

lishers, it refers the matter to its officers, with instructions to be guided in their actions by the International Typographical Union.

At the beginning of the present week the large daily papers of Chicago had resumed their usual appearance typographically, but they are still unpurchasable upon the streets and also at the elevated railroad newsstands. The streets have been almost completely denuded of newsstands; and where they are found in operation, only the Daily World or the Daily Socialist can be purchased at them, except that out-of-town papers can be got at some. The police still prevent the crying of newspapers on the streets, as they have done almost from the beginning of the strike. [See current volume, pages 433, 439.]



News despatches of the 11th reported that the pressmen on Hearst's "Examiner" (San Francisco) and on Hearst's "Georgian" (Atlanta) had struck in sympathy with the Chicago pressmen whose strike (or lockout) originated in the Hearst papers at Chicago. The Atlanta "Journal" and the Atlanta "Constitution" were asked by Mr. Hearst's Atlanta manager to print the "Georgian," but their pressmen refused to handle the "Georgian's" plates. These sympathetic strikes are in response to directions from the President of the International Pressmen's Union, George L. Berry, who is reported to have ordered like strikes on the Hearst papers at New York and Los Angeles as well as those at San Francisco and Atlanta.



The freight handlers' strike at Chicago, which broke out a few hours after the newspaper strike, had somewhat extended on the 8th and on the 13th it appeared to be still effective and to have been thus far wholly without violent phases. On that day, however, the strikers offered arbitration, they to resume work meanwhile; but the allied railroads refused, stating that "the situation in Chicago is now practically normal, and the places of the men who left the service voluntarily on short notice have been permanently filled," the "inconvenience to the public" having been "only of short duration." This statement is denied by the strikers. [See current volume, page 441.]



While the Chicago labor strikes were centering attention upon this particular locality and these phases of the labor war, a conflict occurred at Minersville, Pa., in the coal miners' strike. As reported by the dispatches of the 8th, it was "a pitched battle between the State police and a mob of 3,000 men." Four men were then known to have been shot, and it was supposed that three at least were fatally wounded. The immediate

cause of the fight was reported to be an attempt by strikers to prevent the superintendent of the Pine Hill Coal Company from taking two "scabs" in his automobile to the mine. One of the wounded men, Michael Mullange, died on the 9th. Intense bitterness among the foreign-speaking miners of Minersville was reported in consequence, and rioting occurred in different places in the same general region. State troopers at Dickson, near Scranton, fired at a jeering crowd of men on the 9th and seriously (probably fatally) injured a boy of fourteen who was standing in the front yard of his home, near which the crowd had assembled. A New York Sun dispatch of the 11th from Wilkesbarre stated that "the temper of the foreign miners is blazing and there are daily clashes with police all over the district." On the 12th, the 13th regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard was ordered to be in readiness for strike duty in anticipation of the miners' convention at Wilkesbarre on the 14th. [See current volume, page 369.]



#### National Convention of the Socialist Party.

At Indianapolis on the 12th, the national convention of the Socialist Party of the United States began its sessions in anticipation of the Presidential election. [See vol. xi. p. 178; vol. xiii, pp. 467, 489; current vol., p. 325.]



The report of the national secretary, John M. Work, showed the membership of the party, calculated on the basis of average dues received, to have increased from 15,975 in 1903 to 84,716 in 1911, and to 125,823 for the first three months of 1912.



Nearly 300 delegates were in attendance. The convention was called to order by John M. Work, national secretary, promptly at the hour set, 10 o'clock a. m. of the 12th. Morris Hillquit of New York, was elected chairman of the convention over W. P. Collins of Colorado, and James M. Reilly was elected secretary, with John Russell of New York and Bessie Goldstein of Pennsylvania, as assistant secretaries. On taking the chair, Mr. Hillquit said that "the Socialist party has grown into a political party of the first magnitude," which the delegates and several thousand spectators adopted by their applause as the key-note sentiment of the occasion. He explained that—

the question of selecting the nominees of the different parties for the office of President of the United States, whether it be Roosevelt or Taft, whether it be Clark or Wilson, are very subordinate questions, which will not in the least affect the welfare, the actual life, of the American people; but whether the Socialist party will again double its vote, whether

the Socialist party will show up a million and a half or two million strong, will be a historical fact which will lay the foundation for a new society, for a new life in this country. My thoughts involuntarily revert to the first convention of the Socialist party, likewise held in Indianapolis. It is just eleven years ago, a very short, insignificant span of time, but within that time the Socialist movement in this country has grown so marvelous in extent, in significance, and in substance, that the convention meeting here today represents an entirely different movement from what was represented eleven years ago. We have within the last few years finally succeeded in demonstrating to a very large portion of the working class of this country that the Socialist party is the only party that truly, fully and at all times represents their interests and fights their battles, and Labor is coming into our ranks in larger and larger numbers every year—aye, every month and every day. It is not merely upon our physical growth, however, or upon our large strength that we congratulate ourselves in assembling at this convention. It is the fact that the Socialist party has at all times remained true to its trust and carried the red banner of international Socialism unsullied, unstained and aloft in this country.

Most of the first day was spent in making nominations for committees provided by the Constitution. It was decided that delegations shall not vote as a unit unless instructed by State referendums, that the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States shall take place on Friday afternoon, the 17th, and that the convention adjourn not later than Saturday night the 18th. Nominating speeches for candidates on the 17th were prohibited by a vote of 162 to 36.



An order of the local authorities of Indianapolis forbidding the carrying of the red flag of Socialism in the reception parade of the 12th was rescinded at the instance of a committee of the convention, but the storm prevented any parade at all. A mass meeting was held in the evening, however, in the convention hall which was decorated with red flags and the American flag intertwined.



#### Presidential Possibilities.

A furious intra-party campaign for Presidential nominations is raging in Ohio. President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt are repeating there their Massachusetts campaign against each other in the Republican party; and Senator LaFollette is about to lead his own campaign. All are supported by bands of vigorous and experienced campaigners. On the Democratic side Governor Harmon is campaigning for his own nomination and Wm. J. Bryan against him. Mayor Baker of Cleveland is opposing Governor Harmon and supporting Governor Wilson. [See current volume, pages 395, 418.]

In Maryland, it is now settled that ex-President Roosevelt carried the preferential vote for the Presidential nomination, and the Taft managers there concede his right to the vote of the delegation at the national convention. [See current volume, page 443.]



During the current two weeks the States of California, Ohio and New Jersey—with a total of 102 members of the national conventions—will hold Presidential preference primaries. In addition nine Republican States will name 92 delegates, namely, Idaho 8, Kansas 6, Michigan 2, Minnesota 24, Montana 8, Utah 8, Washington 14, West Virginia 16, and Wyoming 6. Six Democratic States will in the same period elect 86 delegates, namely, Arkansas 10, Arizona 6, North Carolina 20, Oklahoma 2, Tennessee 8, and Texas 40. An analysis of the delegations chosen up to the 12th, made by the Chicago Record-Herald (anti-Roosevelt) of the 13th, and apparently fair and well considered, is as follows:

#### Republican—

Taft .....	*411
Roosevelt .....	265
Cummins .....	10
LaFollette .....	36
Uninstructed .....	64
Necessary for nomination.....	540

\*Roosevelt supporters concede to Taft, says the Record-Herald in connection with its analysis, only 169 delegates.

#### Democratic—

Clark .....	223
Wilson .....	126
Harmon .....	8
Underwood .....	86
Burke .....	10
Marshall .....	30
Baldwin .....	14
Uninstructed .....	105
Necessary for nomination.....	720



#### Tariff Agitation in New York.

In New York on the 11th the Reform Club gave a dinner at the Hotel Astor, at which Governor Wilson of New Jersey, Senator Gore of Oklahoma, Congressman Henry George Jr. of New York and Charles S. Hamlin, assistant secretary of the treasury, were the principal guests and speakers. Calvin Tomkins presided and letters of regret at inability to attend were read from Governor Foss of Massachusetts, Governor Harmon of Ohio, Speaker Clark and Congressman Underwood. The subject of discussion was the tariff question in the pending Presidential campaign. Senator Gore declared that "no government has the right to give a man the power to charge more for an article than that article is worth," and argued that if protected industries