

Strike Is Still On

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The union took up the case and demanded that the men be reinstated and the scabs displaced, the company refused the union's demand and the boys threw down their tools and left the shop.

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The armed deputies were placed inside the machine shop and stood guard over the union machinists. One boiler-maker had five armed deputies around him while he was working, in case some machinist might ask him for a shew of tobacco, or enter into a social chat with him.

In a circular sent out by the striking machinists they state they were driven to strike as they could not work with scabs and did not intend to work under an armed guard like convicts. The machinists went back to work on a temporary settlement, the discharged men were reinstated, the scabs and scab herders were removed way back from coming in contact with the machinists. While the machinists are working at present, they have served notice on the com-

pany that they must settle with the boilermakers within a given time or they will strike over the entire system.

When the strike took place the company issued a statement that the machinists had violated their contract. The machinists replied that they never signed a contract to work with scabs boilermakers, under an armed guard or in a bull-pen.

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The mayor appointed as chief of police a rattle brained, broken down business man, a man who never made a success of anything, not even as a tin horn gambler, although he tried very hard to be a sort of respectable gambler.

With the exception of scab herding the only thing this chief of police has ever been successful at, was franchise grafting, as he is one of the worst franchise grabbers that ever infested a Montana city. This is the kind of Jim Crow that wants to have honest, law-abiding wage workers treated as convicts and whose pride is to level a gun at a union man.

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"The Salvation Army and other religious bodies were always given more latitude than political bodies," said Prosecuting Attorney De Bruler in arguing the case. This means that the Salvation Army can occupy forty-five feet square of a street and they do not break, either the law of Chief Wappy, which is first, nor the ordinance on street obstructions, whereas the socialists break all laws in holding a meeting one-fourth the size of the Army. Everything is an obstruction when the socialists hold a meeting, nothing

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Are you getting next?

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To prove to the administration that courage is not at a discount in the ranks of the socialists, another attempt was made to hold a meeting on Pioneer Place Monday night. Our intention was, to hold our meeting the same time that the army held theirs about a hundred feet distant from their meeting. For some reason the army did not make an appearance. The daily papers had given notice that we would hold a meeting and the streets were black with people, who had come to hear what we had to say. Comrade Osbourn mounted the curb on that side of Pioneer Place that has no sidewalk.

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On the 25th of September, what is called the "Commercial Club" of Helena, held a meeting and went crazy because of the discovery that the general strike by the Trades and Labor Assembly had proved successful and had issued a list of unfair firms that persisted in using the telephones which the public was asked to discontinue in the interest of the striking telephone girls.

The antics of these little pseudo capitalists were a matter of vast amusement to the intelligent part of the working class who are endeavoring to bring about a condition in the industries of Helena favorable to the common good.

At this meeting the little cockroach business men, who are living on a systematic plunder of the public, went wild. They realize that their brigand methods can only flourish when public opinion is with them, and that the working class is the principal part of the public, eighty per cent.

Their resolutions are red hot against organized labor in general and the Montana Federation of Labor in particular. Some of the speakers advocated the appointment of a vigilance committee to run the union men out of town, such remarks being loudly applauded by the law and order gentry, who want to start a Cripple Creek or Coeur d'Alenes reign of terror and bull-pens in Montana.

Their great, chief, howling grievance is that their business will not be "supported," and that the easy-living, white-handed "business men" and their families can not have so many luxuries in consequence.

The mayor of the city distinguished himself by being the most rampant capitalist in the bunch. He called the working men "hogs" and said they had their headquarters in the Electric building, spoke of "the usual cowardly tactics" of organized labor. He thinks it is time for the "business men" to take a stand and "assert their independence." And he ended his disgraceful tirade against the working class by saying, "These people that declare a boycott are dependent upon the very men that they boycott."

This man Lindsay is the fellow that raised the black flag among the unions of Helena. He has contemptibly and persistently fought organized labor from the first. It is a disgrace that working men's votes should have put him in power. He is a profit-mongering parasite, and only lives by the grace of the working class that support him. His crowning statement of ignorance and audacity is the remark that the working class are dependent on the cockroach parasites that they boycott. If he knew enough to come in out of the rain, he would know that it is not the business men that support the working class but the working class that support the business men. He assumes to himself an uppishness and importance that does not belong to him. This man has grossly violated the oath he took as mayor of Helena. It is his business to be the mayor of the whole town and be equally interested in the welfare of all classes and not merely in the twenty per cent of the business men. Lindsay had no business in that meeting. The proprietor of the Grandon appeared before the meeting and made the statement that he had been given fifteen minutes by the Cooks and Waiters' union to decide whether he would remove the scabs phone or not and if it was not removed the cooks and waiters in his employ would strike. The alliance passed resolutions to stand by the proprietor of the Grandon in combating the demands of the union but within an hour after the meeting had ad-

joined the phone was dead at the Grandon Hotel and all the other hotels in town as well.

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This meeting of the Helena citizens' alliance, of which the "Commercial Club" was only a disguise simply marks the line-up of the class interests of the city. These business men make a great howl that the general interests of the city are being affected by the action of the workers, when it is only their personal economic interests as individuals. They speak of the welfare of the community, when they mean simply the welfare of their own class. The prosperity of the business men is nothing to the workers. They don't give one continental rap whether the business men prosper by extorting ridiculous prices out of the working class for their goods. The more business men there are in a town the more parasites the working class have to feed. This business bunch don't care anything for the prosperity of the town in general, they howl only when they see their own profits are threatened. If they cared anything for the prosperity and happiness of the town as a whole why don't they make every effort to see that the working class have better conditions?

The situation simply shows the logical line-up of a class fight. The business class will do any diabolical thing to save their profits. They even talked of lynching in this meeting. They would do what the capitalist class has done everywhere if they thought as labor bettered its conditions it would interfere with them. Fair time is when they hope to make the most exorbitant profits. They bring out all their old shop-worn goods, and palm them off on the country buyers. That is what they get up the fair for. It is a mere commercial enterprise.

But this talk of what they will do to labor is child's play. The capitalist class are as helpless as babies before a determined working class that knows what it wants and is going after it proper. We are the majority. Labor is better organized in Montana and more militant than the unions of Colorado or Idaho ever were. The working men of Montana will not stand idly by and see their brothers in Helena roughly handled by a citizens' alliance law and order vigilance committee, a bull-pen erected in Last Chance gulch.

If Colorado-Russia methods are instituted here it is the business men that will bring them, and it will be the business men that will suffer most.

There is little change in the telephone war at present. The injunction case took up the attention of the Federal court for two days and a half last week. Judge Hunt has taken the subject under advisement and will give a decision some time this week.

In the meantime, the unions are carrying on the fight as aggressive as ever, at Pocatello, Idaho, there is scarcely a Bell telephone in use and at Ogden, Utah, the unions are succeeding in having the scab phones killed at the rate of fifty a day.

The longer the fight continues the better are the prospects of the union winning. Keep up the good work boys. No surrender! The fight will be won before many moons.

Great Oil Combination

Ten Million Dollars Profits on Capitalization of One Million Per Year or 1,000 Per Cent

Every socialist should keep the following item for "educational purposes," for it contains some valuable official information. The hearing before Special Referee Ferris of Missouri in the government suit to dissolve the great oil combination was begun at New York Tuesday, with Attorney Frank B. Kellogg representing the government and John G. Milburn and others as counsel for the Standard Oil company. Mr. Kellogg submitted in evidence statistics compiled by the Standard Oil officials, showing that the Standard Oil company of New Jersey had earned profits in the last seven years aggregating \$490,315,934, and that during the same time dividends had been paid to the amount of \$308,359,403. These profits came from the plants owned by the parent company, as well as from those of the subsidiaries controlled by it. This was the first time in the history of the oil trust that a record of its earnings entire had been made public. Acting Comptroller Fay of the Standard said that there were nineteen subsidiary companies, and gave their names. The evidence is being taken for use in the circuit court at St. Louis, where the dissolution suit, under the anti-trust law, is to be prosecuted. Mr. Kellogg, among other things, wanted the company to produce the minutes of the various meetings at which the absorption of smaller companies was arranged, but the counsel for the company was inclined to resist. The examination of Charles M. Pratt, secretary of the trust, brought out the fact that the parent company had transferred its \$4,000,000 holdings in the Waters-Pierce Oil company of Texas to a son-in-law of Vice President Archbold from 1904 to 1907, during the oyster proceedings brought

against the subsidiary by the state of Texas, and that only \$125,000 in cash was paid for the stock, the remainder being in the form of a note which was never fully taken up, the profits of the Waters-Pierce Co. going toward the payment of the note. Mr. Pratt admitted that this transaction did not appear on the books of the Standard, the accounts being kept under the title "C. M. Pratt Investment." Mr. Pratt explained that by this arrangement he held the stocks for the trust merely as a convenience, and when asked if it was not done to avoid the anti-trust laws of Texas, he replied, "Not that I know of." Tabulations were also verified showing enormous earnings of subsidiaries, among which those of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana appeared most remarkable. This corporation on a capitalization of \$1,000,000 made profits in 1906 amounting to \$10,516,082, and last year paid to the parent company \$4,495,500. This amounted for at least one year to the remarkable profit of 1,000 per cent.

Full Socialist Ticket Nominated.

The Socialist of Dayton, Ohio, nominated a full party ticket, with Emanuel J. Mille for mayor. In the Sixth ward Comrade Geo. Webber was nominated and the comrades expect to elect him. Last Tuesday Comrade Strickland of Indiana held a successful meeting in Dayton. During the campaign Carl Thompson, Socialist member of the Wisconsin legislature, and Henry Lawrence Call of Boston, member of the association for the Advancement of Science, will address meetings in Dayton and assist the local organization. They hope to have Strickland in Dayton for a week or more to conduct noonday meetings at the large factories.

SOCIALISM WAKES UP IN ENGLAND

London, Sept.—Old England is waking up. The fact that we had the second largest delegation at the International Socialist Congress in Stuttgart is a sign of the times. With fifty labor representatives in parliament, many of whom are socialists, we may well feel encouragement and look for brighter days in the proletarian movement of England.

Years ago socialism had become a fad to be talked about by "cranky fellows like John Burns" at Hyde Park meetings, or by Fabian gentlemen and ladies in the parlors of "respectable London." It is different now. John Burns is no longer in the labor or socialist movement, having become much more respectable than even the most respectable Fabian.

Socialism to-day appears as a movement, as a powerful factor in and a constituent part of the labor movement. It was the purpose of checking the onward march of the socialist forces that John Burns was provided with a ministerial portfolio at a fine salary.

The following happenings of the week indicate the growing influence of our movement:

Lord Londonderry and Socialism.

Lord Londonderry came very near to spoiling the Primrose feast over which he presided last Saturday in the magnificently wooded grounds of Wynyard Park. Just when the merry knights and dames of the Primrose order were enjoying to the full his lordship's generous hospitality he conjured up before them the dread spectre of socialism. He warned them of the growth of the Socialist Party, the policy of which was to destroy the constitution of the country, and incidentally deprive his lordship of the pleasure of being able in the future years to entertain his Primrose guests. It must not, however, be supposed that his lordship's alarm concerning socialism arose from any selfish considerations

respecting himself or his class. For Lord Londonderry is a prince of altruists. His sole forebodings was about the fate of the working class. "It is not," he said, "the owners of capital that will suffer. It will be the people who depend on the expenditure of capital. The capitalist will go to another country. It will be the working class that will suffer."

It is painful to think of the distressing feelings that this announcement of the misery which socialism would bring upon the working class, must have had upon the tender-hearted knights and dames of the Primrose League. One can see in one's mind's eye the expression of sympathy and sorrow pale their gentlemanly and gentlemanly cheeks. What wonder if in their solitude for the welfare of the working class they forgot to consider how their noble host could betake himself with his "magnificently wooded grounds of Wynyard Park, and his numerous coal mines, to another country!" What wonder that not one among them bethought him to ask his lordship what country the capitalists could go and bestow their blessings upon the working class without fear of the calamitous growth of socialism? Who, indeed, shall blame Lord Londonderry or his highly favored guests if for the moment they forgot that the Lord Londonderrys and the Primrose feasters of France, Germany, Austria America, Australia and "other countries" were similarly lamenting the danger of socialism and the impending fate of the working class in their own lands?

But we shall reciprocate the generous altruism of Lord Londonderry and his guests. We assure them that we, on our part, grieve not for the fate of the working class under socialism, but for the fate of Lord Londonderry and the capitalists who have

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"Law and Order" Gentry Advocate Appointment of Vigilance Committee—Cowardly Tactics

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On the 25th of September, what is called the "Commercial Club" of Helena, held a meeting and went crazy because of the discovery that the general strike by the Trades and Labor Assembly had proved successful and had issued a list of unfair firms that persisted in using the telephones which the public was asked to discontinue in the interest of the striking telephone girls.

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Their resolutions are red hot against organized labor in general and the Montana Federation of Labor in particular. Some of the speakers advocated the appointment of a vigilance committee to run the union men out of town, such remarks being loudly applauded by the law and order gentry, who want to start a Cripple Creek or Coeur d'Alenes reign of terror and bull-pens in Montana.

Their great, chief, howling grievance is that their business will not be "supported," and that the easy-living, white-handed "business men" and their families can not have so many luxuries in consequence.

The mayor of the city distinguished himself by being the most rampant capitalist in the bunch. He called the working men "hogs" and said they had their headquarters in the Electric building, spoke of "the usual cowardly tactics" of organized labor. He thinks it is time for the "business men" to take a stand and "assert their independence." And he ended his disgraceful tirade against the working class by saying, "These people that declare a boycott are dependent upon the very men that they boycott."

This man Lindsay is the fellow that raised the black flag among the unions of Helena. He has contemptibly and persistently fought organized labor from the first. It is a disgrace that working men's votes should have put him in power. He is a profit-mongering parasite, and only lives by the grace of the working class that support him. His crowning statement of ignorance and audacity is the remark that the working class are dependent on the cockroach parasites that they boycott. If he knew enough to come in out of the rain, he would know that it is not the business men that support the working class but the working class that support the business men. He assumes to himself an uppishness and importance that does not belong to him. This man has grossly violated the oath he took as mayor of Helena. It is his business to be the mayor of the whole town and be equally interested in the welfare of all classes and not merely in the twenty per cent of the business men. Lindsay had no business in that meeting. The proprietor of the Grandon appeared before the meeting and made the statement that he had been given fifteen minutes by the Cooks and Waiters' union to decide whether he would remove the scabs phone or not and if it was not removed the cooks and waiters in his employ would strike. The alliance passed resolutions to stand by the proprietor of the Grandon in combating the demands of the union but within an hour after the meeting had ad-

joined the phone was dead at the Grandon Hotel and all the other hotels in town as well.

E. C. Day is another fine-haired member of the elite that has spasms over the "tyranny" of the laboring class, and shouts philippics against them and in behalf of his tender friends, the "business men." Day is counsel for the corporate interests of Helena, and they are owned by the Standard Oil. Day spends little or no money in Helena, orders his clothing made in Chicago and even sends his laundry to Chicago to be done up. So great was his zeal against the working men that he was going to move from the Montana Club to the Grandon to board if the Grandon would refuse to take out its phones, it was not boarders that the Grandon wanted then but cooks and waiters, some one to do the work.

This meeting of the Helena citizens' alliance, of which the "Commercial Club" was only a disguise simply marks the line-up of the class interests of the city. These business men make a great howl that the general interests of the city are being affected by the action of the workers, when it is only their personal economic interests as individuals. They speak of the welfare of the community, when they mean simply the welfare of their own class. The prosperity of the business men is nothing to the workers. They don't give one continental rap whether the business men prosper by extorting ridiculous prices out of the working class for their goods. The more business men there are in a town the more parasites the working class have to feed. This business bunch don't care anything for the prosperity of the town in general, they howl only when they see their own profits are threatened. If they cared anything for the prosperity and happiness of the town as a whole why don't they make every effort to see that the working class have better conditions?

The situation simply shows the logical line-up of a class fight. The business class will do any diabolical thing to save their profits. They even talked of lynching in this meeting. They would do what the capitalist class has done everywhere if they thought as labor bettered its conditions it would interfere with them. Fair time is when they hope to make the most exorbitant profits. They bring out all their old shop-worn goods, and palm them off on the country buyers. That is what they get up the fair for. It is a mere commercial enterprise.

But this talk of what they will do to labor is child's play. The capitalist class are as helpless as babies before a determined working class that knows what it wants and is going after it proper. We are the majority. Labor is better organized in Montana and more militant than the unions of Colorado or Idaho ever were. The working men of Montana will not stand idly by and see their brothers in Helena roughly handled by a citizens' alliance law and order vigilance committee, a bull-pen erected in Last Chance gulch.

If Colorado-Russia methods are instituted here it is the business men that will bring them, and it will be the business men that will suffer most.

There is little change in the telephone war at present. The injunction case took up the attention of the Federal court for two days and a half last week. Judge Hunt has taken the subject under advisement and will give a decision some time this week.

In the meantime, the unions are carrying on the fight as aggressive as ever, at Pocatello, Idaho, there is scarcely a Bell telephone in use and at Ogden, Utah, the unions are succeeding in having the scab phones killed at the rate of fifty a day.

The longer the fight continues the better are the prospects of the union winning. Keep up the good work boys. No surrender! The fight will be won before many moons.

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Their resolutions are red hot against organized labor in general and the Montana Federation of Labor in particular. Some of the speakers advocated the appointment of a vigilance committee to run the union men out of town, such remarks being loudly applauded by the law and order gentry, who want to start a Cripple Creek or Coeur d'Alenes reign of terror and bull-pens in Montana.

Their great, chief, howling grievance is that their business will not be "supported," and that the easy-living, white-handed "business men" and their families can not have so many luxuries in consequence.

The mayor of the city distinguished himself by being the most rampant capitalist in the bunch. He called the working men "hogs" and said they had their headquarters in the Electric building, spoke of "the usual cowardly tactics" of organized labor. He thinks it is time for the "business men" to take a stand and "assert their independence." And he ended his disgraceful tirade against the working class by saying, "These people that declare a boycott are dependent upon the very men that they boycott."

This man Lindsay is the fellow that raised the black flag among the unions of Helena. He has contemptibly and persistently fought organized labor from the first. It is a disgrace that working men's votes should have put him in power. He is a profit-mongering parasite, and only lives by the grace of the working class that support him. His crowning statement of ignorance and audacity is the remark that the working class are dependent on the cockroach parasites that they boycott. If he knew enough to come in out of the rain, he would know that it is not the business men that support the working class but the working class that support the business men. He assumes to himself an uppishness and importance that does not belong to him. This man has grossly violated the oath he took as mayor of Helena. It is his business to be the mayor of the whole town and be equally interested in the welfare of all classes and not merely in the twenty per cent of the business men. Lindsay had no business in that meeting. The proprietor of the Grandon appeared before the meeting and made the statement that he had been given fifteen minutes by the Cooks and Waiters' union to decide whether he would remove the scabs phone or not and if it was not removed the cooks and waiters in his employ would strike. The alliance passed resolutions to stand by the proprietor of the Grandon in combating the demands of the union but within an hour after the meeting had ad-

joined the phone was dead at the Grandon Hotel and all the other hotels in town as well.

E. C. Day is another fine-haired member of the elite that has spasms over the "tyranny" of the laboring class, and shouts philippics against them and in behalf of his tender friends, the "business men." Day is counsel for the corporate interests of Helena, and they are owned by the Standard Oil. Day spends little or no money in Helena, orders his clothing made in Chicago and even sends his laundry to Chicago to be done up. So great was his zeal against the working men that he was going to move from the Montana Club to the Grandon to board if the Grandon would refuse to take out its phones, it was not boarders that the Grandon wanted then but cooks and waiters, some one to do the work.

This meeting of the Helena citizens' alliance, of which the "Commercial Club" was only a disguise simply marks the line-up of the class interests of the city. These business men make a great howl that the general interests of the city are being affected by the action of the workers, when it is only their personal economic interests as individuals. They speak of the welfare of the community, when they mean simply the welfare of their own class. The prosperity of the business men is nothing to the workers. They don't give one continental rap whether the business men prosper by extorting ridiculous prices out of the working class for their goods. The more business men there are in a town the more parasites the working class have to feed. This business bunch don't care anything for the prosperity of the town in general, they howl only when they see their own profits are threatened. If they cared anything for the prosperity and happiness of the town as a whole why don't they make every effort to see that the working class have better conditions?

The situation simply shows the logical line-up of a class fight. The business class will do any diabolical thing to save their profits. They even talked of lynching in this meeting. They would do what the capitalist class has done everywhere if they thought as labor bettered its conditions it would interfere with them. Fair time is when they hope to make the most exorbitant profits. They bring out all their old shop-worn goods, and palm them off on the country buyers. That is what they get up the fair for. It is a mere commercial enterprise.

But this talk of what they will do to labor is child's play. The capitalist class are as helpless as babies before a determined working class that knows what it wants and is going after it proper. We are the majority. Labor is better organized in Montana and more militant than the unions of Colorado or Idaho ever were. The working men of Montana will not stand idly by and see their brothers in Helena roughly handled by a citizens' alliance law and order vigilance committee, a bull-pen erected in Last Chance gulch.

If Colorado-Russia methods are instituted here it is the business men that will bring them, and it will be the business men that will suffer most.

There is little change in the telephone war at present. The injunction case took up the attention of the Federal court for two days and a half last week. Judge Hunt has taken the subject under advisement and will give a decision some time this week.

In the meantime, the unions are carrying on the fight as aggressive as ever, at Pocatello, Idaho, there is scarcely a Bell telephone in use and at Ogden, Utah, the unions are succeeding in having the scab phones killed at the rate of fifty a day.

The longer the fight continues the better are the prospects of the union winning. Keep up the good work boys. No surrender! The fight will be won before many moons.

Great Oil Combination

Ten Million Dollars Profits on Capitalization of One Million Per Year or 1,000 Per Cent

Every socialist should keep the following item for "educational purposes," for it contains some valuable official information. The hearing before Special Referee Ferris of Missouri in the government suit to dissolve the great oil combination was begun at New York Tuesday, with Attorney Frank B. Kellogg representing the government and John G. Milburn and others as counsel for the Standard Oil company. Mr. Kellogg submitted in evidence statistics compiled by the Standard Oil officials, showing that the Standard Oil company of New Jersey had earned profits in the last seven years aggregating \$490,315,934, and that during the same time dividends had been paid to the amount of \$308,359,403. These profits came from the plants owned by the parent company, as well as from those of the subsidiaries controlled by it. This was the first time in the history of the oil trust that a record of its earnings entire had been made public. Acting Comptroller Fay of the Standard said that there were nineteen subsidiary companies, and gave their names. The evidence is being taken for use in the circuit court at St. Louis, where the dissolution suit, under the anti-trust law, is to be prosecuted. Mr. Kellogg, among other things, wanted the company to produce the minutes of the various meetings at which the absorption of smaller companies was arranged, but the counsel for the company was inclined to resist. The examination of Charles M. Pratt, secretary of the trust, brought out the fact that the parent company had transferred its \$4,000,000 holdings in the Waters-Pierce Oil company of Texas to a son-in-law of Vice President Archbold from 1904 to 1907, during the oyster proceedings brought

against the subsidiary by the state of Texas, and that only \$125,000 in cash was paid for the stock, the remainder being in the form of a note which was never fully taken up, the profits of the Waters-Pierce Co. going toward the payment of the note. Mr. Pratt admitted that this transaction did not appear on the books of the Standard, the accounts being kept under the title "C. M. Pratt Investment." Mr. Pratt explained that by this arrangement he held the stocks for the trust merely as a convenience, and when asked if it was not done to avoid the anti-trust laws of Texas, he replied, "Not that I know of." Tabulations were also verified showing enormous earnings of subsidiaries, among which those of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana appeared most remarkable. This corporation on a capitalization of \$1,000,000 made profits in 1906 amounting to \$10,516,082, and last year paid to the parent company \$4,495,500. This amounted for at least one year to the remarkable profit of 1,000 per cent.

Full Socialist Ticket Nominated.

The Socialist of Dayton, Ohio, nominated a full party ticket, with Emanuel J. Mille for mayor. In the Sixth ward Comrade Geo. Webber was nominated and the comrades expect to elect him. Last Tuesday Comrade Strickland of Indiana held a successful meeting in Dayton. During the campaign Carl Thompson, Socialist member of the Wisconsin legislature, and Henry Lawrence Call of Boston, member of the association for the Advancement of Science, will address meetings in Dayton and assist the local organization. They hope to have Strickland in Dayton for a week or more to conduct noonday meetings at the large factories.

SOCIALISM WAKES UP IN ENGLAND

London, Sept.—Old England is waking up. The fact that we had the second largest delegation at the International Socialist Congress in Stuttgart is a sign of the times. With fifty labor representatives in parliament, many of whom are socialists, we may well feel encouragement and look for brighter days in the proletarian movement of England.

Years ago socialism had become a fad to be talked about by "cranky fellows like John Burns" at Hyde Park meetings, or by Fabian gentlemen and ladies in the parlors of "respectable London." It is different now. John Burns is no longer in the labor or socialist movement, having become much more respectable than even the most respectable Fabian.

Socialism to-day appears as a movement, as a powerful factor in and a constituent part of the labor movement. It was the purpose of checking the onward march of the socialist forces that John Burns was provided with a ministerial portfolio at a fine salary.

The following happenings of the week indicate the growing influence of our movement:

Lord Londonderry and Socialism.

Lord Londonderry came very near to spoiling the Primrose feast over which he presided last Saturday in the magnificently wooded grounds of Wynyard Park. Just when the merry knights and dames of the Primrose order were enjoying to the full his lordship's generous hospitality he conjured up before them the dread spectre of socialism. He warned them of the growth of the Socialist Party, the policy of which was to destroy the constitution of the country, and incidentally deprive his lordship of the pleasure of being able in the future years to entertain his Primrose guests. It must not, however, be supposed that his lordship's alarm concerning socialism arose from any selfish considerations

respecting himself or his class. For Lord Londonderry is a prince of altruists. His sole forebodings was about the fate of the working class. "It is not," he said, "the owners of capital that will suffer. It will be the people who depend on the expenditure of capital. The capitalist will go to another country. It will be the working class that will suffer."

It is painful to think of the distressing feelings that this announcement of the misery which socialism would bring upon the working class, must have had upon the tender-hearted knights and dames of the Primrose League. One can see in one's mind's eye the expression of sympathy and sorrow pale their gentlemanly and gentlemanly cheeks. What wonder if in their solitude for the welfare of the working class they forgot to consider how their noble host could betake himself with his "magnificently wooded grounds of Wynyard Park, and his numerous coal mines, to another country!" What wonder that not one among them bethought him to ask his lordship what country the capitalists could go and bestow their blessings upon the working class without fear of the calamitous growth of socialism? Who, indeed, shall blame Lord Londonderry or his highly favored guests if for the moment they forgot that the Lord Londonderrys and the Primrose feasters of France, Germany, Austria America, Australia and "other countries" were similarly lamenting the danger of socialism and the impending fate of the working class in their own lands?

But we shall reciprocate the generous altruism of Lord Londonderry and his guests. We assure them that we, on our part, grieve not for the fate of the working class under socialism, but for the fate of Lord Londonderry and the capitalists who have

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