

SOCIALISTS NOT TO OPPOSE GOMPERS AS HEAD OF A. F. OF L.

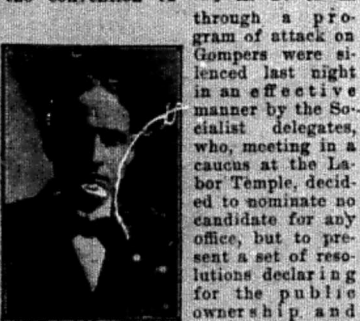
Delegates in Caucus Decide to Put Forward No Candidate for Office

BOOST PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Will Offer Resolutions Carrying Strong Work-for-All Provisions

BY A. W. MANOR

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 12.—Those who have been persistently trying to stir up trouble by setting about rumors that the Socialists menace the harmony of the convention of the A. F. of L.



A. W. MANOR

through a program of attack on Gompers were silenced last night in an effective manner by the Socialist delegates, who, meeting in a caucus at the Labor Temple, decided to nominate no candidate for any office, but to present a set of resolutions declaring for the public ownership and democratic management of the means of production and distribution which are collectively used. Through the courtesy of the delegates I was present at the caucus. Representatives of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of the Shoe Workers, and of the Brewery Workers appeared before the delegates and stated their cases. The delegates decided to introduce in the convention the same set of resolutions passed by the United Mine Workers of America at their last annual convention, held in January of this year at Indianapolis.

Labor's Greatest Enemy

P. J. McArdle of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers presented a resolution to the convention calling for a meeting of all the executive officers of labor organizations in the convention for the purpose of planning a campaign of organization among the employees of the United States Steel Corporation, which was declared to be the "most formidable and aggressive enemy the American labor movement has to contend with."

Edward P. Gottra, president of the Clerks, presented a resolution declaring that the policy of retrenchment in the postoffice department has resulted in unreasonable overtime, under which the employees are suffering. He asked that congress be urged to pass a law recognizing the eight-hour day for postal employees. A congressional enactment for the eight-hour day was demanded in a resolution presented by John P. Coughlin of Brooklyn. H. B. Perham of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers presented a resolution authorizing President Gompers to appoint two assistants to investigate the men named for federal judgeships.

Ask Jury Contempt Trials

The Longshoremen's union demanded that an addition to the political program be made which will require of all judicial candidates, before their endorsement by labor, a pledge to give jury trials in contempt cases. Mrs.

(Continued on Page Two)

FERRER'S FRIENDS TO PROSECUTE PRIEST

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.—Washington Socialists are now considering the advisability of prosecuting the Catholic priest, T. G. Smith, of this city, who recently declared that all persons who attended the Ferrer mass meeting, which was held here Nov. 1, or sympathized with the object of the meeting, were the intimate friends, aiders, abettors, and accomplices of incendiaries, anarchists, and assassins.

The Socialist committee, which is investigating the charges made by the priest, will confer with the societies which joined in the call for the mass meeting and it is almost a certainty that he will be prosecuted for criminal libel.

List of Anarchists, Etc.

Here are some of the prominent men who, according to Smith's charge, are "the intimate friends, aiders, abettors, and accomplices of incendiaries, anarchists, and assassins":

OHIO SOCIALISTS ELECT ASSESSOR; GAIN IS SHOWN

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Canton, O., Nov. 12.—The Socialists of Canton showed a remarkable vote for some of their candidates at the recent election, according to the official vote as canvassed by the board of elections. The total vote of the city was 9,533. The Socialists succeeded in electing a candidate for assessor in the first ward.

The Socialists' candidates for assessors of real property made good showings as follows: Card, 1,652; Kohn, 887; Miller, 2,041; Prendeville, 1,496; Wickstein, 524. Their candidates for board of education received the following votes: Baker, 1,180; Shilling, 1,283; Emma E. Shortridge, 1,198. P. S. Loutzenhiser, the independent candidate, received 1,890 votes.

The Socialists of Canton held a rousing meeting last Sunday to celebrate their big gains. The meeting was addressed by Charles Bousall of Salem, and Allen Cook, Dr. George Cook and George McCluskey, all of Canton. At a business session a committee was appointed to arrange for a Socialist lecture course and another to plan for the organization of Socialist Sunday schools.

SALOONS OPPOSE LABOR MEETINGS

Priests Also Object to Enthusiasm Aroused by I. W. W. Organizations

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

McKees Rocks, Pa., Nov. 12.—The saloonkeepers of McKees Rocks are up in arms against the I. W. W. because it has taken many of the men employed by the Pressed Steel Car company, the defeated branch of the steel trust octopus in the recent McKees Rocks strike, away from the bar rooms. Before the I. W. W. organized the employees of this branch of the steel trust they spent much of their time in the saloons. This state of affairs is changed. The men now attend the I. W. W. meetings and saloon men have gone on a rampage.

Meetings Every Night

Every night in the week there is a branch meeting of one of the different nationalities and a large number of men are drawn to the meetings instead of spending their spare time in the bar rooms. As a result the saloons do not get as much of the workers' money. More interest is taken in the un-union meetings than in booze.

The priests of the Catholic church have also registered a kick against the I. W. W. because it has taken a large number of their parishioners away from the churches on Sunday. Many of the men have told their priests that the I. W. W. meetings, which are held every Sunday at the main headquarters of the organization, is the church they attend. The fact that many have ceased going to church entirely since joining the I. W. W. has also aided in keeping the ire of the priests at the boiling point.

Studying Class Struggle

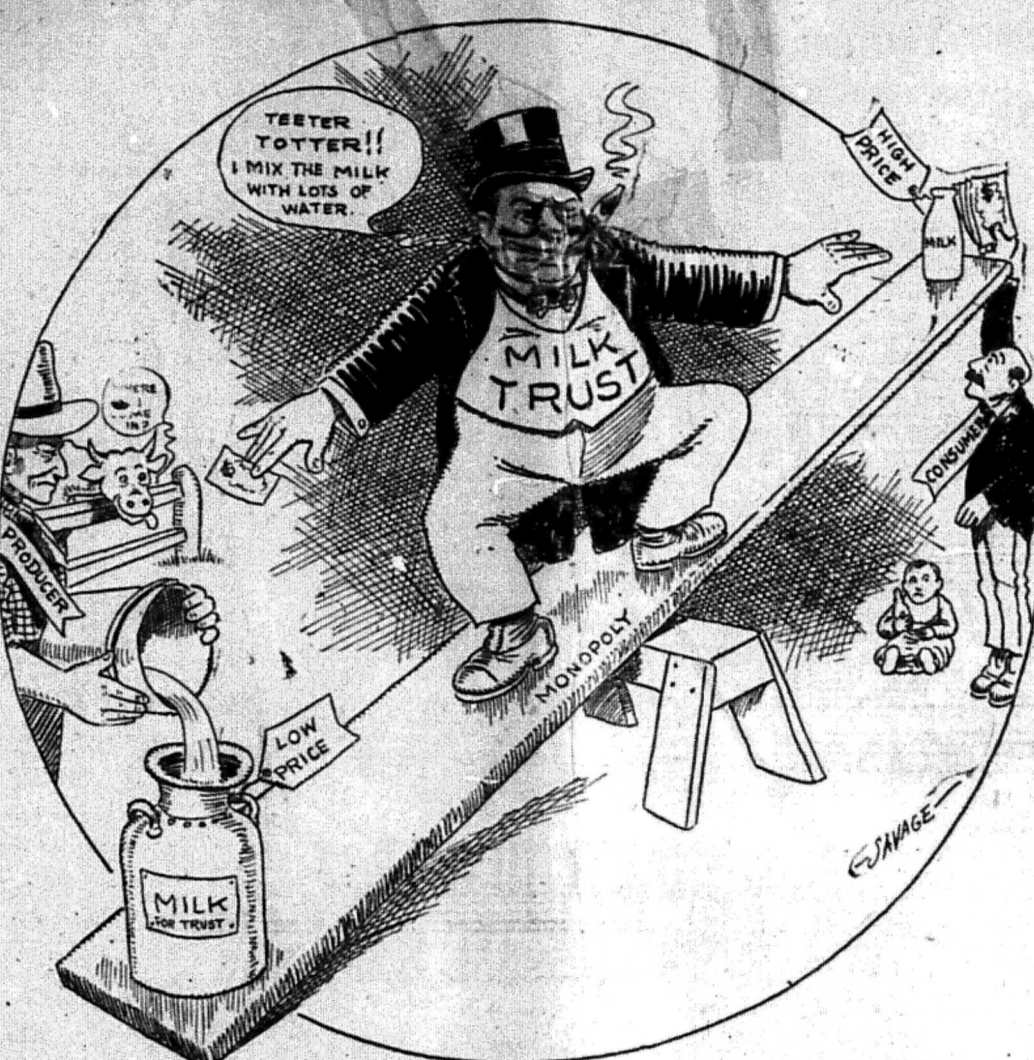
The religious beliefs or disbeliefs of the members of the organization are not attacked in the I. W. W. mass meetings, but men in becoming interested in the revolutionary working class movement, are drawn to study that phase of their life struggle and the church is becoming of little or no importance in their lives.

Work 16 Hours; Sleep in Caboose

Alton, Ill., Nov. 12.—Two crews on Wabash extra trains after completing the legal limit of sixteen hours' work last night abandoned their trains near here and went to sleep in the cabooses.

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IT'S LOTS OF FUN FOR THE ONE IN THE MIDDLE



BUT THE MEN AT BOTH ENDS ARE TIRED OF GETTING THE WORST OF THE DEAL

OFFER PENSION PLAN TO KEEP WAGES DOWN

With agitation for higher wages on the different railroads, east and west of Chicago, now going on in the railroad brotherhoods, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central and the New York Central & Hudson River railroads have come to the fore with a sop in the form of an old age pension plan, which, if taken with a grain of salt, sounds well. After the tollers on these lines reach the age of 70 they are to receive the pension, but not many of them will be with the road when they reach that age, it being the custom of the railroads to discharge them several months before they reach the pension limit. It has been tried on other roads, and the New York Central, it is said, will evade paying a big pension fund yearly by employing the same means.

Will Affect 100,000 Men

A plan for the pension system for the employees was decided upon by President W. C. Brown of the New York Central lines and the directors of the three roads at a meeting in New York yesterday.

Over 100,000 employees will come within the provisions of the pension system when they reach the age of retirement. This would involve an annual expenditure of one-half a million dollars, if the employees were treated fairly.

The extension of the pension plan to the other principal lines of the New York Central system is also under consideration, it was announced, and probably will be decided upon as soon as the directors of the other roads, including the Big Four, the Nickel Plate, the Lake Erie & Western, the Boston & Albany and others, hold their meetings.

GERMANY HELPS NEW YORK CALL

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

New York, Nov. 12.—The New York Call, the only English Socialist daily in the United States, besides the Chicago Daily Socialist, has just received a letter from the executive committee of the Social Democratic party of Germany, informing the management of the paper that it has decided to give 10,000 marks (about \$2,500) to aid the Call in its financial struggle for existence.

The letter contains the following:

"We hope that our contribution, together with the sacrifices which the workers of America will bring, will be the means of giving the Call clear sailing. It should give us joy if our contribution would enable you to reach this aim in the near future, in the interest of the class conscious labor movement of America, and thereby also in the interest of the whole international Socialist labor movement. "Let us know in which way and to whom addressed we should forward check for 10,000 marks to you." "Comrades of the Socialist party, workers of America, do you know what this means? It means far more than just getting this amount of money. It means that every reader of the Call, every struggling toiler, every woman at the loom, every child in the coal breaker, feels the warm hand of comradeship and solidarity extended to him or her by our brothers in a distant country across the sea," says Otto Wegener, business manager of the Call in making an appeal to the readers of the Call by which it is hoped to secure "an American dollar for every German mark."

ENTIRE TICKET IS SOCIALIST

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Flushing, O., Nov. 12.—After beating the two old parties in their fight to land their ticket, the Socialists of Holmwood, O., at the election last week elected their entire ticket: Harry Burdette, Baltimore and Ohio railroad freight conductor, mayor; six councilmen, marshal, land appraiser and two members on the school board. The old

parties combined to defeat the Socialists but it did no good. Two years ago there was one Socialist in Holmwood, which has a population of about 1,200, mostly railroad men. Martin's Ferry, O., Socialists came within 123 votes of electing their mayor.

SIMONS GIVES SECOND OF LECTURE SERIES AT Y. P. S. I.

The assembly hall of the Young People's Socialist league was crowded last night to hear the second lecture on "American History," given by A. M. Simons, editor of the Daily Socialist. The subject was "The Revolution and the Constitution."

The final lecture to be given by Mr. Simons on this subject will be "The Westward March of a Nation," on Wednesday evening, Nov. 24. The league has secured Clarence Darrow to deliver a lecture on the "Open Shop" for Wednesday evening, Nov. 17.

DENEEN IS TO SPEAK HERE TONIGHT ON DEEP WATERWAY

Gov. Deneen tonight will open his direct primary and deep waterway speaking campaign at a meeting in Spitz hall, North Clark street, near Belmont avenue, in the Twenty-fifth ward. State Senator Frank P. Schmitt, chairman of the senate committee on deep waterways, will be chairman of the gathering. The state executive is expected to set forth in definite terms the things the administration forces hope to accomplish at the special session of the legislature next month.

The meeting tonight is under the auspices of the Twenty-fifth ward Republican club, of which James Pease is the guiding spirit. The governor intends to follow up his speech with a stumping campaign out in the state.

JUST THREE DOLLARS

There are few who are well and working who cannot raise three dollars between now and Thanksgiving. YOU CAN AND YOU WILL. That will place YOUR paper on a safe foundation.

Only three dollars from each one. This is not asked as a gift. It is subscriptions that are wanted. The Daily Socialist is now where with a big lift from ALL on subscriptions it can be placed forever out of danger. It would not be in trouble were it not for the fact that the last time danger threatened, YOU stopped some two thousand dollars short of the minimum of safety. The struggle resulting has been harder than you realize.

Because that emergency was not fully met it is still with us. It will take at least two thousand dollars, just what was lacking before, to assure future progress.

This should come in subscriptions. But the MONEY MUST BE IN AT ONCE.

That is why we are asking if YOU CAN RAISE THREE DOLLARS BEFORE THANKSGIVING DAY.

You can purchase that amount of subscription cards to be used in the future. It is only the price of a year's subscription. You ought to make someone a present of the paper for a year. You certainly expect to get one new subscriber this year. You want to make one new Socialist next year.

If you cannot afford to do this you certainly can take the time to sell three dollars' worth of cards. Then you will get your money back. But send in the three dollars before Thanksgiving.

This sum has been fixed because it is not too much for anyone and if it comes from ALL THOSE WHO HAVE SAID THEY WANTED THE DAILY SOCIALIST TO LIVE AND GROW IT WILL BE ENOUGH.

To those who join hands in this general effort, who help while help is still desperately needed, a special copy of that anniversary history will be sent. This is history that will be historical. It will contain a story as intensely interesting as ever penned by a writer of fiction—and it will all be true.

If you join in this effort, if you secure three dollars' worth of subscriptions at this time, your work will be recorded in this history, making it of especial PERSONAL interest.

THREE DOLLARS BY THANKSGIVING. HAVE YOUR NAME WRITTEN THERE.

40,000 WORKMEN IN ILLINOIS POISONED BY HANDLING LEAD

YOUNG CRAP SHOOTERS FLEE IN A SPECTACULAR RAID

A happy crap game was raided by officers of the Summerdale station at 3:30 a. m. today. Investigation of mysterious sounds coming from a vacant flat at 621 North Clark street revealed a crowd of young men snugly packed in a back room of the vacant flat, excitedly participating in the game. Silver coins were heaped in the center of the floor and in the intervals between the excited shouts of the players the rattle of the dice across the boards could be heard distinctly.

Appearance of the policemen precipitated chaos. Some one turned out the gas. There was a sound of crashing glass as frenzied youths smashed windows through which to leap to the ground fifteen feet below.

The policemen drew their revolvers and at the point of them succeeded in penning six of the players into a side room, where they were arrested. All the rest escaped.

MAY WOOD-SIMONS TO SPEAK ON THE SOUTH SIDE SUNDAY

May Wood-Simons, associate editor of the Daily Socialist, will speak Sunday evening at the Neighborhood house auditorium, Sixty-seventh and May streets, on "The Ethics of Socialism."

The Sunday evening lectures at Neighborhood house are being largely attended by the toilers living in the vicinity, proving a great success under the auspices of the Thirty-second ward branch of the Socialist party. There will be a musical program.

LIGHT SHOWS IN THE GRAFT FOG

Theft of City Books and Martin's Confession Bare Official Crookedness

Two points of light are showing through the fog of corruption which hangs over the city hall. Point one is the theft, or at least the "disappearance" of the records which Assistant City Engineer Bonnell kept on the work done in section D of the Lawrence avenue sewer. These records showed that McGovern did not dig shale rock and that Bonnell did not say for sure that McGovern did. Point two is the publication of the confession which Nicholas Martin, secretary of Alderman Kenna, is alleged to have made to State Attorney Wayman. The confession shows that Mike Hyland, a member of the July grand jury, was fixed to save Maurice Moore, a police lieutenant accused of graft, and who is a brother-in-law of Alderman John Powers of the Nineteenth ward. Willis J. Rayburn, indicted for jury fixing, had absolute control over jury Commissioner John Holland in the matter of fixing juries, according to Martin's confession.

City Employees Implicated

Information in the hands of Chief of Police Stewart points to two city employees as being implicated in the throwing of the gambling bombs. The men are ex-constables and are declared on competent evidence to have been engaged in bomb throwing. Assistant City Engineer Bonnell declares that his notes on the shale rock digging in the \$45,000 McGovern scandal were stolen from his home where he had taken them to photograph them before turning them over to the Merriam Commission. Bonnell says that the books were stolen from his house at night and that the thief or thieves pretended that they had come on an ordinary mission of burglary, but did not take either money or valuable silver.

In giving testimony Bonnell said, when the inquiry narrowed down to section D:

"I never expressed an opinion that the substance we found was shale," said Bonnell.

"Where did you get your authority for so recording it?" was asked.

"From conversations between John J. Murray, a mining inspector, Mr. Babcock, who was my superior in the work, and others."

"Do you now think it was shale?"

"Is it necessary to give an opinion?"

"Is it necessary to refuse to give an opinion?" Mr. Welton countered.

Attitude One of Inquiry

"I took the opinion of men whose knowledge was greater than mine. In my memoranda book I recorded it as shale with an interrogation mark, and in the columns of figures I included the word shale in quotation marks. So I left it an open question, though I was not to suppose it was shale."

"Your attitude was one of inquiry?"

"Absolutely."

Bonnell was then questioned as to his professional experience and said this was the first tunnel work he had ever done, and further volunteered that he was unversed in geological work and was now.

"Have you ever seen any shale?" continued Mr. Welton.

"Considering this as shale," Bonnell said.

"But irrespective of this substance?"

"From the conversation I have told you of I think I would know hard shale," said Bonnell. "Babcock said the material was undoubtedly shale, but he didn't instruct me to so record it. Though that was my impression. He never gave me written instructions on such points."

Occupational Disease Committee Is Powerless to Remedy Conditions

EMPLOYERS ARE ACCUSED

May Correct Mistake at Special Session; Subscription Plan Launched

The startling fact that 40,000 workmen in the state of Illinois are victims of lead poisoning is causing the following questions to be asked:

Who was it that blocked the investigation into occupational diseases at the last session of the state legislature? Why was it done?

These are two of the questions the members of the Illinois occupational diseases commission are asking. They believe that some "dirty" work was done by the legislative friends of the big employers of the state. Here is the way it was done, they think:

Governor Deneen in his message to the state legislature urged that \$15,000 be appropriated for the work of the occupational diseases commission, it being especially understood that most of this would be used in securing "expert assistance, medical advice and other technical opinions." The governor's message was passed by a joint resolution and the inspection into the occupations of Illinois to see why men die before their time was practically assured.

Shorn of Its Power

But the appropriation had to go through another process. It had to be embodied in the appropriation bill. This is where the "investigating" power of the commission was shorn from it. As the appropriation bill was finally passed, the words "expert assistance, medical advice and other technical opinions" had been stricken out and all that remained was a provision stating that the commission could use its money for "office help, stationery, traveling expenses, etc."

"I am not certain whether it was some trick or whether it was merely the result of a clerical blunder," says Prof. Charles R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, secretary of the commission. "I have heard several ugly rumors that would solve the mystery, but having no definite evidence to support them, I would rather not say what they are."

Prof. Henderson was the first to discover the change in the wording of the appropriation. He immediately wrote to Gov. Deneen, but nothing could be done, the legislature having adjourned. The matter was turned over to the attorney general who gave it as his opinion that the commission could not go with its investigations, as it would not be legal to pay any salaries for that purpose. The law had been passed and the law was the law, and if it didn't suit everybody, why, change it, was the ruling.

Labor Asked to Aid

That is what the commission will try to do at the special session of the state legislature to be called soon by Gov. Deneen. It is seeking to have its demand strengthened by the support of labor organizations throughout the state. Edwin R. Wright, president of the State Federation of Labor, has been asked to bring the matter before Governor Deneen immediately in order that he may embody it in his call for a special session. It is understood that this call will be issued very soon to bring the state legislature together the first week in December. The primary election and deep waterways matters are the two subjects that will come up for discussion and all other matters to be acted on must also be included in the call. Physicians and experts had already been secured by the commission to begin work immediately after Prof. Henderson's return from Europe, where he studied the situation thoroughly in both France and Germany. The commission had considerable data with regard to other states and countries, but little with regard to Illinois.

To Invade the Factories

"We wanted to send our inspectors into the manufacturing establishments to gather facts that we could present to the state legislature in an effort to remedy any evils that might exist," said Prof. Henderson. "So far as I can learn there are about 40,000 workmen in Illinois who are affected by lead poisoning. Without this information we can do nothing."

The commission has \$15,000 to hire stenographers, buy postage stamps and stationery. Prof. Henderson estimates that this expense could be covered by a \$100 appropriation. The members of the commission receive no remuneration.

(Continued on Page Two)

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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The Hanging of 1887

Twenty-two years ago today four men were strangled to death
by the hangman's noose in the Cook county jail yard.Many men had been hanged there before. Many have been
hanged since. But this hanging was not like the others.When those four men were hanged it marked the end of one
battle in the class war. The orthodox historian says those men
were hanged because they were anarchists. But thousands of men
have preached anarchy and have not been disturbed. In fact, the
powers that be often show a strange love for anarchists.Others will say they were hanged because of the throwing of a
bomb. But more than thirty bombs have been thrown in Chicago
during the last three years and no one has asked for a hanging.
Moreover, more men have been killed every year in the steel works
of Chicago than were killed by the Haymarket bomb, and no one has
called for a hanging.If we are to know why these men were hanged we must go back
a few years before the occurrences at the Haymarket. If we do, we
shall find this country in the throes of a mighty agitation for eight
hours. From sea to sea there rolled one of those strange mental
waves that affect the world of men and move them to mass actions.
In poetry and song, in pictures and in preaching, from press and pul-
pit, in shop, mill, mine and factory, there was a mighty agitation for
shorter hours for labor.This movement had little philosophy behind it. Its most promi-
nent advocates were generally Socialists, but it could not be called a
Socialist movement. It was fundamentally an uprising of the work-
ers who were asking for a larger share of their product and a reduc-
tion in the degree of exploitation. This is the crime of crimes in our
present society. To punish it, murder is the least of the weapons
wielded by the exploiting class.This movement was primarily a union movement, although it
had never been officially indorsed by either the powerful Knights of
Labor or the newly born American Federation of Labor. It did not
wait for indorsements. It was almost spontaneous.This movement had its political expression. It nominated
members of the working class for office in Chicago. They received a
majority of the votes and were most shamefully counted out. This
made some of the workers impatient, foolishly impatient, and they
preached the doctrine that the time had come to appeal from ballots
to bullets. They were driven to this by the frauds committed upon
the ballots. We might excuse them were it not for the fact that in
social struggles the worst of all crimes is a mistake.In this appealing to violence they opened the way to defeat.
They could have done nothing more destructive to their own cause,
nothing more welcome to their enemies. Then that Haymarket
bomb was thrown. Whether it was thrown by some fool or fanatic
or police spy no one has ever known save he who threw it, and he has
never spoken. It is certain that the men who were hanged and im-
prisoned had nothing to do with it. Few of their enemies would
deny that today.But that act let loose the very dogs of hell. The Chicago Trib-
une, that had already been guilty of encouraging violence to a far
greater extent than any of those who were punished, led the pack.The farcical trial followed. Governor John P. Altgeld, in his
pardon of those who were imprisoned, showed that the jury was
packed, the judge prejudiced and the public mind inflamed until a
conviction was foreordained.If the rulings of Judge Gary, under which those men were
hanged, were to be applied to the bombs recently thrown in Chicago,
every gambler and most of the police would be dancing on air at a
rope's end within a week.But all this has been told over and over again. It is really not
the most important part of the story. There have been other mis-
carriages of justice. Other men have died because of infamous court
decisions and packed juries.The point is that it was not alone these four men that were
strangled in Cook county jail yard.THE LABOR MOVEMENT OF AMERICA WAS ALSO
STRANGLED.The working class of America in 1886 was moving forward as no
other working class in the world was moving. It was moving for-
ward as the labor movements of other countries have since moved,
only at greater speed, using its political and industrial power at the
same time. It was using both somewhat crudely as yet, but still
more intelligently, than that class as a whole is using its power today.That suggestion of violence with its fateful end set that move-
ment back for years. It enthroned pure and simple trade unionism
with its alliance with capitalism and placed a bogymen in the hands
of the opponents of any form of social revolution, no matter how
peaceful, that has served to spread confusion and reaction among the
hosts of labor until this day.No more powerful blow was ever struck for capitalism than
when that bomb was thrown on Haymarket square. It set the labor
movement of America back a generation, and its effects have not yet
disappeared.There are those today who would make appeal away from polit-
ical action to veiled or open violence. We need raise no moral ques-
tion to answer them. Experience shows that no power of the capi-
talist class has ever been able to set back the triumphant march of
the social revolution. Whenever it has been stayed it has been by
the foolish hand of some overimpatient, would-be friend of labor.We may protest against the injustice of their trial, we may de-
nounce the capitalism that wronged and tormented them to despera-
tion, but we cannot deny that because they sought to discourage the
use of the peaceful, but powerful, weapon of the ballot these men
must bear some share of the blame for a reactionary labor movement
in America.They may be excused because they had had no experience to
guide them, and they paid for their mistake with the last full mea-
sure with which men may pay for anything. But we cannot excuse
those who today, with the knowledge of these facts before them, seek
to deprive labor of its legitimate weapons, or lead him to throw away
his political power, or to deliver it over to his enemies. These can-
not plead ignorance.

THE CHILDREN OF REVOLUTIONS

BY A. BULLARD.

The street car stopped with a jolt.
"Gare de Montparnasse," the conductor
called out. And, looking up from my
paper I was surprised to see a dense
crowd around the car, filling the square
before the railroad station. As I
stepped down on the street some one
started "The Marseillaise." And you've
never really heard that stirring song
unless you have heard a French crowd
singing it. I stopped to listen."It's some patriotic demonstration,"
I thought. "The President of the Re-
public is coming back from a review
or some thing of that sort."
But just as they were swelling into
a chorus there was an interruption.
Up the boulevard another crowd was
marching. There was a great red flag
in their midst and they were singing
"L'Internationale." For a moment
the two songs competed. But only for
a moment. Then the crowd before
the station dropped their song to join
with the newcomers. Five thousand
of them, there must have been, yell-
ing the Internationale at the tops of
their voices. I had never heard the In-
ternationale sung by a crowd before. It
is forbidden in France. The words are
not half so blood-curdling as those of
the Marseillaise, and yet the French
government—and rightly—considers it
the most dangerous of the two songs."The Marseillaise" is only a spasmodic
rage—a song of vengeance. The Inter-
nationale is calmer, but certainly more
dangerous. It is a song of solidarity,
of steady untiring action—the union that
gives strength.
And then that great waving red flag.
This was clearly no patriotic demon-
stration to greet a returning president.
The red flag—nothing is considered
more unpatriotic by the French offi-
cials. The sight of it turns the police:
"Les filles de M. Clemenceau," as the
workmen call them—into raging
bulls. No, this was not patriotism; it
was not country; the men were acclam-
ing; it was class.
I have some friends in Paris who
are pretty sure to be present when the
red flag is up and the Internation-
ale is singing. I jumped into the
crowd to find them. If I could, and
learn what was afoot. As I pushed
my way through the mass I felt in-
definitely that this was no ordinary
labor demonstration. The Frenchmen
have another smile when they are out
for a fight. The kindly light in their
eyes belied the dread words they were
singing.In the hardest press of the crowd
some one grabbed my arm. It was an
excitable little reporter on L'Humanite.
"Eh bien!" he shouted into my ear.
"Comel! Comel! You are a foreigner;
they will let you into the station;
Come on; tell them you are an Ameri-
can correspondent. It is good luck.
They will let you in."Without any further explanations he
dragged me through the crowd to the
door of the station. We had an excit-
ing argument with the police who tried
to stop us, but I made the most of my
American citizenship, explaining to the
dazed little "Sergeant de Ville" that I
had an awful pull with our government
and that if he stopped me it would in-
volve his country in a disastrous war.
He made way and we rushed on to the
platform. It's quiet, after the turmoil
outside, was startling.
"Comel!" I said. "Let's go back. All
the excitement is outside."
"No, no," my friend said. "Wait."
And then he began to whisper about
and wave his hat.
"Here they come!" he shouted.
"Vive! Vive les enfants de Fougeres!"
Hurrah for the babies of Fougeres!
A more insane shout I had never
heard.A special train was just pulling in.
The doors were opened and then out
tumbled some which looked like a Sun-
day school picnic. An excitable man,
who might have been a Sunday school
superintendent—in reality he is one of
the most fiery Socialists in the Cham-
ber—and several motherly women were
getting the youngsters in line. There
were about fifty of them, each dressed
in his Sunday best, carrying a meager
bundle of clothes in one hand and a
tiny red flag in the other.While they were being sorted out and
counted, and lined up on the platform
I got an explanation from my guide.
Fougeres is a little town up in Brit-
tany, a shoe factory town, and the
"hands" were on strike. They wanted
similar wages and working conditions
with the English shoemakers across the
channel. And for three months they
had been fighting it out. The employers
had organized also. They were nobles
and landowners, and their factories
were only a side issue.
The shoe industry could be annihi-
lated without affecting their daily
menus. And they appreciated the fact
that their hands were starving. So
the strike dragged on. The men were
beginning to waver. And the work-
men all over France knew about it and
wanted to help them—sent what pen-
nies they could spare and abundant
words of encouragement. The shoe-
makers of Fougeres had replied that
they could not hold out much longer
because of the children."Some of our little ones have died
already from lack of food," they said.
"And the breasts of our mothers are
dry from hunger. We would fight on,
it doesn't matter so much if we do not
can. We cannot watch our children
starve."The response had come instantane-
ously from all over France.
"Send us your children! We are poor
also, but this is the sign of our brother-
hood. Send them to us."
The smaller children had been taken
by the towns and villages nearby, so
their mothers could see them on Sun-
day. And these little ones on the plat-
form—their mothers could see them on Sun-
day—had come all the long way to Paris
and they were the last. There were
not half enough to satisfy the hospital-
ity of the Parisian workmen.
But they were in line now. The de-
puty waved his hands and they moved.
In their little piping voices, took up
"The Internationale." And singing it
they marched out. Such a shout as went
up when the crowd saw them! These
Frenchmen knew how to cheer and
they never did it better. Then they
caught the words the children were
singing and presently they were all at
it again. For once the police did not
find heart to interfere.
Of course the youngsters did not un-
derstand it all; could not understand
the words even of the song they sang.
With its momentous burden of human
solidarity. But they understood some-
thing—they caught enough of the brother-
ly love back of all the confusion not
to be afraid. And they went down into
the midst of it all and were put into
carriages and carried to the Bourse de
Travail, surrounded by what the next
morning's papers called "a howling
mob." And they certainly did howl!
But not one of the youngsters cried.
And at the Bourse de Travail they sat
through two hours of speechmaking
and cheering as solemnly as if it were
their first communion.Between the speeches the crowd
called always for "The Song of Fou-
geres." And the little ones stood up
and sang it. A plaintive Breton melody
and the crude words of some village
rhymer. There was a mournful verse
of how hard the patrons were; there
was a couplet of contrast between the
diamonds on the breasts of Madame,
the patron's wife, and the hunger-
shrunk breasts of "pauvre mam-
man." And then there was a hopeful
verse about the good times coming
which even in their misery the factory
folk of Fougeres could not doubt. And
the Parisians there cried during the
first verse, gritted their teeth during
the second, and cheered and laughed
and joined the chorus of the last.The meeting might have lasted all
night, but the deputy, who had come
with the children, said it was long past
their bedtime. The children were given
out to their new families and the meet-
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HOW SOCIALISM HURTS THE UNIONS

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

The American Trade Unions pride themselves on being non-Socialist.
The German Trade Unions pride themselves on being Socialist.
The American Federation has about 1,500,000 members.
The German Federation has over 1,800,000 members.
The National Unions of America in 1908 spent in benefits \$2,144,395. About
\$1,300,000 in death benefits; \$583,541 in sick benefits; \$51,000 in traveling bene-
fits; \$205,254 in unemployed benefits, etc.
The German Socialist Unions the same year spent about \$10,000,000.
In 1907 \$3,000,000 was spent in strike benefits. In 1908 \$2,000,000 was spent
in unemployed benefits; \$2,000,000 more in sick benefits. And that year a \$10-
600,000 reserve fund was left over.
Certainly the comparison is not to the disadvantage of the German Trade
Unions.In addition to Trade Unions the German workers have a political party. As
a result, the government has been forced to do some things which the Unions
otherwise would have to do.Through fear of the Socialist party the great German insurance was estab-
lished by the government.Every workman of Germany, therefore, knows that if he meets with an acci-
dent that incapacitates him for work he is going to receive a pension for the re-
mainder of his life; that if he is killed there is going to be a compensation paid
to his wife and children; that if he falls sick he is going to receive compensation
also, and finally, when he gets unable to work as a result of old age, that he will
then be entitled to a pension.Every year the government gives pensions to the workers of Germany
amounting to over \$100,000,000.Besides this general insurance, the party, in various places has forced the
municipalities to pension the unemployed, thus taking part of that burden off
the Trade Union movement.All this has been accomplished by political activity. While the unions of
England and America have been putting heavier and heavier burdens upon their
members, POLITICAL ACTIVITY in Germany has been putting heavier
and heavier burdens on the state.Nor are these benefits the only ones that have been obtained through polit-
ical action.The German Trade Unions, for instance, can boycott. They are not affected
by injunctions. Their funds are not at the mercy of the employers through the
interference of the court.They have in many places municipal and state labor bureaus.
These bureaus supply jobs to an incredible number of unemployed, and these
bureaus BY LAW are forced to inform workmen whenever a strike is in progress.Now it is tiresome to mention these things. One could go on for hours show-
ing how Socialists in Europe are benefiting labor NOW.The only reason for mentioning these things at all is because men are being
sent about this country to tell Trade Unionists that Socialism hurts the unions.Mr. Belmont and his friends of Wall street are so afraid that the working
class here will build up a powerful Socialist movement and force him and his
friends to grant some such reforms, that he is actually employing Trade Unionists
to spread these falsehoods.Trade Unionists and Socialists in Europe are fighting hand in hand. They
are practically the same men and they are fighting by votes and by strikes for
the amelioration of the condition of the workers.Socialism will hurt Belmont's influence in the Union. Socialism will affect
Mr. Belmont's power as a political boss.Socialism will hurt the Civic Federation, Tammany Hall, and Wall street.
But Socialism will not hurt the Unions.When Belmont and his friends of the Civic Federation tell you that Social-
ism will hurt the Unions ask them why, in that case, Belmont doesn't help it
along as he did Farley and his strike breakers.

GRAY SKIES

By George E. Bower.

The wings of the north wind flapping over my roofless way.
The voice of an unknown terror with a freezing fear to say.
A sun gone out, a summer dead, a garden's fallen waste,
And the call of a stern, new duty to struggles all untraced.Always the golden glory of summer's fortunes dimmed
And the beautiful wings of pleasure by a grim despoiler trimmed.
A hope gone out, a dream dispelled, a love-song tumbled to pain,
And the looming scowl of a cheerless sky regarding our fate in vain.The skies that were glad with color—the blue and the red and gold—
Have lived for their love's long season—the calendar waxes old.
A daffodil, a robin brood, a path thro' roseland dear—
How the old faith calls thro' the somber walls that winter is building
near.

Wage Slavery On Bulk Buying

"It is not to die, or even to die of
hunger, that makes a man wretched;
many men have died; all men must
die. It is to live miserable we know
die; to live miserable we know die;
to work more and yet gain
nothing; to be heart worn, weary,
dying slowly all our life long, imprisoned
in a dead, dead, infinite injustice. This
is forever intolerable to all men."—Car-
lyle.In undeveloped and rapidly develop-
ing countries like the United States, a
large part of the surplus product of in-
dustry is devoted to buying out from
under society those natural resources
upon which in future the very life of
society will depend. This continued in-
vestment of surplus by members of the
owning class in each other's "holdings"
and in the people's heritage yet held
in common tends to progressively en-
hance the value of productive prop-
erty until a point is finally reached where
the surplus product will no longer pay
interest on the valuation and leave
anything over to apply on principal.Clearly, when the capitalist can no
longer, as now, buy productive "prop-
erties" and make the surpluses pay for
them, neither can the laborer, so that
the wage worker, under capitalism
thus goes to seed, will be "free" ex-
actly as the chattel slave would be free
if offered an opportunity to buy his
freedom at a price he could never live
long enough to pay.When capitalism has reached this
stationary state toward which it is
rushing with ever accelerating speed,
and has "succeeded" by capitalizing
the sources and means of production
at prohibitive prices, then will wage
slavery be so complete and so "inde-
structible" that even the average laborer
if he can see anything, should both
feel it and see it; for not only will he
hope that now buys him be crushed
—the hope of buying his freedom by
buying off his masters his means of
life—but even the possibility of its re-
alization will have vanished.For the worker today, with a family
to support whose daily wage must all
be daily consumed and is all too small
at that, "wage slavery" is no mean-
less, cant expression, a name for a
condition that does not exist. "Free
labor" at the margin of production,
which requires not less than \$1,500 of
accumulated capital for its working,
might, for the average laborer, as well
be in the planet of Mars.Yet Hope—delusive phantom—springs
eternal in the human heart, even
though the heart be covered with a la-
borer's blouse in the pocket of which is
a time check already spent.

LINCOLN BRADEN.

Carben, Cal.

Carben, Cal.

Carben, Cal.

Carben, Cal.

Carben, Cal.

Carben, Cal.