

GRAFT FACTS CLEAR: NORTHUP BUNGLES

Shale Evidence Shows \$46,000 Was Stolen; State's Attorney Lacks Experience

Testimony was presented by Patrick E. Condon, a mason inspector in the Lawrence avenue sewer, that there was no shale rock in the bore, as claimed by M. H. McGovern, defendant in Judge Barnes' court.

Defense Tries to Exclude Notes The evidence of Mr. Condon came after a furious fight made by the four attorneys for the defense to exclude notes on the work taken by Mr. Condon during the inspections and, in spite of what spectators in the court declared a weak fight made by the prosecution, Judge Barnes was forced to coach Assistant State's Attorney Northup as to the form of questions all through the session.

Objections Fly Thick Counsel for the defense had occasion to interrupt the prosecutor at nearly every point of the session. "That is leading," were several of the objections. "That is not proper," or "that is incompetent," were some of the other objections from the defense which kept the court busy ruling and hindering the progress of the trial monotonously.

Mr. Patrick E. Condon testified that he was mason inspector in the Lawrence avenue sewer, examining the excavations every day. He made notes, he stated, of the general character of the material encountered. This notebook, Assistant State's Attorney Northup sought to introduce in evidence, which brought all four attorneys for the defense to their feet with objections.

The notebook is not official, objected Attorney Fell. The other three seconded him on the point raised. "This notebook is a memorandum book of the witness. He may be allowed to refer to it to refresh his memory. But there is neither rule of evidence or theory of evidence that would permit its introduction as an exhibit or as evidence."

The court reserved its ruling for a later hour. Mr. Condon was inspector, he testified, on various city jobs. He was also an inspector on engineering work in Brazil, South America, and the expedition in Chicago. He made tests every day, under the directions of Engineer Babcock and his assistant, Bonnell.

"Did you ever see any ledges of rock?" was one of the questions. "Objection was raised by the defense, which was overruled. "Never," the witness replied. "Have you ever seen what is sometimes called 'shale rock'?" "I have not."

"Was there anything in the excavations besides what you reported in your notebook?" "Objection of the defense overruled. "No, sir," the witness stated. "I reported the general character of what was encountered in the work. I did not leave out any observations from my report in this notebook."

Answer Is Blocked The witness further stated that he copied his notes every day on sheets in the office. "If there were ledges of rock, you would make note of that in your notebook," the witness was not allowed to answer. Another question by the state as to what size rock would have to be recorded was not answered, the court sustaining an objection.

MANCIE WEDS CHICAGO GIRL

A. W. Mancie, a well-known member of the Socialist party, and Miss Gertrude Huggins, daughter of Walter Huggins of Chicago, were married yesterday at Saugatuck, Michigan. The marriage is the culmination of an acquaintance that began eight years ago at the Socialist camp ground near Fort Sheridan. Mrs. Mancie was at that time little Miss Gertrude, wearing short dresses. She appeared very much impressed by the speech delivered by Mr. Mancie, and was always in attendance at lectures at which Mr. Mancie was scheduled to speak. Miss Huggins is an accomplished elocutionist.

A. W. Mancie is a Canadian and came to Chicago in the world's fair year. He was educated in the public schools of Toronto, and since then has occupied many important and responsible positions in the Socialist party. He has been candidate on the Socialist ticket several times.

He was at one time editor of the Weekly Socialist and for many years was an active member in the unions, as a member of the teamsters' union. He took a prominent part in the teamsters' strike at Milwaukee and has continuously been one of the most vigorous workers in the Socialist movement.

WEST VIRGINIA POLITICIANS INDICTED UNDER STATE LAW

Sistersville, W. Va., July 5.—Five indictments charging statutory violations against Republican politicians of this city were returned by the last grand jury in session at Middlebourne. They are El. Hanlon, manager of the Wells hotel; Bert Noll, city clerk; Mike Dwyer, a bartender; Tom Bell, a councilman; Thomas Smith, colored henchman of the Republican bosses.

Smith conducts a notorious athletic club. He has pulled off several scrappy fights and other forbidden sports. These were given before election as a sop thrown out to the voters for political purposes. The chief purpose of the athletic club is that of procuring colored floaters for elections.

The indictments are based largely on this club. The evidence against the defendants was secured by local Socialists.

GOMPERS DENOUNCES HOLDING RUSSIANS AS SLAVES IN U.S. DOMAIN

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Washington, D. C., July 5.—Conditions akin to slavery in the Hawaiian Islands are pictured in a memorial asking for an investigation submitted by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to the department of commerce and labor.

Enslave Peasants Sugar planters, acting through the Hawaiian government, Gompers charges, have been luring peasants from Harbin, in the interior of Siberia, to the islands. Russian and Hawaiian agents are engaged in the work. They recruit peasants, Gompers says, by attractive pamphlets, and in these and by other means promising the peasants wages of \$45 a month, free houses, fuel, electric light, furniture, an acre of land each for gardens, evening schools, free hospitals, half pay during sickness, free railroad fares and free school for children.

Three Hundred Are Deceived A delegation of 300 deluded Siberians went to the islands last October, and the total number that yielded to the lure of the sugar planters is over 1,000. Their experience is thus set forth by Gompers:

"Instead of all the comforts above described, the people found wooden shanties, without roofs, the floors made of rough boards, set apart with crevices. The furniture consisted of a few benches, a table and a few beds. Instead of the promised electric light, kerosene lamps were to be used, the oil to be supplied by the men themselves; the fuel consists of the roots of sugar cane, which the men were to carry from three to seven miles. Coal is a great luxury, which is seldom obtainable.

Wages Are Low "Instead of the free transportation to and from work the men had to walk to the place of work at a distance of

five miles, and the time consumed was not included in the working day; lateness by five to ten minutes was punished by a deduction of a quarter of a day's pay; the wages are \$22 a month for men and \$13 for women.

"The men are compelled to buy all their provisions at the plantation store at such exorbitant prices that they exceed the earnings due and they become the debtors of the planters.

"In short, the conditions are such as would establish a condition of peonage.

"After three months of suffering and quiet submission, having spent not only their scant earnings but the money brought with them, realized from the sale of their real property and other belongings at home, the men revolted; they left the plantations and went to Honolulu with a view of informing the American government through its regularly constituted authorities.

No Aid From Governor "The people looked for work elsewhere, but could find none.

"The governor of the territory was informed by a delegation sent by the men of the unbearable conditions, but the only answer that they were to return to the plantations and a promise to improve the conditions of their life was made.

"The people returned to work, but found no fulfillment of any of the promises made, and the people began to appeal for assistance from the outside world.

Driven From Plantations "The people rose in protest and they were driven from the plantations. Some have found employment working on Japanese vessels.

"Hundreds of others were left breadless and homeless, all of them having been driven from their shanties, their

(Continued on Page Two.)

IOWA SOCIALISTS NAME TICKET FOR STATE ELECTION

Des Moines, Ia., July 5.—Encouraged by the success of the Socialist cause in Milwaukee, the Socialist party in Iowa in convention has unanimously voted to put a full state ticket in the field, and nominated the following candidates for state offices:

For governor, John M. Work, Des Moines.

For lieutenant governor, J. B. Walton, Manson.

For secretary of state, Fred Jansen, Pocahontas.

For treasurer of state, John Kent, Waukeo.

For superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. Julia Sokoloff, Sioux City.

For judge of supreme court, C. E. Cohoon, Emmetsburg.

For judge of supreme court, H. Shuett, Davenport.

For supreme court reporter, Mrs. L. Popejoy, Des Moines.

For railroad commissioner, Bert Vilas, Madrid.

For railroad commissioner, Pearl J. Philbaum, Burlington.

A platform containing twenty-one planks was adopted. It is modeled after the national platform and recommends a number of industrial reforms.

A resolution was passed congratulating the people of Milwaukee upon the election of a Socialist administration, "that is making good and setting a high standard of efficiency for other cities to follow."

LENA MORROW LEWIS SPEAKS IN SISTERSVILLE, VA.

Sistersville, W. Va., July 5.—Lena Morrow Lewis spoke to a large and enthusiastic audience on the street here. Arrangements had been made with the Rev. J. S. Robinson and two officials of the M. E. church to have their house of worship for the address, but this was denied by the other members of the board.

The speaker addressed workers also at the courthouse of Middlebourne, W. Va. A local was formed of nine members, who were present at the character meeting and six or seven who were not able to report in person. Middlebourne is the county seat of Tyler county, the home of the bosses of the Republican and Democratic parties.

EXPRESS MESSENGER BEAVES PAIN; SKULL FRACTURED, HE STICKS TO HIS POST TO END

(By United Press Association.) Buffalo, N. Y., July 5.—Though his skull was fractured in two places, Geo. S. Whitney, 56, an American Express messenger, living in Cleveland, Ohio, stuck to his work until his train reached this city. Here he was taken to a hospital, where an operation was performed today. It is thought he will die. A heavy door closed on his head at Dunkirk. The car contained a valuable consignment of express matter, including \$10,000 in money, and Whitney refused to leave until he had turned his charge over to the company's agent.

21 KILLED IN 'BIG 4' SMASHUP

Mangled Body Snatched From Debris Raises Toll of Death

(By United Press Association.) Middletown, Ohio, July 5.—The crushed, limp body of an unidentified man, taken today from the tangled mass of charred wood that yesterday was the Twentieth Century Limited of the Big Four railroad, brought the death list of the disaster to twenty-one. Rescue parties, still at work, raking the debris are convinced that there are more dead in the ruins.

The twenty-one dead raked from the wreckage throughout the night and today are practically all residents of various Ohio cities, as are the thirty seriously injured lodged in hospitals, hotels and private houses here.

Many of these less seriously hurt who took refuge in Middletown homes after the disaster were able to continue their journey today, but several who were at first thought to be but slightly hurt, today developed serious injury. The total death list, with the fatalities that will attend many of the victims will not be known for days.

All through the night a stream of solemn faced and hysterical women fled through the various Middletown morgues, lifted the stained sheets that covered the mangled bodies, seeking relatives and friends. Early today all but three of the dead had been identified. It is believed the one of those unidentified is Prof. John Duxbury of Manchester, England, who is missing and was thought to be on the wrecked train.

Coroner Burnett of Hamilton today declared that he will hold an inquest and summon the railroad officials in an effort to place the blame for the disaster.

The Butler county grand jury will also investigate.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton engineer who was piloting the Big Four train says that, according to his orders, the limited should have had seven minutes ahead of the freight train, which it collided. That the wreck resulted from a confusion of orders there seems no doubt, but the exact mistake has not been located. The crew of the passenger train was slightly injured, but the freight crew escaped without injury.

(Continued on page 2.)

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR ENDORSES THE DAILY SOCIALIST

DEFENDER OF UNION LABOR IS RECOGNIZED BY WORKERS' DELEGATES

WITHOUT AN OPPOSING VOICE FROM ONE OF THE SEVERAL HUNDRED DELEGATES ATTENDING THE MEETING, THE CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR, SUNDAY, ENDORSED THE DAILY SOCIALIST FOR THE WORK IT IS DOING IN BEHALF OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT OF THE COUNTRY IN THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS:

"WHEREAS, THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST HAS FROM THE TIME OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT BEEN A CONSISTENT AND CONTINUOUS DEFENDER OF THE INTERESTS OF UNION LABOR; AND,

"WHEREAS, THIS PAPER HAS REPEATEDLY BEEN OF GREAT SERVICE TO THE ORGANIZED WORKERS OF CHICAGO, ESPECIALLY IN ITS EXPOSURE OF THE CONDITIONS IN THE STANDARD OIL PLANT AT ARGO, WHERE IT SUCCEEDED IN TRANSFORMING A PLANT WHERE THE WORKERS WERE IN A STATE OF PEONAGE INTO A COMPLETELY UNIONIZED SHOP, AND IN THE RECENT FIGHT OF THE BAKERS, AND THE PRESENT STRIKES OF THE CHAUFFEURS AND THE UNITED MINE WORKERS, AND, INDEED, IN EVERY STRUGGLE OF ORGANIZED LABOR SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PAPER; AND,

"WHEREAS, THE EXISTENCE OF SUCH A DAILY PAPER IN CHICAGO IS OF GREAT VALUE TO UNIONISM AT ALL TIMES, ASSISTING IN EDUCATING THE WORKERS, IN PUSHING THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION, IN THE PUBLICATION OF UNION NEWS AND INFORMATION OF ALL KINDS, SUCH AS IS PRINTED IN NO OTHER PAPERS; THEREFORE, BE IT

"RESOLVED, THAT WE, THE DELEGATES TO THE CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR, HEREBY EXPRESS OUR APPRECIATION OF THE WORK OF THE DAILY SOCIALIST IN THE CAUSE OF ORGANIZED LABOR, AND URGE UPON OUR MEMBERSHIP THE NECESSITY OF GIVING IT ALL THE SUPPORT POSSIBLE; AND, BE IT FURTHER

"RESOLVED, THAT WE URGE UPON ALL ORGANIZED LABOR, AND ESPECIALLY THE UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR, THE NECESSITY OF SUCH SUPPORT TO THE END THAT LABOR IN CHICAGO MAY HAVE A POWERFUL DAILY ORGAN WITH WHICH TO CARRY ON THE CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION AND ORGANIZATION; AND, BE IT STILL FURTHER

"RESOLVED, THAT THE SECRETARY OF THE CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR BE INSTRUCTED TO SEND THIS RESOLUTION TO ALL AFFILIATED UNIONS FOR THEIR APPROVAL.

"(SIGNED)

"L. P. SMITH, "C. H. ESDORN, "E. NOCKELS.

"RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION BY RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE—D. BOSGRAAF, JOHN P. SHEPPARD AND F. BUCHANAN."

PLAN 'PARTY'S' GOOD IN TWO CONGRESSES

Scandinavians and South Slovenians Start National Organizations at Enthusiastic Meetings

By J. L. Engdahl

Swedes, Norwegians and Danes Gather Under Five Flags.

Servians, Bulgarians, One With Slovians and Croatsians

Under five flags, the three national banners of their mother countries entwined with the stars and stripes of their adopted land and the red flag of International Socialism, the delegates representing the Socialist Scandinavians of the United States have held their first national congress and formed a national organization.

The congress was marked by long and business like sessions at the hall of the Danish Brotherhood Hall No. 17, at 2733 Hirsch street, where the youthful organization was put under way under auspicious circumstances.

Work Began Saturday The work that began Saturday afternoon was completed Monday night, the first public declaration of the existence of this national organization being made by W. F. Holm, in the midst of inspiring cheers at the picnic of the Scandinavian Socialist Singing Society at Pulaski Grove, Cragin, Ill.

"This congress has shown that the three nationalities making up the Scandinavian peoples can be organized into one body," said Charles Sand, prominent Scandinavian Socialist of Chicago, and the applause of Swedes, Norwegians and Danes alike, testified to the truth of the statement.

Who Organizers Are The delegates who helped to organize the national organization of the Scandinavian Socialists of the United States were as follows:

New Jersey, Kearney, Branch Kearney No. 3, E. Christian Larson, Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Dansk Socialistforening, Wilhelm Rasmussen; Kenosha, Dansk Socialistforening, Martin

(Continued on page 2.)

Appreciation Shown Workers' Organ as Injunction Is Defied and Strike Aid Renewed

In recognition of the work that it is doing for the working class the Chicago Federation of Labor, at its Sunday meeting passed a set of resolutions endorsing the efforts being made by the Daily Socialist to educate the workers and aid in strengthening their organizations.

Not a single delegate, out of the three hundred attending the meeting, rose to object to the passage of the measure, and when the vote for adoption had been put President John Fitzpatrick announced that the resolutions had been accepted unanimously.

Some of the delegates, in fact, were so eager to see the resolutions go through and to make them as broad as possible that they rose to make what they thought additions to measure, which, however, were already included in it.

Nemo Suggests Additions John Nemo, president of the Actors' union, for instance, wanted to have the action of the federation brought to the attention of all of its affiliated unions. President Fitzpatrick pointed out that this was already provided for.

As a result of the last clause in the resolutions, which are published in an adjoining column, Secretary Edward E. Nockels will forward a copy to all affiliated unions, numbering between six and seven hundred, for their individual approval.

Prejudice Is Waning This is the first time that a resolution of this nature has been presented to the Chicago Federation of Labor. That it was not met with the usual cry of "politics" that usually arises to confront Socialist measures, indicates that the prejudice against Socialism is rapidly becoming a thing of the past in the federation as well as the fact that organized labor in Chicago is beginning

to realize more and more that it has a champion in the Chicago Daily Socialist.

The resolutions were presented to the labor body by C. H. Esdorn, a member of Painters' local No. 124. They were also signed by Leland P. Smith and Edward Nockels, secretary of the federation, before going to the resolutions committee.

All Ready to Help They were reported favorably by the resolutions committee and read to the federation by Reading Clark, Con O'Neill. Several motions to adopt, with as many seconds, were made. One delegate sought to have the vote made a startling one, while others were equally anxious to help the measure along.

"The vote is unanimous," announced President Fitzpatrick after the question had been put, and not a single "No" was heard when a contrary vote was called for.

After the meeting of the federation the resolutions formed the chief topic of conversation among the delegates, many of whom wondered at the effect it would have on the membership.

To say the least, the Chicago Federation of Labor was in a fighting mood Sunday, caused probably more than anything else by the injunction granted by Judge Thomas G. Windes against the striking taxicab drivers and the farcical arrest of Secretary Nockels by Sub Leader Deputy Sheriff J. M. Bergman, one of Sheriff Christopher Straubheim's "flaunt" in the strike-breaking line.

Each Gets a Copy Copies of Saturday's Daily Socialist giving an account of Secretary Nockels' arrest and the Windes injunction in full were passed out to every delegate at

(Continued on Page Two)

RACE RIOTS BRING DEATH

Drunken Brawls Following Fight Celebrations Cause Many Fatalities

(By United Press Association.) Washington, D. C., July 5.—Two fatally hurt, two hospitals crowded with injured and 238 prisoners in the city jails summed up the results today of the all-night rioting here following the announcement of the result of the Johnson-Jeffries fight.

Mobs, at times estimated at 7,000 persons, rushed through the streets. The negroes were wild with enthusiasm. Many celebrated the event by drinking, and as the evening progressed they became boisterous.

Streets Filled With Mob The streets were thronged with people who were out to see the municipal fireworks display, and this fact added greatly to the seriousness of the situation.

All along Pennsylvania avenue, from the White House to the capitol, there was almost continuous rioting.

In one place three negro women attacked two white women who were standing on the steps of their residence. After they were put in a patrol wagon the women started to fight the police, one of them severely biting Patrolman Bonnet's arm, inflicting a serious wound.

In one saloon brawl Arthur Smith was kicked in the abdomen by several negroes and was taken to the casualty hospital in a critical condition. In the same fight two negroes were cut about the head.

Members of the force who have served for twenty years say that they have never seen a night so wild.

New York Riot Center (By United Press Association.) New York, July 5.—Race riots began in New York almost before the Jeffries-Johnson fight had ended. They continued all through the night, growing so intense that several thousand police reserves had to be called to duty. One negro was clubbed to death and more than 100 were beaten up, while a number of whites are suffering from knifing and bullet wounds.

Many Draw Guns In the "San Juan Hill" district, the negro quarters, knives, revolvers and stones were hurled with telling effect. In the tenderloin district a negro was caught by angry whites and strung up to a lamp post. He was nearly dead when the police cut him down. In Ninth and Tenth avenues, a negro

FIGHT CELEBRATIONS BRING MANY RIOTS

Omaha, Neb.—One negro killed and several injured. Dozens of arrests in race riots.

Little Rock, Ark.—Two negroes killed by whites.

Houston, Texas.—White man cuts negro to death.

Roanoke, Va.—Six negroes critically beaten. Many whites arrested. Saloons closed. One white-shot.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Scores of race riots in "black belt." Thousands involved. Two policemen seriously hurt. One hundred arrests made.

Louisville, Ky.—Negroes attack newshybs selling light extra. Draw revolvers. Several arrests. More trouble feared.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Whites pursue negroes along streets, throwing bricks. Several injured. Negro paraders in Germantown dispersed by whites.

Wilmington, Del.—Negroes attack white man. Whites attempt lynching. Thousands engaged. Police answer riot call and use clubs freely.

New Orleans, La.—Riots in front of newspaper. Negroes attack newshybs selling light extra. Draw revolvers. Several arrests. More trouble feared.

St. Louis, Mo.—Riots in negro quarters. Police forced to club many negroes. Atlanta, Ga.—Negro runs amok with knife. Mob tried to kill him. Rescued by police reserves. Several arrests made.

Cincinnati.—Negroes chased off streets for insulting remarks. Baltimore.—Eighty arrests made in "black belt." Several negroes badly cut up.

Washington, D. C.—Two whites badly cut by negroes. Two hospitals crowded with injured, and 238 arrests made. Riots continued all night. Mounted police charged mobs frequently.

Kansas City.—Negroes driven off street cars. Entire police force on duty.

New York.—One negro beaten to death and scores injured in half a hundred race riots in "black belt." Several thousand extra policemen needed to quell disorders.

Portland, Me.—Thirty hurt in race riots at negro picnic. Two whites seriously stabbed, twenty-eight persons beaten.

Shreveport, La.—Three negroes killed. Iron Mountain Railroad conductor fatally wounded. Many others injured in riots in northern Louisiana.

quarters, the negroes became overbearing, jostling whites off the sidewalks and making insulting remarks. Numerous serious fights resulted, policemen were forced to use their clubs freely, scores of men being sent to the hospitals with broken heads.

The situation became so grave about midnight that police reserves were ordered into the riot sections.

The reserves report that butlers and coachmen, big winners on the fight, are quitting work today in droves.

The police authorities admit that they fear more trouble.

JOHNSON GETS BIG VICTORY Negro Wins Over Jeff; Later Blinded by Blow on Right Eye

BY TIP WRIGHT Reno, Nev., July 5.—I doubt very much if Jeffries, in his prime, could have beaten Johnson yesterday. The black was indeed a surprise.

Too much Johnson was originally the title of a farce. Today it names a tragedy of sport. An analysis of the sentiment expressed here by the sporting men who are folding their tents and slipping away today would be difficult.

But popular or otherwise, Johnson is every inch the champion and in the whole galaxy of ring stars on hand yesterday—probably the greatest assemblage of the kind ever brought together—there was not one fit to shy his caster into the ring.

And the yellow streak! There was no one of the 22,000 who witnessed the contest and sought for a glimpse of the streak, that was able to discern it. Even in the very first round of the battle Johnson was cool and unbothered.

BY MAX BALTHASAR Reno, Nev., July 5.—Perhaps it was a case of youth being served, perhaps it was something else, perhaps it was a piece of luck.

Johnson hailed hero Bands and Parades Will Greet the Victor

Escorted by two brass bands, and the entire colored population of this city, Jack Johnson will make a triumphal entry into Chicago Thursday, drive through the streets in his touring car and alighting at 234 Wabash avenue, will tread a carpet of roses as he enters his "mummy's" home.

DERBY IS FEATURE OF BIG OREGON-CALIFORNIA MEET

Klamath Falls, Ore., July 5.—New features of interest have been announced at almost every meeting of the Oregon-California Socialist Encampment since the opening night June 26.

Resolved: "That Socialism is the Next Step in Economic Evolution." Resolved: "That Socialism Offers the Only Solution for Any of the Political and Economic Problems of Today."

Resolved: "That Socialism is in Harmony With the Best Traditions and the Highest Ideals of the American People."

MARSHALL FIELD & CO. SWEATS SKILLED WORKERS Sweating and driving are abuses commonly confined to unskilled labor, but at Marshall Field & Co.'s similar treatment is meted out to employees of a much higher grade.

LABOR PRAISES THE SOCIALIST

Chicago Federation Indorses Its Work for the Unions

(Continued From Page One) The meeting, being eagerly read by the labor representatives.

The matter of the taxicab drivers' strike came up first with the report of Organizer Thomas J. Farrell, of the International Teamsters' union, who is aiding in the conduct of the strike, to the effect that the strikers are "doing very well, thank you."

His account of the manner in which the Master Plumbers' association had been furnished taxicabs for their big parade to Riverview park proved very interesting and amusing to the delegates.

How About Wines? "How about Judge Wines? Isn't he the man that was indorsed by the Chicago Federation of Labor?" asked one of the delegates.

RUSSIANS ARE HELD SLAVES

(Continued from page 1) belongings having been thrown out into the open fields.

Betrayed Again "They have sent two delegates to Washington; on their way these delegates stopped at the imperial Russian consulate at San Francisco, and there they were assured by the consul that there was no necessity for them to go to Washington, advising them to return to Honolulu, the consul having referred them to a Russian representative, one Kerberg, who, he assured them, would take care of their grievances and remedy all wrongs.

Attacked by Police "The men returned, but nothing was done for the people, and the owners of the plantations evidently took another course to drive the people into submission. It started with the arrest of their three leaders—A. Vasiloff, Eliott and Surupoff—who, charged with vagrancy, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN SIGN TREATY; TEXT KEPT SECRET (United Press Cable.) Tokio, July 5.—Government officials today received official word of the signing, late yesterday, of the Russo-Japanese treaty at St. Petersburg.

PLAN ORGANIC LAW FOR TWO SISTER STATES

Socialist and Union Locals Call Meeting for July Eleventh

Bisbee, Ariz., July 5.—The Bisbee Miners' union, No. 106, of the Western Federation of Miners, has issued a call for workers' representatives to confer upon the nature of the constitution to be urged upon the new state of Arizona.

Workers Realize Opportunity The workers of the state realize that this is their greatest opportunity to draft laws that will not ignore the rights of the general public.

The outlook for a united working-class effort is much brighter than even the most sanguine expected when this matter was initiated, and the recent action of Taft in securing a fund from congress to prosecute the labor unions under the Sherman anti-trust law, while trying to have the railroads exempted from the provisions of that law, has helped considerably in solidifying the ranks of the workers, and more so with the railroad employes than with the others.

Reached by Socialists "There are about 10,000 South Slovenians in the Milwaukee area," said Pichler. "And the majority of these are Socialists. No other political party is able to reach them. Only the Socialist party is able to get in touch with them through its organization and literature."

Joins Union; Joins Party "In the old country, when a man joins his labor union he practically joins the Socialist party at the same time," said Pichler. "He cannot understand the breach between the Socialist movement and the labor movement in this country. In order to overcome this difficulty we are urging all of our members to join labor unions and carry on the propaganda for Socialism there. We shall help the workers during strikes as much as is possible in order to gain their sympathy."

Bonds for Printing Plant Measures were adopted by the congress providing for the issuance of \$5,000 in bonds to provide for the establishment of a printing plant. These bonds will be sold for the most part at \$10 apiece, although some will be sold for \$1.

Republicans Shiver in Their Hides The republicans, led by the Taft appointees, are very anxious to have a non-partisan delegation to frame the new constitution, and one of the most recent of these appointees, Judge Douglas of Yavapai county, in a public speech, in which he was profuse in his praise of the national administration, from the graceful gift of conditional statehood, even suggested that the best way to draft the constitution for the new state would be to have the Territorial Bar Association appoint six men for that purpose, who, he assured his audience, would at the end of three days have adopted an admirable constitution, but the learned jurist neglected to say to which "Bar Association" he was referring.

Democrats in Desperation The democrats, on the other hand, tell the confiding public that all they have to do to be saved is to have that great party draft the new constitution. By so doing, the assurance is given, the most progressive, and the most radical, constitution will be obtained. In fact, the statement is made that the new state is doomed to perdition unless the democrats are permitted to save it from the bad corporations. Just what could be expected from that party if it gets control of the constitutional convention can be judged from the fact that E. E. Ellinwood, the most influential democrat in the territory and the leading counsel for the Copper Queen Mining Co., the Detroit Copper Co., the Montezuma Copper Co., the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad, and a few other companies all of which have the welfare of the people of Arizona as the first consideration, now and all the time, as has been well proven by the conduct of themselves and their attorneys in the past, has contended for the election of judges for life terms, but is willing to compromise on seventeen years.

Acts Provisorially This committee is handling the business of the federation until the regular committee and officers can be chosen by referendum. The national executive committee is to consist of twelve members, three to be chosen from each of the four nationalities. The national secretary-treasurer is also to be chosen by referendum.

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SOUTH SLOVACS IN FEDERATION

(Continued from page 1) Tomo Besemich and Blaz Zikic, for the Croatsians of Allegheny, Pa. Frank Podboj, for the Croatsians of Conemaugh, Pa.

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Joins Union; Joins Party "In the old country, when a man joins his labor union he practically joins the Socialist party at the same time," said Pichler. "He cannot understand the breach between the Socialist movement and the labor movement in this country. In order to overcome this difficulty we are urging all of our members to join labor unions and carry on the propaganda for Socialism there. We shall help the workers during strikes as much as is possible in order to gain their sympathy."

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Acts Provisorially This committee is handling the business of the federation until the regular committee and officers can be chosen by referendum. The national executive committee is to consist of twelve members, three to be chosen from each of the four nationalities. The national secretary-treasurer is also to be chosen by referendum.

Resolved: "That Socialism is the Next Step in Economic Evolution." Resolved: "That Socialism Offers the Only Solution for Any of the Political and Economic Problems of Today." Resolved: "That Socialism is in Harmony With the Best Traditions and the Highest Ideals of the American People."

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THREE NATIONS IN ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 1) Petersen and J. Riis; Racine, Dansk Socialistforening, P. Nielsen. Minnesota, Duluth, Skandinavisk Socialistklub, Rudolph Ronge; Minneapolis, Skandinavisk Socialistforening, Wilhelm Petersen.

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and the coming campaign for the constitutional convention is expected to demonstrate that the political power of the working class is becoming one that will have to be considered in the affairs of the territory or state hereafter.

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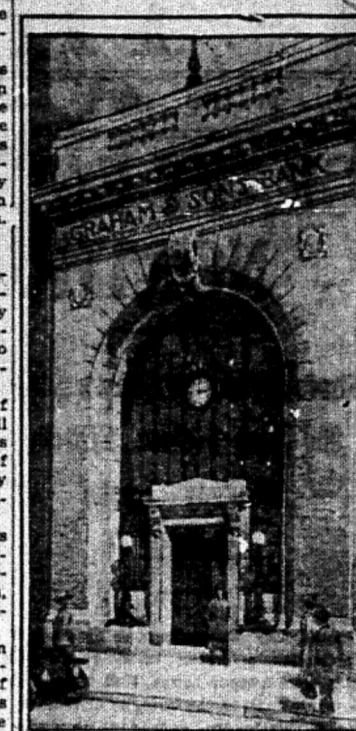
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NEW BANK BUILDING Interest paid from July 1st on money deposited up to July 12th Building and Real Estate Loans Safety Deposit Boxes \$3 Per Year

GRAHAM & SONS BANKERS 661 WEST MADISON STREET Steamship and Insurance Agents HOURS: 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. OPEN EVENINGS

WOMEN BANDITS ARE TAKEN AFTER MANY BOLD ROBBERIES Women bandits, assisted by male accomplices, figured in two sensational robberies last night and early today. In one hold-up women were made victims by a feminine robber and a male companion.

GRAND EXCURSION To MILWAUKEE ON THE STEAMER CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1910 For the Benefit of The Chicago Daily Socialist Held under auspices of the YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUE

Preserving Season Mason Quart Jars, 3 doz. lots, with rubbers.....\$1.25 Mason Pint Jars, 3 doz. doz.....\$1.15 Best Jar Rubbers, per gross.....60c

SEE THAT THIS LABEL ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION COUNCIL CHICAGO, ILL. IS ON YOUR PRINTING

"The People's Hour" A Book of Verse By George Howard Gibson, Art Edition, Cloth \$1.00 The masses have found a voice, their own voice, in the author of "The People's Hour."

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Continued Attraction. Bull Fighting Every Day. Extra Special All Star Show. Hundreds of Funmakers and Thrillers.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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Labor Politics That Failed

Some one has said that progress is made by trying all possible wrong roads before taking the one right road.

It looks as though organized labor was advancing according to that plan in the United States.

For many years it tried the road of "no politics." It ran up all sorts of blind alleys seeking progress in this direction.

Then the necessity for political action was literally beaten into the heads of its members with policemen's clubs.

Some progress had been made. At least one wrong road has been barred. It will hereafter be impossible to lead organized labor in the direction marked "No Politics."

This narrows down the possibility of error. But it still leaves many false paths to be explored if the guidance of reason is to be rejected.

There are at least a dozen different ways in which labor may go into politics and all but one of them is wrong, and most of them are going in a wholly different direction from the way in which the workers want to travel.

The first wrong road to be explored was that of "reward your friends and punish your enemies." That ended by landing such jewels as McDermott in Congress and Windes on the bench.

Another road that is running closer to the goal, but which has many pitfalls on the way, is marked "Independent Labor Party."

This road was followed in San Francisco and few are now boasting of the reign of Eugene Schmitz. Nor will even the most ardent defenders of McCarthy wish to compare his administration with Milwaukee.

If there were no political organization in existence controlled by labor, and, indeed, to a large extent by organized labor, then the road of independent politics would naturally be the one to follow.

But the Socialist party is here. It is democratically financed and controlled. No one disputes the fidelity with which its program reflects working-class interests.

If the Socialist party had grown corrupt and inefficient, if it were decaying and losing ground, then, again, it might be time for the union movement to seek to create a political expression of its own.

But the Socialist party is growing faster than ever before. It has its press, its literature, its nearly fifty thousand members throughout the country, its speakers, its political standing upon the official ballot in many states, its international affiliations that draw to it great masses of workers who come here from other countries.

In no country in the world have the unions been able successfully to act as a political party. Whenever they have tried it in this country the result has been confusion and disruption on the economic field, and fusion and corruption on the political field.

The union does not possess the machinery for political purposes. It is not organized in accordance with the lines of political divisions. It is apt to find its energies sapped by an industrial struggle at the very moment when they are needed in the political fight.

Sooner or later workers of America will have tried the road until they learn that its devious windings will not lead them to freedom. They will then have tried all the wrong roads.

They will then be forced to work with the Socialist party like the union men of every other country are already doing.

Some union men will have the intelligence to do this without first wasting their energies running down the wrong road.

International Labor Legislation

The fourth subject upon the program of the International Socialist Congress that meets in Copenhagen this summer is "The International Results of Labor Legislation."

The appearance of this subject is an indication that a new stage has been reached in the progress of Socialism. In some European countries the Socialist influence upon legislation has been so great that further progress within national lines meets with a new obstacle—international competition.

Nearly every improvement in the condition of labor means increased cost of production. While capitalism lasts it is impossible for one country to increase the cost of production beyond a certain very clearly indicated point, and maintain its position in the world market.

There is still another phase to this question. Many laws for the protection of labor require international co-operation. This is especially true of laws affecting seamen. It is also true of measures intended to prevent the wholesale importation of strike-breakers. International questions are touched in discussion of legislation guaranteeing the right of asylum, disarmament, treatment of political refugees, suppression of injurious trades and methods of work, such as the manufacture of matches from white sulphur.

It is therefore of the greatest importance that the various nations of the world should keep step in their advance. The only political party having its representatives in the legislatures of nearly all civilized countries is the Socialist party. It is the only party that CAN discuss international effects of labor legislation in an intelligent manner. Other parties are confined to national boundaries.

The Socialist party is the party that is most intensely interested in labor legislation. It is the party of labor. It is therefore doubly fitting that this subject should be upon the program of its international gathering.

While one judge is trying to help the taxicab owners, another great strike is on in Illinois to secure the enforcement of the shot-firers' law in the mines, which an anarchistic federal judge decided that the mine owners need not obey.

With those dives closed in Milwaukee and no strike duty required, it is easy to give the policemen a day off every two weeks.

This is the time of year when "everybody" goes to the mountains or the seaside.

Another Chicago judge has become contemptible.

A LITTLE SONG OF THE SYSTEM

BY CHARLES EDWARD RUSSEL (In "Songs of Democracy.")

"A Little Song of 'the System'" is a grim satire that embodies sinister truth and portentous warning. There are certain ominous facts that jostle the thoughtful student of present-day politico-economic conditions on every hand.

"Still have your fling, my masters, Press on your pleasant way Heed not if huge disasters May skirt some other day; You are of the anointed And we but things appointed To serve your sovereign will— To serve and offer from our need The largess due from need to greed. Dear lords, be blithesome still."

"Debauch, debase, bemire; Load the altars with loathsome dust; Quench the old sacred fire, Give over to greed and lust. Freedom with things forgotten, Faith with things rank and rotten, Justice halting and cold, No need have ye for fear or shame As with your hirelings you acclaim, Always the lordship of gold."

"Rot out the heart of the nation, Control its courts and camps, Thrust into the highest station Your smug smooth thieves and scamps We know, we hope, our duty We sodden things and sooty; Take all and do not spare. What fault, O lords, have we to find, We serfs that bear the baser mind? Thieve on! We do not care!"

"But the time will come, O rulers, O lords in fine array, When we shall fool the foolers, And turn the pleasant play; When Force and Fraud will avail not And the awakened man will quail not But smite his bond in twain. What shall you say if he but ask The reckoning for his long sore task, And his stolen hours again?"

DELIVER US

The following editorial, under the head, "Uniform for the President," appears in the El Paso Herald:

The suggestion of the Army and Navy Journal that Congress provide a suitable military uniform for the President of the United States is a good one. The suggestion was brought out by the recent occurrence in London at the funeral of King Edward, when ex-President Roosevelt had to wear a dress suit in the middle of the day at the funeral of the late king.

The journal suggests that a uniform for ceremonial occasions should be provided for the President, such uniform to be his right after retirement, on the occasion of public functions and state events. It is pointed out that the President is the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and, as such, should have a uniform, especially on occasions when fleets or army maneuvers are reviewed. It is rather awkward to see a man in civilian clothes, surrounded by a brilliant staff, attending such a review and on such rare occasions as the Taft-Diaz visit at El Paso and the Roosevelt tour of Europe, the plain dress of the civilian is equally as awkward and out of place.

Rulers of all nations have uniforms; many of them a different one for every day in the year; it is customary and attaches to the dignity of the office. It should not smack of imperialism or militarism for the President of the United States to have a uniform. Instead, it would show good taste and prevent embarrassments.

A military uniform is appropriate anywhere, and if the officials under the authority of the President wear gold lace and epaulets and chapeaus, why shouldn't the President wear them?

Working Women in Australian Election

Writing in the Westralian Worker, "Jeannette" says concerning the activity of women in the recent election:

A very pleasing feature in this particular election, and to me, a feature full of hope, was the number of young women who recorded their votes.

The female shop assistants were most eager to vote, most of them going straight from the shop to the polling booth.

Work-room girls manifested great interest, and many young women employed as domestic servants recorded their votes for the first time and not at the bidding of the master or mistress either.

The young mother also showed exceptional interest in this election, many of them coming along with very young infants in their arms. Methinks this is one of the most hopeful signs. The educated, intelligent mother is the hope of future generations.

Her interest and knowledge will be instilled into the future's men and women. Through her they will be encouraged to study, and will be set out on life's roadway well equipped for life's battles. Many of our present-day evils they will be able to avoid. Many of the present problems by them may be easily solved.

Much could be said for "our women" who have worked so hard and accomplished so much during the recent campaign. I speak of the eastern gold-fields women workers, but have no doubt that our sister comrades in other parts of the state labored equally hard. In one fortnight, considerably over one hundred women were organized into sub-committees, and it is wonderful the amount of work those women accomplished.

Streets in all parts of the electorate were systematically canvassed, sick voters listed, promises of support in various ways obtained, any little deficiencies that may have previously existed were buried under one great object—the advancement of the labor cause.

A more noble or more energetic band of workers it has not been my pleasure to meet, and I shall not soon forget the great and noble work done by them in such a short time. Sacrifices had to be made by every one of these women, yet they were made cheerfully and with the feeling "It is my duty." On election day I noticed at every polling booth groups of loyal enthusiastic women, many of whom had risen early to leave the home spic and span and meals in readiness. They were at their posts at 8 p. m., and worked unceasingly until 7 p. m.—their only reward, the hope of victory.

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"THE COMING RACE" Tell me, mother, is it really True, as jokers love to state, That when you were as young as I am You had meat to masticate? People tell such funny stories, Things that can not be, you know, So I thought I'd ask you, mother, If this fairy tale were so.

Tell me, mother, are they joking When these foolish people say You had butter on the table Sometimes even twice a day? Eggs, I know, were once quite common, This I learn from books I read, But that you ate meat and butter Seems incredible, indeed. —Monthly Review.

"THE REASON" "Does he make trouble at home?" "Not a bit." "That shows he has rather a nice temper."

"Not necessarily." "Why not?" "Because he sings it at home."

The Pup and the Procession

BY F. H. HEACOCK

The inventor of the sewing machine is dying a pauper. But then, just consider what a fine allowance of "incentive" he had, even if he didn't get anything else out of his inventions.

The bourgeois reformers plead for a "business administration," so as to destroy the white slave business. What are you laughing at? Any proposal which may hurt business is no laughing matter.

The Socialists aren't such queer people. The only practical difference between a Socialist and another honest person lies in the fact that the Socialist is "onto the game," and out to stop the graft.

The man who believes in political democracy, but doesn't believe in industrial democracy is usually odd in other ways, too. It's because he doesn't have much under his hat but hair and skull.

Be calm, fond hearts who fear a Roosevelt dynasty! Teethadore still has two years in which to display himself as an ass before everybody who hasn't yet "got wise." That is a good many golden moments more than he needs for the purpose. Leave it to Teddy.

A group of London society women have organized a club to "suppress Socialism!" After suppressing it, tea and muffins will be served.

A man working for wages might become a millionaire—if he's as stingy as a stepmother and lives as long as Methuselah.

After smashing Socialism in the Outlook, Mr. Roosevelt will lecture against it in Milwaukee. If the Socialists in that city were a small minority he would doubtless call them free-lovers, incoherent-busters, dividers, etc. But what foul names can he call a militant majority in a city of unbusted homes, and undivided-up bank accounts? Look like Teddy is about to make another "fox pass!"

If you had to claim consistently to have faith in something your reason tells you isn't so, you'd have some idea of the woes of being a professional reformer.

SOME POLITICS

BY ROBERT HUNTER

I have been reading the paper recently, and I see much therein concerning politics.

David Starr-Jordan, president of Stanford University, declares that "Party names have lost their meaning and that the Democrats and Republicans are one and the same, except in name."

In other words, says he, "when it is a question of putting one's hand in the public's purse the thin disguise of party and partisanship is laid off."

A day or so after reading that I learned that Congressman Samuel L. Powers of Massachusetts had quit politics.

Talking to friends in a fraternal order, he remarked that "a good moral character is necessary to membership in this order. But such a character is not possible in Congress and, therefore, I retired from Congress."

A few days after reading that I came across the unwise efforts of one Randall of Texas to get Congress to pass an anti-graft bill.

His idea was to make it a crime for any Congressman to receive gifts, employment, or compensation from corporations.

Well, Congress didn't do a thing to Randall. They literally wiped up the floor with that poor fellow, and I guess we won't hear of him any more.

I also see that the Rev. Henry M. Cowden, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, opened his prayer recently, "fervently thanking the Lord God for the upward look, the higher resolve, the broader faith, the brighter hope, the stronger love, the firmer step and the forward movement which characterizes our age, in spite of the alarmist, the ominous growls of the pessimist, the gloating sound of the muckraker and the cry of the demagogue in the press and the pulpit and on the platform."

James E. Garfield, in this same silly month, remarks that "the chief opposition to conservation comes from men who have been stopped from doing that which was wrong and that wrong is STEALING coal and timber lands and water power."

"We have for four years," says he, "demanded legislation of Congress which would conserve the coal of Alaska and prevent its being stolen, but we have not been heeded and we have reason to believe that there are great interests which do not desire that legislation."

A day later, Governor Judson Harmon, quite possibly the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, stepped out of the governor's chair in Ohio to appear in the United States Court of Appeals as chief counsel for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

But the best bit of news is this: William Jennings Bryan spoke on May 17 at the big Washington Hall at Omaha. Admission was free and those who crowded to hear Mr. Bryan numbered 391 people.

A short time before Debs spoke in the same place and a small unenthusiastic crowd of 1,700 people straggled in, after paying twenty-five cents each, to hear that fellow dope it all out.

Straw Schools on the Campagna

It is a well-known fact that the Roman Campagna is little better than a waste; no house is to be found in wide stretches of the country, and only herds of half wild cattle are the source of income for the estate holders, that spend this income from their immense unplowed fields in Rome or Paris.

In the fields immediately outside of the city of Rome laborers are not regularly employed. Where they are hired the owners do not think it necessary to build houses for their workmen.

The latter are forced to build houses for themselves out of straw, and several straw villages exist in the Campagna that, with bitter irony, are called "Africa before the towers of Rome."

In these villages are no schools, no meeting places, no water supply, no drainage or irrigation. There the men live like cattle—ignorant, exploited, helplessly in surrender to the power of the overseer, that drives them mercilessly during the harvest times and afterwards forgets all about them. To the eternal shame of Rome, these villages of straw huts exist a few miles distant around the walls of the city.

Since neither the government nor the city administration pay any attention to these unfortunate farm laborers, private persons have established schools, straw hut schoolhouses in straw hut village, in which children and grown-up people gather every Sunday to receive instruction.

An Italian ladies' society, the "Unione femminile," is managing the school, which can boast this year an attendance of 800 children and adults. On the 12th of June in Pantano the pupils were given their prizes, and the mayor of Rome came out into the desert, ten miles from all railroads, to attend the affair. It is to be hoped that he realized at that time how shameful a thing it was to relinquish the education of over a thousand children to private initiative.

STORIES OF AN AGITATOR

BY RALPH KORNGOLD. THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY.

During this long, hard winter, Raphael, hoping to renew Nathan's faith, often took him to Socialist meetings.

Raphael was burning up with enthusiasm. He had brought his children to the Jewish orphan asylum where they were well taken care of, and where he could see them every week. This left him little else to worry about, and so nearly all of his thoughts were devoted to "the cause." All he desired for himself was a little food to keep body and soul together and a place where he would be sheltered from the weather; and he was able to earn this with needle and sewing machine.

Things did not fare well with Nathan. His health, which had improved for a while, owing to the opportunity his present work allowed him to rest and to remain outdoors, again took a turn for the worse when the cold winter winds began to blow.

A doctor of his acquaintance, after submitting him to a thorough examination, told him that he had still a "fighting chance," provided he went to Colorado or Arizona. But that of course was out of the question for Nathan.

"What matters it," he told Raphael, "what matters it if I die? I've done my share of the fighting. I'm tired, awfully tired, and ready to be gone."

Raphael upbraided him. "Why, man, what are you talking about? Tired at your age! Your best time is yet to come. Just think of all the fighting there remains to be done!"

But when alone Raphael did not feel so enthusiastic about Nathan's chances for life.

"Poor fellow," he thought. "He's going down hill fast. If only I had money!"

Once Raphael conceived the idea of applying to the revolutionary leaders to save his friend, but he knew that Nathan would disapprove of it and let the plan drop.

In the meantime the grumbings of the hungry multitude rose from every corner of the city.

It becomes a chorus persistent and articulate with just the suggestion of a threat.

On the street corners stood the Socialist agitators, preaching the gospel of revolt.

They found eager listeners. The terrified capitalists were magnanimous in their charity, but charity no longer satisfied nor did it fill the masses with gratitude.

The Socialists taught and explained. "Organize! organize!" was their cry. "Don't croak like a frog's chorus! Get together! Show your numbers!"

They scattered tens of thousands of bulletins throughout the city calling for a meeting of the unemployed in Madison Square.

The capitalists trembled. What if these thousands of men and women looking into each other's eyes, and finding there desires identical to their own, with gathered courage and determination and swept onward to a purpose!

It must not happen! The meeting must not be held! The police must keep the crowds moving and allow no one to address the multitude.

So the police were out in great numbers—on foot and on horseback, plain clothes and in uniform. They were healthy looking, these policemen, the pick of the working class as far as physical development was concerned.

There seemed to be a special breed of them. They were all large, with round, fat shoulders, a broad chest and a wide girth. Their limbs were heavy and they were armed with clubs and pistols.

Their faces were not fighters' faces. A fighter's face is alert and aggressive, not without a certain touch of bravery. But these men did not have to be brave, they were a million times stronger than the enemy that confronted them, for besides being armed they fought under the protection of the batteries of organized society which threatened with destruction anyone who would dare to raise a hand against them.

They were faces of bullies and tyrants, men who had nothing to fear and who knew that they were feared.

Raphael had arranged on the preceding day to go to the meeting together with Nathan, and together they took the street car for Madison Square.

It was not cold. The sky was covered by a thin fleecy of clouds through which the sun showed like a silver ball.

In the neighborhood of Madison Square the crowds were thickest. People came and went, mingled in eddies on the street corners. There was a steady outpouring of humanity towards the square, where the multitude had collected in a vast, great lake, kept astray by the bluecoats.

"There is going to be a hot time," said Raphael. "I wonder if they will really dare to break up the meeting?" They alighted from the car and drifted on with the mass.

(To be continued.)

On the Firing Line

BY MONOSABIO

Wall street has a horde of market letter-writers who can tell you to a nicety how to go in and skin everybody else and make millions, but who show great wealth away so far as they themselves are concerned and prefer to lead the simple life on the fruit of their pens.

This miracle of self-denial is possible only under capitalism.

You ought to have seen the expression on Mrs. Monosabio's face the other day when an invitation arrived from the executive committee to join the "Woman's Welfare Department" of the

National Civic Federation, and contribute ten dollars in dues in order that "the now seemingly opposing interests of capitalism and labor may be drawn closer together" with a rope around the necks of the workers. Needless to say, we have a large waste basket.

Go into the coal regions these hot days and see little boys bathing in rivers of ink—at least that is what the water looks like, polluted by the mines of Divine Right Beer and his colleagues, who show you how the Lord intended his creature to live—under capitalism.