

Special Session Comes to an End Today, After Much Talk.

By United Press. Washington, Aug. 22.—The nine millionth word was spoken in congress today, and with that record achieved since March 15 the legislators shut up the law manufacturing shop.

Session Terminates. The extraordinary session was terminated this afternoon to a picturesque accompaniment of noisy jubilation in the house, and staid, stolid routine in the senate.

Every train that left Washington today carried legislators homeward bound. The exodus began several days ago and there was hardly a corporal's guard in either house to witness the actual adjournment.

Leave Washington. Cabinet members and other government officers expect to make a quick rush from heated Washington within the next few days. President Taft hopes to leave this evening, and by next week only Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh will be left to sit on the lid.

Need Bryan Aid. Detroit, Mich., Aug. 22.—The nomination of a democratic presidential candidate in 1912 without consulting William Jennings Bryan will be an impossible thing, according to Arthur H. Jones, member of the Indiana state democratic committee, here today.

Met Eighty-Seven Days. Washington, Aug. 22.—In the special session which closed today, the house met 87 days and the senate 82. The house has been actually in session 422 hours and 31 minutes and the senate 353 hours and 31 minutes.

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Record of First Socialist In United States Congress

April 4—Victor L. Berger, Socialist congressman from Wisconsin, took his seat in Congress.

April 5—Berger introduced a joint resolution calling upon the president to withdraw the troops from the Mexican border. Resolutions buried by committee on military affairs.

April 13—Berger voted for the direct election of senators, and for the amendment to that resolution calling for federal control of such elections.

April 14—Berger voted for an amendment to the campaign publicity bill, extending publicity to primary elections. Democrats defeated the amendment.

April 19—Berger introduced a resolution providing for the calling of a national convention to draft a new constitution. Buried by the judiciary committee.

April 21—Berger voted for the reciprocity agreement with Canada.

April 25—Berger introduced a resolution in congress calling for a congressional investigation of the kidnaping of McNamara. Resolution was referred to committee on rules, which ordered investigation. Two meetings of the committee were held and committee stopped further investigation, stating that they had heard enough evidence to prove that McNamara's extradition was illegal.

April 27—Berger introduced a resolution to abolish the United States senate, the president's veto at a invalidated the power of the Supreme Court.

May 8—Berger voted for the farmers' free list.

May 17—Berger introduced a bill for the erection of a new postoffice at Waukesha, Wis., with an original clause for the protection, safety and comfort of the men and women employed therein.

May 22—Berger introduced a bill calling for an eight-hour day for women employed in Washington, D. C., prohibiting their employment after 10 p. m., and forbidding the employment of girls under 18 years of age after 6 p. m.

May 23—Berger voted to admit Arizona and New Mexico into the union.

June 14—Berger made his first speech in congress on the tariff.

July 21—Berger took up the case of Engineer Lough who had been working on the Panama canal and been sent to jail for an accident on his train. Taft gave an executive order freeing Lough.

July 25—Berger paid his first visit to the president, demanding that a 12-year-old boy, who had stolen \$5 from the postoffice department, be freed. He also asked that postmen be allowed to wear blouses in summer if they desired to do so. The president acted favorably on both requests.

July 31—Berger introduced his old-age pension bill, giving a pension of \$4 a week to every man and woman over sixty years of age. Bill referred to committee.

August 12—Berger protested against the action of the government in allowing the political refugee Theodore Malkoff to be turned over to the Russian government.

WHAT OLD PARTY LEADERS THINK OF EXTRA SESSION

Speaker Champ Clark—On our record we will sweep the country in 1912. Republican Leader James R. Mann—The session strengthened President Taft and weakened the Democrats before the country.

Senator Robert S. Owen—The wisdom or unwisdom of Taft's views must be settled by the people.

Senator Joseph L. Bristow—Taft's veto of statehood was unjustifiable.

Senator F. E. Warren—The session showed the people that Taft is a safe and sane leader.

Representative Victor Murdock—The country now knows congress is responsible to its will. The judiciary now must be made so.

By United Press. Washington, Aug. 22.—The seventh international Esperanto congress was formally opened here today under the patronage of King Albert. The 1,300 delegates, representing thirty-five nations, were welcomed by M. Davignon, minister of foreign affairs.

Dr. Zamenhof, the inventor of Esperanto, was received with especial honor. The Spanish consul presented him with the cross of the Order of Isabella on behalf of King Alfonso of Spain.

The departments of state, war and commerce of the United States were represented respectively by Edwin C. Reed, secretary of the Esperanto Association of North America Dr. H. W. Yeamans and E. G. Kokkely. Fifty Antwerp policemen are versed in Esperanto.

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THE WEATHER

Cloudy and unsettled, followed to-night and Wednesday by generally fair weather; cooler tonight, moderate north wind, shifting to northeast, was the official forecast today.

Sturise, 6:04; sunset, 6:42; moonrise, 2:50 a. m.

The official temperature for the last 24 hours shows a maximum of 84 degrees and a minimum of 67 degrees.

KANSAS HUBBY'S TWO WIVES CAUSE OF NOVEL PROPOSAL

By United Press. Pittsburg, Kan., Aug. 22.—For the support of a husband who will marry Mrs. Ann Catherine Sharp, 74, first of two wives of Peter Sharp, who is 83, Sharp will pay \$20 a month and furnish a house free. He says his two wives clash over every conceivable issue and in his old age he must escape the wrangling.

His idea is to make Ann Catherine happy in a home of her own. The couple were separated in the Chicago fire in 1871. Before the wife's reappearance recently in California Sharp had married his present second wife Louisa.

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ROTTENNESS OF OLD PARTY RULE IS AGAIN SHOWN

By United Press. Milwaukee, Aug. 22.—Startling developments, scoring previous administrations and possibly involving them in graft cases, were made public when it was learned that a \$500,000 viaduct at 27th street is unsafe for street traffic.

It is feared that it will take another big appropriation in order to make the structure safe. A big gas pipe fastened under the bridge is said to be responsible for the weak condition.

Care for Traffic. The city's traffic department has evolved a complete traffic arrangement based on the police signal system, which it is declared traffic in ever the most congested intersections may be taken care of with ease. Under the new system traffic will be controlled by the whistle of the patrolman at the crossing.

The street car company will not be trusted hereafter unless it brings its promises in writing. Cross-town lines have been promised several times by the traction firm, but so far nothing has been done.

The company at the present time, through its neglect, is causing thousands of workers to make roundabout routes in order to reach their working places. Ten cent fares are also collected. The administration is attempting to force double transfers.

Clean Lodging-Houses. Lodging houses in the marine district are being cleaned up by the health department following the discovery of nauseating conditions. Several keepers were ordered to clean up within twenty-four hours.

Contracts have been let for a new bath house to be erected at the South Shore park at a cost of \$10,000. It will accommodate 500 men and 500 women.

West side citizens are interested in a venture for a co-operative store. Plot V of New York is expected here in November to complete the plans of organization. Several hundred families have already announced their interest in the move.

By United Press. Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 22.—That the modern housewife who attempts to bake her own bread produces a soggy article and is now committing murder in allowing it to be eaten was the statement made by Paul Schulze of Chicago, president of the National Association of Master Bakers, at the convention of that body held here today.

"This country is full of housewives who are proud of their cooking and who think they are doing their duty by baking at home," Mr. Schulze said. "The long suffering stomachs of their families continue to pay the penalty of this mistaken sense of duty."

"One thing we bakers in the larger cities see most plainly today is the absolute necessity of educating the housewife to quit baking at home."

By United Press. Manchester, Aug. 22.—The carters and freight handlers who refused to return to work when the railway men resumed their former positions say that they will now remain on strike until their grievances are adjusted. They demand more pay and shorter hours.

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CHAINS RATTLE IN PANAMA PENS; JUSTICE A JOKE

Brutality, Not Justice, Is Meted Out to Unfortunate Workingmen.

That thousands of Chicago citizens, absolutely innocent of crime or misdemeanor, are yearly jailed in the city's prison and serve long terms for the benefit of unscrupulous "farmers" of prison labor is the charge made against John L. Whitman, superintendent of the House of Correction and against the City of Chicago.

Branded as Criminals. Many of these men have wives and families depending upon them and when they return to their homes they are branded by their neighbors and employers as criminals, making it practically impossible for them to secure work, except by changing their names and departing for a place where they are unknown, a hazardous undertaking for a married man.

The men who are thus placed at the mercy of the unjust system of "justice" which obtains in an institution touted as being conducted by a reformer are known by the scientists as "convicts" and "dipsomaniacs."

Laymen know them as "bums" or "mooks." The police classify them as "plain drunks" and "disorderly drunks."

Sentenced as Drunks. Municipal judges sentence them to the Bridewell as drunks, in order that they may be cured of their disease, one of the results of the present system of society.

When they arrive at the Bridewell, a few of them too weak to work in the stone quarry or the brickyards are "treated" in the hospital and are then thrown into the workhouse with other prisoners, there to ruin their physical constitutions beyond repair and to pile up profits for the unscrupulous prison contractors.

Complaint is said to have been set up by the authorities in charge of the penal

City News In Brief

VICIOUS DOGS attacked six persons, four of them children, Monday. BOY SCOUTS are better spent their time cutting down weeds that need extermination in all parts of the city, suggests City Forester J. H. Frost. RICHARD EAST, chauffeur, 1207 Monroe street, was fined \$100 for speeding. He broke away from the police twice before he was finally taken to the lock-up. TWO NEW SCHOOLS will be opened to the children of Chicago Sept. 5. They are: Kohn School, 104th and State streets; Mozart School, Hamlin and Humboldt avenues. DR. J. B. PERCIVAL has been forced to resign as superintendent of the county institutions following charges of inefficiency in the insane asylum. Percival promised a public statement. OUTER HARBOR locations will be taken up by the council sub-committee today. Three locations are mentioned: North of the river; south of the river, and south of Grant Park. TYRELL, WAHNE & CO., a mail order house located at 220 N. Desplaine street, was thrown into receiver's hands upon the application of three creditors. The claims are \$1,004.59. METROPOLITAN "L" bridge at Van Buren street will be ordered removed by the war department according to word received from Washington. It is declared an obstruction to traffic. DOMESTIC SCIENCE, household arts, dressmaking and millinery will be taught in the Lucy Flower School for Girls to be opened by the school board at 28th street and Wabash avenue this fall. POST OFFICE authorities declare that the site of the proposed new post office will be between Van Buren, Desplaine, Jefferson and Congress streets, the site recommended by the Chicago Plan Commission. JULIUS GLASSEL, who went west some time ago and whose whereabouts are unknown, is being sought by his brother, Max Glassel, 553 Madison street, Chicago. Any information regarding him will be gladly received. OSCAR F. NELSON, Geo. H. Peterson and John A. Sanderson have been granted incorporation papers by the secretary of state to conduct a political organization known as the Swedish-American Democracy of Cook county. SMALL PARKS commenced field work exercises Monday in several of the playgrounds. Tomorrow games and races will be held in the following small parks: Beutner, McCormick, Sampson, Commercial Club, Wrightwood and Northwestern elevated. COUNTY POSITIONS are eagerly being sought by over 200 persons who will take examinations for laborers and domestics, about ten of each being needed. Three hundred and fifty have applied for one job as investigator in the county agent's department. EVANSTON now has its first playground. It was dedicated with ceremony, and is located on Sherman street. It seats 150 people and was erected at a cost of \$70,000. High class vaudeville will be offered twice nightly except Sundays. MAX C. LAWREY, 3009 N. 41st avenue, was shot last night by Frank Heilich, 4132 Irving Park boulevard, when he attempted to interfere in a quarrel following an alleged offensive remark directed by Heilich against Mrs. Meyer's neighbor. DENTAL INSPECTION work will be one of the demonstrations at the International Municipal Congress and Exposition to be held Sept. 12 to 20. The health department will show how school children's teeth are cared for in this country, a new one of which will be added to the McMillan school. THORWOLD THAKSON, 30 years old, found lying on a sidewalk at Sedgewick and 31st streets, was searched and \$3,000 found sewed in the lining of his clothes. A bank book in his pocket showed deposits of \$3,000. He acted in a semi-demented condition and was placed in a station cell. FIREMEN'S WIVES who were made destitute by the killing of their husbands in the stock yards disaster Dec. 22, are awaiting a decision to be made by Judge W. F. Cooper Saturday. A \$10,000 citizens' relief fund is being held up. The widows ask an immediate and equal distribution. THE BOSTON STORE will add a million dollar addition to a building at State and Madison streets. The mammoth structure will be made a 15-floor building throughout. The addition of ten stories on the Dearborn street side and five stories over the State street side. Work will commence before Sept. 1, to take advantage of the building ordinance. WEST HAMMOND village board members have set the date for the next election of city officers as Monday, March 1, 1912. There may be a rebellion of citizens, however, as they think the date too far ahead and only a scheme to hold out their offices in order they have in hand "queer" deals which they have in hand. SLEIGHERS TRIALS came to an abrupt stop when Judge Honore dismissed the venire and declared it impossible to get a fair jury in Chicago. State's Attorney Wayman pleaded for more "business" men on juries, who he claimed had more intelligence than working men. Chief Justice Harry Olsen of the Municipal Court disagrees with Wayman.

tractor. The moisture stacked it and destroyed the eye. TOLEDO, O.—The city council passed the new street car franchise for 2-cent fares and universal transfers. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—A volunteer corps of life savers, organized Sunday, went on duty yesterday and saved six persons from drowning. IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich.—History and geography will be partially taught in the public schools here this winter by means of moving picture machines. FORT WAYNE, Ind.—H. D. Russell, an aviator whose car was torn off in an aero accident, is out of the hospital with the ear grafted back in place. NEW YORK—Because he didn't like the food served in a Brooklyn restaurant, John Cook "pulled a gun" and plugged the beef steak full of bullets. PHILADELPHIA—Lightning struck Policeman William Lambert at his home and cured him of neuritis, from which he had been bedridden for a year. UTICA, N. Y.—James, 4, and Bruno Martino, 2, were burned to death in a fire in their home today. Their parents are said to have abandoned the children to save their own lives. BELLEVILLE, Ill.—Justice of the Peace Obit ordered four boys spanked by parents for misbehavior. A constable stood by and saw the sentence enforced. LAKE MARIE, Wis.—Voluntary fire fighters got in their awful work when Tobey Inn caught fire. They did \$750 worth of damage. The loss by fire was \$7. YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Practical jokers poured whiskey over A. B. Underwood while he was asleep in a chair and set fire to him. He was so badly burned he will die. KANSAS CITY—Women in their zeal to get to a lower floor in a department store where handbags were on sale, slid down the banisters. Two women fought until separated. PITTSBURG — Charles Lelso, a butcher of New Kensington, thinks he is too much blood. He attempted to bleed himself upon several occasions and the police arrested him. PORTSMOUTH, O.—Icy Bailey, 17 years old, took rat poison and then told her relatives who laughed at her, thinking she was joking. The girl died a few hours later in terrible agony. DETROIT, Mich.—Because his pastoral duties interfered with his work as a social reformer, the Rev. Myron Adams, pastor of the Warren Avenue Baptist church, has resigned. LOS ANGELES—Fighting to get in to a lion's den in East Park, Gus Piller, who escaped in his night clothes from a sanitarium, was rescued after both arms had been nearly chewed off by the animals. HAINES FALLS, N. Y.—George Wright tried to board a fast moving express and fell under the train. Seven cars passed over him. He got up unhurt, the train stopped and he boarded it. ALTON, Ill.—A woman prevented a murder over a poker game when she calmly seized a revolver from a man player's hand, fired it into the air and hurled the weapon into the Mississippi off McKee Island. SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Bessie Smith, 26 years old, has been sent to the rock pile to work out a sentence for disorderly conduct. She is the first white woman ever thus treated in South Carolina. CINCINNATI—Carl Harrel bet James Stephens a cigar he could swim the Ohio river four times, but when he made the attempt he was seized with cramps and was rescued by Stephens, who collected the cigar.

MURDER RESULT OF METHODS AT THE BRIDEWELL

(Continued From Page 1)

they have become virtual slaves to liquor, are taken in hand by the courts. They are not considered criminals by the police nor by the judges who try and then sentence them to long terms with the idea that cure can be effected in the hospital wards of the Bridewell. The Bridewell authorities, however, classify them otherwise. They are thrown in with and classified with others who have committed breaches of the peace, entirely disregarding the fact that the stigma of being considered a criminal will forever hang over their heads. It is charged by many that prisoners of the dipodomys class, are given the "cure" for a few days in the hospital and are then turned over to the tender mercies of the quarry and brickyard foremen. One case, said to be not unusual, ended fatally to the victim of the law as it is meted out to the weak, diseased and unfortunate. It is that of Deane Stahl and was disclosed through the declaration of suit filed in the Superior Court Monday by Attorney Joseph Mahon. It runs this way: Along in the first days of April this year, Deane Stahl, a bartender employed at the Auditorium Hotel, was declared by the police to be the victim of "periodicals" and after being "picked up" by a police officer was tried and sentenced by Judge Scully of the Municipal Court to pay a fine of \$50, which Stahl, being unable to pay, meant a sentence to the House of Correction of over three months, more than long enough to drive the poison out of his system. Needed Medical Treatment Stahl needed medical treatment, but medical treatment does not manufacture profits for the contractors who purchase much of the "farmed out" labor at the Bridewell. So hardly had the prisoner insured himself to his new environment than he was forced into a pit in the stone quarry, there to pick up stones and throw them into a belt and bucket conveyer. Stahl had not done a hard day's work for many years, but this did not daunt the good keeper. He was told to work and work he did. Stories circulated by other prisoners of what happened in the "solitary" where the guards had full sway and where men are said to have walked out with their bodies bruised and their spirits broken, but their faces untouched lest a black eye excite the sympathy of visitors. On the thirteenth of April, probably overcome by a lack of proper medical treatment and partly from the drain on his physical system due to the hard and arduous labor fit only for robust and healthy men, Stahl was attacked by two steel buckets attached between two endless belt conveyors and before the machinery could be stopped his body was so crushed and broken that it was not until the clothes had been cut from the machine that it was able to extricate him. Dangerous Conditions It developed that the space at the side of the conveyor measured only eighteen inches. From time to time the stones falling from above would clog the pit and make it very dangerous. The buckets, fastened to a two-foot belt, yawed nearly two feet when they reached the bottom and top, but closed together within two inches of each other when they were drawn along the straight incline. It was into one of the two-inch spaces between two buckets that Stahl was drawn and his life stifled. The declaration filed with the court in the interest of the mother, brother, and sister of Stahl, who were left dependent upon him for support, ask damages of \$10,000, charging that John L. Whitman, as superintendent of the prison, was responsible for the neglectful and careless operation of the stone crusher, and that it was his duty to be conversant with conditions there through daily inspections provided for by law. At the time of Stahl's death his friends were, it is understood, incensed in his behalf with a prominent official in city life, but the parole board came too late. Following the killing of Stahl in the pit, it is said that a rail was placed at the bottom of the conveyor. The amelioration of savagery in the sentencing of alcoholics to the rock pile has not been accomplished so far, however. Prisoners who have left the institution since last April laugh at the cures accomplished by the reform articles in use. They declare that too much attention is being paid dope fiends and perversa and too little attention given the well-behaved plain workmen who are sentenced for minor mistakes and who become the victims of police anxious to add to their reputation by making too many arrests without real cause.

Chippewas Decrease; Big Tracts Are Homesteaded



NATIVE SON AND DAUGHTER (INDIANS) WATCHING WOULD BE SETTLES HUNTING FOR BEST LOWER PICTURE SHOWS THE LINING UP IN FRONT OF THE U. S. LAND OFFICE, TO FILE THEIR CLAIMS FOR THE DRAWING AT CASS LAKE.

Cass Lake, Minn., Aug. 17.—Two big homesteading events of 1911 are drawing thousands of settlers into Minnesota and North Dakota, in which states the nearly 250,000 acres of rich farming land will be sold cheaply to the land-hungry. Of the Chippewa Indian reservation 82,220 acres will be opened for the white man at 9 a. m., Aug. 22. Many people stood in line for as much as three weeks, eating their meals, sleeping, joking, waiting to file their claims for the red man's land. While the land will be given away, the government will, as usual, make a charge, \$1.25 an acre, to be paid 25 cents per acre a year. Settlers must be eligible to make homestead entries, that is, they must be of age, and if women, must be the heads of families or unmarried. They must live on and cultivate a certain portion of the land, building a home and necessary outbuildings, when upon the expiration of five years deeds will be given by the government. Directly westward, in North Dakota, an even larger tract of homesteading land will be opened about the same time. It is a part of the Fort Berthold Indian reservation, in the west central part of the state. There 100,000 acres will come into the white man's possession on the morning of Sept. 6, when the lucky drawers of the best locations will rush across the boundary line to pick out their new homes. Before the snow flies it is expected that at least 3,000 farmers and their families will be settled on these two tracts.

SEEK SHOAF, DEAD OR ALIVE, IN LOS ANGELES

(Continued From Page 1)

San Antonio, Texas, and inheritance and environment combined in making him an ideal sleuth. He began his work on capitalist papers, but quickly allied himself with the working class, organizing unions in Chicago and founding the Union Record of that city. Since he has been connected with the Appeal he has made investigations as follows: Worked Up Big Stories He was put on the Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone case when the entire country was ignorant of the situation and he worked this with such consummate skill that the whole country was aroused. The result is known, and is perhaps one of the greatest victories the working class of America has ever won. Following the Meyer-Haywood victory Shoaf went to Pennsylvania and dug up the story of the Mollie Maguire. These people had been long misrepresented, being considered as criminals, and Shoaf was the first to bring to light the fact that they were victims of capitalist conspiracy. Next Shoaf undertook an exposure of peonage in the south. This was the first time that this matter had been exploited, and it resulted in the conviction of a number for the crime and in arousing the working class to a realization of horrible conditions prevailing there. Hit Diaz Terrible Blow After this Shoaf undertook the investigation of the tyranny of Diaz. Every paper in the United States was at that time loud in its praise of the so-called president of Mexico, and the exposure was the first that had ever been widely made of conditions in the republic south. Following this exposure other papers and magazines took the matter up until finally the overthrow of Diaz was accomplished. Shoaf next undertook the exposure of federal judges in connection with the Warren case. The mask was torn from no less than four of these judges in such a way that the entire country was appalled at the capitalist hypocrisy of the judiciary. It was the exposure and the consequent arousing of the country which induced Taft to put a stop to the Warren case by granting an unconditional pardon. The agitation of the people over the exposure is to a large extent responsible for the nation-wide demand for the recall extended to even the judiciary. Toiled of Night Riders Next Shoaf undertook an investigation of the night riders of Kentucky. They had been reported as outlaws, but

Shoaf showed that it was merely the spirit of American independence fighting the exactions of a tyrannical trust. The story as told in the Appeal to Reason was so novel that capitalist papers saw the importance of it and a number of them retained the matter as a matter of news as gape features with striking illustrations. The last thing that Shoaf investigated to a culmination was the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth. He had so more secured his data than the government, aware that he always made good, and investigators. These investigators were given all the affidavits that Shoaf had secured, including scores that were never published, and made a finding that substantiated everything the Appeal to Reason charged. As a result two of the leading officials at Leavenworth have been discharged and it is stated that more are slated for dismissal. As soon as the kidnapping of the McNamara occurred Shoaf was hurried to Los Angeles. His reputation had preceded him and immediately he was shadowed by Burns' detectives. He has repeatedly written that it was the most hazardous undertaking of his life and he did not know whether he would be permitted to live until he could make good his line of procedure. Took Many Risks He set at work at once on the theory that Otis was the man responsible for the explosion in the Times office, making the charge definitely in the Appeal. Less than twenty-four hours before he was either assassinated or kidnaped he wrote that he had secured all the evidence necessary to secure the indictment of Otis and was ready to name the man whom Otis hired to destroy the Times. It is presumed that the knowledge that he had found this evidence in some way reached agents of Otis and that they determined to make away with him and with the evidence. It will be noticed that the case after Shoaf's disappearance was placed in the hands of a Burns detective who was under indictment for kidnaping the McNamara. This detective, instead of doing anything, merely threw the evidence in the document room and let things drag. He naturally would have access to all Shoaf's papers as he was put in charge of the case, and here you can see how the evidence he has secured disappeared. As a culmination of the McNamara case and the destruction of the evidence that would have proved them innocent, this kidnaping or assassination of Shoaf and the destruction of the evidence that would have convicted Otis of the crime he was trying to fasten on union labor, declares the Appeal to Reason in its current issue, "is the most stupendous outrage of the century." "If the working class of America does not resent this the case seems utterly hopeless," it continues. REVIVES IN CHAIR By United Press. Edyville, Ky., Aug. 22.—Oliver Locke, Louisville negro, condemned to death for the murder of his wife, received in the electric chair after 2,000 volts of electricity had been shot through his body at the state prison here today, and did not die for several minutes after he was returned to the chair and 2,500 volts applied. Begin the campaign right. Bring your friends along to Edyville Sept. 3.

Tabloid News Received by Wire NEW YORK—Lime dust blew into the eye of George Cameron, a con-

Amusements RIVERVIEW EXPO WESTERN MOVING GYMNASIUM REXOR Ralph de Palma Will Start the ELGIN NAT'L SWEEPSTAKES Feature of 9 Death-Destroying, Thrilling MOTORCYCLE RACES Tomorrow (Wed.) Night Last Week of Conway's Band Thursday, 22d Ward Picnic Saturday, Workman's Circle Picnic BARRIQUADE TODAY 11:15, Revs 9:15 11:30, 11:45, 11:55, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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An Answer to Comrade Debs

In another column we publish a criticism of the Chicago Socialist movement by Comrade Debs.

Unfortunately this criticism is encumbered with a mass of generalities, euphonious predictions and misstatements of facts, both by direct assertion and implication of the argument.

This last-named fault can only be attributed to the source that furnished Comrade Debs his information and to his own enthusiasm which has substituted in his mind a hypothetical case for the real conditions in Chicago.

His article can be reviewed best by considering it under three separate heads: First, the real criticism, or the actual points of difference of opinion between Comrade Debs and the Chicago movement, which probably inspired his article; second, the facts as to the conditions in Chicago and the conduct and growth of the Socialist movement here; third, the predictions and irrelevant portions of the article.

The real criticism which Comrade Debs has made is THAT WE HAVE ANYTHING AT ALL TO DO WITH THE TRADE UNIONS. In all his article he has not pointed out one single thing which he thinks we should do in either aid or recognition of the trade unions.

The only direct statement of an attitude toward labor unions is a request that we "declare boldly for industrial unionism."

He has spoken of "catering" to the trade unions, but he has neither cited any instance in which we have done what he calls catering nor given his definition of "catering."

In view of these omissions on his part, it is reasonable to suppose that he has no love whatever for the trade unions, that he considers them an evil to be boycotted by the Socialist party, to be left strictly alone, to be considered an instrument of the capitalist class in keeping the workers in slavery, but perhaps not to be attacked for fear of incurring the prejudice of their members.

It is hardly conceivable that Comrade Debs would have omitted to qualify his wholesale condemnation of the trade unions if the purpose of his attack were solely to hold up corrupt leadership to the light.

If we are mistaken in accrediting to Comrade Debs the belief that the Socialist party should have nothing to do with trade unions of any kind, bad leadership or good, we will be overjoyed to learn that he is with us on the basic attitude of the party, national and international.

But having before us only his manuscript we must accept the issue as it appears therein and for an answer refer Comrade Debs to the national resolutions of the Socialist party, the resolutions of the International Socialist Congresses at Stuttgart and Copenhagen and to the attitude of the party toward the trade unions in other cities, particularly those in which we have won political power.

In another column we have published the resolutions. The Chicago movement has earnestly striven to follow the course laid out by these statements from the party councils.

The national resolutions assert that the Socialist party does not seek to dictate to organized labor on matters of internal policy and pledges the party to support all struggles of organized labor against capitalist oppression.

The resolutions express a confidence that the unions, through experience, will develop as rapidly as possible the most efficient forms of organization and methods of action.

In this is found an intimation of the belief held by Socialists that the industrial form of organization is the most effective which the unions could use, but it is expressly stated that the party is willing to leave the working out of such an organization to development by the unions themselves.

The Daily Socialist has come out for industrial unionism. It has been especially careful to call attention to the growth of this principle in the labor movement and has indicated it editorially.

But it has kept within the party resolutions in so doing. The international resolutions are even stronger in their support of the trade union movement. They state that "it is the duty of the party and of the trade unions to render moral support to the one to the other."

Comrade Debs says, "Let the Socialist party of Chicago stand squarely upon the principles of the international movement."

Yet he also says that it should refrain from what he calls "humiliating overtures" to "catch" trade union votes or "ENROLL TRADE UNION SUBSCRIBERS."

As he says that our candidates were eminently satisfactory and our platform "entirely sound," Comrade Debs can only mean that we were making humiliating overtures to catch votes when we followed the international resolutions by basing our claim to the support of union men on promises based on the international Socialist resolutions that "the parliamentary actions of the party must vigorously support the demands of the unions."

Had the Chicago Socialist movement or its press done anything not countenanced by the national and international resolutions of the party and practiced by the Socialists of every industrial center in the United States then we would merit the criticism of Comrade Debs, but we do not doubt that he would have been able to point out the instances upon which his criticism would be based.

Manifestly the international and national resolutions have not constituted the basis of Comrade Debs' attack upon Chicago. Rather, we fear, he has been led into hasty comment upon a situation with which he is not familiar, and upon which he is perhaps misinformed, and that he has been spurred to extravagant phraseology by a pique which he feels toward the trade union movement because it does not progress toward the Socialist goal as rapidly as all of us would wish.

We wish to call special attention to a quotation from the "History of Social-Democratic Victories," published in another column. We believe that all Chicago Socialists earnestly desire to pursue the same policy toward the trade unions that has been followed in Milwaukee.

It will be noted that the Social-Democratic Herald of that city is the official organ of the trade unions. We wish to occupy the same position relatively in Chicago. It aims to give the news of the trade and labor unions, their development and their struggles with the capitalist class. If that is not one of the functions of a Socialist paper, then the international resolutions should be repealed and amended by the Socialist papers of America taken off the official list.

At the Milwaukee conference Socialist Mayor Menton of Flint, Mich., said "We owe our success in Flint largely to getting the union men to vote old party tickets. We believe that the adherence of the rank and file of union men to the old parties is still largely due to a lack of Socialist education, and we propose to educate them. To do this we do not have to 'kow-

Is the Chicago Movement True to the National and International Socialist Party Tactics? A Criticism by Eugene V. Debs, and Our Answer.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH CHICAGO THIS IS THE DECISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT

BY EUGENE V. DEBS

Chicago is the industrial center of the United States. Capitalism is in operation here upon the largest scale and in the most advanced stages of its development. The trusts, having their industrial headquarters here, draw to themselves the resources of all the continent, while their products supply all the markets of the world.

In a word, capitalism is in full flower in Chicago. All that capitalism stands for, all it produces, all that flows from it, directly and indirectly, is here on exhibition. A grand army of a million wage-workers are here employed producing wealth for their corporate masters. Hundreds of thousands of these are at the proletarian point of subsistence. Everything has been done that capitalism can do to leaven this mass for Socialism, and nowhere can there be found a reader foundation or ampler and finer materials for a towering and impregnable Socialist movement.

If capitalism, as we contend, and as is undeniably true, makes for Socialism, then why has not Chicago such a movement? Why is there such deplorable weakness at the heart and center where capitalism has generated such abundance of power for Socialism to grasp and utilize; power that should ramify the capitalist and inspire the working class world?

There is surely something wrong with the Chicago movement. What is it? I have been thinking about it a great deal, especially since the humiliating and disappointing returns of the last city election. In a campaign speech made there Congressman Berger set the Chicago vote at eighty thousand. He missed it by some sixty thousand.

The candidates were eminently satisfactory, and led by the brilliant young Rodriguez made a stirring campaign; the platform was entirely sound, but the Socialists of Chicago, especially the labor unionists, did not vote the Socialist party ticket.

For this there is a reason, as there is also a reason why the movement in Chicago, assisted by comrades in all of the central, southern and western states, will not support a Socialist daily or only sufficiently so to keep it limping along on the ragged edge of disaster.

What are the reasons for the causes of this lamentable state of affairs? Can they be ascertained and removed, that Chicago may rise untrammelled and take her rightful place at the head of the American movement?

I believe this easily possible, and to suggest what seems to me to be wrong and the way to right it, is the object of this writing.

My interest in Chicago is twofold. For years it was my headquarters, and the struggles and associations of that period have given me a peculiar personal interest there, while for reasons already mentioned, and which seem quite obvious, Chicago has tremendous influence, for good or ill, upon the entire country.

Chicago, soundly organized, economically and politically, with a powerful press to sustain it, would send its vitalizing currents thrilling through all the arteries of the American movement.

She has never been so organized, and why? For the reason, principally, as I believe, that she has catered too much, in her eagerness to catch votes and subscribers, to the reactionary trade unions and the corrupt influences which dominate these aggregations of disunion and reaction. This has been particularly marked during the last two or three years, the period of Chicago's

greatest opportunities for Socialist propaganda.

There is no question of the power of Chicago from a unionist under its present leadership, but it is not a power to which the Socialist party can bow and scrape without serious if not fatal consequences to itself.

The Socialist party cannot socialize the trade unions by such tactics, but the trade unions can and will trade-unionize the Socialist party. Instead of the trade unions becoming revolutionary the Socialist party will become reactionary, and then its doom is sealed.

Nowhere is trade unionism in its totality more evident than in Chicago; nowhere is its leadership more notoriously corrupt; nowhere the union ward healer more brazenly in evidence. In the aggregate this power is controlled by capitalism through its swarm of mercenaries that infest these unions, and to descend to their political level and compete with them for votes is not only to lose at a disreputable game at which they are adepts, but to forfeit the confidence and lose the support of the straight, self-respecting and revolutionary comrades, who are disgusted by such tactics and refuse to sanction them by their ballots on election day.

Chicago has had over thirty-five years of Socialist agitation and organization, and yet it has no movement and no press. During all these years Chicago has had the best Socialist speakers, lecturers and organizers, and the most of them; she has had all kinds of auxiliaries as feeders and nourishers, great meetings and demonstrations without number; thousands of the most earnest, active and energetic workers men and women, boys and girls, and the net result of all this enormous expenditure of energy and money is scarcely any sound economic organization at all and a Socialist vote smaller than it was twenty years ago.

When the test comes Chicago can always be counted upon to break her record for disappointments.

There are, I believe, a hundred thousand Socialists and near-Socialists in Chicago, but they do not join the party and they do not vote the ticket. I have reason to believe that a great many of these are dissatisfied, not to say disgusted, with the party's weak and compromising tactics. Its eagerness to roll up a large vote at the price even of its principles. When a Socialist party places itself in that attitude it is doomed. It does not get the vote controlled by the fakirs it is playing for and it forfeits the respect and loses the votes of the honest men who would otherwise support it.

There is everything to be lost and nothing to be gained by kow-towing to the so-called union leaders and getting down to the level of ward-healing politicians. With but few exceptions the leaders are set against Socialism—and that is why they are "leaders," and any alliance the Socialist party may make with them, open or covert, is certain to react with deadly effect upon the party.

The Socialist movement can only develop power as a revolutionary movement. If for any reason its revolutionary character is weakened, its power, like that of a locomotive lacking steam, is impaired, and its life is threatened.

It is in no spirit of unkindness that this criticism is written and these suggestions offered. The Chicago comrades are not what my personal feeling toward them is and always has been. No one better knows than I how hard they have worked, how freely they have spent themselves and given their

substance to build up the movement, and it is precisely because of this that I feel moved to suggest this change of party tactics and methods.

Let the Socialist party of Chicago refrain absolutely from making any further humiliating overtures to catch trade union votes or enroll trade union subscribers! Let it stand squarely upon the principles of the international movement and fight the clean and uncompromising fight of the working class! Let it make its appeal direct to the workers, drawing them toward its standard by the force of its own militant character and its unwavering devotion to its revolutionary principles!

If the Socialist party of Chicago and its press, the Daily Socialist in particular, will come out squarely upon such a platform, declare boldly for industrial unionism, the only working class unionism there is, and fight for it, defy all the brood of ward-healing corruptors, and stand four square to all the world for the working class and the revolution, there will be a marvelous change in the next twelve months. Some of our comrades who will balk at such a change, and perhaps leave the party. But there will be many others to take their places, and they will come flocking eagerly in increasing numbers.

Such an attitude and program would appeal like a clarion to all militant spirits, the very ones who have become lukewarm or who have entirely dropped out on account of the present policy, and without whom it would be vain to hope for a triumphant revolutionary movement.

Confidence would be revived, new enthusiasts kindled and unprecedented agitation would follow. The effect upon the propaganda would be instantaneous. All the springs of action would be at once quickened, the party would build up and develop amazing power, the Daily would stand secure upon a solid foundation, and at the next election at least fifty thousand Socialists would bear testimony by their votes that at last there is a Socialist movement in Chicago.

The Labor Unions and the Socialists in Milwaukee

The following article is an extract from the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Victories, published by the Social-Democratic Herald. It shows how close the Socialists and trade unions of that city have worked together and the results. Chicago asks only to be permitted to do the same thing.

Nowhere else on the American continent has the Socialist movement and the labor unions developed such harmonious and mutually helpful relations as in Milwaukee and Wisconsin. The two movements in this city are generally looked upon as the right and left arm of the body of the working class. The slogan of "No politics in the union" long ago lost its force in Milwaukee. The unions here, many years ago, saw the necessity of the working class using its organized political power as well as its organized economic power.

Our unions saw the advisability of going into politics, but at the same time they saw the folly of letting any other kind of politics into the unions but working class politics.

For this purpose the Social-Democratic party filled the bill and there has never been any serious consideration of organizing an "Independent Labor Party" in Milwaukee.

The unions, as Milwaukee, have nothing to do with organizing or conducting the affairs of the Social-Democratic party, nor has the political party as such, any voice in the conduct of the unions. They each act independently in their respective fields.

If, however, a stranger visiting Milwaukee happened to attend a representative convention or conference of the labor unions of Wisconsin, he would hear and see most of the same men conferring and guiding the affairs of the unions that he would see and hear if he attended a convention or conference of the Wisconsin Social-Democratic party. The political leaders of the Republic and Democratic parties as union labor officials, so well known in many industrial communities, passed out of existence in Milwaukee many years ago.

With very few exceptions the union secretaries, business agents and executive officers are now active members of the Social-Democratic party. The Social-Democratic Herald, the official organ of the political party, is also the official organ of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council.

The large majority of the Socialists elected to the common council, county board of supervisors and the state legislature are members of the different trade unions.

Victor L. Berger, the first Socialist congressman elected, is an influential member of the International Typographical union.

There was never any particular attempt made to "capture the unions" by the Social-Democrats of Wisconsin. They devoted their energy to converting the rank and file in the shops to Socialism and urged them to unite with the union of their craft. This policy worked well, and the "leaders" soon saw the light or ceased to be leaders.

The success of the Milwaukee Social-Democrats at the polls before the Socialists of other cities was due in no small part to the wise and patient tactics used in dealing with the labor organizations.

Now that Milwaukee is giving an ocular demonstration of the benefits of labor using its political power in conjunction with its economic power, it is inconceivable that the workers in other industrial centers will not avail themselves of the advantage their united political power brings.

NATIONAL RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Socialist Party of America, in National Congress Assembled at Chicago, May 15 to 21, 1910

The movement of organized labor is a natural result of the antagonism between the interests of employers and those of wage workers.

Its activity in the struggle over wages, hours and conditions of labor is absolutely necessary to counteract the evil effects of competition among the workers and to save them from material and moral degradation. It is equally valuable as a force for their social, economic and political education.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY DOES NOT SEEK TO DICTATE TO ORGANIZED LABOR IN MATTERS OF INTERNAL ORGANIZATION AND UNION POLICY.

IT RECOGNIZES THE NECESSARY AUTONOMY OF THE LABOR UNION MOVEMENT UPON THE ECONOMIC FIELD AS IT INSISTS ON ITS OWN AUTONOMY UPON THE POLITICAL FIELD.

IT IS CONFIDENT THAT THROUGH EXPERIENCE ORGANIZED LABOR WILL AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE DEVELOP THE MOST EFFICIENT FORMS OF ORGANIZATION AND METHODS OF ACTION.

Recent years have presented many instances in which trade and labor unions of all sorts have joined forces with the Socialist party to protect brothers and comrades from persecution, to resist encroachments upon their rights of free speech, free press, and organization, or to give material aid to the labor movement at critical moments in other countries.

In this experience we find reason to hope for ever closer co-operation between these two wings of the movement for working class emancipation in all cases where both organizations are concerned and need mutual assistance.

The Socialist party pledges its moral and material support to organized labor in all its defensive or aggressive struggles against capitalist oppression and exploitation, for the protection and extension of the rights of the wage workers and the betterment of their material and social condition.

And it urges every wage worker individually to be an active and loyal member of the labor movement, doing his full share to win battles and to strengthen it for future conflicts.

EXPERIENCE SHOWS THE WAY FROM THE COMING NATION

The experience of Germany, Belgium, France, Finland, the Scandinavian countries and all the other places where Socialism is marching forward tell the same story.

In all these countries there was nothing but doctrinaire preaching in the camp of Socialism and blind wanderings in the ranks of labor until the two forces were united. Then came intelligent action and results.

The experience of the United States emphasizes the same lesson. Milwaukee, Butte, Flint, Minneapolis, Pennsylvania, every place where the Socialist party is more than a "cry in the dark," are localities where the labor unions have gone into politics as a part of the Socialist party.

Wherever the Socialist movement has kept apart from the labor unions it has become sterile, sectarian, fantastic and factional.

operate, they become mutually hostile and bitterly critical. There was a time when there was nothing but theory and speculation as guides to tactics in this field. Today there is a wealth of experience and a mass of facts accessible to those who wish to act on knowledge.

READ THIS TO SOME MINISTER An old dorky wanted to join a fashionable city church, and the minister, not wanting to hurt his feelings, told him to go home and pray over it. In a few days the dorky came back.

"Well, what do you think of it by this time?" asked the preacher.

"Well, sah," replied the colored man, "Ah, prayed an' prayed, an' de good Lawd he say to me, 'Rastus, Ah wouldn't be no man had about dat no mo'. Ah've been tryin' to get into dat ch'urch dese fo' de las' 'twenty years an' Ah dese no luck.'"—National Monthly.

Pittsburgh—"b" by governmental authority—is to have a forty-story building, tallest outside of New York.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS, HELD AT STUTTGART, GERMANY, AUGUST, 1907, ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN TRADE UNIONS AND SOCIALIST PARTIES.

To enfranchise the proletariat completely from the bonds of intellectual, political, and economic serfdom, the political and economic struggles are alike necessary.

If the activity of the Socialist Party is exercised more especially in the domain of the political struggle of the proletariat, that of the unions displays itself in the domain of the economic struggle of the workers.

The unions and the party have equally an important part to perform in the struggle for proletariat emancipation.

Each of the two organizations has its distinct domain, defined by its nature and within whose borders it should enjoy independent control of its line of action.

But there is an ever-widening domain in the proletariat struggle of the classes in which they can only reap advantages by concerted action and by co-operation between the party and trade unions.

As a consequence, the proletarian struggle will be carried on more successfully and with more important results if the relations between the unions and the party are strengthened without infringing the necessary unity of the trade unions.

The congress declares that it is to the interest of the working class in every country that close and permanent relations should be established between the unions and the party.

It is the duty of the party and of the trade unions to render moral support the one to the other, and to make use only of those means which may help forward the emancipation of the proletariat.

When divergent opinions arise between the two organizations as to the suitability of certain tactics, they should arrive at an agreement by discussion.

The unions will not fully perform their duty in the struggle for the emancipation of the workers unless a thoroughly Socialist spirit inspires their policy.

IT IS THE DUTY OF THE PARTY TO HELP THE UNIONS IN THEIR WORK OF RAISING THE WORKERS AND AMELIORATING THEIR UNIONS' CONDITIONS.

In its parliamentary actions the party must vigorously support the demands of the unions.

The congress declares that the development of the capitalist system of production, the increased concentration of the means of production, the growing alliances of employers, the increasing dependency of particular trades upon the totality of bourgeois society would reduce trade unions to impotency if, concerning themselves about nothing more than trade interests, they took their stand on corporate selfishness and admitted the theory of harmony of interests between labor and capital.

The congress is of the opinion that the unions will be able more successfully to carry on their struggle against exploitation and oppression, in proportion as their organization is more unified, as their benefit system is improved, as the funds necessary for their struggle are better supplied, and as their members gain a clearer conception of economic relations and conditions and are inspired by the Socialist ideal with greater enthusiasm and devotion.

The congress invites all the trade unions that accept the conditions laid down by the Brussels conference in 1899 and ratified by the Paris congress of 1900 to be represented at the International Congress and to maintain relations with the International Socialist Bureau.

It charges the latter to enter the relations with the International Secretaries of Trade Unions at Berlin, so as to exchange information respecting working class organization and the workers' movement.

RESOLUTION RENEWED AT COPENHAGEN IN 1910, AS FOLLOWS:

The International Socialist Congress in Copenhagen renews the Stuttgart resolution on the relations between the political parties and the trade unions, especially with regard to the point that the unity of the industrial organizations should be kept in mind in each state and is an essential condition of the successful struggle against exploitation and oppression.

An Answer to Comrade Debs

(Continued from Columns 1 and 2.)

new members are joining at the rate of 100 to 500 a month. That is not bad. Chicago supports, besides the English daily, three Socialist dailies in foreign languages and five weeklies. It is hard to get the finances, but we expect that it will always be so. The more we grow the more we will want to. The fact that we are keeping our efforts up to the very limit of our abilities should not call for a rebuke.

We would like to believe with Comrade Debs that there are one hundred thousand Socialists or near Socialists in Chicago. He says there are, and that they were too disgusted to vote the ticket. Our precinct canvassers have not so reported. They ought to know. The merest ripple of dissatisfaction should reach the party headquarters and we have in the past found complaints that the party was opposing the unions, but that is clearing away just as it did in Milwaukee.

We would like to go into all the statements and predictions made by Comrade Debs, but the readers can complete the analysis of his article by applying the international and national resolutions. To our readers outside Chicago we want to say that the trade unionists of Chicago, the rank and file, are rapidly joining the Socialist party. We are making all the progress in that direction that could be expected. The doors of practically every union are open to representatives of the Daily Socialist. Shall we turn away and go solicit subscriptions in the church corridors, the society drawing rooms and the employers' associations, or shall we go in here where we are invited and explain to these workmen the principles of Socialism as the international congress expects us to do?

to" to anybody. The intimation that we are descending to the level of ward politicians in efforts to secure votes is not any evidence of the affection which Comrade Debs says he has for the Chicago movement. He might point out those who have used other than Socialist arguments to get votes if he or his informers know of any.

If it is competing with low-down politicians to try to get a workman to see what the Socialist party stands for then we are going to compete. We do not believe that holding aloof from the workman is going to bring him into the party. We have got to go after him if we want his attention. We can not win him over with a blare of trumpets and a pronouncement that we are going to have a revolution. That has been tried and it failed. There are Socialist publications which take exactly the kind of a stand advocated by Comrade Debs. We do not hear of them rolling up enormous subscription lists.

Chicago is coming for Socialism, Comrade Debs, but with a slow and heavy tread, the tread of an army that can not be turned back. Every day we are gaining strength. The struggle is hard and the obstacles many, but we do not expect the working class to stampede to us at the sound of music. We are patient enough to gain our votes one by one as we show workmen the truths of the Socialist philosophy.

And we are not doing so poorly. In 1908 the average presidential vote of the Socialist party was 2.83 per cent of the total vote for the whole country. In Chicago it was more than 4.83 per cent. There are 78,000 members in the Socialist party of America. Cook county has one-twentieth of these members, and