

TELEGRAPH STRIKE OFF; OPERATORS GO TO WORK

Union Will Be Preserved—Most Inspiring Fight in the History of Labor

Large numbers of the striking telegraphers sought work with the companies this morning, many knowing how they stood and merely went to be officially told that they would not be re-employed.

Only a few were reinstated this morning, but many were told to report a week hence. Numerous reasons were assigned to a majority for not being taken back, but the principal cause was:

"You have been too much of an agitator, and we will not employ you again."

Chief Operator Cowan of the Western Union is said to assume an air of great importance, and is very generous with personal insults to those he has acquired a personal dislike for.

The union and the state legislature, however, will not stop their experiment and indifference from going too far.

Union officials are now busily engaged in preparing to continue a lively war on the two companies in several ways.

After an executive session of the general officers of the Commercial Telegraphers' union in the Monon building it was decided to notify all local unions in the United States that on account of the unsettled financial conditions it would not be possible to hold strikers out any longer, and that it would be wise to suspend the strike.

Signed Statement to Be Given Out When two-thirds of the unions notify the general executive board that favorable action has been taken, a signed statement will be issued in the newspapers and word sent broadcast over leased wires that the strike is officially ended for the present.

At a special session of the Chicago local yesterday afternoon at Uhlisch's hall it was moved that the resolution of the previous day be reconsidered.

After some discussion on the advisability of asking the general executive board to suspend the strike pending further developments, a vote was taken.

Of the 290 votes cast, 231 were favorable and 58 were against the proposed suspension. Many present did not vote at all.

In Chicago local there are nearly 1,700 members, but many have left the city since the strike. Less than 300 members are now at work for the telegraph companies.

A resolution was also adopted, asking those who return to work to think of the brave and true fighters who will probably not be reinstated for some time.

Speeches were made emphasizing the necessity of all strikers who return now to keep up their membership in the union. It was pointed out to them what they would lose by letting the union go to pieces.

Company Officials Talk General Superintendent T. P. Cook of the Western Union said: "We have no personal feeling in this strike against any individual. Any striker who is re-employed will be treated with as much consideration as if there had been no strike. We will regard them as just coming back from a vacation. The past is forgotten, and each employe must recognize this."

"If any returned striker should insult a nonunion man he will be discharged, and vice versa. We will open branch offices where there is a necessity for them. There have been too many in the past. But that matter will regulate itself."

General Superintendent Capen of the Postal said that as many strikers would be re-employed as there are vacancies for, and that they will be taken back on their merits.

FILIPINO NOBLE FORGIVES TEDDY

(Mail Correspondence.) Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.—"I forgive you President Roosevelt, for killing my father."

These words were addressed to the President at his Executive office in this city by Prince Sansuluna, a Filipino noble.

Prince Sansuluna has been visiting the Jamestown Exposition, and had stopped at the city on his return to his native land, to pay his respects to the President.

President Roosevelt received the prince and congratulated him upon the manner his people are adopting themselves to civilization. It was at this stage that the prince made the above statement. Roosevelt was staggered for a reply. Then he tried to express his appreciation of the forgiveness.

Prince Sansuluna is the son of the famous Prince Ali, who was killed two years ago fighting the American soldiers.

POOR MAN CAN'T BE U. S. OFFICER

Startling accusations have been made against the United States army by Major General Adolphus Washington Greeley, who recently made the following statement:

"Unless a young man wants to be in debt right along, to support his family a good part of the time by the charity of his relatives, he should keep out of the army."

It is forty-six years now since General Greeley joined the army as a volunteer at the beginning of the Civil War. He was then a private. He has worked himself up to his present position since that time.

The small pay given to the army officers has gotten them into a critical condition, is the opinion of General Greeley. The government faces the necessity of maintaining an army whose officers are barely able to keep the wolf from the door, or give commissions to the sons of the rich men—in short, of forming an army of the aristocracy.

FARM LABOR BEGINS DRIFT TO INDUSTRIAL CENTERS (Mail Correspondence.) Duluth, Minn., Nov. 7.—Three hundred laborers from the farm regions of the Dakotas arrived in this city yesterday and a large additional number of idle men has been steadily added to these ranks by the curtailment of the lumber camps, during the day.

It is said that one hundred men have been contracted with in Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo to come here and work on the Iron Range mines.

IDAHO MINE OWNERS' ASSN. DELAYS TRIAL OF STEVE ADAMS

(Mail Correspondence.) Naticum, Idaho, Nov. 4.—The trial of Steve Adams, charged with the murder of Fred Taylor has not yet commenced. Prosecutor Hawley demanded a re-examination of the jury members already impaneled which has been granted.

He pretends to have discovered the existence of an active campaign on the part of the Socialist party to influence the jury.

This is substantiated in an alleged interview with Ida Crouch Hazlett, National Organizer of the Socialist Party, which appeared in a recent issue of Goding's organ the "Spokesman Review."

According to this Mrs. Hazlett stated that she was to go to Bathrum county to help create a sentiment in favor of the defense. The reporter who claims to have received this information from Mrs. Hazlett, on the witness stand today insisted upon its authenticity, the latter however brands the story as an absolute falsehood.

During these proceedings the jury was dismissed from the court and after a short deliberation Judge Wood under took their re-examination.

The first juror to be heard, R. F. Blackwell, admitted reading the Social

ist papers that had been sent to him. He was promptly dismissed. The hearing of the rest of the jury will be continued tomorrow.

As already reported, Harry Orchard is asked to appear as a witness against Stevens.

RACE PREJUDICE MAY RE-OPEN NEW ORLEANS STRIKE

(Mail Correspondence.) New Orleans, La., Nov. 4.—An other strike of levee screwmen or a serious case of friction between the white screwmen and the colored contingent is imminent at this port. The trouble arises from the fact that the Negro screwmen insist upon being represented by members of their own race on the investigating committee which will have to fix port charges and certain other important matters concerning levee labor.

Mayor Behrman was earnest in his endeavors to make the colored men see that members of their race were not wanted on the committee and might cause trouble, and the sentiment of the white screwmen and citizens at large is in accord with the executive.

Y help the Daily Socialist when you patronize its advertisers.

Good News!

Why Not Eight Pages Every Day? It Can Be Done! See Hustlers' Column on Page 4



SOC. SPEAKER BRINGS BIG SUIT

(Mail Correspondence.) Oakland, Cal., Nov. 4.—J. S. Osborne, Socialist agitator and veteran of numberless battles in the cause of free speech, has entered suit for \$20,000 damages against the city of Seattle and a like amount against the mayor and chief of police.

These suits are the result of his incarceration in the now notorious Seattle jail. Osborne is blind and insists that the confinement has caused him permanent injury. Besides the discomfort and pain of being forced to spend a night on his feet in a cell of the most unsanitary description.

Osborne is one of the oldest organizers and lecturers in the Socialist movement and was the first man to suffer arrest in the present Seattle struggle for the right of free speech.

He was candidate for governor on the Socialist ticket last year in Georgia where he spent most of his time in a bull pen for saying things unpleasant to the bourgeois.

WORKING CLASS EDITOR DRAWS FIRE OF ENEMIES

(Mail Correspondence.) Manitowoc, Wis. Nov. 5.—Following the wake of a long string of attacks on the Daily Tribune, a workmen's paper here, a libel suit was instituted Sept. 11, against the editor, C. M. Wright, causing quite a furor. Wright, who happens to be a Socialist, has a very vigorous style in his editorial work and his defense of the working class makes him the object of great animus on the part of certain politicians of the city.

The libel suit concerns certain allegations that Editor Wright made in the columns of his paper about the management of the Industrial Fair of Manitowoc County. The plaintiff is one William Rahr, the director and president of the fair.

Wright, in very plain words, showed that Rahr succeeded in plunging the fair into enormous debt and thereby proved himself a grafter. Since the suit began, Editor Wright has repeated his assertions more emphatically than before, and in proof he calls attention to the crippled condition of the Industrial Association.

INDIANAPOLIS WANTS MUNICIPAL ASPHALT PLANT

(Mail Correspondence.) Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 6.—If Mayor Bookwiler and his aid, City Engineer Blaine H. Miller, can have their way, Indianapolis will have a municipal asphalt plant within the near future. The Mayor has given Engineer Miller instructions to investigate fully what the cost of such a plant would be and what it would involve in the way of expenses or gains to the city.

Unions at Philadelphia Break Milk Trust

(Mail Correspondence.) Philadelphia, O., Nov. 4.—The working men have scored a victory over the milk trust, by making it lower its prices on milk. They also demand a rigid inspection of the milk by the Health Commissioners.

An appeal to the working men to curtail their use of butter for a week or ten days and to refuse to buy milk at nine cents a quart, caused the milk dealers to change their mind about raising the price of milk and to give notice that it had returned to the eight cent rate.

These developments came after a week of fierce warfare between the union farmers and their non-union competitors and dealers wishing to retail for eight cents and those who opposed them with a raise to nine cents a quart. While the rivalry between the four factions was at its fiercest heat, the working men represented by the Central Labor Union made a quick move toward maintaining the eight cent rate.

Chairman John McShane, delegate Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, acting for the committee appointed for the action had this to say for the consumers who vested their power in him: "We have investigated the cost of milk production and the cost of its delivery, and find that eight cents is a price which gives a good profit to the farmer and a better profit to the dealer, provided neither indulged in wasteful business methods."

"We ask the working men and their families not to buy nine cent milk, as purchases made at that price will tend to bring the price up to nine cents first and before the winter is over to ten cents."

"We call upon the milk inspectors of Philadelphia and the State Dairy and Food Commissioners to enforce rigidly the laws which compel farmers and dealers to furnish a pure supply of milk."

In immediate response to this injunction came the signed statement of George Abbot of the Abbot's Alderney Dairies. It follows: "Our announcement of the reasonable price of nine cents per quart for milk proved the signal for fierce attacks by some dealers."

"We are convinced that rich, clean, wholesome milk cannot be bought for 4 1/2 cents per quart, neither do we propose to impoverish our farmers and starve their cows, since the producer is not to blame for the dealers' present loss."

Stowaway Buried 18 Hours Under Coal—Dislikes Land of Profit

A black Mohammedan Nubian, Mohammed Raichal, who arrived here last Tuesday aboard the date-laden steamer Umvoti, is at Ellis island recovering from an eighteen hour struggle for life in the coal bunkers of the tramp freighter. His finger nails are gone and his eyes are so badly inflamed that the Marine Hospital doctors are undecided whether he has trachoma or whether his ailment is due to the smothering steam coal which overwhelmed him just after he boarded the Umvoti at Port Said.

He had stowed away in the bunkers and had gone to asleep. An avalanche of coal that struck him did not wake him up. When he recovered a bit from the shock he found a number of tons on top of him and began toiling upward through the suffocating dust. The ship had been eighteen hours out of Port Said when some of the coal passers heard Mohammed's muffled cries. Every man who could be spared was put to shovelling coal to discover who it was that was appealing from the depths for deliverance.

The shovellers worked as they never had in their lives and finally uncovered a black speck that startled them. Mohammed didn't know then that he had been rescued. In digging out he had lost consciousness. He was carried on deck, where he revived. He spoke nothing but Arabic, and gave thanks in that language to Allah for his deliverance.

His flesh from his head to his feet was lacerated and bruised, and his clothing, which had some barbaric picturesque quality at first, was torn to shreds. He got a suit from the slop chest of the ship after his most serious wounds had been bound up, and later he was set to doing light work about the ship. Parser Lee of the Umvoti says that "a tons of coal were shifted before the Nubian was uncovered. It was the marvel of the ship's company that Mohammed came out alive."

Mohammed told an interpreter at Ellis island that he did not care to stay in America, which he finds somewhat colder at this season than the neighborhood of his birthplace, near Suakin, where a man may go about dressed in little less than a breech cloth and never complain of the frost. Another disadvantage of living here, he says, is finding fellow Mohammedans who speak Arabic. He expressed yesterday a desire to be sent back, whether or not the doctors found he had trachoma.

ELEVATED TRAIN NARROWLY AVERTS TOPPLE TO STREET

Considerable excitement and confusion was caused today when a fast-moving Logan Square elevated train rowded with passengers jumped the track at the curve in the road at Robey street and Milwaukee avenue.

As the heavy cars crushed across the wooden ties to within one foot of the edge of the structure the passengers were panic stricken.

The train practically hung in the air. It was so near the edge, and it seemed about to topple over into the street at any moment, as the passengers leaped through the windows and doors, narrowly escaping the third rail.

Thousands of persons in trains following were tied up for over an hour. The entire system was affected by the accident.

PLAN TO PENSION AGED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

All United States Servants to Be Taxed to Support Their Fellow Workmen Who Are Superannuated

The National Civil Service Reform League has taken up the question of superannuation in the government service, and is preparing for a discussion of the subject at the annual convention of the league in session at Buffalo, N. Y., today.

Edwin H. Godwin, secretary of the league, has sent to each member of the subcommittee on personnel of the committee on department methods, a copy of the report of the league's committee on superannuation, for inspection and criticism.

The proposition advanced by the league is thought to follow somewhat the one proposed by the committee on department methods, otherwise known as the Keep Commission, as it was prepared after the latter's report had been submitted to the league.

It has also been arranged that Pickens Neagle, of the Navy Department, president of the United States Civil Service Retirement Association, will attend the Buffalo convention, and deliver an address explanatory of the scope of the plan, advanced by the Keep Commission.

The bill formulated under the direction of the Keep Commission for submission to the coming session of Congress, providing for the retirement of the superannuated employes in the classified civil service, has just been made public, and makes the following stipulations:

"That beginning with the first day of July next following the passage of this act there shall be deducted and withheld from the monthly salary, pay or compensation of every officer or employe of the United States to whom this act applies, an amount which will be sufficient, with interest thereat at 4 per cent per annum compounded annually, to purchase from the United States under the provisions of this act, an annuity for every such employe on arrival at the age of retirement as hereinafter provided, equal to 1 1/2 per cent of his annual salary, pay or compensation for every full year of service, or major fraction thereof, between the date of the passage of this act and the arrival of the employe at the age of retirement."

"That the amounts so deducted and withheld from the salary, pay or compensation of each employe shall be deposited in the treasury of the United States and shall be credited, together with interest at 4 per cent per annum compounded annually, to an account of the employe from whose salary, pay or compensation the deduction is made."

"That upon retiring at the age of retirement the employe may withdraw his savings with the increment of interest as herein provided, under one of the following options:

- "Option 1. In one sum.
"Option 2. In an annuity payable quarterly throughout life.
"Option 3. In an annuity payable quarterly throughout life, with the provision that in case of the death of the annuitant before he has received in annuities the amount of his savings, plus the interest credited thereon, the balance shall be paid the estate."

"Option 4. In an annuity certain for a limited term of years, payable quarterly."

"If after retirement the employe does not avail himself of one of the foregoing options, but leaves the amount due him on deposit, interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the original sum so left on deposit on retirement, shall be credited thereto for a period not exceeding twenty years."

"That upon absolute separation from the civil service prior to the retirement age, and only upon such separation, the employe may withdraw his savings with the increment of interest credited thereon in one sum."

"That every employe to whom this act applies shall be entitled, on reaching the retirement age to retire from the service under the provisions hereinafter contained, and also in addition to the annuity therein provided for, to receive from the United States during the remainder of his life an annuity equal to 1 per cent, for group 1, 1 1/4 per cent for group 2, and 1 1/2 per cent for group 3, of his average salary, pay or compensation during the last ten years of service, for every year that he shall have been in the service prior to the passage of this act."

As to Continued Service. "Within thirty days after the arrival of an employe at the age of retirement, the head of the department or independent office in which he is employed shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the efficiency of such employe, with statement as to whether the public interest requires the continuance of such employe in the service of his retirement, and such certificate and statement shall be conclusive. If by reason of the efficiency of an employe who has reached the retirement age, and is willing to remain in the service, his continuance therein would be in the opinion of the head of the department of proper appointment officer advantageous to the public service, such employe may be retained for a term not exceeding two years; and at the end of the two years he may by similar certification be continued for an additional two years, and so on."

SOME OF TODAY'S FAILURES WHICH ESCAPED CENSOR

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 8.—Receivers were appointed for the North Pownal Manufacturing company of North Adams, Mass., National bank of North Adams, Mass., the bill of complaint alleging indebtedness amounting to about \$1,300,000.

The present action is due to the financial stringency and the condition of the Arnold print works of North Adams, Mass., to which the North Pownal company sells its products, and which has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

The North Pownal Manufacturing company was incorporated in Vermont in 1904 for the manufacture and sale of cotton goods, with a capital stock of \$300,000. Its assets and property are valued at \$1,800,000. The corporation employs about 400 men in its mills at North Pownal. Henry E. Warner, one of the receivers appointed today, is also the receiver of the Arnold print works.

San Antonio, Tex.—The Woods County National bank of this city, with a capital stock of \$20,000 and deposits of \$1,292,356, suspended payment this afternoon, owing to steady withdrawals of deposits, reducing its reserve fund below the statutory limit. The reason assigned by its officials is their inability to secure money due them in the east. The bank made a specialty of securing small deposits from women, and had hundreds of such accounts on its books.

It was organized as a private bank ten years ago and became a national bank three years ago. Its individual deposits subject to check amounted to \$898,618. Its officers and directors are: John Woods, president; W. G. Lee Woods, vice president; W. F. Woods, cashier; W. A. Bonnet, N. B. Flowers, H. J. Wagner, T. D. Cobbs and W. A. Shafter, directors.

Dayton, O., Nov. 8.—The Kaufman-Buggy company of Miamishburg went into the hands of a receiver this evening on the application of James A. Kaufman, its secretary and its heaviest stockholder and creditor. Cok T. J. Kaufman of this city, county auditor and president of the company, was appointed receiver.

The assets of the company are estimated at \$150,000 and the liabilities at \$95,000. Inability to negotiate loans on customers' notes is given as the reason for the action.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 8.—A petition in bankruptcy against the O'Gorman company—proprietors of one of the largest department stores in the city, was filed in the United States Circuit court here today by the Boston Dry Goods company, Farley, Harvey & Co., and Jacob Dreyfus & Sons, all of Boston, and all representing themselves to be creditors of the O'Gorman company.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 8.—Following a consultation with their creditors this afternoon the McConkin-Lutmer Hat company agreed to turn over its business to three trustees appointed by the various banks and wholesale houses to which the firm is indebted to the amount of approximately \$140,000. The trustees are John E. Bishop of the law firm of Bishop & Cobbs, in this city, and John Weber and Charles Briggs, both of New York.

Trustee Briggs said the liabilities are somewhere between \$100,000 and \$140,000, not exceeding the latter amount at any rate. Mr. Briggs would prefer by who the creditors were beyond the fact that they were chiefly eastern bankers and a few wholesalers in New York.

Bridgetown, Nov. 8.—The American Graphophone company, employing 2,900 hands, posted notices today that the factory would shut down tonight for an indefinite period. The suspension of operations is forced by the present financial conditions.

STRIKER CHARGED WITH ENGINE THEFT; ACQUITTED

(Mail Correspondence.) Sandusky, O., Nov. 6.—Thomas Doyle, a striking switchman of the W. & E. L. Railroad, who was accused of stealing a locomotive has been found innocent of the charge. According to the claims of the railroad, Doyle maliciously tampered with an engine, and if such were true his penalty might have been set at ten years imprisonment or a very heavy fine.

The defense showed during the trial that thought the state was supposed to be prosecuting, in reality the state was merely representing the railroad company.

Have you a Sustainers' Fund list? What are you doing with it?

Twelve 50-cent sab. cards, good for three months, mailed to any address for \$4.00. Send in your order.

PENNSYLVANIA CIGAR-MAKERS LOSE STRIKE

(Mail Correspondence.) Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 8.—The strike of the cigarmakers at the J. B. Miller big factory, at Red Hill, has collapsed after continuing about two weeks. Of the 300 strikers about half have resumed work at the same wages, and most of the others are expected to do so back soon.

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The expiration date opposite your name on the yellow label indicates the time of the expiration of your subscription.

MAY BOYCOTT INSURANCE CO.
Pueblo, Colo., Nov. 5.—What may develop into a boycott against the Prudential Life Insurance company has arisen in this city.

WOMAN DIES IN HOSPITAL OF GUNSHOT WOUND.
Miss Anna Silvia, 2237 Wabash avenue, 35 years of age, died today at the Wesley Hospital of a gunshot wound.

EARTHQUAKE VISITS SPAIN.
Madrid, Nov. 7.—Tortie la Ribera, in the province of Huesca, has been visited with a violent earthquake.

Get a Twenty-Acre Farm and Good Home Through Co-operation.
BUY SHARES IN THE CO-OPERATIVE FARMING & REALTY COMPANY.

VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
Liedertafel Freiheit.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, AT YONDORF'S HALL.

CHICAGO TO FAIL IN LINE ON ISSUANCE OF SCRIP

Real Money Quoted Like Wheat—Labor to Bear Brunt—Morgan Blue Pencils Teddy's Message

As was predicted in these columns yesterday, Chicago is about to go upon a "scrip" basis.

Money Values to Be Quoted.
Although no direct quotations have as yet been established on currency in Chicago, yet it is generally felt that it will be but a few days more until the New York situation will be duplicated here.

MOTTO OMITTED NEW GOLD PIECES.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.—Treasury officials who are handling the new \$10 gold pieces minted by the United States from models prepared by Augustus St. Gaudens noticed today for the first time that they did not carry the motto, "In God We Trust."

ANTI-OPEN SHOP PARADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—There will be a big labor parade held here some time this month, and all the union men in the city will march.

Three Kansas Banks Failed.
Yesterday are the Coyville State, the Citizens' State of Mulberry and the Garland State banks.

WIFE HIDES SOMETHING; IT WAS A MAN.
New York, Nov. 6.—In a statement before the court in a suit for the possession of his son, Henry Russell Drowne, a wealthy woolen merchant, sets forth that his divorced wife kept a man concealed in her apartments.

INDIANA PRODUCES SIX-LEGGED FROG.
Marion, Ind., Nov. 7.—F. T. Landers, a merchant, has a six-legged frog on display in the window of his store here.

MASS. TEXTILE WORKS IN RECEIVER'S HANDS.
North Adams, Mass., Nov. 6.—The Arnold print works of this city, one of the largest textile concerns in the country, employing 6,000 hands in the works and allied mills, was today placed in the hands of a receiver by the United States Circuit court at Boston.

STEAMER MAKES RECORD.
Boston, Nov. 7.—The new turbine steamship, Mauretania, owned by the Cunard Steamship company, covered a distance of 1,206 miles at an average speed of 24.02 knots in her second trial run.

Ten thousand new tabs and eight pages by Jan. 1, 1907.

COERCION? HEAP TROUBLE

(Mail Correspondence.)
Grand Island, Neb., Nov. 2.—Quite a little speculation was aroused in the minds of citizens of this place during the past few days over the meaning of a certain handbill that made its appearance on the streets of this city from an unknown source.

NO R. R. STRIKE IN ENGLAND.
London, Nov. 7.—One hundred thousand men employed in various big railroads throughout the country have scored a great victory over the millionaire owners of the roads.

ON THE RIALTO By THESPIS.
One of the neatest and most comprehensive advertising folders ever issued by a theatrical organization in Chicago is being distributed by the Colonial for "The Talk of New York."

WEEK AT THE THEATERS.
Academy—Parted on Her Bridal Tour.
Rijou—"At Cripple Creek."
Bush Temple—"Camille."

WEEK AT THE THEATERS (continued).
Studebaker—"William T. Hodge in 'The Man from Home.'"
Whitney Opera House—"A Knight for a Day."

WEEK AT THE THEATERS (continued).
Auditorium, Olympic, Majestic, Chicago Opera House, Haymarket, Orpheum and Virginia—Vaudeville.

WEEK AT THE THEATERS (continued).
The Women's Trades Union league will meet Sunday afternoon, Nov. 10, in Bismarck hall, 246 Polk street.

WEEK AT THE THEATERS (continued).
Chicago Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers' meeting Sunday, 2 p. m., at Bricklayers' hall, Monroe and Peoria streets.

WEEK AT THE THEATERS (continued).
Regular meeting of the Grocery and Market Drivers' union, local No. 752, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 10, at 19 South Clark street.

WEEK AT THE THEATERS (continued).
The Amalgamated Woodworkers' International union will give a grand variety show at the Park and Belmont association No. 7 at Brooke's Casino, Wabash avenue and Peck court, Saturday evening, Nov. 23.

WEEK AT THE THEATERS (continued).
A grand ball will be given by the Iron Molders' local No. 222, at the Coliseum annex, Fifteenth street and Wabash avenue, Saturday evening, Nov. 8.

WEEK AT THE THEATERS (continued).
The Chicago Federation of Labor has put the United Cigar Stores on the unfair list, and organized labor will from now on be out of these markets, where are sold the child labor products of the trust.

EMPLOYERS' ASSN. ASKS INJUNCTION FOR MOLDERS

Dudley Taylor, attorney for the Chicago Employers' association, representing nine firms employing iron molders, appeared before Judge Barms in the superior court yesterday and asked that twelve members of the Iron Molders' Union of North America be sent to jail for contempt.

EMPLOYER ALLEGES GIRL STRIKERS BROKE CASE.
Six striking girls were arrested yesterday in the cloak and suit house of L. Mankowitz, 512 Milwaukee avenue.

NEWS FOR UNIONISTS.
The Chicago Federation of Labor has put the United Cigar Stores on the unfair list, and organized labor will from now on be out of these markets.

NEWS FOR UNIONISTS (continued).
The following is an incomplete list of local unionists who will leave Chicago to attend the National Convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 11.

NEWS FOR UNIONISTS (continued).
The striking machinists of the Louisville and Nashville railroad are publishing a small four-page paper called "The Picket."

NEWS FOR UNIONISTS (continued).
Needle making and file cutting seem to be the occupations most susceptible to the ravages of consumption.

NEWS FOR UNIONISTS (continued).
The members of the Federation of German Seamen, 30,000 strong, are still on strike, having gone out May 20, last.

NEWS FOR UNIONISTS (continued).
In Kansas children under 14 years of age are not allowed to work in factories, packing houses or mines.

NEWS FOR UNIONISTS (continued).
The especially valuable feature of the Page eight-hour law in New York which distinguishes it from any other labor statute in the United States, is the requirement that these eight hours must fall between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

NEWS FOR UNIONISTS (continued).
For a period of 25 years to 1905 the greatest number of strikers in any one industry in the United States was in the building trades, which had more than 28 per cent. of strikes and 38 per cent. of all the establishments involved in strikes.

NEWS FOR UNIONISTS (continued).
The difference between the stogie makers and the cigar makers dates to 1873, when the former withdrew from the cigar makers' organization.

NEWS FOR UNIONISTS (continued).
The Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen will hold its twelfth annual ball at Brand's hall, 162 North Clark street, Thanksgiving evening, Wednesday, Nov. 27. Tickets admitting a couple are 50 cents.

NEWS FOR UNIONISTS (continued).
The Amalgamated Woodworkers' International union will give a grand variety show at the Park and Belmont association No. 7 at Brooke's Casino, Wabash avenue and Peck court, Saturday evening, Nov. 23.

NEWS FOR UNIONISTS (continued).
A grand ball will be given by the Iron Molders' local No. 222, at the Coliseum annex, Fifteenth street and Wabash avenue, Saturday evening, Nov. 8.

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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
NATURAL HEALING IS THE ONLY way to get cured of any disease.

LOANS.
SALARY LOANS.
On Easy Terms, 1000-1100, La Salle St.

BUSINESS CARDS.
FOR CIGARS CALL ON OR WRITE to E. BEEVLYN, 662 E. 63d Street.

BUY YOUR DRUGS FROM SACHS.
Drug store, prescriptions our specialty.

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

HERWIN BROTHERS Printing.
320 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

CONKLIN CLOTHES.
Every reader of this paper will be interested in knowing that he can get an overcoat, suit, pair of trousers, made strictly to his own measure.

CONKLIN CO.
25 McVicker's Theater Bldg.
We defy any tailor or clothing concern to make you a better, more comfortable, more stylish, more economical, more perfect, more guaranteed, more absolutely perfect, more correct, more best of workmanship and material, more consistent with price, at as low a cost as the order, at our low prices.

CENTRAL DRUG CO.
State & Washington.
DRUG SPECIALS SATURDAY.
12.00 bottle Listerine... 50c
1.00 White Hazel... 10c

Varicocele.
Restoration to a sound and healthy condition is the result of my method of treating this disease and... My GUARANTEE.
Over four thousand cases treated in 24 years.

Great Personal Liberty Talkfest of Masters Builders

(Mail Correspondence.)
Dallas, Tex., Nov. 1.—Members of the Builders' Exchange of this place in a spirited meeting yesterday showed their spirit of paternalism by denouncing the eight-hour day law and the limitation on the number of apprentices that is provided by law, giving as their reasons the argument that eight hours a day is not long enough for a man to extend his fullest ability of manhood and that by limiting apprentices the boys are kept from learning a trade.

At great length the speakers sought to show that a revision of these statutes would be exactly what the working man desires. They stated that limiting the working day to eight hours was inimical to the personal liberty of the working man, who has the constitutional right to work when, where, at what and for whom he chooses without let or hindrance.

The matter of increasing the wages proportionately for and increase in the working-hours was not hinted at throughout the entire meeting.

In speaking of the limitation on the number of apprentices to be employed, it was set forth that by reason of this statute large numbers of boys who longed to be at work and learning a trade were compelled to walk the streets in idleness and are prevented from following in the footsteps of their fathers.

Incidentally and toward the very last of the arguments it was pointed out that great building schemes are made impos-

One way to save money, ask to see Lot 3,500 Suit 10.00

This Suit is made out of an all-wool "Black Thibet," full "Venetian" lined, silk stitched, hand-padded collar, concave shoulders. Sold usually at 15.00. These suits are a great bargain. I want you to ask for them; make my men show you these suits. I sell a "Cravennetted" all-wool Thibet Rain and Fall O'Coat made same way at 10.00. I sell a 25.00 "Tuxedo" Suit at 16.50. I sell Suits and Overcoats up to 25.00.

Murray Tom.
Jackson, Cor. Clark.

sible by the lack of skilled labor on account of federal limitations. It was explained how at a certain busy season last year, construction work was sadly hindered because there were not enough available apprentices to keep the brick-layers at work.

Finally a set of resolutions was drawn up in which a protest was extended to the state legislature. In the resolution this policy of labor unions was called "America and the hope was suggested that these labor unions will some day see the error of their ways and let boys work as young as they can so long as they can and for as small an amount of remuneration as they choose.

CHICAGO LABOR LEADERS ON TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE

Chicago labor leaders are nearly amazed at the manner in which the telegraphers stuck to their purpose and manfully withstood the many discouraging events of the strike.

The youngest union of such an important line of industry, has certainly drawn forth the admiration of organized labor generally, and it seems that the telegraphers have done much to vindicate themselves for working unorganized for twenty years.

Those who express opinions believe that it was the greatest fight ever put up against organized capital, and while apparently accomplishing nothing, it is believed that the telegraphers have now broken the ice, and will soon be among the best paid workers. Unstinted praise for the girl and women strikers was given by all.

Secretary E. N. Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor said:

"Under the circumstances it was certainly a wonderful fight. The telegraphers, with no money in their treasury and so young an organization that few had a chance to become educated to the principles of unionism went on strike, and stayed on strike with practically unbroken ranks until the present financial panic drove them to work.

"The only thing the telegraphers can do now is to stick to the union, secretly if necessary. I believe that all they will have to do next year is to present their demands.

"The communists evidently believe that a few million dollars every twenty years is money well spent if the union can be broken up. The officials evidently felt that they could forever silence the organization and that more than anything else, is what prolonged the strike.

"One advantage the officers and organizers of the union have is that they know the names and addresses of all the telegraphers and can easily and secretly reach them."

John Fitzpatrick, President and Organizer of the Chicago Federation of Labor said:

"I don't see how the telegraphers could have done better under the circumstances. All that is now left for

AUTOMOBILE PULLS PLOW

(Mail Correspondence.)
Meade, Kan., Nov. 6.—An ingenious farmer of this vicinity named Ansel S. Wyszog has invented a gasoline propelled plow, that has three times the capacity for work of two horses.

The new implement is not built on anything like the same lines as the dinky little craft of the yowlander, but it gets there just the same, and the Kansas farmer in general is proud that one of their number should have the honor of such an invention.

NO FUR COATS FOR CAR MEN

(Mail Correspondence.)
Minneapolis, Nov. 4.—The capitalist owners of the street car system in this city do not care whether their conductors and motormen freeze to death this winter or not.

They have just issued special orders prohibiting conductors and motormen from wearing fur coats during the cold weather. They will have to wear the thin creation called an overcoat manufactured by the traction company and sold to the employes for their first two weeks salary. The men are also reminded to wear white collars.

CONSPIRACY OF PAPER MILLS

(Mail Correspondence.)
Appleton, Wis., Nov. 6.—Paperworkers out here have just discovered that they have been within an inch of seeing the paper industry of this part of the country annihilated by the mills of the East. The discovery came with the news that the mills in East Millcocket, Me., have closed down on account of a strike.

It appears that the Eastern mills have entertained a conspiracy since early as 1904 to capture all the paper business of the West and bring it to the East. To that end they have been quietly inducing the paper mill workers of the West to come East in the hope that in time this would cripple the West beyond recovery.

Suddenly the Eastern mills made the fatal mistake of refusing the demands for higher wages brought by their men and the result was a strike. Thus the west was saved from an extinction of its paper mill industry.

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WON'T WORK WITH SCABS AT DULUTH

(Mail Correspondence.)
Duluth, Minn., Nov. 4.—The unionists of this city have refused to work on the same building with non-union men.

Trouble seems to be brewing between the labor unions and the contractors of the new Bellwood building on Superior street and Second avenue west.

Food and Smith, general contractors of the building, have been given notice by the federated trades that they will not work on the structure in the future if the American Bridge Company is allowed to put in the steel construction.

The American Bridge Company employs non-union labor and the local union men are wrought over the situation. They insist that a subcontractor be allowed to do the work. They have no objection to the bridge company making the profits but want union labor employed.

Negotiations between the general contractors and the unions are taking place and it is expected that matters will come to a crisis on next Monday.

8 HOUR DAY FOR STONE MASONS

(Mail Correspondence.)
Reading, Pa., Nov. 6.—The officers and delegates of the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' union will act upon a number of important questions, chief among them being an attempt to have the eight-hour working arrangement general throughout the state.

Other important subjects that will be disposed of are the proposed home for the aged members and an insurance plan.

ST. LOUIS MACHINISTS CALL OFF STRIKE; PANIC

(Mail Correspondence.)
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 6.—Owing to stress of financial complications in the city, the union machinists, who have been on strike since April, have called off their strike. There were only three shops which did not to some extent agree to the strikers' demands.

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—No. 2 red f. o. b. 95c; No. 3 red, 93 1/2c; No. 4 red, 92c; No. 2 hard, 92 1/2c; No. 3 hard, 92 1/2c; No. 4 hard, 92 1/2c.

SPRING WHEAT—No. 2 northern f. o. b. 95c; No. 3 spring, 92 1/2c; No. 4 white, 92c; No. 2 white, 92c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, 60 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 60 1/2c; No. 4 yellow, 58 1/2c; No. 2 white, 59c; No. 3 white, 59c; No. 4 white, 59c.

OATS—No. 4 white on track and f. o. b. sold at 46 1/2c; No. 3 white, 46 1/2c; Illinois proportional, No. grade, 46 1/2c; No. 4, 46c; No. 3, 46c; standard, 46 1/2c.

HAY—Choice timothy, \$17.50; No. 1 timothy, \$16.50; No. 2 timothy, \$15.50; No. 3 timothy, \$14.50; No. 4 timothy, \$13.50; No. 1 clover, \$12.50; No. 2 clover, \$11.50; No. 3 clover, \$10.50; No. 4 clover, \$9.50; No. 1 alfalfa, \$11.50; No. 2 alfalfa, \$10.50; No. 3 alfalfa, \$9.50; No. 4 alfalfa, \$8.50.

EGGS—Prime fresh, 24c per doz; best, 22c; seconds, 19 1/2c; dirties, 16 1/2c.

BEANS—Pea, hard picked, \$2.25; 2 1/2, red kidney, \$2.15; brown, \$2.05; ash, \$1.60; Lima, per 100 lbs., \$3.75; 3.75.

POTATOES—Sweet, brick, \$2.00; Irish, per bu., \$1.50; do per bu. in sacks, \$2.00.

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AT THE STOCK YARDS.
Average price of hogs at Chicago, \$5.42, against \$5.23 Wednesday, \$5.71 a week ago, \$6.25 a year ago and \$4.92 two years ago.

Eleven markets received 79,200 hogs, against 57,900 a week ago and 69,600 a year ago. Total thus far this week, 286,000, against 274,000 the previous week and 285,000 a year ago.

Receipts for Nov. 8 are estimated at 100,000 cattle, 14,000 hogs and 4,000 sheep, against 1,200 cattle, 15,414 hogs and 9,384 sheep for Friday, Nov. 9, 1906.

GARRICK THEATER

108 EAST RANDOLPH STREET.

Sunday Morning, at 10:45.

The link contributed by Peter Krapotkin to the evolutionary chain will be the subject of Mr. Lewis' lecture Sunday morning. Krapotkin's book created quite a stir when it appeared, and its sale has been so rapid that it is now out of print and thousands of orders are filed with the publishers, who are rushing a new edition. After the lecture you will understand the theory and its importance for Socialism probably better than if you had read Krapotkin's volume yourself. Subject:



PETER KRAPOTKIN

"Socialism and Krapotkin's Mutual Aid"

"The Art of Lecturing," by Mr. Lewis, will be on sale at the doors and all are requested to get their copies on entering to save the crush on leaving. Price 25 cents, Kerr & Co. While this book is invaluable for those learning to speak, it is also of great general interest, containing many racy stories illustrating the question, interesting personal reminiscences and valuable advice on how to get acquainted with the best in modern knowledge. It is published at the request of a host of correspondents in the United States and Canada who read the articles in the Daily Socialist. It has been carefully revised and a new chapter added. Those who wish to read the Lewis-Garrick lectures each week should send 25 cents to the Peoria Socialist, 531 Main street, Peoria, Ill., and it will be supplied for six months. All Seats Free.

Managed by the 21st Ward Socialist Party. VIOLIN SOLO BY MISS ALFONTE

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"The motto 'In God We Trust' has been omitted from the new \$10 gold pieces. Of course, with a few of us the entire piece will be omitted.

HIDE AND SEEK IN GOTHAM.
"Go away, John, you can't come in, dearie, I'm hiding something from you," were the words that greeted John Drowne, of little old New York, when he returned from work to his humble flat. Now John, knowing that it was early for hidden Christmas gifts and that no birthdays were hovering near, got curious and rudely kicked in a few panels of the door. He found the present in the shape of a six-foot affinity under the family couch. Drowne had to admit he was "it."

It is now proposed to admit pugilists into the Glove Workers' Union. Pugilists, as you know, are good "strikers" and will be invaluable for picket duty.

THOUGHT THEY HAD "WILLIES."
Prof. Prentiss, astronomer of Rutgers college, gave an illustrated lecture on Mars, in New Brunswick, N. J., the other night. He was rendered assistance from an unexpected source. Just when the professor was calling attention to beautiful scenery along the Martian canals as shown by his stereopticon, a gigantic monster swooped down from the scene and perched itself on the bank, its huge wings flapping to and fro. The audience and the professor were startled by the apparition un-

til the lantern operator reached over and pulled a wandering roachey from the front of his stereopticon lens. And everybody breathed easier.

At a bazaar held by Mrs. Clarence Mackay in Roslyn, L. I., the Duchess of Marlborough sold cards bearing her autograph for 25 cents each. In these days of panics, autographs (including those on bank checks) are not very portable.

Have you bought your winter coal, yet—or again?

IN AFTER YEARS.
"Ting-a-ling-a-ling!"
It was the solid gold telephone bell ringing in Alderman Honestgraff's luxuriously appointed office. With great reluctance the honorable representative of the common folk lifted the receiver carefully to his shell-like ear.

"Hello!" said a voice. "Is this Alderman Honestgraff?"
"Yes, what is it?" queried the sole surviving father of the Chicago telephone ordinance. "What can I do for you?"

"This is Percy Moneybags, president of the Jupiter-Mary Wireless Telephone and Transit company. We want a franchise, and—"

"Call up my contract department," responded the alderman, idly, as he knocked the ashes from his cigarette and resumed work on his forthcoming speech, "The Rights and Wrongs of the Common People."

1,500 STRIKE TO DEFEND ONE

(Mail Correspondence.)
Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 5.—The Arlington mills, which employ 7,000 hands, is threatened with a strike of the entire force, on account of the reduction of pay of one man. Fifteen hundred weavers have already gone out.

Fred Hardy, the man over whom the trouble arose, was transferred from one department to another several days ago and suffered a reduction in pay. The rest of the men demanded that he be reinstated to his original position and the foreman who transferred him be discharged.

Spies Attend Meeting
In a meeting held by the striking men it was found that several stenographers from the mills were in the hall, taking stenographic reports of the proceedings, and they were ejected. The mill-employers have refused to grant the demands made by the strikers.

SAN FRANCISCO BANK GOES DOWN IN PANIC

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 7.—Another bank has been added to the long list of victims of the financial crisis.

The Citizens' State bank, 144 Fillmore street, taking advantage of the bank holidays declared by Governor Gillette, suspended today.

The bank commissioners were notified of the condition of the bank two days ago, and advised the course that has been adopted.

B. Flat-Ave thers any talking machines in this part?
Wagon—Six of them. Four carried and two single.

ARTIC EXPLORER HERE SUNDAY

Captain Roald Amundsen, Artic explorer and scientist, the only man that ever led a scientific expedition through the Northwest passage, will arrive in Chicago Sunday.

He will be the guest of honor at banquets and luncheons throughout the week, and he will deliver some lectures, one of which will be an illustrated lecture on "Conquest of the Northwest passage and location of the magnetic pole" at Orchestra hall Sunday and Wednesday evenings.

Herman Gude, the Norwegian consul and chairman of the reception committee, has made arrangements for meeting Captain Amundsen at the depot with a delegation of countrymen of the distinguished visitor.

THE BETTER WAY.

The quickest and easiest way to introduce Socialism to your friends and neighbors and to get them to understand and want it is to invite them to your home and, with a good player, have them join you in singing the hopeful, beautiful and convincing Socialist songs in Meyer's "Songs of Socialism" on 8 1/2c. Be surprised to see how heartily they will enter into these pleasing songs and thoroughly enjoy them, and how soon they will accept the principles of Socialism when presented in this simple and attractive way. Socialism in Homeopathic Doses. Get a copy of this great Socialist song book and begin this important missionary work at once. Only 25c.

They were weeping for the head of the horse, whose automobile had gone over the bank.

"Anyway," said the widow, "driving her tears for the moment, 'dis death was in the height of fashion."

Bart LITTLE CLOTHES SHOP

My \$15.00 hand-tailored suits are spreading much joy and then some. They are the gladdest clothes for the price that ever graced the exterior of a male human being.

They represent the addition of the brains of the greatest man tailors in the U. S. and are good enough to be worn before the crowned heads of Europe and the aristocracy of America.

For \$20 or \$25 I would sell you a suit or early fall coat so clever in looks and so good in quality that you'll think I forgot to pay the man who made them. They are the personification of greatness in clothes.

Bart 126 Clark, near Madison

THOMAS J. MORGAN HOME PHONE N. P. 1227 PATENTS PHONE CENTRAL 4682 Morgan & Rubinstein LAWYERS 79 DEARBORN STREET General Practice of All Courts

"Forgings of the New" (Studies in Socialism)

By Franklin Wentworth, \$1.00 Per Copy. Classic in style, Handsome in appearance. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 15 Spruce St., New York.

Halls for Meetings and Parties Phone Main 3390 NORTH SIDE TRADES UNION HALL Wm. Vorsatz, Prop. SALOON AND RESTAURANT 55 N. Clark Street. - Chicago

THIS LABEL

is the only guarantee that BREAD and other Bakery Goods are made in UNION SANITARY BAKERIES. Buy no other. Patronize only such places where you find this label on all bakery goods. Demand the Bakers' Union Label.

If you see a job of printing carrying the union label with the number 85 you will know it was done by the Workers' Publishing Society. See to it that this number is on the next job done for your union.

THE Continental CLOTHING HOUSE
Corner Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.
OUR MARVELOUS VALUE IN Swell Winter Overcoats AT \$15.00.

Your friends will guess higher by \$10 or \$15 if you wear one of these. The reason is, they have STYLE. They're quite out of the ordinary and you won't find their equals in Chicago at anything like our price.

DON'T DO A THING TILL YOU SEE THEM

When we made up our mind to beat not only every other \$15 overcoat line in Chicago but any \$15 line we have ever shown ourselves, you may be sure we did it. Here it is for you to pick from a magnificent collection of elegant patterns, materials and effects, fine homespuns, oxfords, kerseys and meltons. Plenty for all—you're sure to be pleased and fitted to perfection. Get

Chicago's Biggest Overcoat Value at \$15

Open Saturday Till 10 P. M. Sunday Till Noon.

The Scandinavian Socialist Agitation Committee will give a **PARCEL-AUCTION AND BALL Saturday, Nov. 9, 1907, at 8 P. M.**

At Wabansia Hall, Corner Wabansia and California Aves.

LADIES-REQUESTED TO BRING PARCELS. ADMISSION-LADIES, 25 CENTS. GENTS, 50 CENTS. Ladies Bringing Parcels Free With Escort.

N. Y. STEEL CO. HAS GONE DOWN

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 6.—After a suit brought against it by stockholders, the New York State Steel Company was turned over to receivers today.

ENRAGED MAN FIRES HOTEL; REFUSED LODGING

Because he was refused lodging for the night at 43 Morgan street, an unknown incendiary set fire to the building last night.

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

Lowest Prices. THE HUMBOLDT. 709-711 W. NORTH AV. FURNITURE, RUGS AND STOVES. HOMES FURNISHED COMPLETE.

WOMAN CRAZED BY WORK SETS FIRE TO BATHHOUSE

A beautiful woman, whose mind had been deranged by years of tedious work setting jewels in watches at the Elgin watch factory, and who for a year and a half has been confined in the Kane county almshouse at Batavia, last night set the building on fire.

SAYS NO STRIKE CITY BETRAYED IN PHONE DEAL BY CORRUPT SOLONS

Chicago Telephone Company Gets Long Franchise—Slum and Boulevard Aldermen Vote Together. The only clause the city wanted, even his trained team-mates were taken back, so hold was the move, but they voted in his wretched uncomplainingly.

PLAN TO DISBAND RUSS DUMA AGAIN

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THREATEN MEN TO GAIN VOTES

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 6.—A charge of intimidation has been brought against a number of mine superintendents here and arrests are likely to follow.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN

Everything is increasing this week except the deficit and if we just get a good grip on things and pull a trifle harder for the next few weeks we will have that deficit out of sight. But it is still with us and is going to take every bit of energy we can command to put it out of business.

FIRE SCARE IN CITY HALL

Puffing engines and firemen dragging leads of hose up to the entrances of the city hall, coupled with the rumor that twelve lives had been lost in the structure, drew throngs of spectators to the vicinity of the building at 7 a. m. today.

REFUSES INJUNCTION AGAINST FOOTBALL

Kankakee, Ill., Nov. 7.—Judge Hooper, in the Circuit court here yesterday, denied the old petition to stop football in the public schools, on the ground, as the petition sets forth, that the game is equivalent to pugilism.

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Cleveland, O., Nov. 6.—A committee of women, representing all the garment workers of the city, have prepared a new wage schedule to be presented to the employers today.

AMONG THE HIGH SCHOOLS

The lower juniors of the Chicago normal school had a meeting last Friday night to elect officers for the year.

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SMALLPOX IN CHICAGO SCHOOL

Smallpox has broken out among pupils of the University of Chicago, and twelve students are quarantined at the home of the Delta Chi law fraternity, at 6029 Ellis avenue.

WHERE TO GO

Regular meeting of the Illinois Women's Press Association, Chicago Press Club, 116 Madison street, Thursday, Nov. 7, 1907, at 8 p. m.

AT NEWPORT

They had a great time here Halloween. About 200 students went down to see the masquerade ball because Kinsey had only expelled seventy-five students this term for going to dances.

THE LATEST WRINKLE

"Will madame have a marcel wave?" "No, give me that crime wave I've read so much about lately."—Harvard Lampoon.

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SAYS NO STRIKE CITY BETRAYED IN PHONE DEAL BY CORRUPT SOLONS

Chicago Telephone Company Gets Long Franchise—Slum and Boulevard Aldermen Vote Together. The only clause the city wanted, even his trained team-mates were taken back, so hold was the move, but they voted in his wretched uncomplainingly.

PLAN TO DISBAND RUSS DUMA AGAIN

St. Petersburg, Nov. 7.—M. Purihevich, leader of the reactionists, who has been re-elected to the new duma, in discussing the program of his party declared that they regarded parliament not as a legal body but as a council to assist the emperor in his present difficult task and that it should be abolished as soon as the crisis is past.

THREATEN MEN TO GAIN VOTES

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 6.—A charge of intimidation has been brought against a number of mine superintendents here and arrests are likely to follow.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN

Everything is increasing this week except the deficit and if we just get a good grip on things and pull a trifle harder for the next few weeks we will have that deficit out of sight. But it is still with us and is going to take every bit of energy we can command to put it out of business.

FIRE SCARE IN CITY HALL

Puffing engines and firemen dragging leads of hose up to the entrances of the city hall, coupled with the rumor that twelve lives had been lost in the structure, drew throngs of spectators to the vicinity of the building at 7 a. m. today.

REFUSES INJUNCTION AGAINST FOOTBALL

Kankakee, Ill., Nov. 7.—Judge Hooper, in the Circuit court here yesterday, denied the old petition to stop football in the public schools, on the ground, as the petition sets forth, that the game is equivalent to pugilism.

WOMEN GARMENT WORKERS WANT SHORTER WORKDAY

Cleveland, O., Nov. 6.—A committee of women, representing all the garment workers of the city, have prepared a new wage schedule to be presented to the employers today.

AMONG THE HIGH SCHOOLS

The lower juniors of the Chicago normal school had a meeting last Friday night to elect officers for the year.

SOCIALIST NEWS

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 6.—Declaring that within the next two years the greatest revolution in the world will be effected on this continent, Alfred Mance, former editor of the Chicago Socialist, inspired great enthusiasm in a meeting here last night.

SMALLPOX IN CHICAGO SCHOOL

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J. Silverstein & Co. NEW FASHIONABLE SHOES. REASONABLE PRICES. 290 W. 12th Street

WHERE TO EAT E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS WHERE TO EAT. 75 E. Harrison St., Tel. Har. 4990

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AT NEWPORT. They had a great time here Halloween. About 200 students went down to see the masquerade ball because Kinsey had only expelled seventy-five students this term for going to dances.

THE LATEST WRINKLE. "Will madame have a marcel wave?" "No, give me that crime wave I've read so much about lately."—Harvard Lampoon.

Children Tortured to Death to Amuse Portuguese Royalty

Lisbon, Portugal, Nov. 3.—Thirty of the proudest names of the Portuguese aristocracy...

Three weeks ago a girl of fifteen, almost naked and covered with wounds, crawled into the police station of a suburban village...

No self-respecting newspaper could print a description of scenes presenting themselves to the invaders. Only the servants of the place were clothed...

Dairy Farmers Will Send Monster Oleo Petition to Roosevelt

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 5.—To protect the dairying industry of the United States the farmers of West Chester and Williamsport have started petitions to President Roosevelt...

The petitions ask that the word "knowingly" be stricken from the clause prohibiting the sales of oleomargarine for pure butter...

Y. M. C. A. BOOMS ON ISTHMUS OF PANAMA

Money invested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in Panama has brought large returns, according to A. Bruce Minear...

Most of us not only hate to think, but we dislike to see anybody else doing it.

Pretty nearly everybody who ever advanced a new idea in this world got put down for a lunatic...

NEW NOVEL JUST OUT — \$1.00 — Handsomely Cloth Bound

Toilers and Idlers

By JOHN R. McMAHON.

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. * * * I like the story very much."—JACK LONDON. "It's a fine story 'hat will interest everybody."—JOS. WANHOPE. "I consider 'Toilers and Idlers' next to the 'Jungle.'—A California Subscriber. "Greatest labor novel I ever read."—THOS. B. LAVEY, former Business Agent Iron Molders' Union, New York. "Shows a keen insight into the human heart, and the characters are drawn with a strong pen."—Illinois Reader. "I like the story, as I have worked in a foundry. Mr. McMahon is well posted."—Nebraskan. "A true picture of life as it is."—Illinois Reader. "Worthy companion to 'The Jungle.'"—Utah Subscriber. "That masterpiece, 'Toilers and Idlers.'"—A. DIEFENBACH, Avondale, N. J. "I am enjoying 'Toilers and Idlers.'"—F. WITT, Iola, Kansas. "The story interests me much."—Californian.

"Toilers and Idlers" has plenty of romance of the true sort. The time is now and the scene is Fifth Avenue, the East Side of New York in general, and an iron foundry in particular...

\$1.00 Postpaid Wilshire Book Company 200 William St., NEW YORK CITY

LEADERS AND FOLLOWERS

By Charles H. Kerr.

The first anxiety of a new inquirer from outside the wage-working class is about the present and future leaders of the Socialist movement. This anxiety is perfectly natural. The Populist movement had leaders, and they killed it. I know, for I was there. In 1892 I knew something was wrong—exactly what was wrong I did not know.

Shortly after 1906 some of us began to get into touch with a little group of workmen we had never noticed before. To our surprise we found that they KNEW certain important things about the evolution of society that we had not known at all.

One of the first and most surprising things that we learned about the Socialist movement is that every active worker in it who has done some studying for himself KNOWS WHAT HE WANTS, and has a pretty clear idea of HOW he expects to get it.

This being the case, when we choose a comrade to represent us in a state legislature or the common council of a city, or to edit a periodical for us, we do not put him there to LEAD. We know where we are going just as well as he does.

The revolutionary movement has nothing to offer to a man who is looking for followers, but it has a great deal to offer one who is looking for comrades. Changes in the way in which the means of life are produced have undermined the foundations of the present social and political order.

There are not enough of us yet in the ranks to accomplish any great thing; we want YOU to come in and share the thrill of the struggle, as well as the prize when won.

If you are a wage-worker, especially in the great machine industry, everything that Socialism has to teach will be easy and simple to you, because it will fit into the facts of your daily life—the low wages and long hours that are yours and the fat profits that go to your employers.

If you are a doctor, lawyer, teacher or newspaper man, or if you own a farm or a business, we want you just the same, but the study of Socialism will come rather hard to you.

There is no reason why a man who comes into the labor movement from the commercial or professional classes, if he realizes his own limitations, should not develop into a clear-headed Socialist. But that is a very big IF.

The Socialist recruit from the former atmosphere will never amount to much until he realizes that he has a lot to unlearn; and it may also truly be said that the recruit from the latter atmosphere will not prove an efficient organizer or propagandist until he has realized that he has a lot to learn.

The "intellectuals" who are a source of weakness rather than of strength to the Socialist movement are the ones who expect the proletariat to assimilate itself to their ideas, instead of seeing that they need to assimilate their ideas to the mental atmosphere of the proletariat.

And no leader, no matter how able, is at all indispensable. "Every one is needed, but no one is needed much." Every one is needed. Those whose material interests will be directly served by the Revolution are already a vast majority, but the active revolutionists are few.

Rapid changes are coming; even capitalists and moralists can see that. If you want to be a Piece instead of a Pawn in the Game, STUDY SOCIALISM.

BIG BOOK BARGAIN

- Social Studies. By La Fargue.
Class Struggles in America. By A. M. Simons.
Britain for the British. By Blatchford.
Schools of Criminology. By Ferri.
Ethics and History. By Kautsky.
World's Revolutions. By Untermann.
Feuerbach. Root of Socialist Philosophy. By Engels.
Slightly soiled covers, cloth bound, retail at 50c. We will mail postpaid any of the above books for 20c. This offer is good only for thirty days.

Socialist Speaker Well Received in the State of Corporations

BY S. H. STROBELLE.

The Socialist movement is not always to speak from the curb," says the Rev. Dr. H. D. Brown, and nowhere has the prediction been more strongly verified than in the recent visit of Carl D. Thompson to the cities of New Jersey.

Newark opened the meeting by a piano solo and then used a Wilshire Phonograph to good effect. You see they could risk that because their audience of about 1,000 people had each paid twenty-five cents to hear Thompson and nothing could drive them away.

From the very first stories of the conversion of the antagonistic and indifferent began to be heard and an enthusiastic and eager desire for results was created in the minds of all.

That it was the eve of election day did not seem to matter at all, and never did a Socialist speaker and preacher honor himself and his Cause more than Thompson did.

Lecture room on one side and Sunday School room on the other side of the main audience chamber had to be thrown open to make space for the crowd. Dr. Scudder cut short the introductory services so that the speaker had fully an hour and a quarter for his presentation.

One text was "The Kingdom Come, needed to show how to make good in Heaven." The other from Isaiah "And they shall build houses and inhabit them, and they shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit thereof. They shall not build and another inhabit. They shall not plant and another eat, for mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands. They shall not labor in vain nor bring forth for trouble."

From the curb at the "Five Corners" to the pulpit of the most prominent church and to the best hall in the city is a presage of coming victory for Jersey City and New Jersey Socialists, and Thompson's lecture on "The Constructive Work of Socialism," while a great stimulus to present propaganda was needed to show how to make good in the coming time.

Simply a coupon. But send it NOW. Let us know that you are thinking about getting a new piano,—or that you might exchange your old piano for a better one. Do this for your own sake. We have an offer for YOU

Don't think that the high reputation of the Wing Piano means that the price is going to be exorbitant. Don't think that to get a piano at moderate price you must take a low-grade "Merchandise" piano. And don't rush to the other extreme, and pay an exorbitant price for a piano whose reputation is based only on its l.g.h. price.

WING PIANOS

Are Pre-Eminently Musical Pianos. Manufactured in New York City for nearly 40 Years Past They are Widely Known and Admired for Their Supreme Vibration, and the Flutelike Quality of that Vibration.

Delicate runs and embellishments are very pure in tone—free from the usual noise of a stroke. A light, springy touch, not tiresome even to an invalid.

WE MAKE IT EASY FOR YOU TO TEST

At all of these meetings the one great engrossing theme was the constructive work of Socialism in the Wisconsin Legislature. The enforcement of laws regarding taxation, of contracts with railroads, the securing of a municipal electric lighting plant. The abatement of municipal corruption, the fight for an elective school board.

YOU WILL RECEIVE ANYWAY

A TRUE ECONOMY

All the usual expensiveness of showrooms, salesmen, agent's commission, local advertising, etc., is saved by the Wing System, and you get the whole benefit of it.

Tear off the Coupon NOW. Fill it in and mail it without delay. Whether you may buy soon—or not for a long while; no matter what other piano you may be considering—no matter if you feel that the money is not ready—you owe this much to yourself and family to get our offers and to get them at once. It puts you under no obligation. Sit right down and send the coupon now.

WING & SON 359-375 West 13th St. NEW YORK

Advertisement for Ben L. Reitman, M.D., featuring a portrait of the doctor and text about his work as a Socialist and preacher.

EVERY Socialist speaking the Bohemian language should subscribe for the Bohemian Socialist paper SPRAVEDLNOST. Subscription, per year: Daily, sent by mail in Chicago \$5.50; Daily, for the outside of Chicago 4.00; Delivered by carriers in Chicago, 10 cents per week; Weekly for Chicago and outside, \$2.00 per year; ADDRESS: 683 LOOMIS STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Advertise in the Daily Socialist.

Order By Number 4-Book Bargains-4 \$3.00 TAKES ANY ONE LOT, POSTPAID CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 E. Washington Street. Lists books for sale in four combinations.

CANCER AND THE MEAT EATER

Nothing could seem more definite than the connection between cancer and the practice of eating inferior meat...

In Chicago, according to official figures, between 1856 and 1866 there was an increase in the death rate from cancer of 680 per cent...

Berlin, Nov. 8.—Crushed by the revelations of vice in high court circles in the recent round table trial, the Kaiser purposes to bury himself in self imposed exile...

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Signs of Winter

When you see a curly head Brinking out a last year's stud, Or the children in the yard With a handsaw working hard...

Some complain about the cold— Say it's awful—fret and scold; And a pair of little feet, Sliding on the slippery street...



KAISER SHAMED INTO SECLUSION BY COURT EXPOSURES

Berlin, Nov. 8.—Crushed by the revelations of vice in high court circles in the recent round table trial, the Kaiser purposes to bury himself in self imposed exile...

COOK COUNTY ORGANIZATION SOCIALIST PARTY

Below is given the list of the various organizations of Local Cook County Socialist Party. If you are a Socialist, but not yet a member of the Party, look over this list, find out what is your nearest organization, and attend its next meeting...

- Second Ward—Samuel Davis, 307 Westworth Avenue, Foresters' hall, southeast corner...

RADICALISM AND SOCIALISM—MILITARISM AND PATRIOTISM

Paris, France, Oct. 25.—As in England so in France, the real enemies of Socialism are liberal and radical, rather than conservative.

But the liberal or radical starts from an altogether opposite standpoint. To him the solidarity of mankind, the moral entity of the commonwealth are but hollow and unmeaning phrases.

It is the working class above all which is interested in national independence. Capital is at home everywhere, knowing neither patriotism nor anything else when profit is to be made.

Kenosha, Wis. LABOR PROTESTS

Kenosha, Wis., Nov. 6.—Organized labor of Kenosha held an overflow meeting at the Opera House last night on the attack made by the combined manufacturers.

Should be in every Socialist home and local. These songs are not for a day but for all time.—APPEAL TO REASON.

CHOCOLATE ECLAIR

THE LEGION OF TEN THOUSAND

Do it now! Do not pigeon-hole this, or bury it in a committee. In the interest of the great Cause of Socialism, for yourself and for the world, act promptly and urge your comrades and neighbors to do likewise.

What's Wrong? How to Right It, and Who're Going to Right It

By Robert Rives La Monte.

You've been fairly busy and making some sort of a living these last nine years, but you are not satisfied. What's wrong? If you work for wages or a salary you have had fairly steady employment and in all probability you are drawing higher pay than you were nine years ago. Even if you keep a small shop of your own and so, as an "independent" business man, consider yourself socially superior to the man in overalls, your sales have been fairly brisk because the workmen have had wages to spend with you (you see you are not so independent after all). Then why are you not satisfied? What's wrong?

Well, I suppose you will tell me the cost of living has increased so that your additional pay or profits are more than eaten up by your higher expenses. I will have to admit the truth of that, but still I must insist you are better off than you were in the hard times before the Spanish War, because your work and business are steadier and more continuous now than then. But, if even now under the best conditions American workmen have known for years you have hard work to make both ends meet, there must be something wrong. What is it?

By the way, what are you going to do with Helen and Johnnie? They will soon be old enough to go to work, and they are costing you more every year and they bring in nothing. They will have to begin to help support themselves, but HOW and WHERE? Those are questions you and every parent of the middle and working classes would like to dodge. But those questions won't down any more than Banquo's ghost would. You may succeed in driving them from your head in the daytime, but they catch you at night when your day's work has left you too tired to sleep. Face them, you must; and, at last you must admit it is not for you or Johnnie to choose what Johnnie shall do. Johnnie's little muscles and budding brains must be sold on the installment plan, and it is not a question of what Johnnie wants to do or could do best, but solely a question of who is willing to buy Johnnie, and during the hard times that are now close upon you, you will be lucky if you find a buyer for Johnnie, while you yourself are "laid off." I have not the heart to write down in cold type Helen's fate; but it is not necessary that I should. The most appalling fact in our modern life is that no one is ignorant of how the wages of sales "ladies" are eked out, and not only is there no revolution, but men and women who wept copious tears over "Uncle Tom's Cabin," honor the proprietors of Department Stores as pillars of the Church.

You know that with our modern machinery that makes one hour of your labor—or even of poor little Johnnie's—turn out as much stuff as ten hours of your grandfather's did, Johnnie and Helen ought to be sure of plenty of the best food to eat and the warmest and softest of clothes to wear. Shall I be cruel enough to ask you if you feel sure they will always have them? If not, why not? What's wrong? Think about this, if not for your own sake, then for Helen's and Johnnie's. We can never set things right till we know what's wrong. Roosevelt knows there's something wrong; Bryan knows there's something wrong; Hearst knows there's something wrong. But not one of them knows just what it is. They are like a lot of doctors giving medicine before they have found out what disease the patient has. The first thing a good doctor ought to do is to make sure what is the matter with the patient. The first thing for you to do is to make sure what is wrong with the country and the world, that you should have to worry at night about what is going to become of Helen and Johnnie.

You don't know what's wrong, do you? Roosevelt and Bryan and Hearst can't tell you, can they? Then, what are you going to do? Are you willing to listen to men and women who think they can tell you not only just what's wrong, but how to right it, and who're going to right it?

The publishing house of Charles H. Kerr & Company is owned and run by 1,800 men and women who think they know WHAT'S WRONG. They are most of them members of the working class and they run this publishing house in order to tell other workmen "What's Wrong, How to Right It, and Who're Going to Right It." They may be mistaken, but they are in dead earnest and they ask you to give them a hearing. Will you do it? It will cost you something. Books and pamphlets cannot be given away. But these 1,800 workmen and women have succeeded in making their books and pamphlets so cheap that the price of a few glasses of beer or a few papers of tobacco will enable you to find out all about the great movement of the workers of all lands, which aims to make the future of your Johnnie and Helen as sure and bright with hope as is the future of the children of the Rockefellers and Morgans today.

We are ready to tell you what we think we know. Will you give us a chance? IT'S UP TO YOU.

This Book Bulletin is issued about once in three months to keep you posted about the books and pamphlets we are publishing. But, if you are just making our acquaintance and have not yet become sure about what the trouble is, this Bulletin tells about so many books it may confuse you. You will be at a loss to know just which books will tell you what you want to know. I have been just there myself, and I know how bewildered you feel, and I want to help you out; will you let me?

The first thing is to find out

WHAT'S WRONG.

For this purpose I would suggest you read Gaylord Wilshire's "Why a Workingman Should Be a Socialist." This is Number 59 in our Pocket Library, and, like all the pamphlets in that very handy form, sells for 5 cents. There are two more numbers of the Pocket Library you might read next, though you will have to give them a trifle more thought, which, I hope you will pardon my saying, will do you no harm. These are "The Man Under the Machine," by A. M. Simons, the editor of the International Socialist Review and of the Chicago Daily Socialist, and "Wage-Labor and Capital," by Karl Marx, who is usually considered the greatest of Socialist writers.

Then there are two ten-cent books you should not miss. The first is "Merrie England," by Robert Blatchford, the Editor of the London (England) Clarion. Millions of copies of this book have been sold both in England and this country, and it is still as eagerly read as ever by the workers on both sides of the Atlantic. The second is "Crime and Criminals," by Clarence S. Darrow, the Chicago lawyer, whose brilliant defense of William D. Haywood has made him known to workmen all over the world.

If you want to realize clearly the present distribution of wealth in "our" country, you cannot do better than to read a fifty-cent book by Isador Ladoff. It is called "American Pauperism," and is issued in the Standard Socialist Series that all sell for fifty cents each. There is one more book in this Standard Series I am sure you would enjoy reading. It is Robert Blatchford's "Britain for the British"; it will clear up many points that were merely suggested in "Merrie England."

These seven books come to \$1.35 at regular prices, but if you have never bought anything from us before and really want to know WHAT'S WRONG, we will send you the seven, postpaid, for \$1.

After you have found out What's Wrong, the next thing is to find out

HOW CAME IT TO BE WRONG?

This requires more real study, and I will say frankly I have no idea any of you will read all the books I shall suggest under this head, but I hope you will read some two or three of them anyway. But that is for you to decide. My part is merely to make the suggestions, and here they are:

First (and this is a book to carry in your pocket and swear by), Engels' "Socialism: Utopian and Scientific." This well-known paper binding at ten cents, and in cloth at fifty cents. Then comes a ten-cent book, Deville's "The State and Socialism," and then comes the most remarkable little book ever written (also ten cents), "The Communist Manifesto," by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Then you will want to know more about just how the present condition of things in America came to pass. For this purpose the best thing that has ever been written is A. M. Simons' "Class Struggles in America" (ten cents). The same subject has been more fully treated in Austin Lewis' "The Rise of the American Proletarian" (price \$1.00).

Should you care to learn more about the condition of the working class in England for the last six centuries you cannot do better than to get "Work and Wages," by J. E. Thorold Rogers (\$1.00).

But the very best short book that will give you an idea of how what we call civilization came to be what it is, is Engels' "The Origin of the Family" (fifty cents). The same is treated in greater detail in Lewis H. Morgan's "Ancient Society" (\$1.50). You will also be amply repaid for reading Paul Lafargue's "The Evolution of Property" (\$1.00). But the most important thing to read to find out just how our present mode of making and distributing things came to be what it is, is Karl Marx's "Capital," Volume I. (price \$2.00).

These books will show you how we think things got wrong, but there are always plenty of preachers and editors ready with other and plausible explanations. Many will tell you the poor are poor because they are drunken and thriftless. If you think there may be something in this, you had better read "Imprudent Marriages," by Robert Blatchford (five cents). Then many politicians blame everything that's wrong to the Trusts. Gaylord Wilshire has something to say about this in "Trusts and Imperialism" (five cents).

Important as it is to know What's Wrong and How It Came to Be Wrong, it is far more important to know

HOW TO RIGHT IT.

Here are three ten-cent books that will go a long way toward making that plain—Deville's Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism, and Liebknecht's "No Compromise" and "Socialism: What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish." Then you might get some help from my "Science and Socialism" (five cents) in the Pocket Library. But there is one book on this subject in the Standard Series I hope every one of you will read—Karl Kautsky's "The Social Revolution" (fifty cents).

It is well to know how not to do it as well as how to do it. There are plenty of editors and politicians ("friends of labor") who will tell you the thing to do is to attack the tariff and the trusts, because they raise the prices of the necessities of life. Karl Marx tells you why this is not true in "Marx on Cheapness" (five cents). Others, calling themselves Socialists, will tell you you are foolish to waste your revolutionary energy at the ballot box. Plechanoff pricks this absurd bubble in "Anarchism and Socialism" (fifty cents). But you want to know not only How to Right it, but

WHO'RE GOING TO RIGHT IT.

John Spargo will tell you this in "The Socialists: Who They Are and What They Stand For" (fifty cents). But, if you do not care to buy a fifty-cent book on this subject, here are three cheap pamphlets that will tell you all you need know: Ferdinand Lassalle's "The Workingmen's Programme" (ten cents), Vail's "The Mission of the Working Class" (five cents), and Charles H. Kerr's "What Socialists Think" (five cents).

By the time you have read a large part of this you will begin to see how material interests have made History. If you want to get a clearer insight into this you can read profitably Loria's "The Economic Foundations of Society" (\$1.25). But, remember I do not advise you to read this till after you have read the "Communist Manifesto" and Engels' "The Origin of the Family."

By the time you have read half of the books I have suggested you will probably be able to give Kerr and me pointers on Socialism. I hope you will, but even then you may not see clearly how all the various things you have been learning are connected together and really form one harmonious whole. Comrade Louis B. Boudin has shown this very clearly in his very able book on "The Theoretical System of Karl Marx" (\$1.00).

If you do not feel that you can order the whole lot, at least let us tell you "What's Wrong." Remember, we mail you the "What's Wrong" bunch (seven of them), postpaid, for One Dollar.

Any of the above books mailed on receipt of price, prepaid. Postoffice or express orders.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST,
180-182 Washington Street, Chicago.

MRS. DESAME'S WATERLOO

By E. P. S. Miller.

Ruth Dodson was a great favorite with her father, Phillip Dodson, the owner of a department store in a western city. He had started at the counter and grown up with the business in the old-fashioned way and retained much of the old-time merchant's best characteristics. He often overrode his department heads, who, secretly criticizing him for these out-of-date ideas, predicted his failure because he would not assent to all of their modern methods for obtaining business regardless of the quality of the goods sold. Ruth's father had often explained to her these various tilts with his "smart boys," as he called them, and Ruth was, of course, in sympathy with her father, although she was away at school much of the time and seldom visited the store.

During the last holiday season Dodson could not secure enough clerks, and lamenting the fact at home one evening, Ruth volunteered to help him out by giving her own services. She thought it would be a great experience for her, and so it proved to be. With a dress just like the other girls wore and with the same sort of pompadour, she found she was very well disguised and enjoyed the experience more than she had anticipated. She became acquainted with the girls in her department and learned to respect them for the struggle they were making for a living and for the support of one or more dependents.

She saw the mark of pleasant manners which they had to assume when their hearts and their bodies ached and they longed for rest. She learned to be patient with the good-hearted but fussy old lady customer, to treat children as considerately as if they were accompanied by their parents, and, in pleasing every customer, to forget that she was anything but a saleswoman at eight dollars a week.

But one day came when the warm blood concealed in her veins rose to boiling temperature and an explosion was said to have taken place in the notion department, in which she sold goods.

It was the occasion of Mrs. Desame's visit, in style, to the Dodson store. She arrived in a fine cutter, with coachman and team that left little to be desired in that line. Her millinery and clothes, while not exactly in the best of taste, attracted much comment because of their expensiveness, as did also her manners because of their affectation. She carried a gold mounted locket and pretended to examine her purchases by its aid. But as for really seeing through them, she might as well have looked at Mars through a pasteboard tube. She tried to beat down the price of everything she really wanted and expected the clerks to make her a reduction on account of her pretended intimate acquaintance with Mr. Phillip Dodson, the owner of the store.

She was at times overbearing, insinuating and insulting, and the lady clerks could hardly retain their anger or their tears. Mrs. Desame had means and wanted to get into the select society circle of the city, and she thought to imitate some of the prominent patrons of the store by trying to make the clerks feel their inferiority in the social scale.

Mrs. Desame was radiant with victory when she arrived at the notion department, and it fell to the lot of Ruth Dodson to wait on her.

"Ah, young lady," said Mrs. Desame, with a sweep of her locket, "show me some pins."

Ruth disliked the woman the moment she beheld her, but she was a customer and Ruth tried to be gracious and laid out the counter some common pins.

"Ah," said Mrs. Desame, "I'm not running a children's dormitory. You ought to know that I want glass-headed pins."

Ruth repressed her feelings, but resolved instantly that if Mrs. Desame was looking for a bottle she should have it at once. So the amateur saleswoman laid some black-headed pins on the counter.

"Don't you know anything at all?" said Mrs. Desame. "Do I look as if I were in mourning? Show me some white-headed pins, if you've got sense enough to find them."

Ruth then calmly brought out some very small white-headed pins, and these stirred Mrs. Desame's ire to the utmost.

"Of all the fools I—" she started to say, when Ruth interrupted her, saying:

"Madame, I refuse to wait on you. This store can live without your patronage."

Mrs. Desame called the usher and expressed her wrath. The usher, knowing that Ruth was Dodson's daughter, wisely escaped the dilemma by referring her to the department superintendent, who in turn referred her to the general superintendent on the fourth floor. The farther she went the more did Mrs. Desame's rudeness become apparent. The general superintendent, Brown, was an adept in handling angry women, but Mrs. Desame's wrath overpowered him and he called Dodson into the confer-

ence. The old man listened to the torrent of invective and quietly remarked, not knowing who the offending clerk might be:

"Send the saleslady up here and we will hear her side of the story."

Ruth appeared promptly in response to the telephone call, and when Dodson saw his daughter he could hardly repress a smile.

"Well, daughter," said he, "what's the trouble?"

Brown says he never will forget the change of expression on Mrs. Desame's face at the sound of that word "Daughter."

"Father," said Ruth, "this woman started to antagonize me as soon as she came to the counter, and when she called me a fool I drew the line right there and told her the house could get along without her patronage."

Mrs. Desame started to defend herself. "You know me, Mr. Dodson."

"Yes, I have heard of you. A year ago when I was trying to clear the neighborhood near this store of a certain class of undesirable tenants I secured the co-operation of all the property holders but you."

"We do not exclude any people from our store, but if you come here any more you must expect to receive courteous treatment only on condition that you accord the same to my employes. My daughter has taught you a lesson which I trust you will remember."

Mrs. Desame retired in confusion. The next time she appeared in the store it was observed that she seemed quite "ladylike."

BREAKING THE NEWS GENTLY.

The Chinese editors excel all others in the art of returning contributions in such a way as to spare the contributor's feelings. Instead of curtly saying that the manuscript is "unavailable" or "not adapted," they send the writer a letter somewhat like the following:

"Illustrious Brother of the Sun and Moon: Behold thy servant prostrate before thy feet. I bow to thee and beg of thy graciousness thou mayest grant that I may speak and live. Thy honored manuscript has deigned to cast the light of its august countenance upon us. With rapture we have perused it. By the bones of my ancestors, never have I encountered such wit, such pathos, such lofty thought. With fear and trembling I return the writing. Were I to publish the treasure you sent me the emperor would order that it should be made the standard and that none be published except such as equaled it. Knowing literature as I do, and that it would be impossible in 10,000 years to equal what you have done, I send your writing back. Ten thousand times I crave your pardon. Behold, my head is at your feet. Do what you will. Your servant's servant, THE EDITOR."

THE ETERNAL LOTTERY.

Governor Vandaman, of Mississippi, tells an amusing instance of the negro's attitude toward matrimony.

A negro clergyman in the state named had married two negroes; and after the ceremony the groom asked, "How much yo' charge fo' dis?"

"I usually leave that to the groom," was the reply. "Sometimes I am paid five dollars, sometimes ten, sometimes less."

"Five dollars is a lot o' money, pahson," said the groom. "Ah! give yo' two dollars, an' den et ah finds ah ain't got cheated, ah'll give yo' mo' in a mon'."

In the stipulated time the groom returned. "Pahson," said he, "dis here arrangement a kind o' speculation, an' ah reckon youse get de worst of it. Ah figgers that you' owes me a dollah an' seventy-five cents."—Harper's Weekly.

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

Capitalist Philosophy of Workers

In the last number of the National Banker appears the following article, headed "Be Content."

"The lesson we should learn as we study these conditions is that we should be content. The laboring-man envies the man of wealth. He thinks if he had the money his more fortunate neighbor has and could buy anything he wanted he would be the happiest man in the world. He does not know how to appreciate his health and strength, the perfect digestion that makes him enjoy his food, his sound and refreshing sleep and his freedom from care and anxiety. He takes all these things as a matter of course and does not appreciate their value. He has always been well and knows nothing of the suffering of disease; his plain fare tastes better to him than the most expensive article known to culinary science does to the satiated appetite of the votary of pleasure. He does not worry about the price of stocks and bonds. The still hours of the night bring him refreshing sleep instead of the worry and care and nerve destroying pleasures of the pampered man of wealth. All his natural and reasonable wants are supplied. He ought to be a happy man and would be if he realized how much he is to be thankful for. The millionaire in his palace is not content. He envies the poor man in his freedom from worry. He thinks if he could enjoy a meal as he once did he would have something to be thankful for. The ancient viciads fall upon his afflicted state. The possession of wealth has created unusual wants. Their constant gratification has left him almost a nervous and physical wreck. Wealth has brought him power, but it has not brought him happiness. Contentment is a trait of character greatly to be desired. It brings happiness and peace to its unfortunate possessor."

It might be pointed out to the millionaire that there is nothing to stop him from going to work, too. The millionaires who have exchanged their "worry" for the poor man's "content," however, are conspicuous for their absence.

HIGHLY SUSPICIOUS.

"It is a rule, to which good lawyers usually adhere," says a Philadelphia attorney, "never to tell more than one knows. There was an instance in England, not many years ago, wherein a lawyer carried the rule to the extreme."

"One of the agents in a Midland Revisors Court objected to a person whose name was on the register, on the ground that he was dead. The revisor attorney declined to accept the assurance, however, and demanded conclusive testimony on the point."

"The agent on the other side arose and gave corroborative evidence as to the decease of the man in question."

"But, sir, how do you know the man's dead?" demanded the barrister.

"Well," was the reply, "I don't know. It's very difficult to prove."

"As I suspected," returned the barrister, "you don't know whether he's dead or not."

"Whereupon the witness coolly continued: 'I was saying, sir, that I don't know whether he is dead or not; but I do know this: that he buried him about a month ago on suspicion.'"

PLAIN, INDEED.

Peggy—"Now, will you listen to me while I tell you the plain truth, Reggy?"

Reggy—"I'm all ears, Peggy."

Peggy—"That's just what I was going to say, only I should have put it differently."—Illustrated Bits.

See that your union orders its next lot of printing of the Workers' Publishing Society.

The Claim of Socialism

"I have looked at this claim by the light of history and my own conscience, and it seems to me so looked at to be a most just claim, and that resistance to it means nothing short of a denial of the hope of civilization.

"This then is the claim:

"It is right and necessary that all men should have work to do which shall be worth doing, and be of itself pleasant to do; and which should be done under such conditions as would make it neither over-meariaous nor over-anxious.

"Turn that claim about as I may, think of it as long as I can, I cannot find that it is an exorbitant claim; yet if Society would or could admit it, the face of the world would be changed; discontent and strife and dishonesty would be ended. To feel that we were doing work useful to others and pleasant to ourselves, and that such work and its due reward COULD not fail us! What serious harm could happen to us then? And the price to be paid for so making the world happy is revolution."—WILLIAM MORRIS.

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"Caesar's Column" has for its text the dangerous tendencies of our age and gives a picture of what the world will be a hundred years from now if the spirit of invention and progress remains the same and the moral spirit of society moves along in its present channels. Address
Chicago Daily Socialist
176 EAST WASHINGTON ST.

That Telephone Franchise

The combination of the slum and boulevard has once more delivered the goods to the masters of both—the capitalist class. No one who is not a hopeless fool ever doubts that the Chicago Telephone Company ordinance was passed by the use of money and influence where these things would do the most good.

There is little probability that those who handled the money will ever be exposed. They are too smooth for that. They are far abler and more dangerous men than those who have put jobs through in previous years.

The leaders of the present council are all "honorable men." They received the support of the clergy and the whole respectable element of society when they went into office.

It would be very foolish to abuse the Telephone Company or its employes for this result. That is the way the game of business is played, and if they had not played it according to the rules and bribed and cajoled and used all the dark and devious ways of modern finance they would long ago have been pushed aside by some more enterprising and less scrupulous rival.

It is almost equally idiotic to blame the aldermen who took the bribes and delivered the goods. They were elected by PARTIES AND PERSONS THAT HELD THAT PRIVATE PROPERTY AND COMPETITION AND ALL THE WAYS OF CAPITALISM WERE RIGHT AND PROPER.

NOT ONE OF THEM WAS ELECTED AS AN OPPONENT OF CAPITALISM. But bribery and dishonesty are an essential part of capitalism, and they DID NOTHING THAT WAS NOT SANCTIONED BY THOSE WHO VOTED FOR THEM.

It will do no particular good to howl about the matter now. THE TELEPHONE ORDINANCE IS GOING THROUGH IN SPITE OF THE SHRIEKS OF A FEW COMPETITORS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PROFITS.

There is a way to stop this sort of thing. IT IS NOT BY ELECTING SO-CALLED "HONEST" ALDERMEN. Those who led the raid in the telephone case and rounded up the votes were nice, honest, respectable grafters—good business men, just like those that are running the banks and lying about their condition and the money they have and probable outlook at the present moment.

If you do not want the fruits of capitalism DO NOT VOTE FOR CAPITALISM. The people to be blamed for the telephone graft are the voters who voted for private ownership of the things that are essential to the life of all, and every man who voted either a Democratic or Republican or "Independence" League ticket voted for just that thing.

Those who voted the Socialist ticket voted against the CAUSE of booting and graft and stealing and exploitation not only in the City Council, but everywhere and at all times.

The Socialists would stop not simply the petty stealing of franchises from a city, but the wholesale national stealing of the product of labor from those who work.

WHEN THIS FUNDAMENTAL STEAL IS STOPPED ALL OTHERS MUST STOP WITH IT!

Plenty of Money Soon

All the banks and their organs agree in the promise that there will soon be plenty of money in the bank vaults. This is strictly true. THERE WILL BE PLENTY OF MONEY IN THE BANKS SOON, BECAUSE NOBODY WILL WANT IT.

That is, nobody who can make a profit on it, and no others count in the world of finance.

Just as soon as the MONEY IS NOT NEEDED it will be plentiful. This is what happens in every crisis. At the time when the crisis starts, when money is urgently needed, the banks have none.

So they lie about it and get their newspapers to lie about it while they hold off their depositors until the industrial panic is well on. Then there is no longer any demand for money by capitalists, because industry is at a standstill.

By this time the workers are hungry, the little capitalist is ruined, and neither can get any money. This is the stage where the little capitalist begins to yell for "more money," while the banker who is now sounding the same cry will piously assure him that any increase in the supply of currency would be the creation of "dishonest dollars."

PANIC WEEK IN WALL STREET

BY HARVEY RUSSELL

The week beginning Oct. 21 was full of excitement and crowded with object lessons of the ways of capitalism so plain that he who runs may read. The news, adulterated as it was in the capitalist press, was pregnant with meaning for the Socialist, and verified the statements of the Socialist, as news from capitalist sources so often does.

We find another instance of the international character of capitalism in the fact that the first discordant note that marred capitalistic harmony was a report of the financial embarrassment of several large bankers in Amsterdam, Holland. This was followed by the suspension of one of the oldest and largest European brokerage houses, located in Hamburg, Germany.

When things looked darkest, after having held off until the last possible moment, Rockefeller and Morgan came into the market with millions in cold cash to help the banks over their difficulties. This action was taken after a whole night spent in consultation with Cortelyou.

These and other queries crowded him for answers, but the first attempt at seeking aid from the forelady, grim and stiff, was met by the sarcastic reply, "I'm not hired to answer questions."

The following day Sarah made four hats. She strained every nerve to the utmost to accomplish the feat, and was quite exhausted when the bell sounded back to her. Her head was aching.

Many banks had loaned immense sums in this way before the stock market began to break, and as prices sank lower and lower more and more of these "call" loans were called in.

But alas for her light-heartedness. On the work table before her placed was one of the hats she had finished the day before. When all the girls were settled in their places the forelady came floating majestically up to her, and in the most crushing tones at her command it seemed to Sarah as though the "hotch" she had made of that hat.

A specimen operation will make this clearer. A certain trader bought 1,000 shares of Reading at 135 several months ago and borrowed on it \$100,000, the stock then being worth in the open market \$138,000, so the bank was fairly safe in making "his loan."

UNDER CHILD LABOR LAW A number of Peoria business men have felt the power of the child labor law tighten this week and the commissioners insist that others are sure to be given the same experience.

Esperanto, the International Language Conducted by Arthur Baker, Editor of L'America Esperantista, and Compiler of "The America Esperanto Book."

KARAGARA (A Kind of Fairy Tale) In the city of Vataman lived a wife and her poor Brahmin husband. His wife, Karagara, was bad to everybody; even the devil, who lived in a tree near the house, from her.

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TO THE EDITOR It seems to me, some where, some time, in the dim and distant past, that I heard somebody (perhaps it was the poor old tribune, with a small 't') say something about having nice, large, beautiful cars and plenty of them on the streets of Chicago.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Edited by Marie Jayne

Home Making Under the Present System

BY SULA LOWRIE

THERE was one big objection to Jim Sarah's future, and that was, she had said to herself, "I won't marry Jim. I'll go to the city, perfect myself as a milliner and make my own living."

These and other queries crowded him for answers, but the first attempt at seeking aid from the forelady, grim and stiff, was met by the sarcastic reply, "I'm not hired to answer questions."

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THE TELEPHONERS' HOPE

BY NANNIE PARKER

You fought a good fight, Oh! my brother, And your spirit was dauntless and bold. But you fought all unarmed with a Tyrant Whose weapon was silver and gold.

You have broken the point of that weapon. Though you carry the wound in your heart, You have shaken the blade in its handle And they soon will fall useless apart.

I know that today you lie bleeding, But there still is a flash in your eye, That tells of a spirit undaunted, A courage that never can die.

And you are not alone in this struggle, Your sister stands firm by your side, With the heart and the strength of a woman Who welcomes whatever befalls.

So cheer up my sister and brother, The world loves a heart that is gay, And the bright star of Hope is still shining, To light you until it is day.

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Women Trade Unionists



MRS. T. H. STONE. Mrs. T. H. Stone is a member of the Trades and Labor Assembly of South Chicago Ill. and has for several years been active in the trades union movement.

Women Discharged Strike

The question of declaring a strike at the J. & F. Coats thread mill, Pawtucket, Mass., will be settled in Fall River today by the emergency committee of the Textile Workers of America.

For Home Dressmakers



2085 LADIES' YOKE NIGHT-GOWN, Shipped on Over the Road. Paris Pattern No. 2683. All Sizes Allowed.

Not only are the emperor of Russia and the king of England in business for America collecting revenue from you enemies of lordships, but Princess Rockefeller, Harriman et al., of this democratic land are going into partnership with King Leopold of Belgium for the purpose of exploiting Africa.

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TO THE EDITOR It seems to me, some where, some time, in the dim and distant past, that I heard somebody (perhaps it was the poor old tribune, with a small 't') say something about having nice, large, beautiful cars and plenty of them on the streets of Chicago.

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