

Important Proceedings in the Convention Yesterday.

- Nominated Eugene V. Debs for president and Ben Hanford for vice president. Adopted resolutions opposing stimulated immigration and providing a committee to study the question of Asiatic exclusion. Adopted resolutions calling on organized labor to study Socialism; defeated resolution recommending industrial unionism. Rejected the proposition to unite with the Socialist Labor Party. Adopted plan to have seven national organizers work in the weak and unorganized southern states. Adopted preamble of platform.

BY CARROLL. Debs and Hanford! The men who led the Socialist cause in 1904 will lead it again in 1908.

Amid the waving of flags, thundering cheers, and cries of "Debs! Debs! Debs!" the national convention of the Socialist party made the nomination of Eugene V. Debs for president unanimous. When it was seen in the balloting that his lead over the three other candidates was overwhelming, it was moved by Victor Berger that the vote be made unanimous. The delegates got together and with a whoop carried the motion.

It was forgotten that the delegates were worn out by the tremendous day's session. It was 12:30 in the morning when the motion was carried, but the enthusiasm was as intense as if the convention had just gone into session. The shouts and cheers of the delegates made the hall ring. It was the great cry of the workers, a cry of hope after ages of grinding toil in nominating Debs.

Roosevelt a Coward. When Gallery of Missouri flayed Roosevelt, denouncing him as the most despicable coward in the country, the hall rang with cheers and applause. When the same speaker asked: "Who is Taft?" the hall vibrated to cries of "God knows!" and "Injunction Bill," but when the name of Eugene Debs was proposed there was a wild cheer which seemed to rend the hall in twain. Flags were snatched from the walls and waved frantically. Hats were thrown into the air. Cheers of a splitting force echoed and re-echoed.

Then Seymour Steadman rose and nominated A. M. Simmons of Illinois, and there were cheers and waving of hats and flags, but it was plain that Debs would win the nomination. Simmons was nominated by Seymour Steadman; Carl Thompson was nominated by Victor Berger of Wisconsin, and Carey of Massachusetts was proposed by Ida Crouch Hazlett of Montana. Debs got 152 votes, and when it was seen that his nomination was assured, Victor Berger of Wisconsin moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

Gallery Names Debs. Joseph Gallery of Missouri, in nominating Debs said: "The working class in America is engaged in a great struggle. There are hundreds of thousands toiling, there are others who lie in unmarked graves. These men are witnesses to the necessity of political union of labor. The Socialist party is the sole one which stands for that political union of the forces of a labor." The Republican and Democratic parties have always crushed labor. Witness Hazelton, Chicago, Coeur D'Alene, Colorado.

While three innocent officials of organized labor were on trial for their lives as the result of a conspiracy, in which the millions of the Standard Oil and the great predatory interests of the country were pitted against them, President Roosevelt so far forgot himself as to brand the men as undesirable citizens. In that action Roosevelt showed himself to be the most despicable coward which the country has ever known. (Cheers and loud applause.)

What Has Bryan Done. "There was Bryan, who in all likelihood will be the candidate of the Democratic party. What has he done? Why after two years touring the country and telling of the constitutional rights of the Filipinos, who were thousands of miles away, he kept silent, in spite of the fact that he was petitioned by labor organizations to come out and champion the cause of these men who had been made the victims of a conspiracy in which two governors engaged to kidnap two men. And still he kept crocodile tears from these Filipinos, and he waited until the jury had declared Mayor Pettibone and Pettibone not guilty

before in his speech at Joliet he said that he was glad that these men had been freed.

Drawn the Czar's Health. "Then there is this man Taft, the probable Republican candidate. Who is Taft? Chorus of "God knows!" Why on his European trip this man Taft banqueted with the Czar of Russia, and drank the czar's health. Yes, I say Taft drank the health of that man who has sent the best manhood and womanhood of Russia across the snows to Siberia.

"But I want to place in nomination before this convention a man who bears the scars of twenty-five years of battle in the cause of labor, Eugene V. Debs. (Wild enthusiasm, waving of flags and shouting.)"

Second's Debs' Nomination. John Spargo of New York seconded the nomination of Debs. He said: "We need above all for this great fight which is now before the Socialist party of the United States a man who will give back to us our standards not only unsoiled but brightened with the light of inspiration. Eugene V. Debs is the embodiment of revolution. He drank in with his very mother's milk a passion for liberty and every breath which he has breathed since has been a cry of liberty."

"New York has no favorite son. I rise to second the nomination of Eugene V. Debs of Indiana. Debs is a leader in the deep fundamental principles of character. He is not perfect. He makes mistakes, but the mistakes of Eugene Debs are as glorious as the successes of other men. There is no other man who is better qualified than is Eugene V. Debs."

Then followed the other nominating speeches and the balloting. Miller Names Hand. When nominations for vice president were declared in order, Guy E. Miller of Colorado, placed Ben Hanford of New York in nomination. The nomination was greeted with cheers which rivaled those which greeted the name of Debs earlier in the evening. The New York delegation was on its feet, waving flags. Texas, Washington and Colorado followed. The delegations flashed their red banners high.

"Above the din some one shouted, 'Where's Texas?' "Texas for Hanford, Hanford, Hanford!" was the answering yell. Carey of Massachusetts was then nominated, but withdrew. The nomination of Seymour Steadman of Illinois was received with another thunder of applause. The Iowa, Wisconsin and Montana delegations jumped to their feet and waved their red flags and shouting, as justly as had the Eastern delegations earlier in the evening.

But the climax of cheering and enthusiasm came when Freeman of Alabama stepped up to the top of a table, and, in soft Southern accents, placed in nomination May Wood Simmons of Illinois. The Southern delegates were swept off their feet by the nomination of a woman, and despite their fatigue and lateness of the hour, they rose and cheered as lustily as they had at the mention of Debs' name. Snow of Arkansas, seconded the nomination in ringing words.

Lipscomb of Missouri, Woodby of California, and Slayton of Pennsylvania were then placed in nomination. The vote came at twelve minutes past two o'clock. The result was as follows: Hanford, 196. Steadman, 43. May Wood Simmons, 20. Slayton, 15. Lipscomb, 1. Woodby, 1. Amid shouts of "Debs and Hanford

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SETTLES IMMIGRATION ISSUE

Convention Opposes Stimulating Movement of Aliens. After a stormy debate which covered the whole topic of immigration, and lasted for three hours, with special asperity being injected into the discussion of the exclusion of Asiatics, the report of the committee on immigration was adopted by the convention. The report of the committee was read by John Spargo of New York, its chairman.

"I voted for the suppression of contract labor and 'stimulated immigration,' but a liberal policy toward the individual immigrant who came for some other reason than because he was being imported by a great corporation, to break the American labor market, or because he had been led by an agent of the steamship company. It took the stand that these things should be opposed on economic grounds."

Asiatics are Involved. It further provided that the declaration as to contract labor and stimulated immigration should apply likewise to the Asiatic races. In the latter question referred to a committee of seven which should be ordered to issue reports from time to time and give a full report at the time of the next national convention.

There was at once the most bitter opposition to the report both in toto and to the provision which provided for the delay in the report on the time of the question. Barney Berlyn of Illinois and Dr. Samuel Knoppage of the same delegation were the strongest. The doctor asserted that the Japanese Socialists are being jailed and the time will come when they are forced to flee through numbers to the United States for safety.

Amendments are Defeated. The debate was of the hottest sort throughout and lasted till after 5:30, when the report was adopted in full and all the proposed amendments defeated. The contest was participated in by delegates from almost every state and territory in the convention. There were appeals from the decision of the chair and personalities were introduced here and there.

One speaker declared that the cheapening of labor had caused capitalists of America to build cotton factories in China and Japan, and that in this way the other textile industries would be taken away from the United States for the same reason, and that because of that race exclusion was useless. Another delegate urged that the influx of Asiatics which would follow a liberal law would be such that it would swamp American labor, and would dispossess the present citizen as much as an invading army would.

There were several amendments moved only to be voted down and the convention finally came to the same conclusion as that which Spargo had arrived at when he presented the report.

Spargo Introduces Issue.

Spargo of New York, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, in reporting the resolution on immigration, said: "The next resolution on the question of immigration. The chairman desires to say that on this question the report of your committee is a unanimous one. There was a very sharp dividing line in the committee upon the question, as I presume there would be in any number of Socialists gathered together."

"There was submitted to the resolutions committee a definite resolution looking to the endorsement of the principle of Asiatic exclusion. There was a good deal of protest against that. Your committee took the position of trying to find a middle ground upon which all could agree, and invited both sides of the issue to appear before it."

By Unanimous Vote. "In addition to that, they have taken into consultation a large number of delegates who have pronounced their views upon the matter. I make this announcement merely to say that this resolution which I am to read is not merely by unanimous consent and agreement of the committee, but that the partisans of both sides, the extremists on both sides of the question of immigration, have agreed to it as being a satisfactory statement to make at this convention."

"Therefore it is our hope that what seemed to be a matter which would involve us in endless debate may be disposed of very promptly. I ask your attention while I read the resolution. The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the fundamental principle of Socialism is the struggle between the exploiting and exploited classes. The controlling

principle of the political Socialist movement is the economic interest of the workers.

"In conformity with this principle the National Convention of the Socialist party affirms that the working class must protect itself against whatever imperils its economic interests. The mass importation by the capitalist class of foreign workers with lower standard of living than those generally prevailing may in some instances become as serious to the working class of the nation as an armed invasion would be to the nation itself."

"To deny the right of the workers to protect themselves against injury to their interests caused by the competition of imported foreign laborers whose standard of living are materially lower than their own is to set a bourgeois Utopian ideal above the class struggle."

"Stimulated" Immigration. "This principle compels us to resolutely oppose all immigration which is subsidized or stimulated by the capitalist class, and all contract labor immigration, as well as to support all attempts of the workers to raise their standards of living. It does not, however, commit the Socialist party to any attitude upon specific legislation looking to the exclusion of any race or races as such."

"The question of racial differences involved in the agitation for the exclusion of Asiatic immigrants this convention does not feel itself competent to decide upon at this time in the absence of a scientific investigation of the matter."

"Therefore, we recommend that in view of the great importance of this subject to the life of the workers of the nation, a special committee of five members be elected at this convention to carefully study and investigate the whole subject of immigration, in all its aspects, racial no less than economic, to publish from time to time such data as they may gather, and to report to the next convention of the party."

Woodbey Against Restriction.

Woodbey, the colored delegate from California, was the first speaker. He said: "It is generally supposed that the western delegation, those living on the Pacific slope, are almost as a unit opposed to Oriental immigration. It is supposed that the people of the west are in favor of the exclusion of the Orientals. I am in favor of throwing the entire world open to the inhabitants of the world. (Applause.)"

"I stand on the declaration of Thomas Paine when he said: 'The world is my country.' It would be a curious state of affairs for the descendants of immigrants or the immigrants from Europe themselves to get control of affairs in this country and then say to the Oriental immigrants that they should not come here. So far as making this a mere matter of race, I disagree decidedly with the committee, that we need any kind of a committee to decide this matter from a scientific standpoint."

"We know what we think upon the question of race now as well as we would know two years from now or of other time. And so far as reducing the standard of living is concerned, the standard of living will be reduced anyhow. You know as well as I do that either the laborer will be brought to the job or the job will be taken to the laborer."

"We will either have to produce things on American soil as cheap as they can be produced on foreign soil or the production will be carried to the Orient. And all this time the natural tendency of capitalism will be to reduce the standard of living. It seems to me if we take any stand opposed to any sort of immigration we are simply playing the old pettifogging trick of the Democrats and Republicans and will gain nothing by it."

The Brotherhood of Man.

"I do not pretend to say that the International Socialist organization takes square ground as to what we should say on the question, but to me Socialism is based, if anything, upon the brotherhood of man, and this stand that we take in opposition to any sort of immigration is opposed to the very spirit of the brotherhood of man."

"I hope, therefore, that all that part of the committee's report which imposes a restriction on immigration will be struck out by this convention. In good faith it ought to be done, because, in the first place, the Socialists are organized in Japan and China, and they are operating in every civilized nation on earth, and are the Socialists of this country to say to the Socialists of Germany or England or Japan or China or any other country that they are not to go anywhere on the fact of the earth?"

Race Amalgamation. Guy Miller of Colorado said: "There is another thing to be considered in the question of immigration, and that is the class struggle, and that any action on the part of the working class which is in accord with the actions and interests of the capitalist class is in direct conflict with the interests of the workers. (Applause.) Whenever you take any action that puts your sanction upon the efforts of the manufacturer to bring the hordes of either Europe or Asia to this soil, you take your stand for the lowering of civilization. (Applause.)"

"Brotherhood means something more than a mere mouthing of phrases. There are some limits to be considered. We know the purpose of the mass importation of foreign labor. It is to bring American labor down to the same miserable standard. You and I know that strong, able, intellectual men acquainted with their surroundings at home among their people can accomplish vastly more for the uplifting of those people than they can when they come a few thousand miles away, in a strange country, surrounded by strange institutions and people speaking a strange language."

Biological, Sociological, Economic. "I want to say to you again, on the question of immigration, that there are biological reasons, as well as sociological and economic ones, to be considered upon this matter. (Applause.) There has never been a mixture and amalgamation of races that did not end disastrously for those amalgamated. (Applause.)"

"It is capitalism that fosters and creates conditions of that kind. People that belong to the same race, unless there are economic reasons for mingling with others, naturally draw those lines pretty closely, and when they may cross those lines in associating, in exchanging ideas, still their life is spent among the people of a common descent."

"No mere sentiments or ideals of the present can wipe out the result of centuries of blood and thought and struggle. There are some things along that line that we must consider very carefully. Remember, above all things else, the class struggle here at the bottom of the Socialist propaganda. It seems to me sometimes that we forget that in the mouthing of mere sentimental phrases. True, we want also to promote the brotherhood of man. How can we do that? Not by sinking mankind to a common level."

Can't Move Mines to China.

"The delegate says we will have to take the man to the job or the job will go to the man. I want to tell him he will have to change some of his laws before he can take the ore out of the Rocky Mountains to the Chinaman. (Applause.) He will have to change nature's laws before he can bring the coal out of Illinois and Pennsylvania and take it over to the Jap or to the Greek to dig."

"It is true the smelting can be done in some of the phases of manufacturing, in textile operations, etc. But let us look at all questions of this kind calmly and considerately. Above all, we must solve the problems of our own country. That is the problem that comes to us with the most pressing weight, and other men in other countries will meet their problems as best they may."

"The working class of the world has a common purpose, a common cause, but that does not mean that we should ignore or neglect the great primal fact; it does not mean that we should ever clasp hands with the employer and seek to give our aid to the aims which he seeks to achieve. It is disastrous to the working class whenever that is the result."

"I am very nearly in complete accord with the report of the resolutions committee. Perhaps I would have gone a little bit farther on the question of Asiatic immigration and Asiatic civilization. Here the chairman called time on the speaker, and recognized Hoehn of Missouri. Hoehn on Class Struggle. Hoehn of Missouri said: 'I endorse the first part of the committee's report and oppose the second part. In the first part the committee states something definite; certain facts are presented. In the second part, in the concluding part of the report, a recommendation is made that no action be taken today, but that we defer final action to four years hence, to our next national convention. 'Now, I wish to inform the members of the committee and the delegates on the floor of the convention that the class struggle will not be fought in the co-operative commonwealth in twenty-five or thirty or a hundred years from now, but the class struggle is here today, and you will have to fight it today.' (Applause.)"

Spargo here made a point of order that the report does propose to take definite action on the class struggle, but that "the disputed question of racial antagonism as distinct from the class struggle is to be postponed for further study."

Class Struggle Is On.

Hoehn accepted the correction, saying: "I stand corrected to that extent, but I want to impress upon the minds of the delegates to this convention that today the class struggle in this country is on."

Spargo continued: "The class struggle is on today, and with the permission of my friend from Illinois, Comrade Lewis, I will say the class struggle is on between capitalism and the working class." (Laughter.)

Remarks are Hissed.

The remarks of the speaker were greeted with hisses and demands that he sit down. Young continued: "But the report of this committee I take as a most admirable report, and I can only urge with all the power I have the adoption of the report. The moment we take extreme ground on either side, either for the unlimited influx of labor from foreign countries or for the absolute exclusion of foreign peoples, we will come into clash with either the labor interests of this country or the labor interests of outside countries; but our first duty is to the laboring class of the United States and not to that of Europe or China or any other country under the sun. I strongly urge the adoption of the resolution."

Wagonknight Defends Young.

Wagonknight of Washington began in a sarcastic tone, saying: "Undoubtedly the hissing that was done here a few minutes ago is a good example of those advocates while the class struggle is going on. 'It proves the statement of my friend, Comrade Young of Pennsylvania, that not only is self-preservation the main material law, but when it comes to the preservation of one's personal ideas, self-preservation of his ideas is also a law of human nature, and we do not remember our brotherly love to our fellow members when anybody crosses us in our ideas.' (Applause.)"

Brotherhood in the Future.

"The brotherhood of man is for the future state of society. While my friend from California is talking about brotherhood and thinking and dreaming about the brotherhood of man, the capitalist class is doing something else. The capitalist class don't talk or think or dream about the brotherhood of man; it has its eyes upon the working class, not only of America, but of foreign lands. It wishes to preserve not only its ultimate interests, but also its immediate interests and the capitalist class will preserve its immediate interests by not only importing foreign labor into America, but by exporting its industries to foreign lands."

Tattle of Wisconsin.

"I am in favor of the exclusion of the Chinese in the near future. Up in the copper country I have seen the work of the capitalist where they took one nation and pitted it against another, until there were five or six

When we go into a skin game we must play the game in accordance with the rules of the game. When we go into the game of capitalism we must play that game in accordance with the rules of capitalism. If we try to inaugurate the great and noble ideas of Socialism in a capitalist community, just as surely as we are in the class struggle we are going to be ground under the wheels of this capitalist juggernaut.

"There was a law made before the law of the class struggle, and that was the law of self-preservation. Every working man in this country is first bound by the law of self-preservation, and if immigration of foreign people who are below the standard of living in the United States is allowed to swamp this country with cheap labor from all over the world, just so sure will the standard of living of the workmen of the United States be reduced."

"Now, that is not a theory, not an opinion; it is a fact; and it is with facts that we at this time have got to grapple. Personally I would be in favor of absolutely stopping all immigration into this country. I think it would be the best thing for the American worker."

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men, digging out the ore, not one of whom could talk the language of the other.

How long do you think it would take to teach them the laws of the country or to teach them the economics or sociology of the country. They get up here, like Comrade Lewis, and tell us that a cook from China gets more money than an American cook."

Lewis: "That is true." Tuttle: "Very well; let us make an exception then for Chinese cooks, but let us keep out all the others. The intellectuals are not frightened of the Chinese, but the men who have to meet them are."

No Exception Here.

So far as these refugees are concerned I want you to understand that the time is very close when the refugees will find worse persons in America than they would in Russia. Do not think that capitalism will do any different here than it does in any other country in the world. We have only to look at the bull pens of Idaho and see what was done to Heywood, Moyer and Pettibone. Don't think that this is the land for the refugee. He will be hanged and quartered, imprisoned and tortured here by the capitalist class just as safely, and as successfully skinned as in any other country.

"When Marx said 'Workmen of the world to-night, he did not say, workmen of the world to-morrow; those that can speak English go to a foreign speaking country; those that are foreign speaking come over here. He didn't think that the workmen should spend their time learning useless languages and useless legends. He said, create a harmonious body in their own countries; working together all over the world.'"

Delegate Spargo Replies.

Spargo: "The Committee of Resolutions desires five minutes to reply to the argument for the amendment, and to state the reasons why the committee of the amendment should not be adopted."

The request of Delegate Spargo was granted.

Paulitch, of New York: "I am in favor of the amendment. We have heard all these fine phrases in regard to the brotherhood of man, and class consciousness and throwing open the gates, but I do not believe that we can stand here and invite the colored horde of China into this country in the interests of a capitalist class."

"It has been said that if we do not allow the Chinaman to come into this country that the capitalist class will erect factories in China and take all their manufacturing there and compete with the American workmen. That may be true.

Will Create Race Riot.

"But if you allow the Chinaman to come in here as the capitalist wishes to bring them in here, they will compete with the American workmen right here, and you will create race hatred and a race riot; and I want to say that it is impossible to go to the American workmen and calm this feeling of race hatred and show him that it is to his interest to become a Socialist against the appeals of those who say it is to his interest to kill the Chinaman that we have admitted into this country."

"I do not believe the time has arrived when we can do this. I am not in favor of restricting the admission of Chinese and Japanese entirely, but I am opposed to it at this time because I believe it will be used by the capitalist class to embroil us in battles between white men and Chinamen just as the capitalist class has done now between the colored and white, in some of the states. It is hard to reach the intelligence of a man inflamed with that kind of feeling toward Chinamen."

"The point has been raised that it will not bring down the standard of living of the American workmen. I want to say that we cannot compare any race that has hitherto landed on the shores of this country, even though they come from the poorest part of Russia, we cannot compare them with the coolie labor of China in any sense. I don't believe a man, the most ignorant man from Russia, or even from the Sicilian islands of Italy can be compared with the Chinese coolie."

Spargo Makes Reply.

Spargo, of New York: "I want the friends in the gallery and in the rear of the hall to remember that I am not addressing them, but the delegates of this convention; nor do I de-

sire an expression of opinion from anybody but the delegates of this convention.

"Upon the question of this amendment, comrades, I desire to ask you this: You are asked by the mover of the amendment to commit the Socialist party of America to a definite attitude toward a given race. You are asked to take an attitude of hostility against a race as a race. That is a long cry from any attitude the Socialist party has yet taken in this country. It may be the correct attitude. I don't know. If, upon investigation, it should appear that the working class interests of this country demand it, then we ought to take that attitude."

"But I am not of those who satisfy themselves with high-sounding phrases. Workers of the world unite. That did not mean that the workers of the world work united in the United States, or in any particular country. It meant that the workers in China, the workers in Japan, the workers in India, the workers in Germany, the workers in this country, should unite against the capitalist class of their own country, and unite internationally when the capitalists themselves unite internationally."

Must Convince Spargo.

"If I can be convinced that the racial differences are such that they are insurmountable, and that they must always draw class lines in this country—if I can be convinced of that, then I am prepared to take my stand against Asiatic immigration, but not until then."

"I ask you to act as sober-minded men and women, and to say: 'Let us first find out the facts on this subject and then pledge the Socialist party of America on the basis of facts.' I have discussed, carefully ascertained, carefully sifted and carefully brought before the membership, and not upon the basis of passionate and prejudiced appeals on either side of this convention."

"Comrades, I ask you to vote cautiously, because the interests of the American Socialist party are at stake and before we vote we want to know the facts."

Amendment Defeated.

A division having been called for on the proposed amendment to the report of the committee, the amendment was declared lost upon a show of hands.

The discussion then turned on the adoption of the report of the committee.

"It would be a very difficult thing to find a thorough-going, intelligent Socialist who has any race prejudice. It would be difficult to find anywhere a Socialist movement local, state, or national, where that movement is actuated by race prejudice as a whole."

"We are practically agreed upon this question of exclusion of Asiatics, no matter how they come here, whether it be by contract labor or individually of their own free will. This question reminds me of what the capitalist class of this country for many years have used, as 'dope' or 'bait,' to catch the votes of the working class by dividing them on the question of free trade or protection. The Socialist movement of this country constantly pointed out that free trade or high tariff does not interest the working class of this country; that it is primarily a bourgeois proposition, and if it had been suggested that a committee be appointed, a permanent committee, for the purpose of studying that question, we should have said plainly that this question did not interest or affect the working class, but it does affect the interests of the larger capitalist as compared with the smaller capitalist in the field of economic control of the market."

"We are all agreed upon that point and that is why we never put a plank in the platform upon it, and that is why we never passed a resolution on the question, and that is why we never appointed committees to study the question because we understood as workmen and workmen and working women the question did not interest us, but did interest the capitalist there."

Would Not Be Frightened.

"Comrades, I don't believe that any of you as Socialists are frightened by the possibility of a yellow man coming to this country. The world as a whole is bound to make progress. It does not make any difference to the working class as a whole how the capitalists attack the interests of the whole are rising and they are bound to rise, and nothing can possibly interfere with their control of the future of the world in the very near future."

"Whether the capitalist class succeeds or fails in the battle for free trade or high tariff, whether they win in the battle for exclusion or unlimited immigration, the working class everywhere is bound to rise; the capitalist system is crumbling; I don't care whether it is a yellow workingman, or a black workingman, or a white workingman, or an Irishman or an American, but rules this country so long as the workers rule it. That is the main proposition."

No Committee Needed.

"Therefore, I do not believe that we should appoint a committee to study this question. We are agreed that the workers of the world are equal; that there are no differences, or if there are that we ought to wipe them out."

"You should not make the impression upon the public mind even for a moment that it is necessary for the American workingman to make a study of the yellow workingman. The yellow workingman has proved himself in favor of taking care of the capitalist situation in Japan, and he will prove it in China, too. If he comes here we will unite with him, and he will unite with us in wiping capitalism out of existence."

Coast Not a Unit.

Josephine R. Cole, of California: "I speak for the resolution. If I did not have a special word to say that had not yet been said I would not rise to address you."

"I want to inform you that the Pacific coast is not a unit in demanding anti-immigration laws; it is not united in the Socialist party, it is not united in the labor field, in a demand for anti-immigration laws. I write for a labor paper continually; I am supported by a labor paper continually. I write no anti-immigration sentiment, and therefore I know that trades union men themselves are not united in the demand for anti-immigration laws."

"I wish to say this, and this is the point that has not been made, I am not for the working class, I am for the working class, a descendant of the working class and never expect to get out of the working class. I look back over the history of the world for the last hundred years, and I see in all lands steady progress toward an organization of all the scattered peoples of the world, towardward an amalgamation of the races."

Does Not Lead Humanity.

"Comrades, the Socialist party does not lead humanity. The Socialist party takes its lessons from humanity; you must look at human progress, keep your ear to the ground, and see which way the human race is developing in order to know how to act. The steady progress of the race has been toward amalgamation of the races, and you can no more stop that progress than you can sweep the Pacific coast with a broom. Are you going to waste your time trying to stop this progress which you cannot stop, or are you going to line up all your forces against the capitalist class?"

"Comrades have said they have no coal, iron or oil in China; that they have no natural resources in the Orient. The fact is that they have vast natural resources in the Orient, but they are undeveloped; but machinery is being taken there rapidly from the Pacific Coast and those resources are going to be developed in the near future."

"Face the Situation."

"Comrades may say, let them take their machine interests to the Orient, we will keep on our farming, but the capitalist class is monopolizing the land here. If they take their interests into China you cannot turn to agriculture because the capitalist class will monopolize that."

"Face the Situation."

"Face the situation; it is a serious one. It is a grave problem we have before us, and I tell you that the wages of labor are tending downward; they are bound to go down in the near future because you will have to compete with the oriental races either here or abroad. Therefore, your logic should be to unite all the races in one great fight against capitalist control of the political power of the world."

Hayes in Opposition.

Hayes of Ohio: "I am opposed to the adoption of the resolution. I do

not believe in postponing this thing practically for four years."

"At the present juncture I do not know the single body of organized working people throughout the length and breadth of this land, who are banded together for the purpose of benefiting their condition, who are in favor of the unrestricted immigration of coolie labor to the United States."

"I will say to you that if the coolies, whom some of these theorists, some of the comrades who do not come in contact or competition with them, are in favor of admitting Socialists or trades unionists, then let us admit them; but on the contrary, they are simply a load that will be placed on the back of the struggling workers of the United States who at the present time are trying with all their might to prevent themselves from being driven into a condition of degradation and slavery."

"The Stuttgart convention may have passed resolutions upon this question that possibly very few of the delegates really understood. How many coolie laborers go from China and Japan into Great Britain, into France, into Germany, into Switzerland, or any other of the European industrial nations? Practically none. But they come here in great swarms, thousands upon thousands coming in competition with white labor, and intensifying the class struggle to the detriment of the workers who have battled for better conditions and expect to continue to do so."

Would Marx Even Change.

"Oh, yes, Carl Marx said: 'Workmen of the world, unite!' That statement, I believe, was made about sixty years ago; Marx has been dead twenty-five years, and I believe that if Carl Marx lived in the United States and investigated the conditions on the Pacific Coast to-day, he would change his tactics on the question, and not advocate a stand which is for the immediate advantage of the capitalist class."

I am opposed to the resolution.

"I am opposed to the resolution which contains a section postponing this question for four years. I want immediate action to-day in favor of excluding the coolies of China and Japan. I say to you that it would be dangerous for the Socialist party to go into the field in this campaign and to be charged with standing for the unrestricted immigration from the Orient, without having an opportunity to make denial or reply. You will have every workman who has carried a card, every workman who has struck, every workman who has fought, or these principles opposing you at every turn."

Chinese Show No Spunk.

"If the Chinese and Japanese in their own country would demonstrate to the world that there is the slightest revolutionary spirit in them, and would demonstrate it by battling against the forces that oppress them, I would be inclined to be more lenient upon this question, but it will take generations and possibly centuries before the orientals become aroused to the conditions which now surround them. (Cries of "No, no.")

You may ridicule it, as you like.

"But I say to you that the Socialist party will have obtained control of the United States of America and introduce the co-operative commonwealth before the orientals even have started their march to industrial freedom and then we can welcome them to our shores, but not before."

Spargo Hits Utopia.

Spargo, of New York: "As Socialists do you agree that the fundamental principle of modern Socialism is the class struggle, or do you agree that it is a Utopian idea of brotherhood which we have had for thousands of years? If you believe in the class struggle vote against that resolution. If you believe the economic interests of the working class is to be the controlling interest in the political party of Socialism vote for that resolution, but if you believe that some abstract, ethical declaration is to be the principle controlling, then vote against the resolution."

Upon the motion to adopt the resolution.

Upon the motion to adopt the resolution reported by the committee as read to the convention, upon a division, the resolution was declared carried.

On motion it was ordered that ballots for the election of the committee.

required by the resolution should be printed and placed on the table at the Friday morning session.

On motion, it was resolved by the

convention to hold an evening session beginning at 7:30 p. m.

DEBATE ON "INDUSTRIALISM."

Organized Labor Report Is Subject of Debate by Delegates.

In a whirlwind flash which covered almost the entire field of the relations of the Socialist party to trade unionism, stating that the unions should favor industrial trade unionism. The resolution on which Lee spoke was so drafted that it took a safe middle ground so that organized labor had presented to it the story of the fight which workers must ever wage for mere existence under the present capitalist system, against the hostile decisions of the courts, against the blacklist, and attempts at judicial power such as that which was made in the case of the Western Federation of Miners."

Kill "Industrial" Motion.

The debate which lasted over two hours was intense. The forces which favored industrial trade unionism, which favored craft organizations, came into frequent collision and an amendment was offered to the final section of the resolution stating that the convention should adopt the resolution with the effect that periodical meetings of the working class in increasing working class solidarity. This amendment was killed by a vote of 133 to 45.

Lee Presents Report.

Delegate Lee of New York, in presenting the report of the committee on labor organizations spoke as follows: "Mr. Chairman and delegates: Your committee on labor organization is glad to be able to make a unanimous report. (Applause.) I think it will not be necessary for me in introducing this report to make any extended remarks."

"I suppose it is very likely the report will be debated upon the floor, and I should, perhaps, be only wasting time if I say anything on behalf of the committee in introducing this report further than to say this, that it has been the judgment of the committee and they have believed that they represented the judgment of the Convention in recommending the adoption of the declaration which this convention should adopt upon the subject of labor organizations this year should not be, as I have declared in the past, simply a matter of procedure, but a matter of the party, legally so to speak, toward trade unions, but that it should be in the nature of an address, a statement, a somewhat emphatic statement of the position of the Socialist party with regard to the trade unions as they find themselves face to face with the organizations of the capitalist class on line of battle."

"It is with this idea in view that your committee has drawn the declaration which I now read to you, and which after it is read I shall move to be adopted."

Kaplan Opens Debate.

Kaplan of Minnesota opened the debate, saying: "I object to any part of the resolution presented by our labor committee, but I contend that there is something lacking that necessarily should be inserted, and it is this: We have not organized labor, we are organizing all along the line. The principle of trustification is evident, whichever way we may turn. I see in this resolution, however, no statement in any manner, shape or form recommending or organizing labor, the necessity of studying up the question of the industrial form of unionism. (Applause.)"

"I do not say that that necessarily anticipates recommending the starting of an opposition economic organization in any part of the country against those already in existence. I believe that the tactics of the old Socialist Labor party in undertaking to formulate and inaugurate the 'Socialist Trade Union Party' was decidedly detrimental and injudicious."

Points Out Mistake.

"If they had said to the working class who had been so successful in the West within the American Federation of Labor, work within the pure and simple organization, and point out the necessity of working along the line of class struggle, but do not say that we should have had today a greater Socialist movement and the merican Federation of Labor would have been a good deal more advanced than today."

"In Duluth at the present time there is no strike, but a lock-out. Why? Because the different building trades have said, 'We will back up one union, the one out on strike. We will take up its fight, we will fight and stand on the same ground as the other. That was because they recognized what? That unity of action along class lines meant something."

Employers Force Lock-Out.

"So the employers got together and forced a lock-out. They said to those men, 'We are not against you men working within your individual labor union, but we are against you men undertaking to work together that is another proposition.'"

"There is only one union there, the bricklayers, that did not participate in the lock-out, and that was the reason why they had the bricklayers' union of the city of Duluth with union men working side by side with scale. Mind you, I am not blaming the bricklayers' union, but that is the result of the present organization of unionism."

"I am not attacking, as I say, the American Federation of Labor. I am not saying that we must endorse or start an opposition economic organization, but I am saying that in that resolution a recommendation suggesting to members of organized labor to recognize that principle and try to work for that principle and formulate it within the particular labor organizations (Applause.)"

Indorses Industrialism.

Farrell of Ohio, a craft union man, indorses industrialism and said: "I am of the opinion that not to adopt the report of the committee on organized labor would be a mistake on the part of this convention. The Duluth delegate has pointed out what the building trades section of the American Federation of Labor is getting together today as one solid organization."

"A few years ago they organized what is known as the Structural Building Trades Alliance, aside from the American Federation of Labor, the organization composed of all the various building crafts. Eventually they got in touch with the merican Federation of Labor and it is known now as the Building Trades section of the American Federation of Labor, which is practically an industrial form of organization insofar as the building trades of this

country are concerned; it is nothing more or less than an industrial form of organization."

Thinks Report Right.

"I want to say that this report of the committee, in pointing out that organized labor should control its movement on the economic field just as the Socialist party demands the right to control its work on the political field, is right (Applause)."

"A few weeks ago the Citizens' Alliance and the Employers' Association in the city of Dayton, with Mr. Van Cleave and other invited guests, had a banquet at the Dayton club, and Mr. Van Cleave in his address to the association pointed out the fact that if it should come to the point through the development of the class struggle that the working class and their friends should line up on one side, he and his class would be found lined up on the other side, regardless of politics, creed or color (Applause). I hope this will go through without a dissenting vote."

Kearnes Is Hampered.

Kearnes of New Jersey put the question in a measure muzzled by my gesture and I am further crippled by the fact that I am an Irishman (Applause), and an Irishman, you know, is allowed a rule to talk until he is understood (Laughter)."

I am directed by my state to oppose any action tending toward recognition of the Socialist Labor party.

"I am directed by my state to oppose any action tending toward recognition of the Socialist Labor party, any move toward unity with that organization, because we have passed through that period and it is now impossible to mix with that bunch."

"I am also directed to oppose any recognition of craft unionism as against industrialism, but I am confident that the state of New Jersey will vote a unit for organized labor as a whole (Applause)."

"While I have not been instructed, I do want to say that a serious mistake or omission has been made by this committee, and that is that they have not once mentioned the women, and I move that this address be so changed that wherever 'and men' is mentioned the addition of 'and women' be made."

Ohio Woman Speaks.

Delegates Marguerite Prevey of Ohio said: "It seems to me unnecessary to bring up the question of women in the resolution that has just been brought in by the committee. I know that it has been the judgment of the committee and they have believed that they represented the judgment of the Convention in recommending the adoption of the declaration which this convention should adopt upon the subject of labor organizations this year should not be, as I have declared in the past, simply a matter of procedure, but a matter of the party, legally so to speak, toward trade unions, but that it should be in the nature of an address, a statement, a somewhat emphatic statement of the position of the Socialist party with regard to the trade unions as they find themselves face to face with the organizations of the capitalist class on line of battle."

"It is with this idea in view that your committee has drawn the declaration which I now read to you, and which after it is read I shall move to be adopted."

"He then read the report, which was printed in full in yesterday's Daily Socialist."

An Economic Necessity.

"I heartily indorse the resolutions that have been adopted by the Socialist party believe we are scientific Socialists. We believe that the movement came into existence as an economic necessity of the working class, and I believe that every other institution in the world, as an economic necessity of the working class. The members of the craft unionism in the American Federation of Labor are leaning, by the capitalist class, toward the courts by court decisions recently rendered, that the battle has been transferred from the industrial to the political field, and that they must get into the political arena if they expect to be saved or to get any of the wealth they produce."

"We cannot cram industrialism down the throats of the working man, and he is going to come into the industrial form of organization when he finds he can get more out of the concrete of this labor through that form. (Applause.) The working class do not need any dictation from the Socialist party and won't accept any, and they are right. (Applause); they are learning their own economic interests and they are getting into the industrial form of organization just as rapidly as they are able to absorb the proposition."

Fight Through Party.

"It does seem to me that every delegate in this convention who is a clear thinker should accept these resolutions and they should be indorsed unconditionally when the question of the industrial form of unionism is before the craft unionists and say that the workers must go into the political arena if they expect to be saved. They must fight through the union or the particular form of organization they have on the political field by means of the Socialist party as their party on the political field. (Applause.)"

Party Need Not Fear.

Corngold said that while delegates might not believe in the tactics of the I. W. W., still he believed there were more industrial unionists in the American Federation of Labor than in the I. W. W., and he could not see why the Socialist party should not recognize the industrial form of unionism as a better form of organization than craft unionism. The Socialist party need not be afraid of endorsing industrial unionism."

"Besides, we are not dictating to the labor unions what they should do. We are simply recommending. We Socialists have attacked Samuel Gompers and other leaders of the labor unions because they have not recommended to their followers to take political action. Why, then, should we as a Socialist party not recommend to the labor unions to take industrial action? (Applause). If we do not do so we are just as guilty as Samuel Gompers."

Amendment by McDevitt.

McDevitt of California moved as an

amendment the insertion in the third paragraph of the following:

"But we realize that it is the duty of the Socialist party to point out to the workers that the industrial form of organization is the best suited to develop the working class solidarity necessary to the success of organized labor under the present methods of production."

Delegate Mry F. Merrill of California caused those delegates wishing to amend the language of the address to rise up and take part when she pointed out an inconsistency in the amendment."

She said: "In the last paragraph or division beginning 'Ballot as a weapon,' if you insert working women, you will find the inconsistency. It will read like this if the amendment is carried: 'At this critical moment the Socialist party calls upon all organized workmen and working women to re-member that they still have the ballot in their hands.'" (Great laughter.)"

Legal Atmosphere Cleared.

Delegate Hogan of Arkansas made the point that the courts have been considered the courts of this country have perverted the law, he maintained that on the contrary they had interpreted the law rightly; that the laws had been passed for the benefit of the capitalist class and that in the interpretations the courts had not perverted them in any degree."

Hunter of New York: "I want to speak against the amendment because if you insert working women, you will find the inconsistency. It will read like this if the amendment is carried: 'At this critical moment the Socialist party calls upon all organized workmen and working women to re-member that they still have the ballot in their hands.'" (Great laughter.)"

The European Movement.

"Some of you know, probably, that I have been working for some time studying the European movement. I think they have got one thing clear in nearly every country in Europe, and that is while these two organizations, the industrial and the industrial organization, are the two arms of the same man, yet those two organizations must be kept completely and entirely autonomous."

"We are here gathered, although it is our professed object to represent the working class, we are here gathered persons from all possible occupations and all possible positions. There are clergymen on this floor, there are professors, there are men of means, lawyers, all kinds of persons."

"It is manifestly unjust and unfair that an organization which is smaller in the political field than the industrial organizations are in the industrial field should dictate to them the kind of organization they should have."

Hunter Calls It Unwise.

"It is manifestly unwise, also, for an organization which attempts to group together in this way every possible profession, all classes of workers, brain workers, clerks and so on—to try to set a particular stamp upon the industrial organization."

"We ourselves are divided. There is a large number in this body who still believe in the old form of organization, support to the American Federation of Labor. Many believe that if the industrial workers, or those who advocate the industrial form of organization, wish to have any possible support in the American Federation of Labor and try to get it adopted there."

"Have We the Right?" "There are others who believe that they ought to go out and try to force that form of organization upon all classes of workers, organized and unorganized, and try to get a perfect right to such opinion. Those are the two tactics and they have the right to what they desire; but if we, as a party—we are divided among ourselves, and the labor movement is divided among themselves, let us have a possible support of the great division existing here to try to formulate a decision in regard to an organization which is not officially or definitely represented here?"

"Now, I hope very much that we will come to a decision on this point. Let us give every possible support to every body of organized men in this country; let us fight their battles as if they were our battles, whether they adopt one form of organization or the other form of organization, let us be so impartial, so well-headed as to believe that we can stand here and dictate to another movement outside of our specific field the kind of organization which it shall have."

Hayes of Ohio Speaks.

Hayes of Ohio: "Regarding the amendment before the house it seems to me that if the comrades who are in favor of it would stop to consider, as we are now entering a great presidential contest, that the adoption of that proposition would tend not to place us in the position that we should occupy, that is fighting aggressively, but rather, we should be thrown upon the defensive, and you can readily understand that that will be injurious to the movement."

"I know something about the internal struggles of the trades union movement of the United States during the past dozen years, by reason of having fortunate enough to attend the convention of the Federation of Labor for ten years past; and I know likewise that the men who believe in class autonomy as a rule just as honest and conscientious and sincere I believe that they are better than occupy themselves and those that they represent as are the men on the other side who favor the industrial form of organization."

"The craft unions have benefited the organized workers of this country materially in the past; it is simply a question of how much longer they can continue to benefit them, in the matter of least of keeping up wages and accomplishing the rise in prices and reducing the hours of labor for the workers in the various establishments where they are employed. That is a question that only the future can determine. I have found this, Mr. Chairman and comrades, especially during

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the last half dozen years, that those who profess to be in favor of the industrial form of organization are seldom if ever found upon the battle ground where the battle of industrialism must be made, and that is in organized labor.

"They tell us from the outside what to do in the matter of conducting the movement upon the industrial field. But here is the situation: The few Socialists that are in the trades union movement have been impeaching industrial unionism for a long time, a long time before some of the most earnest advocates of it now ever thought of it, and the Socialists in the trades union movement, as I know full well, are generally the ones who are the first to feel the black hat lash of the combined capitalist forces of the United States; they are the first to be opposed by capitalism.

"Secondly, as a general rule they

are openly or secretly opposed by the old line trade unionists. And third, our own Socialist friends are indifferent to the struggles of the Socialists who are fighting for industrialism in the trades union movement, and desert—they take their playthings and go home, refusing to fight the fight that will be necessary to establish industrialism upon the industrial field of America."

No Intention to Dictate.

McDevitt of California: "I want first of all to call to the attention of this convention that Comrade Hunter's argument was directed entirely against some amendment that might possibly be offered but not against the amendment that is before the convention. In this amendment now before the convention there is no desire or attempt or intention to dictate to anybody.

"Comrade Hunter's knowledge of language must be as great as mine,

and he must realize the important distinction between pointing out and dictating. I want to point out to him now—and I will do it that is dictation—I want to point out to him that the amendment says specifically, 'But we realize that it is the duty of the Socialist party to point out to the workers—to point out to these people to whom we are obliged to point it out all that we know of Socialist philosophy in the political and industrial field.'

Must Continue Preaching.

Comrade Hyes says that we have been preaching industrialism, and industrial unionism, for so, those many years! Yes, and I say "it is our duty to continue preaching industrial unionism. But now when the issue of industrial unionism is ready before us, is this the time to discontinue preaching industrial unionism?"

"All that this amendment asks is a declaration in favor of our realization of our duty to point out to the workers in the industrial form of organization as best suited to the working class solidarity that is needed for success in the industrial struggles of labor under the present capitalist methods of production. Do we believe that? Every Socialist in the party knows that that is the case. Then why not declare it to those who do not know it?"

Principle of Unionism.

"The resolution of the committee covers the entire ground, except the one most important feature of the whole case. There is absolutely no declaration whatsoever as to the principle of industrial unionism, as to the principle of the industrial form of organization. This, it seems to me, is the least that we can do to maintain that we realize that it is our duty to stand for industrial solidarity in the industrial field as well as political solidarity in the political field.

"This is not the last time that we shall hear of the principle of industrial unionism. Now is the first time that we have heard of it. In the time, comrades of this convention, for us to say at least that we realize that it is our duty to continue doing as we have done, to point out to the workers, to meet the workers, the necessity of their being organized industrially so as to preserve the solidarity of the movement in the industrial field as well as in the political field."

Cannot Understand It.

Stirton of Michigan said: "I am unable to understand the logic by which a convention of a working class political party went out of its way to pass a resolution on the subject of temperance, a matter relating to the personal attitude of individual comrades and workers, to an ethical question, can be said to be going out of its proper sphere of activity to pass a resolution on the subject of labor organizations as contemplated in this amendment."

"We have not gone out of our way nor are we proposing to go out of our way in expressing ourselves as to our preferences for one form of labor organization rather than another. We are not going out of our way in taking up this subject. We find it in our way and we have to take it up. No subject is more vital in this body with relation to its whole work or the work of the labor class movement than the question of labor organization of which we find two contending forms here.

"For the further reason also I find it highly proper to take up this matter, for there is a Socialist in the world today who can indicate with any degree of clearness how we can bring about the co-operative commonwealth except along the lines suggested by industrial organization of the workers.

Institutions Not Adapted.

"Political institutions are not adapted to the administration of industry. Only industrial organizations are adapted to the administration of industry. We are not going out of our way in working for, only the industrial form of organization offers us even a theoretical constructive Social program. There is no constructive Socialism except in the industrial field.

"I was sorry to think that this convention would be swayed largely in a matter of refraining from pointing out even the superiority of industrial organization. I should be very sorry to think that we should be swayed by opportunist consideration that by refusing to point this out we should get more votes. I should be sorry if that were the case. The very essence of opportunism is Bryanism or Hearstism in this respect.

"I know of no argument that can be brought to this convention in favor of our silence in this matter other than that offered by the delegates intimating we can get more votes by being absolutely silent.

Arguments At Threadbare.

"I know of no argument brought along that line which has not already been worn threadbare by those who

stand for both against the capitalists."

The amendment to the report of the committee was lost upon a division and on the motion to adopt the report of the committee, a division being called for, the motion was declared carried by a vote of 148 yeas to 43 no.

WOMAN'S LEAGUE IN MEETING

Informal Session Held at the Great Northern

On account of the night session of the convention there were no women delegates present at Mrs. Wilshire's meeting at the Great Northern hotel last night. Those present were members of the Women's Socialist League and some out of town women.

It was not a formal meeting. Mrs. Wilshire explained the object in forming the Women's National Protective League, and there was a little discussion, principally upon the matter of having the name of the league changed so as to include all general workers of the league stood for Socialism.

Mrs. Wilshire thought that the women who started the league would have a leaning toward the present name. She also said that in addition to the present definite plans that the league would like to have some suggestions from others on this subject.

Two Classes of Propaganda

She said there were two classes of propaganda that had been planned. One was the propaganda leader for the women of the farming districts and those for the women of the factories.

An important function of the league, Mrs. Wilshire explained, is to educate the women that they can do more at the meetings of the men and feel more at home.

No formal action was taken on anything, but Mrs. Finsterbach, secretary of the Women's Socialist League of Chicago, who was present, said that it is certain the question of affiliating with the Women's National Protective League will be taken up at the next meeting of the local organization next Thursday in the library of the Young People's Socialist League.

Organization Appreciated

Mrs. Wilshire said she had talked with a number of women on the subject, singly and in groups, and that she felt certain that the spirit of the organization is being better known and that it is beginning to be appreciated.

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Elephant-Breast

A regular \$30 Merchant Tailor's Grade of Hosiery Worsted in the latest shade "Elephant-Breast," a soft and beautiful new shade of gray. All the rage at this time. We also make and trim this in the modern styles with cuffs, flaps, daps, flaps and all the new wrinkles, or in a conservative style. To-morrow and Monday, call for No. 4793. \$15

Our regular stock now contains about 3,000 bright new all-wool American-made styles, in all the Browns, Grays, Tans, Blues and Blacks, values that are \$20 to \$25 elsewhere, but here only \$15.

Our 17.50, \$20 and \$22 Imported Suitings cannot be duplicated elsewhere at less than \$28 to \$35.

UNION LABEL

Every garment is carefully and skillfully cut and tailored by competent union cutters and tailors in our own personally supervised workshops. This label is given every garment.

Open evenings till 8 p. m.; Saturday, 11 p. m.; Sunday morning to accommodate customers.

UNITED WOOLEN MILLS CO.

258 STATE ST.

259 E. NORTH AVE. = 899 MILWAUKEE AVE.



OUT OF TOWN CUSTOMERS

FOR YOUR BENEFIT we have extended the time, June 1st on the Suit Case proposition. Send for our Sample Book of MADE to ORDER CLOTHING of all the late and staple patterns to select from at prices from \$12.90 to \$25.00 and in addition to that we give Free of Charge with every suit, until June 1st a \$2.50 Suit Case, where customer mentions the fact he saw ad in Chicago Socialist.

Our prices are from 10 to 25 per cent below the average tailors for good clothes. Made to your individual measure by union workmen. We guarantee a satisfactory fit. We treat you right.

Are you aware of the fact that we are better prepared to do first class WATCH REPAIRING at a reasonable price than any other concern in the city? Complicated work a specialty.

We have a job lot of Ladies' and Gents' Watch Chains that cost wholesale from \$1.25 to \$3; we are closing out for \$1 each.

All kinds of Shaving Tools, such as Razors, Stropps, Honers, Brushes, Mugs, etc., at saving prices.

HEADQUARTERS FOR WATCHES.

A. B. CONKLN CO.,

Take Elevator in Theater Bldg. Room 25 McVickers Bldg.

Replies to Protest.

In closing the debate the speaker said: "I have first to say one word in reply to the delegate who spoke just before me. It is not a protest in the sense of protest, it is a protest of comradely feeling, or in the best interests of this convention, that a delegate who rises to support a certain motion should charge those around who oppose it with being influenced only by proper motives. I repeat that charge as being absolutely false. We are here to stand for what we believe to be the right position of the Socialist party.

"Now, comrades, let me call your attention in the first place to the charge-podre that you would make of this resolution if you do not support it. You first declare that the Socialist party recognizes the necessity of the union movement in the economic field, just as it maintains its own autonomy in the political field; and then you go on to say that notwithstanding this we tell you union men that you ought to organize your unions on such and such a plan.

Situation Turned Around.

"I wonder what the comrades would say if at a convention of the American Federation of Labor they told union workers that they should be organized in the economic field, just as it maintains its own autonomy in the political field, and then you go on to say that notwithstanding this we tell you union men that you ought to organize your unions on such and such a plan.

No Outside Dictation.

"On the other hand, it is not the business of the American Federation of Labor, or the Western Federation of Miners, or the Industrial Workers of the World to tell us how we shall manage or should manage our affairs in the political field. It is their business to tell us how they should be organized or how they should act as unions. It is our business to support them in their rights against their capitalist opponents. It is our business to help to make Socialists of them on the political field.

What They Are Fighting.

"We know this, comrades, that the Supreme Court of the United States, that President Roosevelt, the Employers' associations, and the Republican and Democratic parties are not fighting any particular labor organization. We recognize the fact that the capitalist organizations of this country and their friends and their courts and their soldiers and their president are not using their law and order methods against one form of labor organization. They are using them against the Western Federation of Miners, and they are using them against the American Federation of Labor; and, comrades, we

stand for both against the capitalists."

The amendment to the report of the committee was lost upon a division and on the motion to adopt the report of the committee, a division being called for, the motion was declared carried by a vote of 148 yeas to 43 no.

WOMAN'S LEAGUE IN MEETING

Informal Session Held at the Great Northern

On account of the night session of the convention there were no women delegates present at Mrs. Wilshire's meeting at the Great Northern hotel last night. Those present were members of the Women's Socialist League and some out of town women.

It was not a formal meeting. Mrs. Wilshire explained the object in forming the Women's National Protective League, and there was a little discussion, principally upon the matter of having the name of the league changed so as to include all general workers of the league stood for Socialism.

Mrs. Wilshire thought that the women who started the league would have a leaning toward the present name. She also said that in addition to the present definite plans that the league would like to have some suggestions from others on this subject.

Two Classes of Propaganda

She said there were two classes of propaganda that had been planned. One was the propaganda leader for the women of the farming districts and those for the women of the factories.

An important function of the league, Mrs. Wilshire explained, is to educate the women that they can do more at the meetings of the men and feel more at home.

No formal action was taken on anything, but Mrs. Finsterbach, secretary of the Women's Socialist League of Chicago, who was present, said that it is certain the question of affiliating with the Women's National Protective League will be taken up at the next meeting of the local organization next Thursday in the library of the Young People's Socialist League.

Organization Appreciated

Mrs. Wilshire said she had talked with a number of women on the subject, singly and in groups, and that she felt certain that the spirit of the organization is being better known and that it is beginning to be appreciated.

"GOD KNOWS," SAYS SPARGO

Loss of Hat at Lunch Time Puts Him in Quandary.

What is a man to do who has worked all day on the resolution committee of the Socialist convention, is hungry at lunch time, cannot find his hat and it is raining so he can't see his way through the nearest lunch room?

"God knows," says Spargo.

After the adjournment for lunch yesterday Delegate Spargo of New York found himself minus a hat. He searched and inquired. He even made a little speech, but the few delegates in the hall were not sympathetic. They even were mean enough to smile.

Finally Spargo announced that he was hungry. He once offered the loan of a hat or to go out and bring him a sandwich, and after Spargo had made another round of the hall and began to look discouraged, Howard Caldwell taunted him with the question, "Are you hungry, John?"

Spargo finally disappeared, and when he came back he was wearing a hat—a hat. He said it was his; that he found it where someone had hidden it away for a joke, but he was still looking for some papers and was about to tronize a Daily Socialist reporter for the theft when another Daily Socialist reporter appeared and took flight.

Spargo then took flight.

PLAN DANCE FOR DELEGATES

Y. P. S. L. to Tender Informal Reception to the Visitors

The business meeting of the Young People's Socialist League which was to take place to-night will be postponed and an informal dance and reception for the delegates of the Socialist National Convention will be given in its stead at the League Hall, 124 Washington street.

No admission will be charged. The League invites all delegates and other Socialists to come down to the hall and spend an enjoyable evening.

PROVIDE SOUTHERN ORGANIZERS

Seven Men are to Work in States of the 'Solid South'

The following resolution providing seven national organizers to work in the southern states was unanimously passed without debate.

"Resolved, That the national executive committee be instructed by this convention to employ seven organizers to work in the weak and unorganized southern states, said organizers to begin work as soon as possible, not later than June 15, and continue until elected; the organizers thus employed to be named by the delegates to this con-

vention from the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Virginia, Texas and Tennessee; subject to ratification by the locals of the different states.

CONVENTION REJECTS UNITY.

Turns Down Proposition to Unite with the S. L. P.

The old question of unity between the Socialist Labor party and the Socialist party brought out a hot debate. The majority report of the committee on unity was adopted by an overwhelming vote after the minority report had been rejected by a vote of 131 yeas and 48 nays. The report reads: "Resolved, that no steps toward the unity of the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor party be taken at this time, other than to invite all members of the Socialist Labor party, who so desire, to become members of the Socialist party."

OF COURSE SITE IS HERE.

Name Left Out of First Published List of Delegates.

In the first published list of delegates in the national convention the name of A. M. Stirton of Michigan was for some reason omitted. A subscriber at Grand Rapids writes to know if Stirton is not attending the convention. He is.

JOHN COLLINS TO SPEAK IN INDIANA AND OHIO

John Collins of Chicago will open up his speaking tour in Kokomo, Ind., May 20. He is now in Chicago at the convention, where he is a delegate. After lecturing at Kokomo, Collins will go to Frankfort, Elwood, Muncie, Anderson, Columbus and Indianapolis, speaking a night in each town.

After closing at Indianapolis, he will go into Ohio, where he will speak in sixteen towns. His longest stop will be made at Hamilton, where he is scheduled to speak for three nights.

STAMPS NATION AS A MONARCHY

Baltimore, Md., May 15.—"Old England is a democracy with a king; America is a popular monarchy with a president," declared the Rev. Dr. James Henderson, of Ottawa, Ont., at the Methodist conference yesterday. The session was devoted chiefly to a formal reception of the fraternal delegates from England, Ireland and Canada, and Dr. Henderson's address was the feature.

Early in his talk he hinted at the possible future domination of the world by the Asiatics, saying when English troops in 1858 blew a hole through the Chinese wall they possibly did not consider that by making a hole big enough to let civilization through, they, at the same time, were making it big enough for the other fellows to get out.

"What Asia may do after it fully wakes up to the possibilities of its powers few undertake to predict with any degree of assurance," he said, "but the one thing which will serve most efficiently in counteracting the possible uprising of the east against the west is the spread of the illuminating influence of Christianity. Build a chain of mission stations along the shores of the ancient east and capture every one for Christ."

EXTRA! ENGLISH NEWSPAPER IS TO PRINT THE TRUTH

London, May 15.—According to the Financial News arrangements are being made to publish an English daily newspaper, the chief feature of which will be an absolute defiance of the libel laws.

It will publish comment of any kind upon any person, will deal with society scandals and financial gossip with unrestrained frankness, not concealing the names of those who are mentioned. Cases before law courts on which comment is not allowed will be discussed regardless of the law, in a manner calculated to take the curbs out of comment laws.

Judges will be criticized as freely as witnesses. If the latter are regarded as committing perjury they will be pilloried. Therefore the paper's conductors proposed to prosecute any suppression of their sheet by printing it in Belgium or France and mailing copies to English subscribers.

There will be no offices in England. If the post office refuses to circulate the paper in wrappers, copies will be enclosed in envelopes.

GARISH POSTERS ADVERTISES THAT MAN WILL END LIFE

Sterling, Ill., May 15.—William L. Frank, one of the wealthiest citizens of Lanark, had large circulars printed that he would commit suicide on Monday, May 18, unless alleged libelous statements made about him were retracted. He has been arrested and may be tried as to his sanity.

ADVERTISE IN DAILY SOCIALIST.

ADVERTISE IN DAILY SOCIALIST.

BULLETIN:

O-G SHOES ARE (S) ELECTED BY A "HANDSOME" MAJORITY IN THE ENTIRE MIDDLE WEST

MEN AND WOMEN who want VALUES for their shoe-money — as well as THOROUGHbred STYLES will find that we show the greatest line of high-class shoes at

\$3.50, \$4 and \$5

ever offered experienced buyers. We are constantly working for BETTER CONDITIONS in the shoe business from the buyer's point of view and from our employer's point of view as well as our own. WE FIND THAT THE MORE WE GIVE THE MORE WE GET.

"No trouble to show shoes—No shoes to show trouble." HERE IS A LIVE SUGGESTION FOR LIVE MEN:



OUR LEADER at \$3.50. Ask for It.

A Heavy Soller and no wonder. Comes in patent colt, wax calf or fine tan. Lace or button. High or low style.

THE STORE SERVICE prompt and intelligent

EARLY BUYING IS BEST

STYLE ORIGINATORS

GONNOR & GOLDBERG

QUALITY PIONEERS

144 CLARK ST. MEN'S OWN STORE (None like it in town)

205 STATE ST. Women by private appointment 2d floor. MEN on 1st floor.

ANANIAS GETS BAD HEADACHE WORKING FOR CAPITALIST EDITORS; FALLS DOWN ON JOB

BY GLENN. "Here, boy, go down to the drug store and get me some headache powders." Ananias was speaking. The "old man," who with a corps of faithful assistants had come from Hades to report the Socialist convention to the capitalist newspapers, was reclining in a low chair in the Inter Ocean office. Two of his assistants were fanning him. The others were standing near, gazing solicitously at their chief. "The 'old man' looks pretty bad, doesn't he?" asked one of the assistants of another in a low voice. "The Socialist convention has been hard on him."

deavoring to obtain that marvelous which comes only with a night in jail. However, they were compelled at last to give up and put up with the comforts of their various hotels and homes in the hope that the morrow might bring forth better things. There were no insults hurled at the police department. All the statements thrown on the screen last night that could be construed into a reference to the police at all were simply in the nature of a def. to a man named Shippy to carry out his threat against personal liberty. An Insane Mendacity. Here is an insane little mendacity got off by the Tribune scribe toward the end of his account: "In the crowd which filled the room were two pretty young women who, half hysterically, repeated the wish that the police would 'make good.' When not wishing for the police they told of the exquisite 'nerve' of the operators of the machine. The young women, who happened to be present were simply there out of interest in the Socialist cause. They made no such statements as the Tribune attributes to them. Nothing was farther from their 'minds'."

liamentary way. And nothing at all was said about the German Socialists giving those in this country an account of it. The other newspapers had some opinions as to their reports about the convention, but Ananias' assistants who worked for them were not able to get up quite as much steam, it seems, as those who handled the work for the papers quoted. ROAD PRESIDENT, IN HURRY. TESTIFIES ON SPECIAL TRAIN. Topeka, Kan., May 15.—While speeding through Kansas today the private car of E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, was turned into a courtroom while the official gave testimony in a car shortage suit. Mr. Ripley was on his way from California to Chicago and he was in a hurry. So pressing was his business that he would not stop in Topeka three hours to give testimony for his company. The attorney met the train at Emporia, an arena there in Kansas City Mr. Ripley was on the witness stand.

WRIGHT AIRSHIP IS WRECKED

Norfolk, Va., May 15.—Disaster yesterday overtook the daring aeronauts, Wilbur and Orville Wright, who have for two weeks made successful flights with their airplane at Kill Devil Hill, North Carolina, when after the greatest flight ever made with a similar machine, the airplane was wrecked. Wilbur Wright, the navigator, escaped unhurt except for a face scratch, but the machine was smashed and is now useless for further tests. The airplane had flown eight miles in seven minutes and forty seconds under perfect control and the disaster was due to an error on the part of the navigator who directed the course of the flying machine downward too quickly. The plan of operation is to elevate the course, but instead of touching the right lever for this result, the opposite lever was used and the birdlike framework dived downward, striking the ground with great force. The machine was wrecked behind a sandhill two miles from its starting point. After leaving the house where it is kept the airplane darted through the air for a mile and a half along the beach, when it turned westward for a flight of probably two miles. From here a second turn was made, directed toward the starting point, and the homeward progress was made under terrific headwind until the accident occurred which cost the inventors their machine. "DRY" WAVE SWAMPS FRICK COKE COMPANY; NO BEER. Pittsburg, Pa., May 15.—Miner employees are prohibited from drinking intoxicating liquors by the new rules of the H. C. Frick Coke company, a branch of the United States Steel corporation. The ruling applies whether the men are on duty or off.

HUNTER TALKS AT UNIVERSITY

Addresses Midway Students on Socialism; Answers Questions. BY ADAM. He was an intensely interested and decidedly intelligent appearing audience that listened to the lecture of Robert Hunter in one of the lecture rooms of the University of Chicago, when he spoke before the Investigators' club. At least one-third of the audience were young women students. Chief of Police Shippy and the disorderly New York police apparently are not in high favor with the young men and women of the university, for a sarcastic remark by Hunter concerning Shippy caused a roar of laughter which no doubt meant approval of Hunter's sentiments. Ignorant Are Dangerous. "The person most to fear," said Hunter, "is not the close student of Socialism, but those who are too ignorant and too prejudiced to study—like Shippy at present." He told the students of a soap-boxer managing to break into a millionaire's meeting and speak and how the newspapers of the place were surprised at the audacity and applause given by the rich men. "They probably realized," he said, "that the Socialists are not led by men like Bryan or Roosevelt." He spoke for about an hour and a half explaining to the students the principles and aims of Socialism and quoted considerable from Karl Marx. He told of what he had seen in his travels in European countries to substantiate the claim that Socialism is the only system and aim of Socialism and quoted considerable from Karl Marx. He told of what he had seen in his travels in European countries to substantiate the claim that Socialism is the only system and aim of Socialism and quoted considerable from Karl Marx. He told of what he had seen in his travels in European countries to substantiate the claim that Socialism is the only system and aim of Socialism and quoted considerable from Karl Marx. He told of what he had seen in his travels in European countries to substantiate the claim that Socialism is the only system and aim of Socialism and quoted considerable from Karl Marx.



It acts on the new scientific principle which is not being indorsed by the best authorities in the world—the principle of instilling oxygen into the system. OXYDONOR TREATMENT CARRIES THE VITAL FORCE OF ANIMATION INTO EVERY PULSE BEAT and thus it is made to throw off any disease, causing the process of life to prevail. Oxydonor treatment does not work against nature (as drugs and medicines do), but it works with nature, and aids nature in restoring the natural vital forces of the human system. A new discovery in physical science has been applied by Dr. Sanche to the healing art. ASTONISHING! HARD TO BELIEVE? Not when you see the cures Oxydonor accomplishes. Investigate this—do not let doubts keep you from perfect health, life-giving strength. When the telephone, the phonograph and other modern wonders were invented, people doubted and denied. The truth was proven to them, as the truth of Oxydonor treatment is being proven today. BEAR IN MIND THAT THIS OXYDONOR TREATMENT works on a newly applied physical law—vital animation—and it has no relation to batteries or electric treatment. OXYDONOR PAMPHLETS FREE. WE APPEAL TO THE INTELLIGENT, THINKING PEOPLE. Many high-grade physicians recommend Oxydonor treatment in spite of the fact that it does away with the use of drugs—for Oxydonor can be applied without cost by any sick person in any home. WE APPEAL TO ALL PEOPLE WHO WANT TO REASON OUT. people who want to know about the correct method of curing disease without medicine, to send for the free Oxydonor pamphlet. It tells you how Oxydonor treatment operates; it cites case upon case of remarkable cures with Oxydonor—no obligation to purchase anything; we merely want you right now to send for the pamphlet and investigate this modern method. Case after case has been cured of Stomach Trouble, Rheumatism, Nervous Prostration, Insomnia, Kidney and Liver Trouble, Dropsy, Blood Diseases, Ulcers, Abscesses, Tumors, Serofitis, St. Vitus' Dance, Lung Diseases, Catarrh of Head, Throat or Stomach, Blood Poison, Appendicitis, Bright's Disease, Female Diseases, etc. All this is simply the operation of a natural law, and it is not half so wonderful as the fact that you can send your voice along a little wire for thousands of miles, yet no one doubts the telephone or is astonished at what it accomplishes. Is it strange, then, that a new discovery should be made in the line of physical science as applied to the healing art? The time is now at hand when it is as easy to get well as it is to get sick, and it is no longer necessary to suffer the pangs of pain and disease or die prematurely. THE NATURE OF THE DISEASE MAKES NO DIFFERENCE; this natural animation overcomes any form of disease. Think of having a way at your own home to cure all sicknesses of the family without doctors or drugs. The application of Oxydonor compels the body to absorb oxygen from the air through the lungs, membranes and pores of the skin, thus oxygenating the whole volume of the blood, instilling new life and vigor into the system, causing all the vital organs to act naturally. When the blood is filled with the living force of oxygen disease is absolutely impossible. No treatment ever yet known to man can compare with this. Many precious lives are being saved by this treatment that would be lost under old methods. You who are sick should investigate this.

Health and Strength Obtained from the Oxygen of the Air

Gained by a Goeplly Scientific Yet Simple Treatment With Oxygen from the Air that Everywhere Surrounds You. Positively no drugs or medicine, no dosing of the stomach—just the OXYDONOR treatment, the treatment that has cured thousands—the treatment that will cure YOU if you are willing to be cured. WE ARE LIVING IN AN ADVANCED AGE AND NO ONE SHOULD BE SURPRISED NOWADAYS AT ANYTHING DISCOVERED BY THE FERTILE BRAIN OF MAN THAT PUTS ASIDE THE OLD WAY OF DOING THINGS. We are receiving hundreds and hundreds of grateful reports from cured people from far and near like the following. Read what they say. Such evidence is indisputable. GEORGE R. GOODALE, SECRETARY DETROIT FREE PRESS, writes: I know of no other discovery whose value approaches Oxydonor. I have a sure conviction; founded on actual personal experience, that it is one of the greatest boons within human reach, and it seems to me the most important step toward healing human ills in three thousand years. PETER DALE, 126 DEARBORN STREET, SUITE 31, CHICAGO. Cured of a chronic, hopeless case of Rheumatism after paying all kinds of prices to all kinds of doctors, and after suffering untold agony for many months. ALFRED DUNCAN, 627 NORTH TROY STREET, CHICAGO. Cured of St. Vitus' Dance, after suffering for years and after four leading doctors had utterly failed and was at last sent to a hospital as incurable. DR. THOS. CLARKSON, LINEVILLE, IOWA, writes: I have been 33 years in the practice of medicine and have had very good success in my practice, but search all the materia medica, there is nothing to be found in the world to compare with the Oxydonor in the cure of disease. MRS. J. C. TALBOT, 935 NORTH FORTIETH AVENUE, CHICAGO, A TEACHER IN THE LLOYD SCHOOL, writes: I had suffered for years with lumbago and a painful kink in the back, and had gone through a whole list of supposed medical cures, all of which failed, and I never have been free from those troubles until I began the use of my Oxydonor, and I am enthusiastic over the splendid results. COLONEL J. H. TYRNESS, RETIRED ARMY OFFICER, 6310 GREENWOOD AV., CHICAGO, CURED OF PARALYSIS AND ALSO STOMACH TROUBLE, writes: I consider the Oxydonor the most complete and successful treatment ever invented and a boon to humanity. W. W. MITCHELL OF WOOD RIVER, NEB., CURED OF STOMACH TROUBLE AFTER DOCTORS SAID THERE WAS NO HOPE, writes: I was advised to prepare myself for the Grim Reaper, and commenced to close up my business affairs. About this time I heard of the Oxydonor, and I sent and got one, and I commenced to improve immediately, and in a few months I was as well as ever and have been healthy ever since, weighing now 195 pounds. MRS. BESSIE BROCKWAY, BLACK RIVER FALLS, WIS., writes: My Oxydonor saved my child's life, who had been poisoned by eating rat biscuits after Dr. Cole of this city said the child was beyond reach of human help, and that it was already dying. As a last resort I applied Oxydonor, the child being in great agony, and in thirty minutes it was resting easy, and a complete cure rapidly followed. MRS. SALLIE M. HADSELL OF TURNER, MO., writes: I was a total wreck when I procured your Oxydonor, having long suffered with curvature of the spine, stomach and heart trouble, rheumatism and various troubles, and I lived for 40 years on drugs and never knew what it was to be well or free from pain, but since using Oxydonor I scarcely know what pain or sickness is, and I have cured two cases with Oxydonor of St. Vitus' dance and one case of bone crystals of 40 years' standing. WILLIAM CONVERSE, HANCOCK, IOWA, writes: I would not take one thousand dollars for my Oxydonor and do without it. It cured me of rheumatism, heart trouble and general debility after best medical skill in western Iowa failed. M. A. LOUDERBACK, R. F. D. 5, PRINSTON, MO., writes: There is nothing equal to Oxydonor to cure sick people. It has saved my family \$100 a year in doctor bills. J. F. MCKESSON, GENOA JUNCTION, ILL., writes: Oxydonor cured me of Rheumatism, La Grippe, Pneumonia; also a severe case of Stomach trouble of thirty years' standing, after many doctors failed. No home should be without an Oxydonor. The full history of above cases and scores of other remarkable cures given with full Free Booklet. Call or write for our Free Booklet and investigate this, the greatest of all healing methods. DR. SANCHE OXYDONOR CO. 67 Wabash Ave., Suite 208, Chicago, Ill. Mention Daily Socialist.

BUY YOUR WIFE a Socialist Pillow Cover

Show your colors! Have a Socialist pillow in your home. The two pillow tops illustrated herewith are by far the most beautiful and most artistic so far produced. The cuts herewith, however, give no idea of their real beauty and wonderful color effects. BE SURE TO SEE THE TWO EMBROIDERED ONES AT THE WILSHIRE BOOK CO.'S BOOTH AT BRAND'S HALL.



The cushion design, "Socialism, the Hope of the World," embodies the symbolism of the highest ideals of William Morris and Art Socialism of the future. Socialism is an organic growth, a fixed and irrevocable law of Mother Nature, nourished by the life-giving sap of God's green earth. Mother Earth, in her richness of life-giving powers, offers an abundance far greater than any human demand may make upon her. Like a strong, growing plant or tree, the earth can give food in such abundance that every increasing radiation of roots find more and more sources of nourishment which feed an ever-enlarging trunk, of what will become in time a gigantic tree, with the strength of an oak, but more beautiful, a tree without thorns, and giving from its prolific branches every beautiful fruit and flower that can make human life more happy and ideal, as all Socialism sees and hopes. The tree of Socialism, its roots now firmly planted in every country in the world, has now reached far above the soil and scars higher and higher in its massive strength, throwing its kindly shade over the tired workers, who see fast budding 'neath the blossoms of such happiness and kindness among all humanity as the world has been hoping for through all the dark centuries of the past. The story expressed would be incomplete without the further touch of human individual sympathy and love, which is suggested by the richly hued birds who seem to tell the story of personal sympathy, love and home-building under the protecting shadow of a new and better idea of our duties to one another, such as Socialism teaches. The design "Let the Nation Own the Trusts" explains itself with the well-known symbol of the Arm and Torch and the re-echoing words of the nationalization of wealth. The circle symbolizes human life in its continuity, as each thought and act of human betterment echoes on through all the ages in an ever-increasing blessing to the generations to come. At various points from this line of eternity branch off special lines of action which become permanent or fixed ideas in principles of life and thought, beautiful things, good things, or permanent blessings.

Wilshire Book Company CLEARING HOUSE FOR ALL SOCIALIST LITERATURE New York: 200 William St. Chicago: 180 E. Washington Sole Western Representatives. PRICE 40 CENTS EACH

700 APPLICANTS ANSWER "AD"

DRIVER for single horse. Apply between 11 and 12.30 Court st., room 63, B'klyn. New York, May 15.—"I never thought that a two-line advertisement in The World," said Miss Sadie Leyden, bookkeeper for the Schneemann-Cullister Construction company, in Brooklyn, "could possibly have attracted out 700 applicants for the job. There was almost a riot, and it was necessary to summon the police to disperse the job hunters. The construction company has an office at No. 26 Court street and a big plant in Bay Ridge. It needed a driver, and Miss Leyden put in the 'ad.' At 9 o'clock in the morning the main corridor and the two flights of stairs leading to the construction company's office were crowded with men. The selection of the driver had been left to Miss Leyden, and she picked out the first man in the line because he had an honest face." Then she had to call the police.

THOMAS J. MORGAN HOME PHONE N. P. 1227 PATENTS PHONE CENTRAL 4532 Morgan & Rubinstein LAWYERS 79 DEARBORN STREET General Practice in All Courts

GROWING

Chicago Daily Socialist on sale at the following places in Cincinnati, Ohio. Watch it grow, Frank McDonough, Agent, 304 W. Ninth street. Foss & Fender, 1907 Central av. Newsman, S. E. cor. Sixth and Race. Oscar G. Eiche, 632 Elm st. Newsman, N. W. cor. Fourth and Race. J. R. Hawley News Co., 11 Arcade. Newsman, N. W. cor. Fourth and Main. G. A. Frank, 304 Elm st. Newsman, N. W. cor. Sixth and Vine. The Workmen's Cigar Store, 1064 Central av. Newboy, S. E. cor. Sixth and Walnut. F. Herold, S. E. cor. Twelfth and Race. Newsman, N. E. cor. Fifth and Vine. Runyan & Harris, 623 Elm st. Newsman, N. W. cor. Sixth and Race. Wm. Stager, 209 Race st. Newsman, S. W. cor. Fifth and Race. O. B. Shattler, 562 W. Seventh st. Newsman, S. E. cor. Fifth and Main. Socialist Editor, 304 W. Ninth st. Newsman, S. W. cor. Fifth and Walnut. Chas. Schmitt Interurban E. R. Depot, Sycamore st. Newsman, N. E. cor. Sixth and Vine. V. J. Castellini, 7 E. Seventh st. Newsman, N. W. cor. Sixth and Walnut. Burnham & Zimmer, N. W. cor. Court and Vine. Newsman, front Manhattan Restaurant. Newsman, Papers of the World, Fountain square. Newsman, N. W. Cor. 4th & Sycamore.

THIS LABEL

is the only guarantee that BREAD and other Bakery Goods are made in UNION SANITARY BAKERIES. Buy no others. Patronize only such places where you find this label on all bakery goods. Demand the Bakers' Union Label. "HARD TIMES" You say, I say "GET WISE" For that's the time to advertise in the Chicago Daily Socialist ADVERTISE IN DAILY SOCIALIST. ADVERTISE IN DAILY SOCIALIST. ADVERTISE IN DAILY SOCIALIST.

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LEWIS' GARRICK LECTURE

108 EAST RANDOLPH STREET

IS IT possible that Society may be diverted from Socialism into "Benevolent Feudalism" or any other Social order; or, is Socialism inevitable? What has biological science to say about this, and what conclusion is to be drawn from the standard books of Socialist literature? This is a question of vital importance and fascinating interest to all students, Socialist or not.

IS THE TRIUMPH OF SOCIALISM INEVITABLE?

THE MAGNIFICENT musical program of three weeks ago, when Lewis lectured on Oriental Exclusion, will be given again only with different numbers. This includes the professor of music from the Saint Petersburg Conservatory of Music, who received many encores, and the Professor of Music from Leipzig, who sent the audience into thunders of applause on both the Sundays he appeared. Both these are violinists and can only be secured Sunday mornings when they are not professionally occupied. The latter is accompanied by Comrade Mrs. Annelewsky.

In addition we have secured the services of "The Hebrew Singing Society," which sang so splendidly last Sunday at the delegates' reception.

The first ten lectures delivered before his audience this season have been published in a book entitled, "Evolution, Social and Organic." When Eugene U. Debs read these lectures he wrote the following letter to the lecturer:

MY DEAR LEWIS: FOR SOME DAYS I HAVE FELT THAT I MUST DROP YOU A LINE TO TELL YOU HOW MUCH I APPRECIATE YOUR WORK. THE LECTURES YOU ARE GIVING WILL BE OF INCALCULABLE GOOD TO THE PARTY AND THE MOVEMENT. YOU ARE A UNIQUE AND COMMANDING FIGURE ON THE REVOLUTIONARY PLATFORM. YOU HAVE DEPTH AND BREADTH, INSIGHT AND KEEN ANALYTICAL POWERS, AND YOUR REASONING IS SO CLEAR AND CLOSE AND MASTERFUL AS TO BE POSITIVELY FASCINATING. YOUR VERSATILITY AND RESOURCES ASTONISH ME, AND YOUR SCHOLARLY ATTAINMENTS ARE THE DELIGHT OF ALL WHO HEAR YOU. I AM SORRY NOT TO BE SO SITUATED AS TO BE A REGULAR ATTENDANT AT YOUR SUNDAY COURSE. LET ME SUGGEST—AND THIS IS REALLY MY EXCUSE FOR WRITING—THAT AS SOON AS THIS COURSE IS COMPLETED YOU PUT THESE LECTURES IN BOOK FORM AS "THE LECTURES OF ARTHUR M. LEWIS." THE BOOK SHOULD BE GOTTEN OUT IN PAPER FOR POPULAR DISTRIBUTION, IN CLOTH FOR PERMANENT FORM, AND IN ELEGANT BINDING FOR FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS AND SUCH COMRADES AS ARE PECULIARLY INTERESTED IN YOUR PERSONALITY AND WORK AND DESIRE YOU DONE UP ELEGANTLY FOR THEIR LIBRARY TABLES.

WHAT THE SOCIALIST SCHOLARS SAY PEN HANFORD:

The best in the world is not quite good enough for the working class—but we are going to have it made better. This is equally true whether the reference be to art or bread, science or clothing, literature or dwelling houses. In his volume of lectures on "Evolution, Social and Organic," Arthur M. Lewis introduces the working man to the greatest and best of the scientists and philosophers. There is no such thing in this world as a dry subject—not even dust. But there are lots of dry teachers. Lewis is not one of these latter. He not only instructs; he interests, and he entertains. He has the rare gifts that make the truly great teacher. It warms my heart to see these gifts at the service of the working class. Nothing can do more to hasten the oncoming revolution than to walk erect in the ways of reason instead of crawling through the bogs of superstition. This help the working man can have by attending the Lewis lectures at the Garrick or by reading them when published in book form. The value of these lectures to the Socialist movement in America is beyond estimation.

A. M. SIMONS (In Daily Socialist):

An example of how the Socialist movement is today broadening and extending its scope is seen in the series of lectures by Arthur M. Lewis which have been published under the title "Evolution, Social and Organic." Today is it not enough that Socialism should be merely a gospel of revolt. It is still this first and foremost. But it is also an educational movement, bringing to the workers as much of the intellectual achievements of the race as possible. This work is not intended to be a profound contribution to scientific thought. It is frankly the work of a popularizer of the great original thinkers and writers, and as such it fills a most valuable place in Socialist literature.

Beginning with a history of the theory of evolution, the first lecture deals with those dim forecasters from "Thales to Linnaeus," who laid the foundation upon which Darwin and Lamarck, who are

next considered, built the great system of biological evolution. The contributions of Weissmann, De Vries and Kropotkin each occupy consideration in a lecture; Haeckel and Spencer's attempt to show a conflict between biological evolution and the philosophy of Socialism are next considered, and the book closes with a discussion of Lester F. Ward and Josef Dietzgen.

The central thought of the book is the unity of law throughout all organized life, animal or social. It places at the disposal of the working man or woman who is fighting for his or her class the weapons which science has been forging through the centuries in the laboratory and the open field. It gives a general survey of modern thought which is in some ways more satisfactory than would be gained from much reading of more technical works.

CHAS. H. KERR:

Mr. Lewis' lectures in Chicago last winter and spring were a delightful surprise to the Socialists of the city and surrounding towns. The audiences, starting with less than a hundred, steadily increased until they filled one of the largest of Chicago's theaters, the Garrick. Many were disappointed at being unable to obtain the lectures in permanent form. Now that they are published, the reader travels easily and pleasantly through Greece,



Arthur M. Lewis

Rome and the Middle Ages, pausing with the conclusion of the first lecture at the Renaissance. Then he is introduced to those great pioneers in biology, Linnaeus, Buffon, Cuvier, St. Hilaire and especially Lamarck, the great forerunner of Darwin. Then the epoch-making discovery of Darwin is made clear. Next comes "the battle of the Darwinians," begun by Weissmann's disputing the Lamarckian factors of evolution. Then an exposition of the remarkable contribution to evolutionary literature by Peter Kropotkin in "Mutual Aid," and a treatment of the theory of "Mutation" as presented by Hugo De Vries. This entire ground is covered from the point of view of the Marxian Socialist Philosophy.

JOHN SPARGO:

Comrade Lewis never loses sight of the application of the laws of Evolution to Society, comparing his Darwinism by his Marxism.

ROBERT RIVES LA MONTE:

You are doing greatly Lewis, more power to your tongue, elbow and typewriter.

ERNEST UNTERMANN:

Some of the pleasantest hours of my life were those I spent sitting in the big Garrick audience listening to the powerful, yet simple, presentation of the great

AS A RESULT OF THIS LETTER WE DECIDED TO GET OUT A SPECIAL DE LUXE EDITION FOR "FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS," ETC., IN SOLID GREEN MOROCCO ON GREEN AND GOLD MARBLING, WITH GILT LETTERING, FLOWERING AND GILT TOP. WE HAVE BEEN ALL THROUGH THE BIGGEST HOUSE IN CHICAGO, M'CLURG & CO., AND THE LOWEST PRICE FOR A BOOK BOUND IN THIS STYLE IS \$2.50. THE COST FOR LABOR AND MATERIAL IN GETTING THIS VOLUME OUT IS ONE DOLLAR, AND AS THE BINDER IS A SOCIALIST WHO ATTENDS THE LECTURES AND IS INTERESTED IN THEIR CIRCULATION, THERE ARE NO BUSINESS CHARGES ADDED. AS WE HAVE NO DESIRE TO MAKE ANY PROFIT ON THIS EDITION, BUT HAVE PUBLISHED IT AS A LABOR OF LOVE—AND PRIDE—WE ARE SELLING IT FOR THE DOLLAR IT COSTS. IF YOU DECIDED TO TAKE 100 COPIES WE COULD NOT MAKE THE SLIGHTEST REDUCTION, AS THIS IS BARE COST. IF YOU WANT A COPY SEND YOUR DOLLAR TO MR. LEWIS, CARE OF DAILY SOCIALIST, AND HE WILL SEE IT IS MAILED TO YOU. WE HAVE ALREADY HAD SUCH A BIG DEMAND FOR THIS BOOK THAT WE HAVE GOTTEN OUT FOUR EDITIONS AND THE BINDER IS NOW WORKING ON THE FIFTH.

truths most of us have been wrestling with for years. If only this work could be done in every large city in America! Lewis has shown that it could be.

M. W. WILKINS:

I got so interested in "Evolution, Social and Organic," that I read it for nine solid hours, only stopping for a bite to eat. It did more for me than anything I ever read.

ERNEST UNTERMANN:

I heard most of the lectures in Chicago, and you know how much I appreciated them at the time. But they gain on re-reading. The information conveyed by them is not only accurate, but so happily divested of all academic ponderosity, that it may be assimilated by every novice and used as a basis for further study. Lewis may call out opposition here and there among intellectuals and close thinkers, but it will be only in narrowly contested points or on topics which are just evolving and taking on a definite form, and which have not yet been settled among scientific specialists. Such points cannot lead the reader astray, but can at the very worst place him on one or the other side of the coming controversies. This will not do him any harm, but rather draw him into the thick of the intellectual struggles of our days. All the lectures are highly stimulating, at least to me, and I can find untold delight in scanning them over again, and again and enjoying the manifold suggestions for research which they contain on every page. I am very glad to hear that these lectures find an unprecedented sale. They will contribute to the clarification of minds inside and outside of our government as few other books have done, and they will do it in a way that avoids the onesidedly political and economic point of view, which is such a marked feature of most of the Socialist literature. Arthur M. Lewis is not only a Marxian, but also a dialectic monist, and this makes his work one of the most significant and valuable for the Socialist movement of America. I hope you will soon follow up this first volume by a second one.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST
Entered as second class matter Dec. 22, 1906, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of Mar. 3, 1879.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS
The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein.

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I have a very profitable proposition for you. I can easily make \$10 per day selling our latest emerald shirt waist patterns.

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33 per day 8 hours. Apply C. A. Downes, Sec'y Painters' District Council, 121 W. Madison St.

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for 2 or 3 evenings a week; west side, east of Ashland boulevard; state how much a lesson. Address F. V. M., Daily Socialist.

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AKAM-REMOVED TO 46 E. JACKSON BLDG. 3d floor, with Foley & Williams. New and 14 hand Sewing Machines. Repairing done by experts.

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lathe, with compound rest, 2 jaw chuck, 3/4 jaw, 10-20, 2 jaw, universal. Small friction drill press, (small bench lathe, No. 3 and 4, watch maker's) W. Deane, 714 Fullerton Ave.

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steam heat, gas and electric light. 620 Anthony av. S. H. Howe.

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SING THE SPENDTHRIFT SONGS-
to a copy of the "Spendthrift" counter in the Convention hall.

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CONDUCTED BY H. G. CREEL
BY EUGENE WOOD.
It's hard for me to learn a thing off by heart, but I've got one sentence committed to memory, out of Vabien's "Theory of Business Enterprise."

These are hand-powered, small industry, old-fashioned, wasteful methods. After all, we all know that we get Socialists by reading more than by listening.

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SHOW PICTURES OF RUSS SCENES

Police Permit the "Suppressed" Slides to be Shown Again

(Owing to lack of room today, publication of the "suppressed" Russian pictures is delayed.)

BY BEYER.

Russia, the Russia of Red Sunday, the Russia of Kischenev, the Russia of the Kniaz Potemkine Tavrichesky with the red flag flying at her mast-head, the Russia which Chief of Police George M. Shippy said at first must not be shown, was thrown on the screens on the canvas in front of Brand's Hall, where the National Socialist Convention is being held, last night.

The police of Chicago revised their views of the censorship question after a statement in The Daily Socialist as to the nature of the pictures which had been censored by the police department.

Police Return Slides.

Yesterday afternoon all of the slides pertaining to conditions in America, which had been held by the police and which had been ordered suppressed, in the beginning, were returned to Gaylord Wilshire, editor of Wilshire's Magazine, owner of the slides, with the exception of the slides portraying Russian scenes. The police requested the Wilshire people to leave the Russian scenes at police headquarters until this morning. The promise was made that they would be returned early to-day.

The Wilshire people thanked the police for their courtesy in returning the slides of the pictures which had been suppressed by the police censor, and which had afterwards been shown in defiance of the police department, after the pictures had been printed in The Daily Socialist. They also courted, but firmly, indicated to the police their intention of showing the suppressed Russian slides at night.

Pictures Not Contrasted.

The suppressed slides from Russia were not of the contrast order. They were merely presentations of actual conditions in Russia and not a single picture had any bearing on the others.

One of the most prominent Russian pictures showed a great gathering of Russians in peaceable protest against the conditions established in that country by the bureaucracy. It was simply a great crowd gathered in a square, with flags showing pictures of saints, with crosses and ikons. This picture, the police feared, might typify Red Sunday. It did typify Red Sunday. As a matter of fact it was a photograph of the crowd which gathered in the Nevsky Prospekt just before the famous march to the Czar's Palace which resulted so disastrously

on that memorial occasion on January 22, 1906.

One of the "un-suppressed Russian slides, there were two of them, was a good joke on the police. It represented what looked like a very harmless farm house. While pictures of industrial conditions in Russia were forbidden this picture was allowed to stand. That same little farm house was the headquarters of the great peasant movement which carried blood and fire over Southern Russia in the stormy days of autumn of 1907; the great revolt of the peasants was hatched in that little farm house. As a hotbed of undesirable citizens it was the limit. This hot-bed of a revolution slipped through the fingers of the police, while they were busy suppressing the poodle dog.

Schuetler Makes Statement.

When the still suppressed Russian slides were flashed on the screen the police made no move to stop the show. In fact Assistant Chief of Police Schuetler had declared early in the day that "The Socialists are behaving themselves," and that he would not even send an officer to watch the picture show unless there was an imperative riot call or unless some overt act were committed.

Martyrdom Not Sought.

The Socialists, when they learned of the practical back-down of the police on the censorship business, proceeded to behave beautifully. There were no more taunts directed at the department. There was no hostility manifested toward the police. There was no attempt to break into jail. There was no seeking after martyrdom.

Instead the texts on the screen were straight Socialist propaganda.

For once in the history of the American Commonwealth all was peace between the would-be censors, who had failed in their mission, and the Socialists, who had by their campaign of publicity succeeded in abolishing the censorship and checking the Russianization of the Chicago police department.

MERRY WIDOW HATS GET SPECIAL PLACE IN CHURCH

Franklin, Pa., May 15.—The Merry Widow hat has finally been conquered and a preacher did it. Having heard of dissatisfaction among the men of his congregation because they could not see the pulpit and the preacher on account of the large hats, the Rev. Dr. Maurice P. Pike, pastor of the First Bar at church, reserved a section of seats in the front of the auditorium especially for men.

No women were allowed in these seats, and the men after the service were so enthusiastic in their approval of the scheme that Dr. Pike announced that it would be continued each Sunday night.

SHOTS MAN WHO PAID ATTENTION TO HIS WIFE

Kansas City, Mo., May 15.—E. C. Fletcher, a stone mason, while calling on his wife, Emma, from whom he had been separated, became jealous of the attention another man was paying her and, calling her to the porch, plunged his pocket knife into her heart. The woman died in the arms of her aged father. Fletcher escaped, but was captured before the famous march to the Czar's Palace which resulted so disastrously

LONDON SALOON TRUST FORMED

Great Brewing Companies Control Thousands of Public Houses.

BY S. G. HOBSON.

London, May 5.—Parliament has been engaged in discussing a bill to gain national control of liquor licenses. You in America have had your share of troubles over the drink traffic, but we with a long legal tradition are even more harassed. Yet legally there is no shadow of doubt where we stand. The law provides that every saloonkeeper must apply at the Brewster Sessions before the local magistrates every year for a renewal of his license. It is absolutely within the discretion of the magistrates to grant the license or withhold it. If the license is withheld the saloonkeeper may appeal to Quarter Sessions, who have power to override the magistrate's decision. If the magistrates are of the opinion that there are two alternatives: If the license has been withdrawn on the ground of redundancy—that is, that there are already too many licenses in the district—the saloonkeeper under the act of 1904 may obtain compensation from funds provided for the purpose. If the license has been withdrawn owing to adverse police reports, there is no redress.

Retain Drink Monopoly.

All this means in plain terms, that strictly and legally the community is still the possessor of the retail drink monopoly. But when it comes to practice, the great liberty-loving British people have a tender heart for property. The argument, therefore, is that even though legally the community owns the retail monopoly, yet the saloonkeeper has something more than "expectations," subject to good behavior. He argues that the community taxes him more highly than his fellow tradesmen, and that this is a legal recognition of a vested interest. Therefore he says: "If you are going to displace me, I am entitled to compensation."

The "Tied House."

But the situation is still further complicated by the existence of what is known as the "tied house." That is to say, the great brewery companies have bought up many thousands of old public houses having full licenses, and the publicans have ceased to be independent, and merely hold their licenses at the disposal of the breweries. This house is known as a "tied" house. The publican has to sell his master's beer and make a full return week by week. The old English hostelry has been changed from a place of resort where men met and talked into a mere drinking den.

Letter to "Tied" Tenant.

To show the impotence of the saloonkeeper, here is a letter, recently addressed by a brewery firm to one of their "tied" tenants: "We thank you for your note to hand this morning, but are rather sorry the takings are so small. We were hoping to find that after leaving the trade would show an increase. It has occurred to us whether if you treated a few of the regular customers to a drink occasionally it would not draw some trade.

If you think it would do good, you could use your discretion in this matter, and ask some of them to drink with you, and keep an account of what you give away in this way in some part of your book.

"We want, if possible, to get the trade pulled up a bit before a fresh tenant takes it over. In all probability there will be several people visiting the house next week to look it over, but we think, seeing that the trade is so small, that you had better not give them any information as to the takings."

The Licensing Bill.

The government has now stepped in with a bill to put the whole drink traffic upon an understandable basis. It proposes to reduce the number of licenses by one-third. This means the abolition of 32,000 licenses right off the reel. It proposes, however, to temper the wind to the shorn lamb and to give compensation on a basis of 14 years' time limit. That is to say, at the end of 14 years, without further discussion, all the licenses will revert to the state and no questions of compensation will arise.

During the 14 years' period, therefore, the trade will have to provide a sinking fund which shall equal the difference between its assets at an ordinary valuation and its monopoly value. The general computation is that this is equivalent to 10% years' purchase, which is pretty liberal for a business which has absolutely no legal foundation. The bill further provides that "tied-house" tenants shall receive compensation for themselves and apart from their contracts with the brewers. In this way the government seeks to drive a wedge between the publican and the brewer. There are other provisions of less importance which I need not mention.

Labor and the Bill.

The Labor Party is enthusiastically supporting the bill. I think rightly so. But there is just a touch of the old Nonconformist piety in the reason advanced which makes one wonder whether the members of the party are alive to the real Socialist attitude towards the drink traffic. The S. D. P., the I. L. P. and the Fabian society are all agreed that the way out of the impasse is to be found in municipalization of the drink traffic.

Edward R. Pease, the secretary of the Fabian society, is a recognized authority upon the question, and at the recent I. L. P. conference a resolution was passed reaffirming the attitude of Socialism towards municipalization. It is a pity that the actual Socialist contention in regard to the drink traffic has not yet been placed before the house. I fear that Victor Gollancz will not get any opportunity of doing so.

Nevertheless anything which tends to cut the claws of the liquor traffic is all to the good. We suffer from alcoholism in this country to an appalling extent. Socialism gains its strength in England not from the drink-sodden and the submerged tenth, but from highly paid artisans whose drink bill is relatively exceedingly small.

INVENTS PROCESS TO MAKE RUBBER FROM SKIMMED MILK

Lexington, O., May 15.—Save your skim milk. Then sell it to the ball fans who are compelled to crane their necks around the Merry Widow hats. That may sound like a joke, but it isn't. George Frye has succeeded in making rubber, or a substance like it, from skim milk, and a patent on the process has been granted to him. Tests have shown the substance to be adapted for insulating, offering complete resistance to electricity. The new "rubber" has been named "emaste."

DEFENDS HUSBAND'S SLAYER TO SAVE HER OWN HONOR

Conjoes, Colo., May 15.—To protect her honor and save the slayer of her husband from death on the gallows, Mrs. M. M. Lowthier, the pretty widow of M. M. Lowthier of Alamosa, who several months ago was shot and killed in his own home by Glen Holbrook, has arrived in Conjoes to testify in behalf of the youth. Young Holbrook's trial began in the district court, Judge Bailey of Canon City is presiding, having been called in by Judge C. C. Holbrook, father of the accused. Holbrook will plead self-defense. He will claim that he was called upon Mrs. Lowthier to bid her good-by preparatory to his leaving Alamosa and that while he was in the room Lowthier walked in and opened fire. His testimony will be corroborated by Mrs. Lowthier, it is said. Much mystery attaches to the presence in Conjoes of Miss Lulu Lowthier, sister of the dead man, who accompanied Mrs. Lowthier to the city. This young woman, scarcely 18 years old, of the blonde type and extremely attractive, is a stenographer at Pittsburgh, Pa.

WIDOW, WAITING TO WED, DESERTED AT THE ALTAR

Richmond, Va., May 15.—M. C. Bianche Dicks, ten months a widow, was deserted almost at the altar by R. C. Futral, to whom she was to have been married. The wedding feast had been prepared and the house decorated, and the preacher and guests had assembled when Mrs. Dicks received a note from her fiance calling the marriage off. Futral had previously packed his belongings and left the city. Mrs. Dicks' only statement is: "I suppose, since he has acted this way, it is best that the marriage did not take place."

F. S. ROCKEFELLER GETS WATCH AND CHARM STOLEN

Mexico City, Mexico, May 15.—Frank S. Rockefeller, a wealthy stock man of Kansas and a cousin of John D. Rockefeller, has brought about the conviction, here, of a notorious pickpocket, who robbed him of a gold watch and a pair of cufflinks. Rockefeller pursued the thief and turned him over to a policeman. He appeared in court against the man. The watch was a present from John D. Rockefeller.

FLOOR WALKER KISSED HER; HAS TO PAY FINE OF \$50

Kansas City, Mo., May 15.—C. Kennedy, a floor walker in a 10-cent store near Eleventh and Main streets, was fined \$50 in police court on a charge of disturbing the peace of Miss May Irwin, a clerk in the store. The fine was paid by the manager of the store. Miss Irwin lives in Kansas City, Kan. A week ago, the young woman testified, she was sent to the laundry department in the basement. It was dark down there and she turned on the lights. Miss Irwin alleged that Kennedy then appeared on the scene and grabbed her, hugging and kissing her against her protest. Miss Irwin was discharged and she subscribed a reason for it.

Kennedy admitted most of the charges the girl made, but said that she had given him cause to make advances by flirting with him. This Miss Irwin denied. "I have worked in many stores in Kansas City," said Miss Irwin, "and in everyone I have been insulted in some manner by a head man. I also could name lots of other girls who have received the same treatment. Why don't they complain? That's easily explained. They are all poor girls and have to work, and such a complaint would not only lose them one job, but might blackball them at other places."

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, TWO YOUNG GIRLS SEEK DEATH

Duluth, Minn., May 15.—Tired of life and dejected, Julia Evenson and Hilma Lindberg, two young West End girls, entered into a suicide agreement, and kept attempting to take their lives at the Evenson home in the Jennings block, Twenty-third avenue west and Superior street. They purchased a quantity of chloroform at the corner drug store, divided it into two bottles, and each one drank a portion of the contents. The prompt action of Dr. Greeley, who was called to the scene, saved their lives. Recently the young women returned from Minneapolis, where they went in search of employment. They did not find it, so they returned to Duluth and have been disconsolate and melancholy since that time. When discovered after the poison had been taken, the Lindberg girl was unconscious in the hallway of the Evenson apartment and Miss Evenson was in her room. Both young women are now well on the road to recovery from the effects of the drug.

BOY READS DIME NOVELS; FLOURISHES GUN AND SLAYS

Grand Forks, N. D., May 15.—The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of Randolph Waxvik, the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. O. Waxvik, who was shot and killed by Earl Nelson, a 15-year-old companion, points a moral that parents all over the Northwest might heed with profit to themselves and their offspring.

Too much cheap, dime-novel reading, combined with the failure of parents to keep their children at home during the evening, are blamed by the jury for this shocking crime. The jury in its findings declares: "We find that some of these boys were in the habit of reading dime novels, and this, in conjunction with the fact that they were allowed to be out and about the streets at the late hours of night, is, in our opinion, to a great extent responsible for the sad and unfortunate accident."

SOLDIER WHO APPLAUDED ANARCHIST TO BE TRIED

San Francisco, May 15.—With a penalty that may mean any sentence short of death hanging over him, Private William Buwalds, Company A, First Battalion of Engineers, U. S. A., is to go before a court-martial at the Presidio. Buwalds is charged with participating, while in uniform, in a meeting held in this city by an anarchist leader, Emma Goldman, and with having applauded the attacks directed by the woman against the United States government, and particularly against the army and navy. The court selected for the trial will include a lieutenant colonel, three majors and ten captains.

KILLS FRIEND ACCIDENTALLY; HE THEN TRIES TO DIE

Winthrop, Minn., May 15.—Werner Anderson, aged 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Anderson of Nicollet county, was accidentally shot and killed by Sigfried Slygare, aged 19, on the John Slygare farm, twelve miles south of this place. A load of shot was fired at close range and struck Anderson in the fact, mauling his features in a horrible manner. The boys were friends and Anderson was at the farm on a visit. The distress of Slygare was so profound that he tried twice to end his life, once by hanging and again by drowning. Relatives in both instances saved his life. The body of Anderson was taken to his home for burial.

BODY OF RICHLY DRESSED WOMAN FOUND IN LAKE

Philadelphia, Pa., May 12.—With a rosary tightly clasped in her hands, the body of a stylishly dressed woman was found in an open field along South Twenty-ninth street, just below Tenth. The lower limbs were submerged in a pond. A bottle that had contained carbolic acid lay close by, in itself an indication of suicide. Only a few feet away was found a china teacup containing drops of the poison.

Michael Lamb, of 1545 South Twenty-ninth street, and John Carlin, 1555 South Twenty-ninth street, workmen employed at the gas works, found the body.

IOWA MAN OLAIVES EGGS ARE LIVE STOCK; JOKER

Washington, D. C., May 15.—Is an egg live stock?

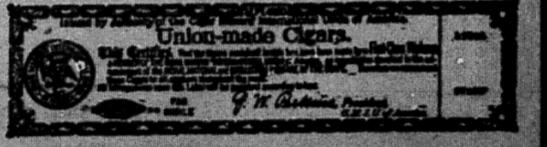
If it is bought for the purpose of hatching, is it live stock for breeding purposes?

G. F. Statter of Sioux City, Iowa, has the department of the treasury worrying about these and sundry collateral questions. Mr. Statter sent to England for a couple of dozen eggs of the Black Orpington, an especially aristocratic "general purpose" hen.

The cheerful joker who boiled the eggs out of England and who didn't know anything about the tariff, valued them at \$100. When they got into the custom house at Sioux City duties of \$25 were assessed against them. Mr. Statter protested. He had heard of the famous ruling of Secretary Shaw that frogs are poultry for the purposes of tariff, and he figured that eggs were live stock, potentially at least.

Under the law, registered live stock imported for breeding purposes, is entitled to come free. But the department decided against the Sioux City man.

SOLIDARITY OF WORKINGMEN DEMANDS THAT THEY



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Finding 'Itself'

The first few days of a Socialist convention are always decidedly disappointing both to delegates and spectators. There seems to be a very great waste of time. There is a multiplicity of "points of order" and of "information." Over-talkative delegates take up an excessive amount of time. There is a general lack of knowledge of the methods of procedure and rules of the gathering. There is a mass of dilatory discussion and of unnecessary friction.

All this affords the hostile spectator an opportunity for sage observations on the "impossibility of democracy" and the ineffectiveness of the working class.

But little by little these things disappear, and suddenly, almost, it seems as if the convention had "found itself." The delegates grow familiar with the methods of procedure and the lines of action. Labor is naturally divided. The over-talkative ones are to some extent suppressed. Most important of all, the general mind of the convention is made up along certain lines until it is not difficult to tell how it will decide the majority of the questions that will come before it. Delegates are restrained from opposition in some cases because of a recognition of its fruitlessness. Others refrain from discussion because they have no fear of the outcome of the vote.

This stage has been reached in the present convention, and its proceedings are now progressing with rapidity and yet with no sacrifice of democracy.

In this, as in many other ways, the convention is an epitome of the whole working-class movement. At first it is confused, disorganized, wasteful of its energies. It almost as frequently lends its aid to its enemies as uses its strength in its own interests. It follows off after strange issues and movements. It wastes its energies in internal conflicts.

No person who has studied the labor movement of America during the last twenty years will fail to recognize the accuracy of this picture.

Today the labor movement of America is "finding itself." Its aims and objects are becoming clearer. It is learning how to use its strength effectively and in its own interest. It develops rules of procedure—tactics of offense and defense.

Then it gets down to its real work. It no longer wastes its energies in internal conflicts, or in fruitless utopian attempts to accomplish the impossible.

A comparison of the present convention with those of previous years will show how this same process is working out in the Socialist Party itself.

Many measures that have been subjects of intense discussion and that have even threatened ruptures in previous gatherings have not even been mentioned this year.

There is a much larger body of principles upon which all the delegates are agreed than ever before. The fundamental principles of Socialism are no longer in dispute.

This means that the workers of the United States are now "finding themselves" and are ready to lead a united enthusiastic attack upon the institutions of capitalism.

It means that the Socialists of America are now about to enter upon the real work for which they have so long been preparing. Viewed in this light, all the wranglings in party or convention are seen to represent not so much a waste of energy as a work of preparation.

To take a still wider view, this same work of "finding itself" is going on throughout the whole labor movement.

The economic and the political wings of the working class movement, between which there has been the greatest friction, the worst misunderstanding, the most terrible waste of human energy, are now drawing closer and closer together. The old fundamental cause of the quarrel on the trade union side, the slogan of "No politics in the union," has well-nigh passed away. It has been hammered out of existence by the blows of the capitalist class.

On the other side the Socialist Party has also learned much on the trade union question. It has come to recognize the absolute necessity of concerted, co-operative action.

Both movements are "finding themselves" and EACH OTHER and are being forged into a powerful weapon for the battle of the working class for freedom.

WE ALL—WE FARMERS

BY CLAUDE J. WRIGHT.

Wise with your class, my brother of the soil: why stand aloof? I dare not call you farmer and be understood. For you, too, like the rest of us, are separated into specialized crafts, until the farmer is hard to find. It is the man that makes a plow less a farmer than the man that holds the handles while it turns the furrows? Is the man that builds a reaper less a farmer than the man that operates it? Is the man that cuts the grain? Is the man that mines the ore less a farmer than the man that molds it into a plow? Are the sweatshop girls who make the plowman's clothes less farmers than the man that weaves the cloth? Are the infant slaves that feed the cotton mills less farmers than the rest? My country brother, can you not see that we are slaves alike? Less than forty per cent of you own farms and own them free from debt; and those of you that do are, alike, slaves with the rest of us; except the price you paid for your farms was the price you paid for your jobs. You work on the farm—I work in the city. You work sixteen hours per day—I work eight. You get only a scanty living—so do I. You get no summer vacation—neither do I. You constantly worry about the lack of money—I in the same fix. Your clothes are coarse—so are mine. You cannot make your own tools—I cannot raise my own wheat—in short, we are farmers together as well as slaves together. Plutocracy sets the best you raise and enjoy the best I make. We skip and save, they waste and destroy. We produce more than we consume, they consume but produce nothing. They are the monarchs of the earth, we are the subjected slaves. We are tired and without gain, weary and cannot rest. Now, my country brother, come forth and let us claim, together, the earth. There is no labor aristocracy today; we are slaves together bound by a scheme called law, enforced by the hand of blood. Since capitalism's favored sons are masters by the law, then it is the law that makes them masters. Since we are slaves by the law, then it is the law that makes us slaves. Law is government. If government by the drones makes masters of the shop, then government by the working class (now slaves) will make masters of the working class. There can never be a working class mastery and a capitalist class slavery, because the capitalists will be workers; instead, their humanity would be free. Come forth, ye slaves and strike; not with claws and tusks in the form of clubs, swords and warships, for that means blood—that means murder. That which is won by blood must be held by blood, and that which is won by force must be held by force. Therefore strike by the ballot, which is peace, and that which is won in peace will be held in peace. The army of peace, the Socialist party, through their representatives, are in convention assembled, today, in the city of Chicago, forging weapons of peace against which the capitalists have no means of defense. These weapons are for you, for me, together we live, apart we die. It is not you or I, but you AND I. Come forth, my brother farmer of the soil; come forth my brother of the shop; come forth my brother farmer of the factory; come forth my sister wage-slave in your despair, and infant toilers in your decline. COME FORTH WE ALL—COME FORTH.

Legal Advice

A. D. S. wishes to know (a) whether establishment of a habitation coupled with an intent to remain temporary is sufficient, even if long continued, does not interfere with legal residence, as long as an intention remains to return, and no legal residence is acquired elsewhere. A person may acquire legal residence without paying poll-tax, and without being qualified to vote. On the other hand, residence is almost universally an essential prerequisite for the right of voting. Non-residence usually cannot vote. (b) The person to whom stock in a corporation descends, by operation of law or by will, are bound by the contracts of the deceased owner, and if he took the stock with the understanding that it should bring no income, they are bound by that understanding and cannot successfully start any trouble. A. D. S. is mistaken, however, in supposing that this stock is absolutely unmarketable because it brings no income. Anything is marketable that has value, and the stock of Charles H. Kerr & Co. has value because it enables its possessor to buy books at greatly reduced prices. The same weapons are for you, for me, together we live, apart we die. It is not you or I, but you AND I. Come forth, my brother farmer of the soil; come forth my brother of the shop; come forth my brother farmer of the factory; come forth my sister wage-slave in your despair, and infant toilers in your decline. COME FORTH WE ALL—COME FORTH.

THE MAKING OF A CRIMINAL

LEWIS G. DE HART.

The doctor, silent and grave, stepped out of the sick room and closed the door behind him. The man, who had been crouching dumbly against the wall of the hall, raised himself and stood before the other. "How is the doctor?" he whispered hoarsely. "She's better, isn't she? She'll get better, won't she?" "The doctor, he denied no human grief," replied frankly. "She will and she won't. If she doesn't have a nurse and better food she'll die. If you can get a nurse and the other things she will probably live." "And, being a very busy man and also doubtful of his pay, the doctor hurried away, for his next patient had a sore throat and was waiting." The man in the hall stood silent for a long time. He thought of the time when Mable and himself had stood before the country man, and he had promised to love, honor and obey—and protect the girl who had given her heart into his keeping, after rejecting half a dozen prosperous young men of the community—and now she must die for lack of a nurse! He thought of the few years of happiness since then, the happiness in spite of hardship and poverty, a calm resignation and content in spite of the death of their firstborn, a joy in each other's love in spite of insatiable surroundings and humble home—and now for lack of delicate food she must die! A faint call from behind the closed door roused the husband and he stepped silently into the bedroom and stood, awed and speechless, beside the bed where his faithful wife lay, weak but conscious. She put up a thin hand to him and he took it tenderly, a tear rolled down his unaccustomed cheek. "Charlie," said the woman, softly, "it's not that bad. I'll get well; it's only the city smoke and noise that keeps me down. I can't keep from thinking of the country where we were raised, of the bees and the flowers, and old Daisy, the cow, who used to get out and eat the cabbage. But don't think I'm discontented," she said, quickly, "for you've been a mighty good husband to me and I've never had a moment's regret." The man had sunk down on the bedside and was grasping his wife's hand so closely that she flinched, but did not complain. He seemed to feel that by grasping her tightly he could keep her with him, could her back from the grim valley of the shadow. "Mable," he called out, finally, "it's horrible to be poor at a time like this. If you only had a nurse and some little dainties you would get well." The doctor said you would," he added in a firmer voice, for fear she would not believe him. "But you know we can't have that. You've been out of work so long and a nurse costs twenty dollars a week." The husband did not reply, but sat with wrinkled brow, racking his brain in a futile endeavor to think where he could borrow the money. "It's no use worrying," the wife continued after a minute. "We can't afford it; but I'll get well, anyway," she concluded, hopefully. Eleven o'clock p. m. on a dark night, and a man was slinking along a side street, casting watchful glances before and behind him. A block away a street car stopped and after considerable assistance of the conductor a single passenger alighted, a young, flushy dressed man, with a rolling gait that could only be attributed to several bottles, with perhaps a part of a bird. He stood on the pavement until the car had vanished from sight, inhaling noisily the fresh air, then he crossed the street and went along the sidewalk toward the stinking man. It was a ludicrously easy affair. The sober man took the drunken one by the collar and held him as he searched his pockets, and the drunken one submitted, wondering, laughing to think that the highwayman would only find a hundred or two. But the drunken man's eyes caught a glimpse of a memorandum book in the sober man's pocket, and he took it out without the robber's notice. "A fair exchange is no robbery," he chuckled. Then, the exchange being completed, the two separated, the one walking home by devious ways to a hall bedroom and kitchen and the other proceeding leisurely on to his mansion, where, by the aid of his butler, he telephoned for the police. The sick woman was awake when her husband returned. "Where have you been so long, Charlie?" she asked. The man hesitated a moment. "I've been out to borrow money for a nurse," he answered, "and I got it." "Oh, Charlie, who could have been so kind? I didn't know you had such a friend in the city." "Don't say about that," he said, "I've got the money and now you'll get well. They can't find me out, I've whispered to himself. A tramp of feet in the hall startled him. He glanced quickly at door and window, then at his wife, and drew the money bag. The steps paused at the door, then a knock sounded. With beating heart he opened it. Two policemen stood outside. "Is your name Charles Howarth?" one asked. "Yes," the husband answered, and began to tremble. "Is this your book?" the officer asked, holding up a little red memorandum. "Then I guess you're the man we want. Hold up your hands, and in ten seconds the man was manacled and firmly held by the policemen. During this time the wife had been looking with startled eyes at the rapidly unfolding drama and now she called despairingly: "Charlie! Charlie! Is that the way you got the money?" His face was the answer. "I guess that's the way," volunteered the officer, grimly. "Now, come on my man; this means at least ten years for you." "Let me kiss her good by, then I'll go!" Still holding him, the officers approached the bed. The wife lay silent, great sweat drops stood on her forehead; the eyes were staring. A change came over the husband's face, his eyes hardened and the beast showed within them. He stooped and kissed the pale cheek, then turned to go. "I'm ready," he said, in a steady voice. "She doesn't need a nurse now, but, by God, the world shall settle with me for this!" And the officers led their prisoner away.

FARMER A CAPITALIST

BY EUGENE WOOD

The Tribune says today in an editorial, which is a pretty good one, too, that the farmer is class conscious, but conscious that his class is the capitalist class. This statement is the cracker on the end of an assurance that it will be a millennium before we shall make Socialists of the agriculturists of this country. The farmer a capitalist, eh? That interesting. Owing so much that he can live without working? That ought to be in the news columns, not on the editorial page. Get right down to it, the farmer is a manufacturer of the raw material of things to eat—wheat, corn, potatoes, beef and pork. (I said "manufacturer," not "machinefactory.") Most of this work is done by hand, not by machinery. He raises wheat to the acre at about the same ratio as the Hindoo, who never knows from birth to death that a bushel of wheat is something like 15 bushels to the acre when they grow 70 bushels to the acre in Normandy. Hundreds of thousands of American farmers must grow less than 25 bushels of corn to the acre, whereas a crop of 130 bushels of corn to the acre on a large scale has been harvested in Pennsylvania year after year. He raises fewer cattle to the hundred population than he did in 1860, and not half so many pigs and sheep proportionately now as in 1860. Why? Because this capitalist hasn't enough capital to carry on his business. The average farmer has less than \$250 worth of farm machinery to his factory. In ten years he has increased that outfit by \$25 worth. Each year he has counted up his gains and blown himself with reckless extravagance on the purchase of \$2.50 worth of farm machinery. Oh, the farmer is a capitalist all right! He employs four-fifths of a man, and when you've got a payroll like that to bump up against every Saturday night, you naturally line up against the "senseless demands of labor." Of the thousand-and-ones and aspects of our present foolish way of doing things, somewhere near the front rank are the Farmers' Bulletins, which the United States department of agriculture gets out, marvelously informative, marvelously interesting. The whole chemistry of soils and plant growth has been completely revolutionized within the last few years, and scientific men painfully struggle to "step down" their knowledge to the capacity of farmers' stunted in mind by their skimped lives, tied hand and foot by their lack of capital. If there is any phase of our productive system that screams and shrieks for the co-operative commonwealth, that sends out the Macedonian cry for help, it is the farming industry. The farmer a capitalist? Aw, quit your kiddin'.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Capitalist Models

BY ERMA VIVIAN JOHNSON.

Have you ever noticed the idea of pleasure as incorporated in the average American mind? The endless routine of care and exterior requires extreme stimulants or excitement to offset the monotony of living. It is not alone the slow death by adulterated foods, or degenerate and demoralizing habits that injures the individual output of civilization. There are newer inventions brought out each year which reach a larger number of people than the number hurt and killed by the college education in football barbarism or hazing savagery. Places of amusement improvise the most dangerous contrivances to stir up the delapidated bones of toil or to exhilarate the confirmed idleness of the rich. Many lives are regularly sacrificed at these pleasure resorts. With an insane reaction from extreme labor and a reckless abandon, the holidays and leisure hours are spent in the restless quest for excitement. The scenic railway, loop-the-loop, and dangers of their kind need no description. Yet these attractions command the largest crowds. The risk of life in industries demanding such carelessness of one's peril, makes the risk in pleasure-seeking a matter of small moment, and is also the determining factor in that sentiment which insures the crowd at those performances where the dancing of acrobats, divers, and terrible spectacles endangering life to all too soon meet their doom. The taste of the public is cultured to idolize display. The capitalist show and paraphernalia of gaudy colors, stupid fads, glossed over deceptions, unprincipled and unbridled circus exhibits of wealth pompousness, finds its most ardent worshippers in the mob which scrapes and bows to its every appearance. The newest thing in popular favor draws the crowds, and sometimes it is the show of form in all its voluptuousness or it may be an Anna Held with the latest Parisian gowns. Surface effects are alone the question of importance. What does it matter if the thing idolized be of character unworthy of public notice? The public is not seeking moral quality. The public clamors for effects. The popular newspapers cater to the taste of the masses. They advertise conspicuously that they do, and they try to prove it by their insincerity. Why? When a Socialist, with some pretense to wealth, maintains the habits of the class that he is, he is obliged to move, notice how quickly snuff and ridicule are centered on the individual. Some paper, with no better business than that of pampering the sensational, melodramatic, stage-effect taste, gets off its bench of popular creations long enough to "throw dirt" at a real countess who dresses like a countess and rides out in an automobile in keeping with a countess' position, to tell workingmen the truth of her class workingmen, while, in all probability, the editor of this same paper is also riding in an automobile to tell the underdog who work for him what kind of "dope" he is on in the working class. Another fine effect is to show workingmen how ridiculous it is to talk working class talk unless the eternal blue jeans attire goes with it. You know it isn't a good thing to let workingmen know this sort of a life that the "upper snob" leads. They might grow discontented and want the same kind of a job. Then, too, it is so much easier to explain what expensive things are when you have them within reach. One poor street sweeper might very near the "real article" and examine it too closely. I fancy the countess knows the method of drawing the largest crowd. Shrewd promoters of this sort are in demand. I believe her earnestness in helping every man to see his own needs which will give each a chance to learn something useful. Personally, I think it is a good thing to like what we are entitled to and can have when these same workmen wake up. The idea of an automobile and a workingman being impossible to think of at the same time never suggests itself to the man who has sense enough to want good things, and intends to have them. If we are fed on the crumbs of comfort that some day every one of us has a chance to be wealthy, why may we not be inspired with an understanding of what we are going to have, and a real, unmitigated wish to get it? Workingmen and working-women are not antagonistic toward good clothes, automobiles and good living. They really could enjoy these things. They do not mind being in a close relationship with a countess who is taking them to a ropacious explanation of why they are excluded from the benefits of living. The working class are not looking for a countess who is taking them to a fiddle. They want justice—not like

Indiana State Secretary

May McDonald Strickland, delegate to the Socialist convention from Indiana, has recently been elected state secretary of Indiana. Mrs. Strickland has been an active Socialist for a dozen years. She is the mother of two of the brightest and happiest children to be found anywhere and has occupied one of the most difficult positions which a woman may fill. What of wife of the pioneer soap-boxer and all round "Socialist agitator"? The long months alone, the frequent moves, the small irregular income, the lack of salary, the care of little ones, the arduous work in the party—all these burdens have been carried with undaunted courage, unflinching cheer and no man could do the work Fred Strickland has done who was battered and discouraged by a complaining wife.

SOCIALISM WILL CHANGE IT

By Robert Hunter.

One night in the English parliament I witnessed what seemed to me the birth of a new order. I saw a Socialist miner rise from his seat to address the House. He was speaking upon a bill for compensating workmen injured in the mines. Broad-shouldered and powerful, with a voice that rang through the House, he told the story of the mines. He told of the dark life there, the long day underground, the dangers of the work; of the children that went from school into the black night of life's labor. It was a tale of courage. And he spoke of the mothers and wives and sisters that each morning bade their dear ones good-bye, not knowing if they would return alive. It was also a story of death-rates, crippled workmen, and explosions that buried alive scores of his fellow-workmen. It was extraordinary to hear the passionate power of the man. He took you with him into the mines. He spoke of what he himself had seen and suffered. It was a new experience for the House. They had heard philanthropic dukes and younger sons of gentlemen speak these things, but they had never heard anything that stirred them as this voice of the mines. When he sat down, the owner of the mine, who was also a member of parliament, arose and said he would answer "the honorable gentleman" on the following day. This, I say, was the birth of a new order. It signified the entrance to power of labor. It meant that the voice of humanity—toiling, suffering, producing humanity—was being heard face to face with the voice of property. Labor and capital were debating before the country the question of their rights. The capitalist talked of dollars; the workman talked of human lives. We have not come to that yet in America. We have men in our Congress who talk of dollars; none who talk of humanity. But it is easy to change all this, friends and comrades. The Socialist Party, now assembling in this city, is going to change it.

ROOSEVELT AND CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS

BY ALLAN L. BENSON

"Every farsighted patriot should protest first of all against the growth in this country of that evil thing which is called 'class consciousness.' The demagogue, the sinister or foolish Socialist visionary who strives to arouse this feeling of class consciousness in our working people, does a foul and evil thing." —President Roosevelt, in a Message to Congress. President Roosevelt's popularity is such that many, without thinking, accept whatever he says as true. If the foregoing utterance be true, every Socialist in the country is a bad citizen. If it be not true, the president has imposed upon those who have faith in him and slandered a large body of men and women who deny the right of any one to use such language concerning them. However, the best way to determine whether the preaching of class consciousness is a "foul and evil thing" is to ascertain what is meant by class consciousness. It is a term used exclusively by Socialists to express this belief: That modern society, from an economic point of view, is composed of two classes—those who get wealth that they do not produce, and those who produce wealth that they do not get. That those who get wealth that they do not produce are enabled to do so because of the fact that they use political power to gain control of the government to the end that they may obtain such laws, and such judicial constructions of laws as they deem most likely to further their aims. That those who produce wealth that they do not get can hope to obtain justice only by recognizing the fact that, as aggrieved citizens, they have interests in common that must remain neglected until such time as they shall unite at the polls to elect public officials who shall represent them. And by THEM is meant all those who are engaged in useful labor. Now, surely, it is not a "foul and evil thing" for a man who is producing wealth that he does not get to demand that he get it, even if it involve the painful necessity of preventing those who are now getting wealth that they do not produce to work or go hungry. And, since the Socialists, who preach class consciousness, advocate no other plan than the ballot for the redress of their wrongs, the only question left for consideration is whether the two classes that have been described really exist. Can there be any doubt of their existence? Is there anyone so blind that he does not know they exist? Isn't it a notorious fact that a few persons in this country have all that wealth can give and the rest of them little that wealth can get? And, haven't we had insurance and other investigations enough to show that these wealthy gentlemen contribute lavishly and impartially both to the Democratic and the Republican parties? Do not we even know that when Mr. Harriman was assured (in a private letter that was unfortunately published by President Roosevelt, that "you and I are practical men," that Mr. Harriman and his friends quickly came up with a large contribution to save the Republican ticket in New York? Are we so stupid that we believe these contributions, and others like them, were made only out of friendship for the distinguished politicians whose political lives they helped to save? DON'T WE KNOW, AS WELL AS WE KNOW ANYTHING, THAT SUCH CONTRIBUTIONS ARE ALWAYS MADE TO GET MEN IN OFFICE WHO WILL DO WHAT THE CONTRIBUTORS WANT DONE? Then, what is the use of denying that there are two classes in this country and that one of the classes is using the government to promote its interests? And what is the use of denying that the interests of the class that controls the government are opposed to the interests of those who are producing wealth that they do not get? And, since Mr. Harriman and his friends stand together to control both the Republican and the Democratic parties, why is it not all right for those who are being fleeced by such persons to stand together at the polls for the purpose of obtaining laws that will give those who work what they produce? The most favorable construction that can be placed upon Mr. Roosevelt's words is that the idea of classes in this country is hateful to him. If so, he can be assured that the idea is not more hateful to him than it is to us. The idea of a criminal class may also be assumed to be hateful to him, as it is to us, but even the president does not deny that such a class exists. He is compelled to acknowledge that the criminal class exists because its depredations are a matter of public knowledge. The depredations of the capitalist class are a matter of knowledge to a good many Americans. The fact that most persons are so poor they would be hungry if out of work more than a few weeks is known to a good many more. These children of fortune and misfortune certainly represent two classes. The position of the Socialists is that they do not make the class distinctions—they merely call attention to them. And, in urging the class that is getting the worst of it to stand together, the Socialists are merely paying in words that tribute to the power of government that the big capitalists pay in money when they dump their big campaign contributions into the Republican and the Democratic hoppers. Nor can the Socialists think of a better way than that provided by the ballot for doing away with the injustices inflicted by the class that is so well typified by the multi-millionaire gentleman referred to by Mr. Roosevelt in the same message in which he denounced the Socialists for preaching class consciousness. Of this gentleman, said the president, "it has been well said that his face has grown hard and cruel while his body has grown soft. His son is a fool and his daughter is a foreign princess." A Useful Horse. "He's a very good horse, but this," remarked the dealer who was trying to sell the animal, "I sometimes have to slip through his collar, but he's not so matter. Occasionally, too, he's pitched my wife and mother-in-law out, and killed the old woman. Oh, he's a good horse, if that; but he is very useful!"