

WAR SHOWS GI M HEAD IN CIVIC FEDERATION

There's war in the camp of the civic federation trust conference, held in Music hall, Studebaker theater.

For the second time the August Belmont organization has been "licked" by representatives of organized labor.

It is extremely doubtful if another such meeting will ever be held under the auspices of the civic federation.

The organization is "down and out" and, with the exception of Ralph M. Easley, the \$10,000-a-year secretary, its most ardent supporters admit it.

From the present convention there has come nothing but discord, clashes and idle talk from opponents of labor, and the labor representatives have driven the other side to the wall.

As previously told in these columns the ruling spirits of the convention decided the "labor trust" should not be made a subject of discussion.

It had been done before and proved disastrous to the "union busters."

Came With Speeches

When David M. Parry, ex-president of the National Manufacturers' association; H. N. Kline, a Philadelphia druggist; Albert Taylor, a manufacturer from Richmond, Ind., and others came to Chicago with fiery speeches against union labor, they were told the talks would not be permitted on the floor.

Since the opening day these men have held caucuses with friends and supporters, working up sentiment against officiating members.

The storm broke today and late yesterday, when labor delegates refused to be bound by the committee's ruling and attacked labor-crushing organizations.

So tense was the feeling it was feared more than half the delegates would leave their seats and walk out of the convention bodily.

Matcus Marks of New York presided at the afternoon session and determined to gavel resolutions in and out to suit the pleasure of the radicals in the anti-labor camp.

He came to grief.

Gaidick of Chicago offered a resolution condemning child labor. Marks refused to hear it and the fight was on.

Marks said all resolutions to be heard were in the hands of the committee. The chair was

DR. REITMAN ON TRIP FOR TRAMPS

Dr. Ben L. Reitman, founder of the Brotherhood Welfare association, the friend of the hobo and the tramp, left St. Louis today and will speak there tonight and tomorrow afternoon.

Before going to St. Louis he visited Springfield and called on the governor, urging the passage of a law relating to vagrancy. He wants medical inspection of gavrants and a new classification of the genus hobo, with the view of determining what is best for him.

He believes that the time is coming when the state will take cognizance of these individuals and classify them in a manner that will be a benefit to themselves and to the state.

He says the fraternity should be classified as tramps, hoboes and bums. The hobo is the man who lacks a job, the bum wants booze, the tramp is a sort of hobo, and what they all require is not money, but nourishing food and work.

BADEN EXPELS A RICH AMERICAN

Berlin, Oct. 26.—A man going under the name of Steffens, said to be an American millionaire, has been ordered expelled from the grand duchy of Baden, where his five days' sentence in prison expires.

In various ways Steffens has shocked and outraged the people of the town of Heidelberg. His final exploit was the giving of a dinner of street sweepings in the market place to two laborers and inducing them to eat the stuff by payments of 27 and 112 respectively. His arrest followed.

WOULD CURTAIL HINDU HEGIRA TO CANADA

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 26.—The government is forwarding a letter to the Indian office at London, asking that representations be made to Bombay looking to the carrying out of Canada's request that all possible steps be taken to limit or discourage immigration of Hindus to Canada.

Canada's representative, reaches Tokyo to make it perfectly clear to the mikado's government that when the treaty was drafted it was on the distinct understanding that Japanese immigration was to be limited and that this assurance was given in the Canadian parliament. If the agreement be not carried out, then notice, he will say, may be given for the abrogation of the treaty.

Lemieux has again changed his plans. He will go as originally arranged by Vancouver. He leaves Montreal on Wednesday for the Pacific coast and will sail on the Empress of China on the 28th.

overruled by unanimous vote and the resolution read:

"It makes no difference what you do. These resolutions, whatever they are, will be considered on this floor, and here we will tell you what we think of you without apology and without mincing our words."

Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the National Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said:

"I don't want more laws, but better enforcement of those we have. We want better respect for the laws and their application to all sections and all interests alike."

Political Claptrap

Thomas C. Spelling, general attorney for the American Federation of Labor, said all proposed laws for the regulation of trusts were so much claptrap, proposed by politicians to mislead the people.

Nothing short of a constitutional convention to amend the constitution would reach the evil.

Albert Hibbert of Fall River, Mass., representing the United Textile Workers of America, joined with his colleagues in denouncing wage slavery and inhuman working conditions of the trusts.

Ralph Easley is today making heroic efforts to keep the organization intact and preserve his \$10,000 a year job. He is buttonholing delegates and pouring into their ears tales of how much the civic federation has accomplished.

It has brought about a better understanding between capital and labor, he contends.

This point is not disputed. But the understanding is not of the quality desired by the exploiting class. Each succeeding convention has more sharply drawn the line between the class which makes and the class which takes. In every debate the capitalists have been downed by the laborites. It is a losing game for the employers, and they realize it now.

In the various hotels today it was predicted that the civic federation would probably never hold another convention. The opinion most freely advanced was that it would be kept alive for a year or two and then allowed to quietly die a natural death.

Has One Hope

But one hope remains for the federation to continue as a covert strike-breaking, labor-biting organization.

If Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Cornell college, can be prevailed upon to accept the presidency, the radicals believe the federation can be maintained.

Butler, however, is wise in his day and has once refused to become a candidate. It is doubtful, if the college professor can be prevailed upon to accept the office.

A collection was taken yesterday to defray the expense of the present meeting. The amount secured was not made public, except to say that it would not meet the bills, and another collection would have to be taken today.

The federation adjourned at 11:45 this morning, most delegates taking trains to their respective homes.

STRIKE MAY HIT I. & P. COATES

(Mail Correspondence.)

Providence, R. I., Oct. 24.—It is expected that 2,000 employes of the J. & P. Coates Thread Company at Pawtucket will strike because Mrs. Thomas E. Tuttle, president of the carders' union and an employe of the mill for thirty-five years, was discharged.

Mrs. Tuttle was elected as a delegate to the convention of the United Textile Workers and obtained permission from the company to attend the meeting.

When she returned to her bench she was told that her work being unsatisfactory she was discharged.

A special committee appointed to confer with the mill management was told that the matter is closed. The question of striking is being discussed.

A MODEL TENEMENT WILL BE ELLIS "PATCH"

New York, Oct. 26.—Instead of having wards in which newly arrived immigrants may sleep, Ellis island's immigration bureau in the future will be more like a model tenement than anything else.

A complete renovation of all the buildings on the island is now under way at an estimated cost of more than \$1,000,000.

Open-work plumbing and tile walls and flooring are two of the minor items which have already been finished in the dormitories. The wards have been partitioned off into rooms accommodating eighteen persons, which will allow relatives or parties from the same village to remain together until they leave the island.

The space now used as a receiving room will be converted into model sleeping quarters for 1,200 persons.

A new baggage room is to be built and the three great dining rooms made into one great hall, in which 2,000 may be served at the same time.

LOUISVILLE MAY HAVE STREET CAR STRIKE SOON

(Mail Correspondence.)

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 26.—Mayor Bingham is said to have informed union leaders that he will have nothing more to do with the street car men's grievances, though two months ago, to prevent a strike, he told the workers that he would see that the company lived up to its agreement.

Company officials, it is said, have discharged more than twenty union conductors and motormen during the last four weeks. It now looks as though there would be a strike of street car men. Ben Commons of the National union is on his way to Louisville to demand a settlement.

STRIKERS WILL JOIN THE O. R. T.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 25.—At last night's session of the telegraphers' convention a resolution was adopted officially favoring an amalgamation with the Order of Railway Telegraphers and requesting the railroad union to call a special convention to consider the proposition.

During the day plans to finance the strike and go back to the companies carrying it on were discussed for several hours.

A resolution was also adopted last night directing each local to provide for its financial requirements.

The national officers are "relieved of any further obligation to raise funds for the locals on strike."

The constitution of the union was amended so that it will be legal to elect a successor to the office of president, made vacant through the action of the general executive committee in removing President Small, F. J. Coppes of Francisco and Frank L. Lee of the Chicago local are leaders in the contest for the vacancy.

Mrs. Hulic Talks

Mrs. Beatrice Hulic, a delegate from Chicago, said last night that no matter what the outcome of the present difficulties might be, the women operators would not go back to the companies until assurances were made that the companies would remove certain objections, not of a wage question, that would insure protection against indignities suffered by them in the past.

By resolution the removal of Small received the sanction of the delegates present and he was formally declared deposed.

It was decided to get through with the business of the convention at the earliest possible moment, in order that the delegates might return to their respective localities.

To facilitate matters a long session was held last night. Many delegates want a short session, as they are anxious to return to their homes. It is believed that the session will be able to adjourn on Saturday night or on Sunday. The session today will be taken up with the election of officers.

A NEW WIZARD OF CHEMISTRY MAKES GEMS

Paris, Oct. 26.—When Prof. Moissan, by passing a very feeble electric current through a tube containing sulphuretted of carbon and metals like iron.

The academy was greatly impressed and charged two of its expert members to examine the crystals and report within a week.

A new discovery is now reported which, if it is confirmed, will have incalculable consequences. Purest crystals, with a brilliancy and fire comparable only with diamonds, have been obtained by Aristide Charette, a chemist hitherto unknown. The discovery was announced at the Academy of Sciences by the secretary.

He showed a tube containing apparently minute diamonds and described the progress of fabrication, saying that the crystals were formed by passing a very feeble electric current through a tube containing sulphuretted of carbon and metals like iron.

The academy was greatly impressed and charged two of its expert members to examine the crystals and report within a week.

LUSITANIA SURPASSED

Liverpool, Oct. 25.—The Mauretania, the Cunard's new liner and a sister ship for the Lusitania, has arrived here after a cruise around the coast of Scotland from Wallsend-on-Tyne.

She is the finest and longest ship afloat, being five feet longer than the Lusitania, and it is believed she will surpass the Lusitania in speed.

Nothing has yet been decided as to when the Mauretania will sail on her maiden trip to New York, but probably she will start toward the end of November.

She went into dry dock here for cleaning and repainting of the hull. This will take ten days. Then she will go to the Clyde for her official speed trial.

PUBLIC COMFORT STATIONS

The movement to establish public comfort stations inside the loop district has received added impetus in the action of the Rotary club, which held its monthly meeting Thursday night at the Great Northern hotel.

A number of speakers, including Health Commissioner Evans and several other officials, endorsed the plan to have such stations. The plan has been suggested that the city utilize the sub-sidewalk space for these stations.

ENGLISH R. R. WORKERS FIRM

New York, Oct. 26.—Dispatches from London say that the strike situation among the railway employes in Great Britain has assumed acute proportions through the issuance of a petition by the companies to the effect that no recognition of any union will be made. This statement is expected to draw the troubles to an outbreak at once.

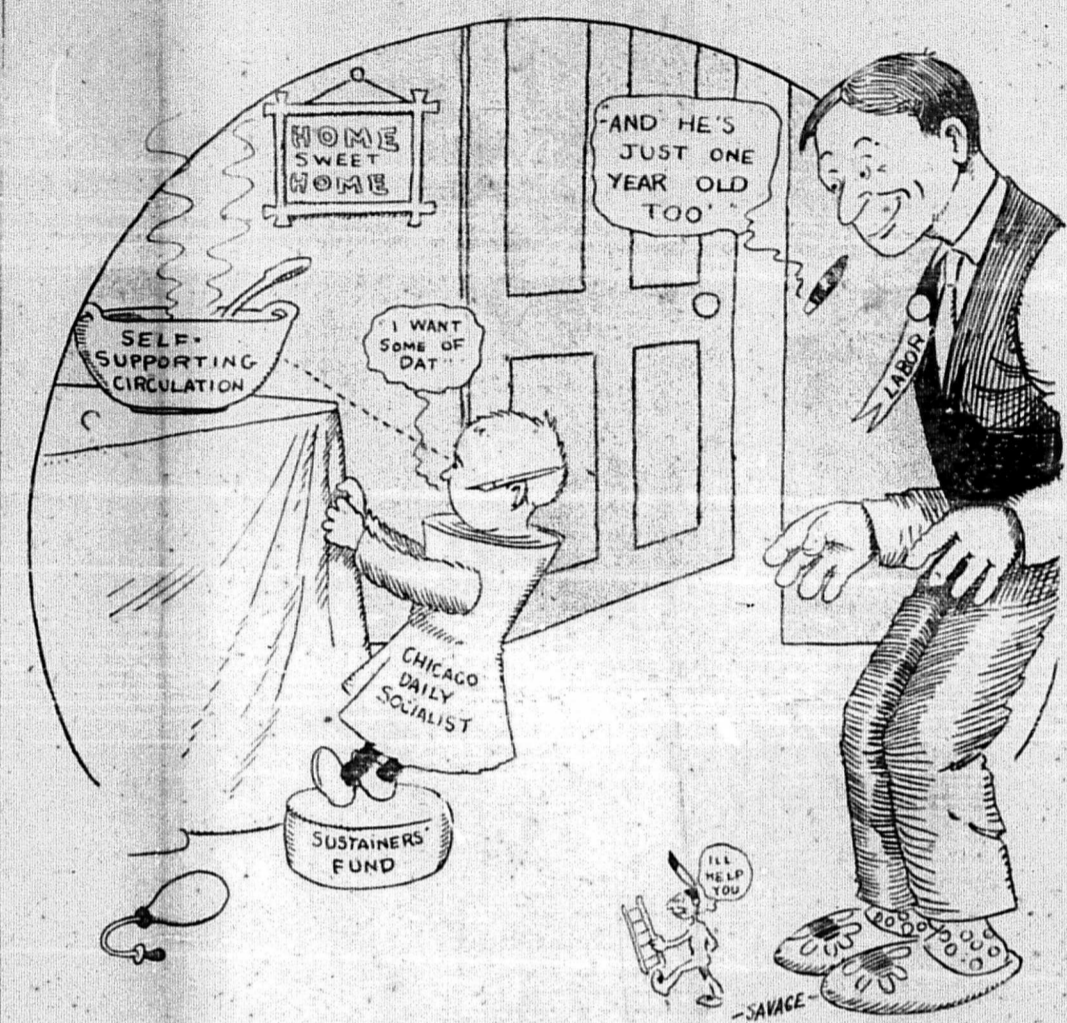
E. H. Evans, Flushing, O., read the story of the trouble of the Daily. He talked it over with his wife and though they live in a Republican stronghold she went out from house to house and collected \$5.50 in donations and subs in one afternoon. It is such as these that make the revolution sure and shame the faint hearted!

W. J. Rogers, Battle Creek, Mich., is one of the regular guard and comes in with \$5.

Local Fargo, N. D., sends in \$18 as advance payment for subscriptions to be sent later. Fargo is a live wire on the Socialist circuit.

Inclosed find check for \$5 to help the paper. It is all that Henry Crab of Atlanta, Idaho, wrote, but the money will make a good long speech to thousands through the Daily.

An Enterprising Infant



CONCEALING THE FACTS ON FINANCIAL SITUATION

New York, Oct. 26.—There is a feeling of uncertainty and mystery in the air that does not come alone from the disturbed financial condition. There is a general feeling that something is being concealed, is being held back, and that beneath all that has been told there is a situation far worse than can be seen upon the surface.

Big Failures

In spite of the fact that six big banks, with liabilities running into the tens of millions each, and including the First National of Brooklyn, failed yesterday; in spite of the fact that bankers are clamoring for clearing house certificates, the last resort of a desperate financial situation; in spite of the thousands who have stood in line for hours before savings banks; in spite of the practical closing of the New York Stock Exchange, by the device of compelling full cash payment for stocks, thus abolishing "margin trading," in spite of the fact that desperate efforts are being made to import gold, showing that the efforts of Morgan, Rockefeller, Harriman and even of the United States government, are looked upon as having been insufficient to meet the crisis; in spite of the fact that the panic seems to have already swept beyond the financial into the industrial field—in spite of all these things, all the great newspapers are industriously engaged in minimizing the situation.

Little News

All stories of failures are "played down." Bankruptcies that a week ago would have been given a column on the first page are now hidden away in a few lines on the inside. Editorially all are made shouting that everything is safe and that the situation is under control, yet in spite of all these efforts the news columns belie these statements.

The six institutions which closed their doors today, with the sums deposited, were as follows: The United States Exchange bank, Harlem, \$600,000. International Trust Company, about \$100,000. The Borough Bank of Brooklyn, \$4,000,000. The Brooklyn bank, \$2,300,000. Williamsburg Trust Company of Brooklyn, \$7,500,000. The National bank of Brooklyn, \$3,500,000.

CLASS JUSTICE IN THE LAND OF THE GERMANS

BY F. B. ASKEW. (Special European Mail Correspondence.)

Berlin, Oct. 26.—Karl Liebknecht is condemned, and with that a fresh example is given of class justice in the fatherland. Liebknecht gets eighteen months' imprisonment and has to pay the cost for an offense for which had he not been a Social Democrat he must undoubtedly have been acquitted.

When the president of the court asked Liebknecht what answer he had to make to the indictment all he could say was to ask which indictment was meant. In the course of the proceedings, as it was seen how weak the case was, the charge was, actually altered, without acknowledgment, no less than four times, and up to the last one no one knew what he was actually charged with.

LIEBKNECHT DEFINES TREASON

In brilliant fashion he and the able advocates working in his behalf tore to rags the paltry plea put forward by the public prosecutor and the presiding judge, and he scored a very neat point over the former by pointing out that the definition of treason offered in the present case contradicted that laid down by a well-known authority. The president thereupon asked him who was his authority, to which he replied: "The public prosecutor," he said, "in a text book on the law of treason."

A great deal was made by the prosecution and the court out of the opposition which Liebknecht's views have found at various party congresses and notably at the International Congress from Bebel and Vollmar. Bebel came and gave evidence in Liebknecht's favor, but I must confess my astonishment at seeing what he said there.

Speaking of the Stuttgart resolution on the question of militarism and referring to the fact that the German Socialists had refused to be bound as to what actual measures they would take in a given situation, he said, "The French may do what they like, we are not bound." I do not know if these words are correctly reported or not, but whether or not they are likely to cause the French Socialists a great deal of trouble, and will assuredly not make the international work of the French Socialists easy.

It was understood that though the German party were not bound to do anything in particular that they did regard themselves as bound to do all they could to prevent war. And if Bebel objected to the interpretation of the resolution given by Vandervelde as a supporter for the commission surely he ought to have said then what the Ger-

man party meant and not to have left the congress under a mistaken impression.

LIEBKNECHT'S BRILLIANT DEFENSE

In his concluding speech which was a very fine performance, Liebknecht came to speak of the charge which had been jumped on him at the last moment AND BY THE PRESIDENT after it was seen that the other charges which had been successively raised had all broken down in turn—a fact that is destined to make this trial stand out even in the history of the legal persecutions to which the German proletariat movement has been subjected. This charge accused him of attempting to paralyze the authority of the Kaiser as the head of the German army, and Liebknecht gave a very drastic, though by no means uncommon example, of what the authority of the Kaiser means. During a certain strike the troops present were commanded by a certain raw officer who was not even of the rank required by the constitution; he had been ordered by the over-president of the province.

Had he advised the men under those circumstances not to obey, he would have been conspiring to paralyze the authority of the Kaiser.

ACCUSED NO COWARD

The public prosecutor had accused him of cowardice and of holding opinions which were dishonorable for a German. He asked how in view of the way in which he had behaved in this case the public prosecutor dared to talk of honor. He said, "You can destroy my existence and that of my family but my honor you cannot touch." As for cowardice he pointed out that it required more courage for an advocate with a wife and family and a practice to put his whole existence at stake than for a public prosecutor to raise an indictment.

Liebknecht indeed did not require to repudiate this ridiculous charge of cowardice which only a hireling without a spur of self-respect, a lackey without a trace of convictions of his own could have dared to raise. Liebknecht never for one moment allowed the case to degenerate into a personal defense—all his endeavors were directed to putting the principles of the party in the clearest light and to defend him against misrepresentation and he declared that he was proud to be allowed to represent in his person—the principles of the International Socialism, that is of International peace against militarism. Bravo, Karl! The movement will not forget the service you have rendered.

LABOR UNIONS FOR SUFFRAGISTS

Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, Socialist suffragist, daughter of Richard Cobden and wife of the famous artist-bookbinder of the Dover bindery, arrived in Chicago late yesterday afternoon with her daughter, Miss Stella Cobden Sanderson.

Mrs. Sanderson is a member of the Independent Labor party, one of the Socialist party of England, and as one of the famous suffragists was imprisoned during the recent attempt of the women to obtain a hearing in parliament and secure the ballot.

Helped by Labor Unions

When interviewed today by a reporter of the Daily Socialist at the home of Mrs. Millard, in Highland Park, Mrs. Sanderson said: "We expect to gain the suffrage through the support of the laboring class of England and the efforts of the trades unions. At the labor conference to be held in January there will be an attempt made by the suffragists to secure the support of that body for a bill that will remove the electoral disability from married women. This will give the ballot to most of the women of the working class."

"The Independent Labor party is already pledged to support the movement for woman's suffrage in Parliament," continued Mrs. Sanderson, and Kerr Hardie, the prominent Socialist leader, is pledged to give it his support.

Mrs. Sanderson will speak on the suffrage question while in this country. She is the strong intellectual type of the English woman and inherits her father's clear sightedness and keen mind.

Artistic Book Binder

She is accompanied by her husband, the famous book binder, who was associated with Morris during his life. Mr. Sanderson is the head of the famous Doves bindery, located at Hammersmith, in London, on the banks of the Thames, just across the street from the former home of Morris.

Here artists from every part of the world come to receive instructions in the artistic binding of books. One of Mr. Sanderson's most famous American students is Miss Ellen Starr of Hull house.

WIFE OF PROFESSOR RELEASED BY POLICE

Helsingfors, Oct. 25.—Mme. Malmberg, wife of Professor Malmberg of Helsingfors university, who was arrested in St. Petersburg on Sunday at the same time Mr. and Mrs. William English Walling of Chicago were taken into custody, has been released and has reached this city. The Finns arrested at the same time have been lodged in Kristy prison, but two of them soon will be released.

N. Y. TEACHERS CAN'T LOBBY

New York, Oct. 26.—The board of education here has issued an edict which prohibits public school teachers from attending the legislature in Albany this winter in case a bill to increase their salaries is introduced. No one will be allowed to carry on any agitation without permission of the school board.

A violation is to be ground for charges. The New York board of education is apparently applying the Chicago school board's tactics to discourage any attempts at better conditions among the educators.

You may argue and argue and argue and still not convince and convert your stiff-necked friend. But get him to help you sing some of Moyer's sweet and touching Socialist songs and the truth will creep into his heart and possess him in spite of himself. There is nothing like Moyer's "Songs of Socialism" to make Socialists. It is economical, too—ninety-five Socialist speeches for only 25c.

Twelve 50-cent sub. cards, good for three months, mailed to any address for \$5.00. Send in your order.

JACKSON BEAT BY SUCCESSOR

Precedents of the Iron Judge Exceeded by the Man Who Long Aspired to Bench

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 26.—Judge A. G. Dayton of the United States court for the northern district of West Virginia, has followed to a creditable degree the precedents set by his predecessor, Judge John Jay Jackson, known affectionately throughout the labor world as the "iron judge."

Judge Dayton, whose proud boast is that from the time he was able to see the light of day he aspired to a federal judgeship, has awarded an injunction upon the petition of the Hitchman Coal company, Glendale Coal company and the Richland Coal company, restraining John Mitchell and other officers of the United Mine Workers' from organizing or interfering in any way with the 1,000 miners employed by the concerns named.

A final hearing on the injunction will be had at Parkersburg, where the court sits some time next month.

West Virginia Tactics

West Virginia has been peculiarly situated, so far as the organization of the miners is concerned. The Fairmont Coal company, dominating the coalfields in the northern section of the state, and the Kanawha district companies controlling the lower half, have exercised a peculiar jurisdiction over the workers and all who come under this classification.

In most West Virginia coal towns it is criminal for a stranger to enter and express convictions on the subject of labor and labor organizations. Paid hirelings of the companies are constantly on watch, and if such a personage as an organizer hits a well-influenced town he is soon informed thereof and invited to take himself hence. It is absolutely impossible, for instance, in the Fairmont field, for an organizer to remain long in any of the twenty-five or thirty small towns and villages controlled by the company.

MANCE'S EFFORTS PROVE SUCCESS

(Mail Correspondence.)

St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 24.—A. W. Mance, former editor of the Chicago Socialist, is holding Socialist meetings in Canada and meeting with great success.

At a recent meeting he gave interesting data, showing the magnificent Socialist advances made in Europe.

In Finland universal suffrage has been adopted and 87 Socialist members sent to the Finnish parliament. Manhood suffrage has also been granted by the government of Austria, with the result that at the first election 80 Socialist representatives were sent to the Austrian parliament.

At the last election in England 53 Socialists were sent to the House of Commons.

Mance goes from St. Thomas to London, Ont., where he has spoken before and is assured a hearty welcome.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING SUNDAY

By far the most important meeting of the stockholders of the Workers Publishing Company will be the one to be held tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. at Randolph street, beginning at 2:30 p. m.

This is the first annual meeting of the corporation and will elect the directors for the ensuing year and discuss and decide all matters of policy concerning the Daily Socialist.

It is expected that there will be a considerable attendance of stockholders from out of town and that much will be done to place the future of the paper in an assured condition.

WIFE OF PROFESSOR RELEASED BY POLICE

Helsingfors, Oct. 25.—Mme. Malmberg, wife of Professor Malmberg of Helsingfors university, who was arrested in St. Petersburg on Sunday at the same time Mr. and Mrs. William English Walling of Chicago were taken into custody, has been released and has reached this city. The Finns arrested at the same time have been lodged in Kristy prison, but two of them soon will be released.

ALLIS-CHALMERS CO. ABSORBED BY TRUST

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 26.—The end of the Allis-Chalmers company, whose principal business has been done at Milwaukee, Wis., has come. The concern has been absorbed by the United States Steel corporation.

The company a few years ago started to fight the unions, and in spite of the fact that it carried an enormous amount of business, the decline followed soon afterward, and now the Allis-Chalmers company is no more. It has been wiped off the map completely.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING 'ADJOURNED TO NEW HALL

Owing to the fact that the hall at 189 Washington street is not in proper shape for the stockholders' meeting tomorrow, the gathering will be adjourned to 155 East Randolph street immediately after calling to order.

Do not forget the Stockholders' meeting at 155 E. Randolph street, Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Not responsible for loss of articles.

Rich Haul by Knights of Nitro

The first safe-blowing Chicago has had in some months occurred this morning early when bandits blew the cash receptacle in the office of the Holabird Manufacturing Company.

An hour later one of men was captured at the point of a revolver robbing the grocery of D. J. Mortell.

ROGUES' GALLERY TO CURB FAKE SUITS

The rogues' gallery is to have a prototype in the gallery of "professional invalids" corporations.

STOCKHOLDERS TO MEET ON SUNDAY

There will be a meeting of stockholders of the Chicago Daily Socialist at 155 East Randolph street Sunday, Oct. 27, at 2:30 p. m.

A. B. CONKLIN CO., CO-OPERATIVE, 25 McVicker Theater Bldg.

WHERE TO GO

The Society of Anthropology meets at 3:30 p. m. Sunday in the breakfast room Grand Pacific hotel.

It is said that the difficulty between the switchmen in the yards of the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Company at Louisville, Ky.

It was suggested by a minister attending the synod of the Colorado and Wyoming Presbyterian church that there be formed a union of ministers to demand a minimum of \$1,000 a year.

The Canadian Trades congress will petition the dominion government to grant pensions to aged workmen.

Of all the countries of the world Germany leads in the matter of industrial schools.

The American Federation of Labor is taking up the work of organizing the blast furnace workers and will push the work in the Mahoning and Shenandoah valleys in Ohio.

The fifth annual convention of the Arkansas Federation of Labor will be held at Pine Bluff, Ark.

Mass meetings of the St. Louis Independent Boot and Shoe Workers' union are being held to protest against the misconduct of the St. Louis police.

Patrick Maloney, member of the American Federation of Labor, has been elected president of the Central Labor union of that city.

Every Comrade who has followed the great trial in Idaho and has read Darrow's masterful speech will be glad of the opportunity to learn more about this remarkable man.

ORDER IT TO-DAY—50 CENTS PREPAID.

Wilshire Book Company

200 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY

CAPITALISM IS QUITE PRUDENT

The climax of capital's campaign for profits has been reached in Ripon, Wis.

Breeding grounds for factory output have been established on the outskirts of the city.

The Commercial club has purchased several acres of cheap land and purposes to fill it with old couples with large families.

Glove and knitting factories are the prime movers in this latest industry.

The Ripon Commercial club is advertising its insult to manhood and womanhood in daily and weekly newspapers of Wisconsin and adjoining states.

The "idea" of the Commercial club is that the young people shall go into the factories and those too old to tend machines shall farm the land.

It is stipulated, however, that the labor of the children shall be sold to the factories.

Once in the clutches of the association no fears are entertained for the family's removal.

Queenstown, Oct. 24.—From New York to Queenstown in 4 days 22 hours and 46 minutes is the latest run made by the Lusitania.

CROSSES OCEAN, 4 DAYS, 22 HRS.

The best previous record from New York to Queenstown was 5 days 4 hours and 19 minutes.

Its average speed for the entire distance was 23.61 knots an hour.

DOUBLE DAY, PAGE & CO. OF NEW YORK, after fighting the union printers and filling up their plant with scabs, have come to grief.

THE BENCH HAS DECIDED TO ADMIT testimony to prove alleged vicious practices among the friends of von Moltke.

ANOTHER WITNESS'S STORY

THE COURT HAS DECIDED TO REJECT Zu Eulenburg's medical certificate, submitted yesterday.

CHARLIE HEARS WICKED NEWS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25.—Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, in an interview, disclaimed all presidential aspirations.

TRADE UNION MEETINGS

GROCERY and Market Drivers and Salesmen's union, local No. 752, will hold its regular meeting Sunday, Oct. 27, at 10 South Clark street.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR is taking up the work of organizing the blast furnace workers and will push the work in the Mahoning and Shenandoah valleys in Ohio.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ARKANSAS FEDERATION OF LABOR will be held at Pine Bluff, Ark.

MASS MEETINGS OF THE ST. LOUIS INDEPENDENT BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION are being held to protest against the misconduct of the St. Louis police.

EVERY COMRADE WHO HAS FOLLOWED THE GREAT TRIAL IN IDAHO AND HAS READ DARROW'S MASTERFUL SPEECH WILL BE GLAD OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THIS REMARKABLE MAN.

ORDER IT TO-DAY—50 CENTS PREPAID.

Wilshire Book Company

200 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY

JAIL FOR THREE

Three union garment workers of Chicago have been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for violation of a labor injunction.

THE THREE MEN WHO WILL PROBABLY have to serve a term of imprisonment in the Cook county jail are John Hake, Charles Anderson and Frank Sporka.

THE CASE IS AN ECHO OF THE GARMENT workers' strike in Chicago called Nov. 13, 1904.

WHEN THE CONTEMPT CASES were heard before Judge Kavanaugh and Hake's attorneys presented these records as evidence of their client's innocence.

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SCANDAL HITS EMPEROR BILL

Frightful Disclosures Accompany the Trial of Count Moltke at Berlin

Berlin, Oct. 25.—At last the Eulenberg scandal has reached up, or down, to the emperor.

THE TRIAL COMES AS THE CLIMAX OF a series of arrests, which the emperor stopped all the proceeding today he will be thought to testify.

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HARRIMAN WOULD SET FIRE TO HIS OWN STORE

Washir ton, Oct. 25.—Forest service permits for power sites and conduits in the Cascade mountains were issued today.

IT IS KNOWN HARRIMAN INTENDS TO inaugurate electrification soon as possible, and it is believed he has begun to procure power sites in preparation for beginning actual work when the money market loosens.

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CONKLIN SUITS AND OVERCOATS

UNION TAILORED AT PRICE OF READY-MADES

You want your clothes to fit, don't you? Even a cheap garment that fits and is perfectly tailored is better than a higher-priced one that does not fit.

BUY A STRICTLY ALL-WOOL, UNION-MADE TO-YOUR-OWN-MEASURE SUIT OR OVERCOAT, and if you are a member of this co-operative company all the profits are returned to you.

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CLASSIFIED PERSONAL

The Bishop Creek Extension Gold Company.

Shares 25 cents each, on 10 per cent installments.

Capital only one million dollars. Full particulars in October Wilshire's.

Send for copy.

Gaylord Wilshire, 200 William St., NEW YORK

FOR SALE—Laundry Machinery—One washer, 1 vertical boiler, new 80-gallon oil tank; cheap. Inquire 2751 S. 40th st. WREDDLE, c/o Chicago Socialist office.

WILSHIRE'S BISHOP CREEK MINE Promises a better investment than Rockefeller's. There are still some shares selling at about one

PRO AND CON IN STUDENT ACTION

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 26.—The authorities have surrendered jurisdiction of cases of a criminal character against students to the student council, a body of upper classmen, controlling the conduct of the student body.

According to the Ann Arbor plan all fines that may be imposed by the student council upon culprits are to be turned into the city treasury as if they had been imposed in the regular police courts.

SUN SPOTS APPEAR WITH FINANCIAL PANIC

Pittsburg, Oct. 26.—John A. Braheart, the Pittsburg astronomer, said today: "During the last six or eight days the surface of the sun has been literally covered with spots. On Saturday evening several of the greatest spots could be seen without a telescope. We have found five great groups, extending to the equatorial region, where they do not usually occur."

The Chicago Daily Socialist is now equipped to do linotype composition in languages using English and German characters at a very moderate price.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN

Let us put the Daily at once upon a self-supporting basis. Impossible, you say. Yet you are perhaps one of those that helped to put in the present plan, a task ten times as hard.

At the present rate of subscription 10,000 additional subscribers would make the Daily an 'acame' producer aside from the job plan.

But today there is still urgent necessity of action that those that have hitherto stood one side should grasp the rope upon which so many are pulling and raise the Daily on to safe and solid ground.

Lee W. Lang, Muscatine, Iowa, gets in payment of share of stock for himself, another from the town and a dollar donation from Ben F. Dyer.

Please find as a sustainer a \$30 bill and tell the boys that all this comes from a farmer too, as the way J. H. Sanders, Jamestown, O. does.

Charles Sowers, Kankakee, Ill., sends in \$1 on the stock of the local and a dollar donation and Don Keeley of the same place and same mail drops another dollar into the donation fund.

D. O. Watkins, one of the Oklahoma hustlers, gathered in six subscriptions and adds a dollar on stock to run the measure over. There is a sort of whole-hearted way about those Oklahoma fellows that is good to meet.

H. O. Fuhrberg, Seattle, Wash., says he takes seven Socialist papers and the Daily is the best, and he backs up his opinion with a \$3 birthday present.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union, No. 123, subscribed for a share of stock to show their appreciation of the work of the Daily.

C. H. Young, Eureka, Kan., gets in with seven subs all in a bunch.

James Connor, Sparta, Minn., puts nine over the hat at one swat. Guess what that means. We don't know. But subs are O. K.

John S. Brunkskill, Fort Wayne, Ind., puts two new ones over to accompany his renewal.

Do not forget that the danger of the present crisis is still here. There must be further aid for some weeks and good, strong effort now. If those notes secured by the first mortgage, and which are an absolutely safe investment, could be sold at once this would furnish the essay capital. Surely there are thirty Socialists who have \$100 that they can loan for this purpose, where it would be safer than in the banks during a financial crisis—or any other time for that matter.

Charles Stutzky, Bedford, Ind., sends three new subs to "the best paper ever published on this continent."

D. L. Thomas, of Fallon, Ill., forwards \$1 as a donation from the CP (Chicago) local and \$10 for sub cards. There will be a live movement in that town next year.

A. D. De Garmo, Highland, Mich., says we must not give up the ship and incline \$10 to keep it afloat.

G. S. Sleet, Rip Lak, Wis., says he has little of the root of all evil, but will spare \$1 for the Daily.

J. H. Ziegler, Rowena, Pa., is going to stir up his neighborhood with \$5 worth of sub cards.

H. Struckhoff, St. Louis, says: "There are some of us down here who would rather see the Daily discontinued than see the Daily discontinued," and he sends for \$5 worth of cards to show he is in earnest.

14 HOUR LAW IS WORTHLESS

(Mail Correspondence.) Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 26.—The fourteen-hour law enacted to prevent railroads from overworking their train crews does not please the railroad companies, so they are not only trying to find ways to break it but are also giving shippers as much inconvenience as possible on account of it.

The law forbids keeping the crews at work more than fourteen consecutive hours without eight hours' rest. The railroads are working the crews thirteen hours, giving them one hour's rest, then working them fourteen hours longer if they desire to do so.

When it is impossible to stop a crew for rest before the fourteen-hour mark the officials manage to arrange matters so a freight blockade and a big delay will result.

JERKED BEEF IN SOUTH AMERICA

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 25.—In summing up the trade and industrial conditions in Brazil, two important facts are brought out. The development of the meat drying (jerked beef) industry in Brazil is proceeding rapidly, apparently at the expense of the industry in Argentina and Uruguay.

The following figures are given for killings for the first five months of the present season: Argentina, 148,300; Uruguay, 482,000; Brazil, 674,000.

It has been the common understanding and belief for years that the growing of wheat and similar grains upon a commercial basis in Brazil is not possible, but the people of the state of Rio Grande do Sul have been experimenting, and as a result of their experiments wheat is now being grown in commercial quantities and large mills are being constructed upon the strength of the promised crops.

FREAK NEWS

Busting the Trusts

News item—The Knickerbocker Trust Company is busted.

Hooray, we did it!—Civic Federation.

By the Kid

Now the Civic Federation Has a noble occupation. They've got their dander up. And some one will get mugged. Ah, they're haughty, haughty. At the market, they're haughty. And they sure will disseminate The predatory trust.

A Real Fire Dance

"Five Hundred Ladies Do Fire Dance" in crowded hall. This is almost like the hooting one newspaper had this morning over a description of a fire which caused a panic in the ball-room of the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America at the Masonic Temple. The blaze was caused by the crossing of electric wires.

Real Confidence Men

Dispatches say that John D. Rockefeller, Pierpont Morgan and James Stillman are working hard to restore confidence in Wall street. Well, they ought to succeed if anybody does. They are the original "confidence men."

The Stocking Room

"Oh, Piffles! Here's the latest thing in banks. The stocking room. Have you been there? Of course not, unless you're a woman. Chicago—modest Chicago—has produced the first aid to the receiving teller—the stocking room. Over in the Commercial National bank, beyond the eyes of the curious world, is the stocking room. In this secluded apartment each lady depositor may remove her coin from the holed department and deposit it in the savings department without comment.

Socialist News

The newly formed Socialist Speakers' club of Chicago is making plans for gathering one of the finest Socialist libraries in this country.

This library will be complete, not because of the bindings, but the contents. The Socialists all over the country can do something for the library in this way.

Take any good Socialist book, read it and send one copy of the Socialist party, 163 East Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. Books on evolution will also be accepted.

DR. JOS. LISTER CO., 40 Dearborn St., A-S, Chicago, Ill.

50,000 BOOKS FREE By Mail treating on all the DISEASES PECULIAR TO MAN. THIS BOOK contains many illustrations and is a storehouse of knowledge for both old and young who are suffering from various ailments, such as nervous disorders, blood poison, skin, kidney and bladder diseases. It explains how you can successfully cure yourself at home.

Every Woman should have a bottle of MARVEL Whirling Spray. The new Vaginal Spray. Best—Most Current—Most Effective. Ask your druggist for it. It is the only spray that is safe and sure. It gives full particulars and directions in full. 64 East 22d Street, NEW YORK.

Have a Home in the MICHIGAN FRUIT BELT. Where apples, peaches, pears, plums, berries, small fruits and garden products of highest quality grow in profusion. Only actual home growers. Socialists preferred—need no special terms and general descriptive address with stamps. F. E. MILLER, R. R. No. 2, Kibbie, Van Buren Co., Mich.

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—No. 2 red, 40c; No. 3 red, 39c; No. 4 red, 38c; No. 2 hard, 39c; No. 3 hard, 38c; No. 4 hard, 37c.

SPRING WHEAT—No. 2 northern, 40c; No. 3 northern, 39c; No. 4 northern, 38c; No. 2 yellow, 39c; No. 3 yellow, 38c; No. 4 yellow, 37c.

CORN—No. 4 on track, 30c; No. 2 yellow, 30c; No. 3 yellow, 29c; No. 4 yellow, 28c.

EGGS—Fresh gathered, extra, dozen, 28c; prime firsts, at mark, cases, 27c; miscellaneous lots, cases, 26c; 20c, and new included, 13c; 12c.

BUTTER—Extra creameries, 24c; POULTRY. Live, per lb.—Turkeys, 12c; chickens, 8c; geese, dozen, \$9.00; ducks, 10c/10c.

BERRIES. Cranberries, barrels, \$1.50/5.00.

GARRICK THEATER

To Socialists Outside of Chicago: WOULD YOU LIKE TO READ THE GARRICK THEATER-LEWIS LECTURES EVERY WEEK?

Hundreds of Socialists outside Chicago have expressed their regret at not being able to gather with the great Chicago crowd and listen to the lectures, which have proved such a boon to those fortunate enough to have heard them.



The Socialists of Washington, D. C., have engaged an expert reader to read these lectures from the Peoria Socialist at their weekly propaganda meeting. Full permission is given to all locals wishing to do the same.

For the benefit of those outside of Chicago these lectures are now published every week in the

Peoria Socialist, 531 MAIN ST., PEORIA, ILL.

Subscription for six months . . . 25 cents OR ONE CENT PER LECTURE

An Unusual Offer

The Wilshire Book Company has always been known as the Clearing House for all Socialist Literature. We are also rapidly acquiring a reputation as the "Bargain House" in Socialist Literature. We think this reputation is deserved. Read our splendid combination offer below and judge for yourself.

BOOKS FOR THE STUDIOUS COMMUNISM IN CENTRAL EUROPE IN THE TIME OF THE REFORMATION. BOSSISM AND MONOPOLY. THE STORY OF A LABOR AGITATOR.

POPULAR BOOKS AN EYE FOR AN EYE. THE SOUL OF MAN UNDER SOCIALISM. A COUNTRY WITHOUT STRIKES.

SIX GREAT COMBINATION OFFERS---TAKE YOUR CHOICE Combination No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Each offer lists books and prices.

OCTAVE MINING COMPANY In August I advertised for sale some shares in the Octave Mining Company of Arizona at 85c a share, and those who bought have no cause to regret it.

Toilers and Idlers This great novel of New York life, which has been enthraling the readers of Wilshire's Magazine as a serial, is now out. WHAT SOME CRITICS SAY: "Sonia is magnificent. . . . Your point of view is correct."

A Dying Swindle

It is generally agreed that the Civic Federation is about to pass away. There are few mourners. A handful of officers will be separated from fat salaries. There may be an occasional tear shed in memory of banquets and junkets that are no more.

Born of the fertile brain of Mark Hanna, nursed with gentle care by Easley, and nourished by Standard Oil, it had a brief but flourishing existence.

Mark Hanna, the one politician who was big enough to have some of that foresight which marks the statesman, saw and recognized that the day was close at hand when capitalism would go into a death grapple with Socialism.

So the Civic Federation came into existence as one more means added to the prostitute press and platform for the control of public opinion.

The Civic Federation was to have as its particular task the preaching of the common interests of the capitalist and the laborer. Its machinery of action was simple and has been described again and again.

For a while the scheme worked fairly well. A few of those who held high positions in the councils of labor were deceived and used as stool pigeons. Even these men were not wholly complacent.

The Civic Federation finally sought to come to Chicago. Here was and is the boiling center of the class conflict.

But in Chicago there was a daily paper that dared to tell the truth, that dared to stand for organized labor, that did not hesitate to expose the fallacy and falseness and deceit of the Civic Federation.

Local labor men refused to be made use of. They would not lend themselves to the schemes of Easley, Belmont & Co. There came the famous Potter Palmer fiasco.

From that day the Civic Federation started downward. For weeks it sought to get some sort of an organization in Chicago. But always it could find no labor leaders corrupt or ignorant enough to lend themselves to its purposes.

Then came the Municipal Ownership junket, and the expose of the connection of Belmont and its treasury. The trust conference was an effort to redeem its prestige. It has but aided its downfall.

It is well that such an organization should die. It had no reason for existence save deceit and treachery.

Its passing shows that the time when such means can succeed has also passed.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE IS TOO MUCH OF A FACT TO BE IGNORED OR CONCEALED.

Labor can no longer be kept in submission with taffy, and banquets, and pleasure trips.

The passing of the Civic Federation is a gain for Socialism, and therefore for labor. In the open no power on earth can defeat the working class. In a fair and free battle capitalism is doomed to inevitable defeat.

THE CIVIC FEDERATION WAS UNMASKED AND FELL.

Whose Product Do They Gamble?

While reading of the millions that are so glibly thrown around by the frenzied financiers during the present panic, it might be well to ask the old, old question, "Where did they get it?"

It is certain they did not produce it. No one will claim that the millions with which Morgan and Rockefeller "rescued" the market were the results of savings from the wealth they had added to the earth's stock of products.

This wealth is the result of exploitation. It is the reward which comes from possession by a few of the things that all must use, and this present panic is largely caused by an attempt to decrease the number of this few and increase their power.

WAS IT A DREAM?

BY ROBERT RANDELL. It was after 5 o'clock in the evening. The clerks and stenographers had gone home.

I sat in my large arm chair in my office and gazed comfortably out into the streets. A cold, sharp wind was blowing and driving sleet before it. My office was warm and pleasant, and I was happy in the satisfaction that my business was prospering.

It is pleasant, gratifying, to know that you are growing wealthy, and to be looked upon as a business success.

With these pleasant thoughts in my mind I half closed my eyes. On opening them I was startled to see a pale, gaunt, ragged woman standing before me. I was more startled, because I had not seen or heard the door open.

She looked at the blankly, showing neither anger, timidity, boldness, fear, neither supplicating nor commanding.

I trembled, vainly trying to calm myself, and said in a chattering whisper, "Do you need money?"

"What," she replied, in a voice that froze my blood, "does the dead need money?"

"Dead?" I repeated, "dead. How did you come to die?"

"Yes," she replied, looking at me with her cold, awful eyes that she never took from my face, "I was murdered in your factory. I died of overwork and foul air to make you rich—so that the world would smile on you."

"Why didn't your husband support you?" I asked, grasping at that straw to evade her cold-blooded accusation.

"Because he was killed by you. He was caught in a band and whirled around the wheel until he was mangled to death. It would have cost four dollars to have put guard-rails around it. You called it an act of Providence. Do you think God kills people to save four dollars?"

"But," I interposed, remembering the case, "you were given five hundred dollars."

"Will five hundred dollars take the place of husband's love, will five hundred dollars care for and protect

a woman's children like their father?" "I wished that she would take her terrible eyes off of me."

"How much did your factory make last year?" "Forty thousand dollars," I replied, and for once did not feel like boasting of it.

"How many lives of men and women does that represent worn out? How many days robbed from childhood? How much misery and suffering does that forty thousand dollars stand as a monument for?"

THE SLUMP

"What is the cause of this terrible Wall Street panic?" excitedly inquired Amos Wilmerdon at the Millionaires' (formerly Billionaires') club.

"Here, Rawlins, you are in the detective business—detect the cause and remedy for us."

The Hon. Lawrence Rawlins had casually stepped into the smoking room to enjoy a few whiffs of his pipe. He looked intensely annoyed at the questioning Wilmerdon, but when he saw that not only he, but the majority of the occupants of the room were pausing, expectantly, for his answer, he smiled good naturedly and replied: "My detective business does not necessarily make of me a philosopher. I am fond of solving mysterious and baffling crimes, and have, as you know, the reputation of being quite successful in that line. I would much prefer trying some of this good Turkish tobacco and dreaming for a moment of some of my past exploits, or even narrating my experiences with Red Boston and the gold brick gang, though perhaps that would be an indiscretion, particularly as long as I am paid by some of the members of the gang for immunity and protection. And it was, in truth, to meet Boston himself tonight, shortly, that enabled me to drop in here a few minutes."

"But, as long as you all appear anxious for my version of the upheaval in the market, I'll try and condense it to its shortest limits."

"No enterprise not a monopoly per se can stand an unlimited amount of water injected into its stock. A squeeze will come and the water must drop out. Ever since the insurance investigations, followed so rapidly by other exposures of the methods of financiers of the highest standing, the market has been tottering on the verge of the abyss. The very inopportune copper fight and the traction revelations finally threw it over. Those things are matters of history already. But railroad stocks and bonds, wherever founded on a monopoly of the traffic will stand through the squeeze. Whenever a corporation has succeeded in throttling competition it will loom up like a rock in the storm, though buried in water."

"In a word, any trust or business that does not absolutely control a commodity of necessity will have hard enough time to breast a squall on a sound craft, let alone a water-logged one."

"Of course, bankers who have not been so discriminating will have to suffer first; others afterwards. We shall all be hit in time and shall have to retrench in our business and personal expenditures. But, of course, things will take an upward trend in time, but on a somewhat different basis. For this, as you know, is not

a hard times panic. Crows and country are good, prosperity reigns everywhere among civilized nations. The nearest comparisons to the present slump are the Mississippi bubble and the Panama canal fiasco. When the public found out that the affairs were swindles they lost confidence not only in those concerns, but in other legitimate enterprises as well.

"Financing starts honest, but doesn't remain so long. No trust can afford to be honest unless it absolutely controls its commodity; then even honesty will not burst it, and on dishonesty it thrives."

"Honesty among employes is absolutely necessary to a concern. Among employes it is merely a matter of personal sentiment. They may deceive themselves into thinking they are honest, but self-deception, though common as ignorance, is not wisdom."

"You know Bismarck thought he was honest in attacking France, while the latter believed him a scoundrel."

"Masters thrive on the surplus value of labor; they are right in taking the ground of expediency, not of honesty. Panics only occur when people lose confidence in their ideals. No ideal can stand critical examination; its feet will be found resting on the shoulder of labor."

"Capitalism rots at the top and bottom. Both the idle rich and the workless poor become degenerate."

"The unlimited power which all boards of directors must have makes financial tyrants. Tyranny is popu-

lar in a democracy, but tyrants soon lose favor."

"These observations are perhaps a little beside the mark, but are, I think, appreciated by you gentlemen, and I know you would not tolerate them from me without interruption did you not only feel their bearing, but their truth. The bourgeois capitalist system is an improvement on the feudal and chattel slave systems. The trust or monopoly is the flower of the capitalist era. It uses the power of organization in production, eliminates waste of time, energy and material. It forecasts the markets and hence does not overproduce. Sells on orders and delivers at specified dates. Recognizes other trusts, tolerates unions among workers and pays a high scale for intelligence. It dispenses with the supervision of the owner. The whole concern is run by labor from the manager down to the janitor. The only weakness of the trust is that its paper certificates, representing ownership, are privately owned, and hence are subject to the chicanery of schemers and sharpers. The shares of the U. S. mail service do not suffer depreciation in a panic, neither does it take more than two cents to mail a letter during these strenuous days. Peoples' loss of confidence in others during a financial collapse; in themselves the rest of the time. Those who are afraid to carry a \$10 note across the hall flat when money is flush, will tote a valise full down Broadway in scarce times."

A bellboy came in, monotonously piping, "Card for Mr. Rawlins," interrupting the class, which had hung breathlessly on the profound exposition.

"Here, boy, show him up!" exclaimed Rawlins.

A shifty, blue-eyed, read-bearded man appeared, with a rusty satchel. He beckoned to the great stuf, furiously, to draw near. Then he swiftly handed Rawlins his valise and, after a few whispered directions, he left.

Rawlins smiled and was evidently amused. He approached his friends and said: "Boys, here's an apt confirmation of what I was just telling you. Red Boston, who, confidentially, I may add, is the noted gold brick artist you have read so much about, got afraid of the banks, drew out his plant, which he has there to procure his escape if taken into custody, and has asked me to keep it for him until the trouble blows over! Well, well, who'd a thought him being so thin-skinned?"

"Let's see the money," suggested Amos Wilmerdon.

"No, he gave it to me unopened; unopened he shall receive it again. I've a different conscience than you financiers who think you should play doubles or quits."

By ROBIN DUNBAR

Just before the 40,000 telegraph operators walked out of their offices, leaving the liveliest part of the country's business hanging on the books above their deserted desks, I wandered into a commercial branch office in New York, where perhaps a dozen instruments were clicking out messages in their mysterious dots and dashes. A man of about 30 approached me, and finding that he was not for the moment busy, I asked him what he thought of his work.

"Oh, I've got kick enough coming!" he replied. "How do you expect a man to like a job with no room at the top or anyway no ladder to get there, and hard work and low wages where he is?"

"Haven't you good chances for promotion?" I asked.

"Mighty little, almost none at all!" was the answer. "I have a pretty good chance of never getting any higher than I am as long as I stick to the key."

"How long have you been working?" "About ten years, and in that time I have got my salary up from \$20 a month to \$65. Think of a man working a whole month for a mean little \$65!"

"Do all the men in this office get the same salary?" I inquired, as I counted the seven I could see.

"Indeed, no!" was the quick reply. "I'm the top of this heap. The rest of the bunch get \$40 to \$50 a month. In the main offices some men make as high as \$30 a week, but they put in lots of extra work to get it. This is only a small branch, running easy. That is, it's running easy for little old New York. There are times, though, when we have to get busy, all right. But it's the fellows in the big offices that the work gets after."

"Do you want to strike?" was my next question.

"Do I? Well, I just do!" was the emphatic answer. "We'll never get anything without striking. What's the use of growling if you're afraid to show your teeth—yes, and bite, too, when the time comes? These telegraph companies are just like the rest of the gang that are living off the men who work. They don't want to recognize the union—that's the sticker."

"Western Union—that's all right, of course. Well, then, what's the matter with the telegraphers' union or any other kind of trades union? We've just got to strike and keep on striking till they own up that there's a union, alive and kicking, and that a man has a right to be in his union and live. The way things are, this is a dog's life, I tell you. And men that are men ain't going to stand it much longer."

Just then he was called away, so I turned to another man, apparently of a more placid and contented disposition, and asked, "Do you feel that you have no chance in this business?"

"Why, no," he replied in a rather surprised tone. "I think chances are pretty good. Of course, it depends on what you're looking for. A fellow of 17 can earn \$40 a month, which he can't get at every business. I was making \$40 when I was that age. Now I'm 22 and get \$45 a month. We often say what we get a month, though we really get paid by the week."

Four years of service had raised his wages \$5 a month, and he was content. Curious to know the goal of this man of mild ambitions, I inquired what he considered success. He called \$18 a week a comfortable income for a man who, like himself, was working twelve hours a day and every other Sunday. Twenty-five or \$20 a week was "big money" to be willing, even glad, to work as many hours as he was asked.

"When I get \$18 a week," he explained, "I can get married. A good managing couple can get along on that much and they ought to be pretty well satisfied to have it. I'm a great believer in the home and family. I spend most of my spare time with my mother, but I look forward to having a home of my own and keeping it up as a good citizen. That's my idea of living. I'm not a union man and I'm dead against strikes. You can put me down as contented and doing the best I can."

Following the rumor that the railroad operators might support the commercial men by a sympathetic strike, I traveled to a small station on a branch line and found a man who seemed to be a sort of railroad freight handler and station agent. He was about 40 years of age and looked contented. To open my conversation I inquired how long he had been in the business.

"Twenty years, ever since I was young," was his answer.

"And what," I asked, "are your chances of promotion?"

"Look at me and you'll see what they are," he replied bitterly. "I'm paid the vast sum of \$60 a month—don't faint at the princely figure! And I'd expect an

Roosevelt's Lemon to Miners. We are all class conscious as far as our unions go. We do not elect some smooth-talking lawyers to be our officers or business agents. We elect a workman, a man of our class, and we control him, firing him if he does not serve us. But when it comes to politics many of us do not see this point. Many of us vote for men who are merely tools and hangers on of the capitalist class and as a result men who do what the capitalists want and not what we want do."

Roosevelt's anthracite coal strike settlement was a bunco game, according to statements made at a recent district convention at Wilkesbarre, Pa. Delegates complained that unionists can do nothing, that employers constantly discharge and blacklist good union men and favor scabs and fellows who will not keep up their dues. There is talk of trouble next spring, at which time President Roosevelt will probably mediate again if the strike becomes threatening to the masters.

Don't worry if you can't talk scientific Socialism. You can make more Socialists and make them faster by getting them to join you in singing the "Rousing Socialist" songs in Moyer's "Songs of Socialism." Ninety-five songs only 35c.

All orders for patterns shown in this column should be sent to the Chicago Daily Socialist. Remember these patterns are strictly the product of union labor. Catalogue showing 1,000 Paris patterns sent on receipt of 10 cents to cover postage.

LITTLE TALKS WITH TELEGRAPHERS

BY LYDIA KINGSMILL COMMANDER. earthquake about as soon as a raise."

"Do you think opportunities are better in other lines?" I questioned.

"I think any other job under the sun is better than mine," was his pessimistic response, whereupon I naturally inquired why he did not go elsewhere.

"Why? Because I'm a fool, I suppose. The trouble with me is that I'm too good. I've got a long, clean record with the company and I'm always hoping that some day they'll remember I'm in existence and give me a shove up. You know, we always hope, even when we're dead sure it's no use. Then I've put in the best part of my life. It isn't easy to change at my age, and I've got a family to support. That's just where they've got me."

Questioned about his family, he said: "I have a wife and two little girls. I can tell you it keeps us hustling to make ends meet on my pay. We got along all right before the children came, but it's hard scrambling now."

I reminded him that he was raising the children for the sake of the country and would not he have President Roosevelt's approval.

"Not by a long way, I wouldn't," he denied. "Roosevelt would think a man like me ought to be bringing up six or seven. But it's easy for him to talk with his \$75,000 a year, and the people paying it. Just let me get my hands on half of it, not every year, but only once, and I wouldn't care if the house was full of children. The way I'm fixed now, the two I have don't get any too much and are not likely to. I'm afraid if I had any more they'd starve or freeze. You can see we haven't any room to spare; we live in that house." As he spoke he pointed to a small frame cottage a short distance away.

"Do you get your house free?" I asked. "It was so cold that it appeared to stand on railroad ground."

He broke into a laugh. "Say, you must take this company for a sort of benevolent society, or any way for one of those get-a-home-quick associations. All I get is my little sixty per and a string of orders from down the line. You see," he explained, "I don't rank as a station agent; this is only a branch of the main depot. I'm really an operator and just do other odd jobs for the company—just show there's no ill will. The reason I live so near is that I can run home if there is a slack time, and there is often; or my wife can leave the children here when she has to go out."

After a train had come and gone, consuming perhaps fifteen minutes of the operator's time, he returned to the conversation. Remarking upon his apparent abundance of leisure, I asked whether he read much.

"Yes," he replied, "I do, but mostly light stuff. I used to care for better reading, but I've gone down hill. The railroad takes the heart and ambition out of a man and he gets so he just puts his time in. I have too much idle time, and that's the worst thing could happen a fellow. I know I'm not up to much. I've got fat and lazy and I just jog along and keep rules so I won't get 'facked up.' I have a good record and I keep it good, but I confess I'm not the ambitious man I once was."

"But," I protested, "many railroad men do get to the top."

He shook his head. "Only a few," he insisted. "Most of the top men get up by 'pull,' they don't work up. Of course operators can get to be dispatchers, but only one in a mighty lot of them ever gets there or ever can. And for those who do it's a ticklish job; any time you may give a wrong order and have an accident, and then you're down again. I haven't got any boy to worry about, but if I had I'd never put him into railroad, if there wasn't another job left on the face of the earth."

"You see what my life is," he went on. "Every day is just like every other day. For amusement I go to the theater once in a while when I can afford it—which isn't often. Then I'm a Mason and I attend lodge. That is a sort of pleasure, but it is also a family duty. I joined the Masons because they are the best people in the world to look after your young folks if anything happens to you."

"What about belonging to your union?" I asked.

"Oh, I know there is one," he answered. "But I've never joined it; never had any money to pay dues. It isn't strong enough to do anything, anyway. If it ever gets strong enough to raise wages I'll join. Just now it stands in better with the company than to be in it."

"And, of course, you expect to strengthen it by keeping out," I remarked.

"I ain't thinking or caring anything about it," was his reply. "I've got enough to do to look out for number one. If they want me to join they've got to get busy and show me something in it for myself."

I glanced around the stuffy station and at the tiny cottage. I thought of the wife and children and of the \$60 a month. Then I looked at the man of 40, in whom ambition and hope were almost dead. "After all," I suggested, "you do not seem exactly jubilant over what you have done so far for 'number one.'"

"No," he confessed, "still, I'm always hoping the company will think of me some day, and I don't want to do anything to get it down on me. No union and no strikes for me. I'm loyal to the company that pays me."

Just then the sound of an approaching train was heard and I left the agent-operator to another interval of business.

The lank, long-haired young man looked dreamily at the charming girl on whom he was endeavoring to make a favorable impression.

"Did you ever long for death?" he asked in a low and moving tone.

"Whose?" inquired the charming but practical young person.—The Youth's Companion.

Twelve 50-cent sub. cards, good for three months, mailed to any address for \$5.00. Send in your order.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Edited by Marie Jayne

No Raw Milk for Babies

A PART of the crusade being waged to bring about a purification of the milk supply is the plan of some who have interested themselves in the matter to bring more conspicuously to the attention of mothers the action taken last month by the milk congress held in Brussels.

The congress was made up of delegates of thirty-one nations, all experts on the matter of milk. There were more than 400 milk experts, the meeting being the largest ever held. After a long discussion the congress adopted a most important resolution, in which it was declared to be the sense of the gathering that the feeding of raw milk to children was to be condemned and that all mothers should be advised to either sterilize, boil or pasteurize the milk for their children. The congress said to mothers: "Boil the milk before feeding it to your child. Don't see it in its raw state. Sterilize or pasteurize it."

It was the sense of the congress that if mothers took this advice and stopped using milk in the raw state thousands of lives would be saved.

Although the health officials and several private "bottles" have been working for a long time to get more inspectors for the dairies, believing that this was the best way of improving the milk, there are still only fifteen inspectors employed to look after 3,000 farms. It was brought out at the Brussels meeting that the danger of disease in such milk in the case of children was greater than in any other food. That there will be little improvement in the quality of the raw milk delivered here for some time is the belief of many of those who have studied the problem and who are now seeking to get mothers to follow the advice of the Brussels congress. It is probable that house to house visits will be made in the tenement districts in their effort to reach the mothers and explain the dangers which were pointed out by the experts at the congress.

Hall Bedrooms

For a working girl who can furnish her own room, let it be ever so tidy, nothing would be neater than a room papered all in white with a rug on the floor instead of matting. Matting looks so poverty-stricken to a boarder, it is so that she could entertain callers in her own room without asking the landlady for the parlor. Landladies do not give over a parlor any too kindly. They are a folding bed in the room, the clothes in the box portion and a resting place with comfortable pillows; two rockers, one stand on which are a few books and a growing fern, a few girlish pictures of good subjects, a rosy dresser and two rocking chairs and a small table on which to write. The handiest thing I possess is a cheap little sewing table which can be folded and hid back against the wall when not in use. When writing, or reading the little table holds all the paraphernalia so useful for a busy girl. An ottoman in the room and the "eternal feminine" in the parlor, in pretty dresses and table linens, is what makes up the ideal room for a working girl. The room should be well heated and properly lighted. An ordinary kerosene lamp is a luxury, especially when one wants to do night work. It should be provided with a pasteboard shade.

Toe Melody Supreme

There's music in the whispering of the breeze. There's music in the humming of the bees. There's music in the patter of the rain that beats in spring and summer on the pane. There's melody in every tender note that springs at dawn from out the bird's throat. There's music in the thunder and the flash. And symphonies to storms that roar and crash.

What to Do With Summer Clothes

One certainly regrets to lay aside some of the summer clothes. Nevertheless, the fall season makes this imperative and while many of the garments are worn during the winter, there are some which are not needed and must be put away. Wash all white goods, rinse through two waters at

For Home Dressmakers

least, making the last one very blue. Do not starch the clothes nor iron them, but when perfectly dry fold and put away in paper boxes. Such articles will not turn yellow. It is advisable to wash the children's colored dresses which will not be used and give to each piece a salt rinsing. Add at least one cup of salt to the last rinsing water. This brightens the pieces. Put vinegar into the rinsing water for blue garments. Do not starch or iron these pieces. One should be careful to rinse every particle of alkali for it rots the material, and one rinsing will not do this in a satisfactory manner.

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Paris Pattern No. 2090

All seams allowed. This smart little frock, in dark red serge, trimmed with black notched braid, is worn over a glimpse of figured red chalis. It is just the costume for chilly Autumn days. The pleated skirt is attached to the waist, and the garment closes down the centre-back. A shaped belt of the material holds the joining of the waist and skirt. The model would look very well if developed in alibetres, cashmere, or non's velvety, and worn over an embroidered lace guimpe. The pattern is in a size—6 to 22 years. For a girl 12 years the dress will require 1 1/2 yards of 3/4-inch material with 1 1/2 yard braid. The guimpe will require 1 1/2 yards of 3/4-inch material.

TO THE EDITOR

WHAT IS THE TROUBLE? Three friends met on La Salle Street, just north of Van Buren, and while engaged in conversation for not over an hour an officer tapped one on the shoulder and ordered him to "move on," and when asked "what the trouble was," said, "You are obstructing the street; do as you are told, move on!" Now the real reason was because the Western Union Telegraph Company is causing trouble with its employes. But why should every one who happens to pass within two or three blocks of the Western Union place of business be insulted by the police just because the company cannot agree with its employes?

Cleaning Plumes

Personally I have had very good results by washing white feathers in warm soap and water, adding a little borax, using about the same process as one would in washing ordinary articles, squeezing and rubbing in the same way and then rinsing in clear water. Until dry, I must say, they are most sorry looking objects, but once thoroughly dry—the open air and sun combined are best—the result is a perfectly clean, fluffy feather. Of course, it needs curling.

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