

STOP BREAKING IN GERMAN PARTY

Askeu Says Two Germans Are Not Following Marx; They Should Unite

BY J. B. ASKEW

(Special European Correspondent.) Stuttgart, Germany, Sept. 2.—If all signs do not prove false the congress this year at Nuremberg promises to be lively, more so in fact than any congress since that at Dresden in 1893 and perhaps even more so than that celebrated congress.

The question of the South German deputies and their secret conference has developed into a general debate on party discipline and the subordination of the southern states to the control of the party executive in Berlin.

On Side of Deputies

On the whole, the south German comrades unfortunately would seem to be on the side of their deputies, and party meetings in the leading centers—Munich, Karlsruhe and Nuremberg—have accepted resolutions supporting the policy in question. It seems to have become a question of north German Social Democrats against those of the south—a most unfortunate state of affairs for the party.

However, an exception has been made by Stuttgart, where, after a heated debate, which took up two evenings, being the first night until midnight and the second until 1 o'clock in the morning, a resolution was accepted by a vote of 229 to 160, condemning in the strongest manner possible the policy of voting for the budget. This despite the large official element of the party. For the most part this element exercised its influence in favor of the deputies.

Difficult to Hold Them

The general tendency of the Wurttemberg workers to indifference in political matters and the difficulty of inducing them to remain in meetings till after the last train had gone is also considered.

Many of them live at a considerable distance from Stuttgart, and as most of these by necessity have to rise early in the morning, practically involves the loss of a night's rest.

Certain of the revisionist speakers seemed to me at least to be reactionary with the possibility of trying to large number of those out and then carrying their resolutions in a small meeting.

If so, it was of no avail and the defeat was the most crushing because it was a certain vote in the congress which would have put the party in the hands of the revisionists.

Will Strengthen Opposition

The result from Stuttgart will do much in strengthening the opposition in party circles and in the congress at Nuremberg in the autumn, and the party officials to stand above the party and be independent of its discipline.

In the Frankfurt municipal council the majority proposed to grant 10,000 marks for Count Zeppelin and his airship. The Socialists put forward a counter proposal to spend a similar sum for the feeding of poor school children, but it was rejected.

This year is the tenth year since the revisionist movement made its appearance in the German party—that is, since it took positive shape and form as a movement within the Socialist movement.

Refers to Bernstein Letters

It is ten years since Edward Bernstein, whose articles in the Neue Zeit had already aroused the opposition, among others of Belfast Base d'Parvus, and Rosa Luxemburg wrote a letter to the congress at Stuttgart where the words were used that for him the Endziel, the aim of the Socialist movement, was nothing—that is, the transformation of society but the fact of the movement.

This expression he watered down afterward, but there can be no doubt that the whole tendency of his work has been the exaltation of so-called practical work—reform, etc., at the expense of the conscious striving for the Socialist transformation of society.

Ten years' experience of revisionism have shown us that practical work can only be really practical because only then will it be really energetically carried out when it is done in and for the emancipation of humanity.

Cannot Carry Out Work

Those who have no faith in the emancipation of humanity will not be those who can carry out the trivial small work of the movement with the same enthusiasm as those who, despite all disappointments, have maintained it.

The report of the central committee of the party in Italy shows that the party has made no progress during the last two years. That is, consequently, the bitter strife which has raged in that period in the movement between the syndicalists, who have separated themselves from the party, and the revisionists.

It is hard for any one who accepts the Marx position to sympathize with the revisionists.

(Continued on Page Two.)

1,200 GET POLITICAL LETTERS IN THEIR PAY ENVELOPES

Granite City, Ill., Sept. 21.—The 1,200 employees of the American Steel Foundries company in Granite City each found in his last pay envelope a circular letter that is making them all guess at its political significance.

By implication the blame of the panic is put upon the Republican national administration. By an adroit catechism the employees are told they were thrown out of employment on account of the administration's attitude toward the railroad.

Local Republicans believe the circular is intended to cause votes for Bryan, and say it is proof of the truth of Hearst's charges that a deal has been arranged with the "interests" through Haskell.

The big plants of the American Steel Foundries company, closed for many months, opened recently with about one-half of the regular force.

DROUGHT PUTS PRICE ON WATER

Pennsylvania Has Worst Dry Spell in Years; No Rain Is in Sight

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 21.—Practically the entire state of Pennsylvania east of the Allegheny mountains is suffering from the worst drought in years. In some parts of the state no rain has fallen in more than two months and rivers and streams are so low that many industries have been interfered with and in some instances plants have been shut down for the lack of water.

Forest fires are burning in several sections and some localities report that crops will be ruined unless rain comes soon.

At Shenandoah, in the anthracite coal regions, the water supply is so low that farmers are bringing water to the residents in the town, instead of vegetables, as there is more profit in hauling water than peddling produce.

Water High Priced

Water sells at a cent a gallon and many are compelled to walk three and four miles to get a supply even at that price. Several coal mines in that region have been closed because of lack of water to run the power plants.

At Duncan, near Harrisburg, the Susquehanna river is lower than it has been in more than a hundred years. In September, 1874, the river was lower than it had been since 1803, and a stone in the Susquehanna was marked and dated. Yesterday the stone showed that the river is now ten inches below the mark placed there in 1874.

In Philadelphia the Schuylkill river is lower than it has been at any time since 1869 and canal boats are stranded at different points in the "between here and the coal regions."

Forest Fires Disastrous

Forest fires which have spread from the railroad tracks to the timber lands are causing much excitement about Toxiana and other places on the Pocono mountains. A careful estimate places the area already covered by the flames at 30,000 acres. The fire in some places has reached a height of forty feet.

There are fires of large proportions at Cresco, Moscow, Goldsboro and near Tobyhanna and an almost perfect string of fires along what is known as Trout creek. In much of the region swept there is no valuable timber, but there are some areas where a considerable number of good trees have been damaged.

Long hours of work as a switch tender on the Northwest "L" were probably responsible for an accident on that line last night which gave a severe shock to scores of passengers and inconvenience about 5,000 people.

H. Boldt, a towerman, had been on duty for ten hours, working almost continuously over the levers in the switch tower. At 8:42 last night he threw a switch under a Wilson avenue express train, derailing a car over a network of tracks, just where it blocked the entire system.

Shuttle trains that ran back and forth from the blockade were provided, passengers having to be transferred over a bridge to prevent accidents from the third rail. It was late into the night before the regular traffic was finally re-established.

Boiler Explosion Kills Three

Lawton, Okla., Sept. 21.—Three workmen, Michael Johnson, Steven Bache and Cota Petra, are dead as the result of a boiler explosion at the Rock Island crusher.

Proposes a Committee

"For the purpose of forever settling this infamous slander which you are circulating in your newspaper and on the stump, I now propose that a committee of five, or any three of them, composed of the editors of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican and the Chicago Journal, the New York World, the Indianapolis News, and the St. Louis Republic, be selected to hear you and me under oath, and all other evidence they may desire, as to the truth or falsity of your charge at the earliest possible moment and render their decision to the public in writing.

"Should this committee find your charges to be true, I shall withdraw from all connection with the present presidential campaign. Should the verdict be against you, as I know it will, there need be no other penalty than the public contempt due every assassin of character."

But again Haskell's Challenge

It is also Governor Haskell, who is the chosen one of William Jennings Bryan, was in Chicago, and at about the same time was dispatching a telegram—a most wordy telegram—of accusation to William Randolph Hearst. The message called for an appointment

FORAKER NOT TO TALK FOR TAFT

Senator Withdraws From List After Exposure of Record With Trust

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 21.—With his Standard Oil record exposed Senator Joseph B. Foraker will keep out of the Taft campaign and will make no speeches except in his own behalf. He has asked National Chairman Hitchcock and Ohio State Chairman Williams to cancel all of his engagements that he would, at the proper and convenient opportunity, make a speech in answer to the Hearst charges and in defense of himself and then would campaign the entire state in behalf of his senatorial candidacy, but under the jurisdiction of no political committee.

Withdrawal of Foraker

The details of how Senator Foraker came to withdraw from participation in the forthcoming convention of the National League of Republican clubs, at which he was to speak with Taft on Tuesday evening, were disclosed authoritatively.

On the morning of the first publication of the Hearst disclosures (Friday) Senator Dick came here from Senator Foraker he went to the Taft residence, where he had an interview with the candidate at which the situation was discussed frankly.

Letter Taken to Taft

After Senators Crane, Foraker and Dick had conferred Saturday morning the letter which Senator Foraker made public last night, in which he eliminated himself from the meeting, was taken to the Taft residence by Senator Crane.

ICE DRAGGED ON SIDEWALKS MENACE TO USERS' HEALTH

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 21.—The practice of dragging chunks of ice across sidewalks and not cleaning the ice afterward is the latest menace to the public health.

The manner in which ice is handled has come to the attention of the health department, which is now carrying on a campaign to clean up the places where it is taken.

The sidewalks of all cities are receptacles of myriads of disease germs, principally those of tuberculosis. Germs of this and other diseases are borne in the flying dust and settle on the sidewalks. A piece of ice dragged several feet through the filth on the sidewalk carries disease to the places where it is taken.

Stitt Wilson Scores Church

New York, Sept. 21.—Rev. J. Stitt Wilson, formerly of Chicago, who addressed a gigantic mass meeting of the Christian Socialist Fellowship at Cooper Union yesterday, was introduced by the Rev. John D. Long, pastor of Parkside Presbyterian church of Brooklyn.

He declared in his peroration that since the world began there never had been a religion that had not helped suffering humanity to be freed by the iniquitous system which denies to the laborer the fruits of his toil.

Wilson went even further by declaring that in modern times there had been no great priest or teacher who had lifted a finger to interrupt the imposition of slavery upon the multitudes by the stronger classes.

CITIZENS ASK MILITIA TO FIGHT WISCONSIN FLAMES

Rhineland, Wis., Sept. 21.—Fearing the fate that befell Gagen and Woodford, which were destroyed by forest fires yesterday, the mayor of Rhineland last night requested Milwaukee to send a fire engine to protect the city.

Word has been received that an engine and half a mile of hose and a truck are on the way on a special train, but it now is believed they will not be needed as the wind has shifted.

The fire started in the woods yesterday morning and quickly reached Gagen and Woodford. Men, women and children fought valiantly to save their homes, but without avail.

Alarm Felt in Germany

Germany has become alarmed over the spread of the disease and the German authorities have taken precautions to prevent its crossing the frontier.

Cases in Archipelago

Several suspicious cases have been reported in the Philippines Archipelago, where the imperial family are cruising and measures have been taken to limit navigation, only vessels having a practicing physician on board being permitted to sail to Philippine waters.

POLITICAL NURSERY RHYMES, NO. 4



Old King Cole was a merry old soul; oh, a merry old soul was he. He called for his pipe and he called for his bowl, and he called for his fiddlers three!

MARTIAL LAW TO CHECK CHOLERA

Epidemic in Russ Capital Is Spreading; 398 Cases and 141 Deaths

St. Petersburg, Sept. 21.—Asiatic cholera of the most virulent type is raging in St. Petersburg. The deathhouses are overcrowded and many bodies lie unburied.

Official bulletins announce 398 cases and 141 deaths in the twenty-four hours between Saturday and yesterday at noon.

Assumes Far Graver Aspect

The situation, which always has been serious since the appearance of the first case, assumed a far graver aspect yesterday, when evidence that the disease in its most virulent form had broken out was given in two cases in which death within fifteen minutes followed the first symptoms.

The people are indignant at the lax methods of the municipal authorities in handling the disease, and under orders from the czar the government has threatened to declare martial law and assume charge of the situation unless city officials are more energetic in attempts to clear the capital of the scourge.

Curb Sale of Vodkas

While the aldermanic council was voting \$250,000 to enlarge hospital space, purchase disinfectants and expedite the burial of bodies, which has been notoriously slow, the prefect of St. Petersburg yesterday issued orders controlling the sale of liquor, including vodka, which is under the control of the government.

Best Meetings Yet

These noon-hour factory meetings are considered by the Milwaukee Socialists as by far the most useful meetings of their campaign. It is partly owing to this sort of work that the Socialist movement in Milwaukee is so largely a working class movement.

May Start New Daily

A movement is on foot to start a Polish Socialist paper in Milwaukee. Such a paper is considered a real necessity, since Milwaukee has a large Polish population. The Polish priests and the newspapers are waging a constant and unscrupulous war against the Socialists.

RAISE FUND TO REFLATE WRECKED WEIGHT AIRSHIP

Believing that the credit for solving the problem of aerial navigation belongs to this country, a movement has been started in Chicago to raise a fund by popular subscription to enable the Wright brothers to build another airship.

MINISTERS URGE SPANKING TO CURE 'FRAT' MEMBERS

Two ministers from their pulpits yesterday suggested corporal punishment to subdue rebellious members of high school fraternities.

The Rev. Frank G. Smith in a sermon in Warren Avenue Congregational church said:

"I think the proper attitude of the parent and good citizen to those boys who were reported as loafing around in front of their 'frat' houses smoking briar root pipes would have been to get there and deal with them, and then if they still rebelled I think the next step would have been to find a good elastic barrel stove somewhere and whittle it off at one end until a good hand hold is secured and mix with them for a few minutes in a way that would have a tendency to re-establish parental respect, authority and sovereignty."

WILL RESUME FACTORY TALKS

Milwaukee Socialists Will Give Noonday Meetings Among the Toilers

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 21.—The Milwaukee Social-Democrats will begin regular noon-day meetings at all the Milwaukee factories, plants and work-shops Monday.

Best Meetings Yet

These noon-hour factory meetings are considered by the Milwaukee Socialists as by far the most useful meetings of their campaign. It is partly owing to this sort of work that the Socialist movement in Milwaukee is so largely a working class movement.

Organizer Jacobs is doing good work in the central part of Wisconsin and reports encouraging results. At Rhineland he addressed an immense meeting on the street. Brown, candidate for governor on the Social-Democratic ticket, has also just started to swing around the circle of the state.

May Start New Daily

A movement is on foot to start a Polish Socialist paper in Milwaukee. Such a paper is considered a real necessity, since Milwaukee has a large Polish population. The Polish priests and the newspapers are waging a constant and unscrupulous war against the Socialists.

RAISE FUND TO REFLATE WRECKED WEIGHT AIRSHIP

Believing that the credit for solving the problem of aerial navigation belongs to this country, a movement has been started in Chicago to raise a fund by popular subscription to enable the Wright brothers to build another airship.

125,000 Plant Is Burned

Fort Dodge, Iowa, Sept. 21.—Fire destroyed the Mulrooney Manufacturing company's plant, causing a loss of \$125,000.

DEBS CATCHES UP WITH CARD

'Red Special' Makes Up Ten Hours Lost Time; Again on Schedule

(WORKERS' PRESS ASSOCIATION.) (From Saturday's last edition.) Sheridan, Wyo., Sept. 19.—The 'Red Special' arrived at this place at 9 o'clock this evening, just six hours late, having gained back four hours of its lost time.

Was Ten Hours Late

The train pulled into Butte at 6 o'clock in the morning, over ten hours behind time. In spite of the long wait there were 2,000 persons to greet Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for president.

Catches Up With Crowd

The Debs train will catch up with its schedule today at Deadwood. It was originally intended that it should arrive there at 4:30 p. m. Instead it will reach Deadwood at 3 o'clock this morning and will stay until 12:30 p. m. the time originally set for its departure.

ITINERARY OF 'RED SPECIAL'

List of Dates Where Socialist Presidential Nominee Will Stop

The dates for Eugene V. Debs and the 'Red Special' on the western tour are in part as follows:

SCHEDULE OF DEBS TRAIN, MADE UP AS FAR AS NEW YORK CITY

(Continued on Page Two.)

DEBS ANSWERS A BIG QUESTION

Socialist Replies in Everybody's "What Is the Matter in America?"

QUERY STUMPED OTHERS

Steffens Admits "Debs Is Dangerous"; Says, "Don't Try to Hurt Him"

'The Socialists more than double their number every four years in the United States, and in Europe they did so till now they have in every parliament a strong, disciplined, uncompromising minority which seeks reform, not office; the Socialist leaders that have accepted seats in cabinets have been read out of their party. No, this remarkable international organization stands there compact and keen, demanding, amending, debating and reporting back to the people. And that counts. The Socialist party is dictating policies to all the first-class governments abroad. Holding up its own unswerving program in one hand and pointing with the other at its ever-growing vote, it is compelling the old parliaments to attempt social, not alone financial and political, reforms.'

Why Everybody's Printed It

This growing power of Socialism combined with the insistence of the Socialists that their candidates be permitted a try at the question that had stumped Bryan, Taft and Johnson led Everybody's Magazine to publish in their October number an interview by Lincoln Steffens with Eugene V. Debs.

Capitalism the Cause

"To begin with," said Debs, without waiting for questions, "we Socialists know what the matter is: it's capitalism; and we know what the cure is: it's Socialism."

Debs Refuses Suggestion

Just because the system is breaking down of its own weight Debs refused to accept the suggestion that the workers should sit idly by and wait for the collapse. At such a suggestion Debs drew back, rebuffed. "Because we have minds," he said, "man can understand and he can ride the economic forces which now toss him so helplessly about, as well as he can the sea. And, having intelligence, he should. For human intelligence also is a force of nature. It could assist the process of evolution by searching diligently for the roots of all evils as they arise."

Do Not Preach Hate

"No, no," he answered, rising all his great height over low, "we do not preach hate; we preach love. We do not teach classes; we are opposed to classes. That is capitalism again. There are classes now, and we say so. Why not? It's true, terribly true. But it's exactly that we are trying to beat. The struggle of the best men now is to get out of the working into the exploiting class. We teach the worker not to

(Continued on Page Two.)

COLLUSION BETWEEN HASKELL AND GOV HASKELL

Mention Standard Oil in the hearing of any man named Haskell, and Haskell will say, like Macbeth, when confronted by Banquo's ghost, "Thou canst not say I did it."

All this comes about because William Randolph Hearst accused Charles N. Haskell, governor of Oklahoma, of having been party to the offer of a Standard Oil bribe to Frank Monnet, then attorney general of Ohio. Governor Haskell investigated that Col. W. C. Haskell of Washington, D. C., might have been the man meant by Hearst, and the colonel telegraphed to the governor demanding an explanation.

But again Haskell's Challenge

It is also Governor Haskell, who is the chosen one of William Jennings Bryan, was in Chicago, and at about the same time was dispatching a telegram—a most wordy telegram—of accusation to William Randolph Hearst. The message called for an appointment

GREAT WAR ON WHITE PLAGUE BEGINS WITH BIG EXPOSITION

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21.—For the next three weeks the national capital will be the scene of a crusade such as, perhaps, never before has been witnessed against humanity's worst common foe—the white plague.

It will be an educational campaign, world wide in scope, the ultimate object of which is to eradicate, if possible, from the earth a disease which shortens the lives of from one-eighth to one-tenth of the civilized population.

Distinguished Foreigners

Such distinguished foreigners as Dr. Robert Koch of Berlin, Baron of Copenhagen, A. Calmette of Lille, France; N. Theodore Tengdell of Leyden, R. W. Philip of Edinburgh, C. Von Pirquet of Vienna, G. Sims Woodhouse of Cambridge, Lydia Rabinowitch of Berlin, Camillo Calteja of Valladolid, Spain, T. Lehmann of Sanku, Japan, and others who have devoted their lives in an effort to solve this problem will actively participate.

INDIANS TAKE UP SOCIALISM Even Aborigines in West Embrace Cause With Fer- vor, Says Haywood

"That terrible thing, class conscious- ness, so dreaded by 'Teddy' Roosevelt and his fellow 'trust busters' is spread- ing so rapidly throughout the western states that even the Indians—those blood- brooded Indians—who harbor a common grudge against all whites, are living that grudge up. They have come to realize even quicker than their edu- cated white brothers that the foe of all races is capitalism and today there are full-blooded Indians in Texas and Oklahoma who take great pride in wearing Socialist buttons and display- ing Socialist dress cards."

"This is the startling declaration of William D. Haywood, who has returned from an extensive western trip filled with enthusiasm. Haywood cannot find words enough to express his praise of the westerners who are fighting as only men can fight for the cause of Socialism."

Should See Enthusiasm He is of the opinion that if the eastern people could only witness the enthu- siasm of their fellow workers in the southwest and the Pacific coast they would come back with a fighting spirit that no rebuffs or setbacks could dampen.

These are the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole. As a result of this condition of affairs, the old parties are making great efforts to swing the tribes through their chiefs by the same tactics that are being used to swing the vote of workmen through labor leaders. Both parties are, however, making little headway, for they offer no proposition that appeals to the In- dians.

Appeals to the Indians "The Socialists, on the other hand, present the Indians a proposition that appeals to the men who were born with a strong spirit of liberty—the common ownership of land. This appeals strongly to the natural born instincts of the In- dian, and as a result they are rapidly falling into the ranks of the So- cialist army of workmen. This, com- bined with the rapidly increasing army of negro Socialists, shows the hand- writing on the wall for the old parties."

Want the "Red Special" "After the meeting each of the coal miners contributed from 50 cents to 1 dollar to the campaign fund. They were the most enthusiastic men I ever saw, but the thing that struck me was the fact that the 'Red Special' and Eugene V. Debs would not visit the town. They entreated me to try to induce the national office to send the 'Special' and I believe that they will."

"In Michigan and Ohio much of the same enthusiasm and activity can be seen. There the locals are taking up collections for the campaign and the 'Red Special.' The Socialists everywhere that I have seen are determined that the campaign must be the biggest in the history of Socialism, and that the 'Red Special' must go. Their slogan is 'Let'er go!'"

DEBS ANSWERS A BIG QUESTION

strive to rise out of his class; not to want to be an employer, but to stay with his fellow workers, and by try- ing all together, industrially, finan- cially, politically, learn to co-operate for the common good of the working class to the end that some day they may abolish classes and have only work- ers—all kinds of workers, but all produc- ers. Then we should have no class at all, should we? 'Only men and women and children?'"

"How are you Socialists going to get all this?"

Only Preparing the Minds "We Socialists aren't going to get it," said Debs. "It's coming out of the natural evolution of society, and the trusts are doing more toward it than we. Socialists are only preparing the minds of men for it, like the labor in- stitutions. They are taking the egotism out of men, subordinating the good of the individual to that of the union and teaching self-sacrifice and service."

"So with us. The party is the thing. It is governed by its members, who must pay to belong to it, and all perform services besides. They work, write, speak, do what they can. But their, our party is. They elect offi- cers and delegates; they nominate tickets and they are taught to vote a party vote, no matter how hopeless the contest. That's often a sacrifice of the present for the future, of the individual for society. But isn't that good? That's discipline. It's an education in co-operation. Their re- ward will come where we lead, and we shall have everywhere, as we have here in Wisconsin now, a minority in office of representatives trained in that school, enlightened by the study of sci- entific and moral principles, and in- spired with an ideal that is as fine as

SOCIALISTS

Don't overlook the fact that you now have a perfect one that will carry Socialism into the schoolroom. It is intended to be used by the young students of the REAG- ANYAN High school.

To convert school teachers to Socialism. To provide Socialist school teachers with material to be used in the schoolroom, to be used that PROGRESSIVE ideas may be im- planted in the young student of the REAG- ANYAN High school.

Noted Socialist educators will contribute. You should not miss a number. All the teach- ers in your school should have it. The postoffice department requires a head- line list of subscribers in advance. Subscrip- tion is 50 cents a year.

SEND IN A LIST TODAY. CHICAGO.

any religion in the world ever had—the good of all. "That's slow, I said, 'and you, Debs, are impatient!'"

STOP BREAK IN GERMAN PARTY

(Continued from Page One.)

with either of these sections, and he will see in the weakness with which the parliamentary representatives of the party have represented the interests of making parliamentarism a mere char- acteristic theory has found such a fruitful soil in the Socialist youth."

Large Numbers Organized The numbers organized in the party since 1906 were as follows—that is, it may be added, those who paid their dues regularly: 1906, 13,184; 1907, 37,778; 1908, 43,429; 1909, 48,899; 1904, 43,534; 1907, 43,553; July 31, 1908, 41,854.

It is to be hoped that the Italian pro- letariat will learn the necessity of con- trolling their representatives and of making parliamentarism a mere charac- teristic. Great excitement has been caused in Italy by the revelation that prominent Italian journalists and news- papers, as well as deputies, are in the hands of the capitalists and the bourgeoisie. It seems that big sums have been spent in buying the press in various countries, as well as the parliamen- tarians. It is such a natural conse- quence of the capitalist system, and the only remarkable thing is that every- one should look on it as otherwise—when they accept the capitalist system as such by the capitalists and their friends are, never and never can be, consistent."

St. Petersburg Local Grows The St. Petersburg metal workers have recently published statistics on the position of organization. On January 1, 1908, there entered a new group of 257 members left it and 1,238 new members joined, which amounts to an increase of 438, or 48 per cent.

Hundreds Are Unemployed There were 962 unemployed numbers registered in the territory of whom 600 were unemployed in consequence of a dismissal of hands on account of trade disputes, 29 as a consequence of strikes and 34 on political orders.

Licensed Premises Many Interesting statistics have been pub- lished of the number of the license premises in the various cantons and the proportion these bear to the inhabi- tants.

In Canton Thurgau there are, for in- stance, no less than 1,563 establish- ments, hotels, etc. or one to 76 inhabi- tants; in Tessin, 1,756, or one to 84 in- habitants; in Grisons, 1,225, or one to 87; in St. Gallen, 1,591, or one to 90; in Geneva, 1,170, or one to 117; Zurich, 1,185, or one to 269; Basel, 359, or one to 345 inhabitants. In the whole of Switzerland there is one licensed pre- mises to every 149 inhabitants.

J. P. MORGAN WILL HAVE TO GAZE AT PRISON WALLS

New York, Sept. 21.—J. Pierpont Morgan, who until now has been the lowly Highland Falls or the jobber a long stretch of the Hudson and the green clad mountains across it, finally has abandoned all hope of circumventing the state and erecting a new Sing Sing prison that is to be from rearing its gray walls scant three miles from his favorite resting place. But he gave up the first only after every expedient of a mind that has grown accustomed to carrying its point had been tried in vain.

Now that Morgan has found all his wits deflated by the state authorities a change is impending. The big nose in the trees will know him no more. Morgan was in Europe when he first heard the state was negotiat- ing for a large tract of land at High- land Falls on which to erect a new Sing Sing prison. His trusted agents were in- structed to spare neither money nor effort to break off the negotiations pending his early return from abroad to lead the high life. But his char- grin he was informed on his arrival not many weeks later that the state practically had closed the deal despite the efforts of his agents.

WHY RICH CHILDREN ARE KEPT FROM PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 21.—Wealthy parents should send their children to private schools so they will not crowd poor boys and girls from the public educational institutions, says Mrs. William Rockefeller.

Mrs. Rockefeller came to Milwaukee with her husband, who attended the meeting of the St. Paul railway direc- tors yesterday.

"Did my boys go to public schools? No. That would have been most un- wise in a city like New York, where our schools are crowded."

"It is only the fair thing that par- ents who can afford to should send their children to private schools, and thus keep their places in the public schools for the children of the poor, who depend upon the public school system for their entire education."

Will Show Arctic Natives Seattle, Wash., Sept. 21.—The first exhibit for the Alaska-Yukon-Kat- chikan exposition, which opens next Jan- uary on the liner Olympia from Nome, a. m. Baber brought from the Arctic region thirty-four natives, with their tools, clothing, and various articles, and all are needed to make up a com- plete reproduction of their native land. They will be taken to the mountains if it is found that the climate is too warm for them here.

ADDS TO DANGER OF TRAIN TRAVEL

New System of Moving Cars by Phone Carries Great Menace

To get cheaper help in moving trains by wire communication the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road, following the lead of other railroads, has made preparations to begin the handling of trains October 1, by telephone instead of by telegraph, and the Association of Railroad Telegraph Superintendents, now in session in Chicago, has endorsed the telephone system.

As the telegraphers nine-hour law applies only to those operators who handle train orders the telephone will be used for dispatching trains only. Telegraph operators in reduced num- bers will be kept for the handling of telegrams, but these may be worked in twelve hour shifts and made to do other work during that time.

Makes Travel Dangerous As pointed out in a recent article in the Daily Socialist by Gardner, a member of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, this new method of handling trains while under the present train system are protected by the Morse telegraph system, with telegraphers working in nine-hour shifts.

No information can be secured in Chicago as to how far the telephone system will extend on the Rock Island, but reports from different points along the line say that the wire has been strung and in some cases the telephones installed.

A Rock Island operator said that he understood that the road had decided not to install the telephones on October 1, as this was proposed to do, and they would use the wire for other purposes.

Operators Not Worried Telegraphers generally do not seem much concerned over the continual reports of more roads using the tele- phone. They seem to be of the opinion that the public will soon demand that it be discontinued.

"RED SPECIAL" FUND PUBLICITY

Table listing names and amounts for the 'Red Special' fund, including Local Bedford, Ind., Local Plak, etc.

Previously reported \$3,882.25 Local Bedford, Ind. 27.25 Local Plak 12.25

Table listing names and amounts for the 'Red Special' fund, including Local Gundersen, Shelbyville, Tenn., F. E. W. Krause, New York, N. Y., etc.

Total \$11,407.24

DEBS CATCHES UP WITH CARD

(Continued from Page One.)

Lafayette-Arrive 1:35 p. m. Leave 2:30 p. m. Indianapolis-Arrive 3:30 p. m. Evening meet- ing. SEPT. 20-TUESDAY: Toledo-Leave 9 a. m. Bowling Green-Arrive 1:30 a. m. m. leave 11 a. m. Toledo-Arrive 11:30 a. m. leave 12 noon. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30 a. m. m. leave 5:30 a. m. m. leave 6:30 a. m. m. leave 7:30 a. m. m. leave 8:30 a. m. m. leave 9:30 a. m. m. leave 10:30 a. m. m. leave 11:30 a. m. m. leave 12:30 p. m. m. leave 1:30 p. m. m. leave 2:30 p. m. m. leave 3:30 p. m. m. leave 4:30 p. m. m. leave 5:30 p. m. m. leave 6:30 p. m. m. leave 7:30 p. m. m. leave 8:30 p. m. m. leave 9:30 p. m. m. leave 10:30 p. m. m. leave 11:30 p. m. m. leave 12:30 a. m. m. leave 1:30 a. m. m. leave 2:30 a. m. m. leave 3:30 a. m. m. leave 4:30

From the Rods to the Cushions

The "Red Special" was rushing down across the desert from Salt Lake City to Southern California. It was a route that has become a horror to travelers. Dust drives into the cars in spite of double windows and vestibules. The heat is almost unendurable. A dry, hot wind but adds to the discomfort by forcing the sand through the air until every inch of atmosphere is the vent of a sand blast that cuts and grinds.

It was bad enough in the Pullman. It was worse yet upon the engine, where men sat almost atop of the great oil burning boiler carrying over two hundred pounds of steam pressure.

While the condition of the wage slave in the cab was infinitely worse than that of the passengers in the coach, when the train slowed up at the first stop it was discovered that there was a worse suffering than wage slavery. Out from beneath the car there crawled a man who had rode through the long night UPON THE RODS.

There he had clung while dust and sand and gravel had beat a death's tattoo upon his body, through the endless hours and minutes of the night.

BENEATH THE HORROR OF THE STATE OF OVERWORK LIES THE HELL OF THE OUT-OF-WORK.

There is a good-sized moral here for those who wish to read it. It should not need a label to indicate that we have here an epitome of present society.

In this particular case it happened that the story had a little different ending from the customary one. The employees of the railroad company started for the poor wretch, even more unfortunate than they, to drive him into the desert away from the train. They were not naturally brutal. But profits would be interfered with if the unemployed were allowed to encumber trains, and therefore the wage slaves were compelled to become brutes in their relations with their less fortunate fellows. If they did not do this they would soon be among the out-of-works.

But because this particular train happened to be for the moment under Socialist control a most unexpected thing took place. The unfortunate out-of-work was invited to get off the rods and GET ON TO THE CUSHIONS, and for the remainder of the trip he rode in a coach along with the Socialist workers.

There is a moral to this also. If any of the readers of the Daily Socialist are unable to see it they are reading the wrong paper. They should be perusing some Democratic or Republican paper, more fitted to their intelligence—or lack of intelligence.

Water and Capitalism

This editorial is not going to discuss the inflation of stock values, although that use of water has become a striking feature of capitalism.

We are going to talk about plain, ordinary drinking water. In the days of savagery this question had not arisen. The mountain spring flowed unpolluted to the sea and refreshed whoever chose to take and drink.

With the coming of capitalism drink, as well as food, was polluted. Typhoid germs and sewage became the regular beverage of whole masses of the population. Great engineering works were undertaken to undo the harm that profit-created institutions had done.

This desperate extremity of the people was the opportunity of the profit seeker. In nearly all the great cities firms arose that traded upon the foulness of the regular water supply by pretending to furnish "pure water."

Having first created an artificial famine in pure water they proceeded to exploit that famine. In the early pioneer days the man who dared to fence in a spring upon the desert was apt to find his "property interest" jeopardized by a judicious use of a rope and fife. But in these later days the society that creates an artificial desert in the midst of plenty throws all its safeguards about the man who seeks to exploit that desert.

Now it appears that still another step has been taken in this development of the water question under capitalism. A recent investigation by the Chicago health department of the water furnished by those who would exploit the artificial desert which capitalism has created in this city shows that the water which is sold as a relief from that poisoned by capitalism is itself foul with disease.

It is hard to see how corruption can go any further. When the very sources of relief from poison are themselves poisoned it would seem as if it was time to start back at the beginning and abolish the original source of corruption—capitalism.

THE DANGER TO TRADE UNIONISM

BY BEN TILLETTE.

Even "a bit at a time" policy—palliative reform—might be safe, if the intelligent conviction of the worker merely saw in reform and palliative means to an end. But most of the leaders hardly realize the danger. Let alone the science of the revolutionary work they are called to perform. I am not doubting the integrity of most of the leaders who fight with a persistence almost heroic for small reforms, never realizing that all, every one of the reforms, if brought about, would in no way destroy the circumstances of poverty, or of the dispossession of the means of existence.

Socialism, the one solution, the ownership of wealth by the producers, is not understood, nor is a serious consideration given to it by even the best and most worthy of the leaders. While capitalism has organized in every manifestation of organization and control the worker—forever the butt and victim—is still pursuing with splendid courage a running fight, with weapons almost obsolete a hundred years ago in the primitive expression of capitalism. The capitalists, driven by the force and momentum of commodity production, must swell or burst; they must own, they must dominate or die, overriding patriotism and nationalism to internationalism and world ownership.

While we are glad to see the growth of the international spirit among the world's workers, there is still lacking the efficiency and discipline of a world's comradeship. For the British race the Social Democratic party merits the thanks of trade unionism in being the first and most persistent of the organizations aiming to show the oneness of the world's labor problem. To realize the latent meaning of all capitalist evolution is to take heart of grace, knowing full well every change brings us nearer to the revolution, where the worker passes out of the wage-slavery state into possession of his own life and labor time.

Can this be impressed upon the tollers? A good many are trying to convince the people, although the change in opinion is very slow. The man who works for himself cannot be rich; if he works for another he is a wage slave, riches only coming to those utilizing the labor power of the wage slave. It would assist materially to have this economic position, stated in plain terms, in the preamble to all rules of unions.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Remove the Cause

BY W. H. DORCHESTER

Edwin W. Sims, the attorney for the United States government who secured \$2,000,000 against the Standard Oil company, has written an article for the Woman's World for September describing the horrors of the white slave traffic in girls in a vivid and forcible manner and one which does credit to his heart, but which shows that he, like Taft, has no appreciation of a radical remedy, but simply sets up a warning to parents and gives to the dwellers in country districts a knowledge of the conditions which exist in our great cities.

He admits that "there is a remarkable and impressive sameness in the stories related by these wretched girls."

He says: "In the narratives of nearly all of them is a passage describing how some man of their acquaintance had offered to help them to a good position in the city."

He must see from this that the cause of these girls' downfall is economic. It is their desire to get a "good position" that induces them to leave their homes, added to which is no doubt the desire for change and novelty and better dress, which is natural in young girls. As in the case of Taft, they have "his sympathy," and I have no doubt Sims sincerely desires to prevent the unspeakable crimes he hints at.

If Mr. Sims would, or could, with an unbiased mind, study the subject from a Socialist standpoint he and the editor of Woman's World would find an economic remedy for what he by inference admits is an economic evil.

It is the desire for gain which actuates the men who ply their fiendish trade. He may say that lustful men, even under a Socialist regime, would still desire the gratification of their lust. Undoubtedly that would to some extent be true. Under the co-operative commonwealth young girls would not be unprotected in their search for employment and parents would not be under the necessity of sending their alone to foreign lands in search of employment. Mr. Sims says that the evidence leads him to believe that not fewer than 10,000 girls have been exported to this country for immoral purposes during the past year.

The editor of Woman's World adds the following note: "Evil men will ply their trade and reap continuous harvest of precious souls whenever and wherever permitted, and it is by sounding such warnings as these among millions of readers that Woman's World hopes to thwart the efforts of the evil doers as much as lies within its power."

"A lighthouse is a good thing, but it is better to remove an obstruction on which so many lives have been wrecked and do away with a system which fosters this evil. It is the desire for a better competency which forces these girls to positions where they are exposed to such frightful danger."

We Socialists would furnish these girls with employment where they would be safe, and provide by government ownership of the means of production a means whereby they could secure education and training to make them efficient as wives and mothers.

How 100 Labor Day Specials Were Distributed

BY NELLIE M. ZEH.

The one hundred copies of the Labor Day Special which I ordered were brought home in time to insure their early delivery. Labor Day morning.

Fifty were distributed from door to door by simply putting them in mail boxes or placing them in the hands of some one who came in answer to the door bell. Twenty-five were sent to Detroit to be there distributed in the same way.

The remaining twenty-five I personally distributed from house to house, giving each person who came to the door a little talk about the paper, its object, etc. This little talk was all prepared beforehand, but as I went along

I varied it somewhat to suit the different kinds and conditions of people I met.

Now you would like to know just what kind of a reception is accorded one who uses such methods. You want to know all about it. You want to know the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. You don't want the unpleasant minimized and the pleasant made too prominent.

This is a hard task to perform, for dispositions are so different. What to you might seem unpleasant to me would appear of no consequence and of other incidents just the reverse might be true.

The best way for me, then, will be to present the facts just as they happened and let you judge for yourselves as to their pleasant or unpleasant character.

The majority of the people, were kindly in their manner, thanked me for the paper and promised to read it. Four positively refused to receive it, and two of these actually shut the door in my face while I was remonstrating with them regarding letting their prejudices away their reason. Three were already reading along Socialist lines, two are Socialists and six gave me their names that invitations might be sent them to attend the Socialist entertainments which are now being held every second and fourth Monday in the Twenty-fourth ward. Two women asked me to come in, and one of these, a non-Socialist, gave me a pressing invitation to call again.

One of those who closed the door before I had finished was a man, the other a woman. In this instance the sexes were equal, you see. That is, equally impolite. In my work I find them very much alike.

The man was middle-aged, short, thick-set, fat and a Republican. He did not talk. He mumbled and growled. His head rolled from side to side, which meant "No," and amidst the mumbling and growling I managed to distinguish the words "Republican." "No use for anything else." "My father was a Republican," etc. I objected to such logic.

For Home Dressmakers



2570 BOYS' BLOUSE, OR SHIRT-BLOUSE Paris Pattern No. 2570 ALL SEAMS ALLOWED.

Figured, corded, Indian-head cottons, or Victoria lawn are all adaptable for these blouses, which may be worn with or without a coat or wafer. The back is gathered to a yoke-facing of the material and the turn-down collar may be of the material or of plain white linen. The waist closes through the centre box-pleat with large pearl buttons, and a breast pocket ornaments the left side. The full sleeves are gathered into straight cuffs of the material fastened with buttons and button holes.

The pattern is in 1/2 sizes—8 to 12 years. For a boy of 5 years the skirt requires 3/4 yard of material 1/2 inches wide, or 1/4 yard 3/4 inches wide. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Then the door closed. That was all, I stood outside. I suppose I should have felt sorry for myself, but I didn't. At first I laughed. His whole attitude was so amusing. You have seen the Polar bears at Lincoln park? You have noticed how they roll their foolish heads from side to side as they look out through the wire mesh cages at the vain search for an avenue of escape. Well, he reminded me of the bears, so I laughed, but as I made a little closer comparison I ceased laughing and grew serious. For I felt sorry, very sorry indeed, for the great trouble which he, poor fellow! I thought he, too, is caged. He, too, is a prisoner. A prisoner of prejudice, precedent, superstition and foolish tradition. The only difference between him and the bears in this particular is that they know they are imprisoned and he doesn't. Poor man! I am sorry very, very sorry that you shut that door—on my account, but YOURS. The woman came to the door looked as though she ought to have known better, for she really appeared to have a fair degree of intelligence. Perhaps I did not approach her in the right way. I don't know. I have not figured it out yet. There was some prejudice there. That I read in her face, but some way I felt that the fault was mine, and so was quite crest-fallen for a few moments as I gazed at the closed door. A lost opportunity, I thought, then, consoled myself by repeating some lines that have often helped me over the rough places of life.

"Life's highest art, learned from its hardest knocks, is to make stepping stones of stumbling blocks."

Then there were two who invited me in. One of these gave me a grip of the hand which I understood. She had no need of a pin which sometimes wear. Since I became a Socialist I have not cared so much for that pin as I once did, for I now believe in a larger, broader, greater brotherhood than that represented by any locker, church or society. Perhaps, however, it might be well to continue to wear the pin if through it others may be led to an understanding of the great universal brotherhood, which Socialism alone inspires in the hearts of every thoughtful student of its philosophy.

The other woman was just going out as I rang the bell. She and her daughter were all dressed for the street with hats and gloves on. As she opened the door I said: "I have called to give you a copy of the Labor Day Special of the Chicago Daily Socialist, which is published in the interest of the working class. That, of course, includes the women, for we can most certainly be classed among the workers of the world. The Socialists are the only people who fully recognize that accord us equal rights and the same privileges."

"Here she interrupted with: 'Say, come in; I like your talk.' I went in and spent at least half an hour explaining Socialism. She eagerly questioned me and would have kept me longer. When I left she thanked me and invited me to come again.

I shall go again, and the next time with books and pamphlets. She is a bright, intelligent woman and in good circumstances, as the world has it. That is, she has a beautiful home and a wealthy husband to provide for her. Though her chains are of gold she sees them, and without knowing anything of the Socialist position regarding women had herself arrived at many of their conclusions.

Now what do you think of this work? Was it pleasant or unpleasant? It was interesting just one man or woman I should have felt fully repaid for the small effort it cost.

Suffrage Meetings

Tuesday, Sept. 22—Walter place, Ellen D. Megow, Anna Flinterbach, Frank Flinterbach, chairman. North and California avenues—Corinne S. Brown, Anna B. Anderson. Thursday, Sept. 24—Fifty-fourth street and Lake avenue, Seventh ward, May Walden, Ella Carr, S. Goldfarb. Saturday, Sept. 26—California avenue and Twenty-second street, Twelfth ward, Ellen D. Megow. Fourth and North avenues, Thirty-fifth ward, 7:30 p. m., Emma Pischel, C. M. Madson, Dorothy Marie Madson, chairman. Peoria and Madison streets, Eighteenth ward—Stella Gilham, Corinne S. Brown. Sunday, Sept. 27—Thirty-second ward, 1111 1/2 street and Michigan avenue, Van Meester's hall, Corinne S. Brown, Stella Gilham. CARRIE JOHNSON THILLER, Sec.

YOUR TITLE DEEDS.

BY ROBERT HUNTER

Don't throw your vote away. I don't mean sell it. But get full value for it. It is about the most valuable right you possess. In that little paper lies a power for good that you little dream of.

In November next millions upon millions will be spent to control that vote. Speakers, writers, bosses, ward heelers, repeaters, political tricksters, will be paid handsome salaries for getting you to cast your vote to the satisfaction of Wall Street.

If millions were spent and all this energy employed to get from you a little piece of land you would sit up and think. You would study the proposition, talk it over with your wife, and investigate the matter to its bottom.

You would say those fellows seem darned anxious to get that land. You would look at the land and perhaps think "I don't see much to it to make a fuss about."

But since those who want it were paying so much money and talking and writing so much you would have a suspicion that there might be a gold mine or an oil well concealed somewhere in that land.

But when all this fuss is made about your vote you never for a moment suspect that an oil well or a precious gold mine may reside in that vote.

Yet that vote decides your future. It decides the fate of your children. With that vote you give certain persons the privilege to tax you and then to spend out of the income billions of dollars every year.

With that vote you select the men who betray you. They put you on the back, set up the drinks and cigars UNTIL they get the vote, and then they arrange with the men higher up to sell you out.

Most people give away their votes. They are so anxious to help those who betray them that they march, shout and fight for them.

But a few men don't give away their votes. They sell them. They are worth in the market from two to ten dollars apiece. And the same men who speak and write and jolly you into GIVING your votes to them buy the votes of those who don't give them away.

They have GOT TO HAVE the votes. And if they cannot get them for nothing they buy them for good money.

Did you ever think about that? Did you ever study out why it is that some men in this country are willing to do almost anything to get YOUR vote? And do you think men are willing to do almost anything to get something that is worth nothing?

If your vote is so valuable to them, why should it not be valuable to you? If your vote is worth billions to the few, why is it not worth something to you? And did you ever think how it is that the man to whom you give your vote is willing to give ten dollars to your neighbor to get his vote?

Do you suppose the Republicans and Democrats, who buy votes at ten dollars apiece, are buying those votes so they may have the privilege of serving the men who sell those votes?

The Democrats and Republicans say that they want to serve you to carry out your will and to do your bidding. Men do not buy jobs like that, and when they do buy jobs like that do you think it is for the purpose of serving you or of robbing you?

If you sell or give away a horse you expect the one that gets the horse to make a profit out of it. You know that men are not paying money for horses unless they expect to make a profit out of horses.

But when men spend millions to induce you to sell or give away your vote you seem to think they are good-natured philanthropists whose only wish is to serve you.

You go about in a dream. You hear the great men speak. You listen to their high sentiments and splendid patriotism, and you can hardly wait until election day to express your approval of either the Democratic or the Republican party.

Well, some people give away their votes and their legislatures. Some people sell their votes and their legislatures. It amounts to the same thing in the end, and the people who want the legislatures and the privileges, the benefits, and the riches which legislatures can yield them SOMEHOW GET THE LEGISLATURES.

In some states the Democrats have bought enough votes and have been given enough votes to own those states. In other states the Republicans have bought enough votes and have been given enough votes to own those states.

And in nearly every state, whether Republican or Democratic, laws are being made which impoverish the people. Privileges are given to trusts and monopolies which allow them to rob the people, and little by little the vast heritage of the country is passing into the hands of the few.

Perhaps you think I am a cynic. Well, when a group of men come to you and say, "Look here; we want to work for you, to serve you and fight for you. Now, don't refuse; we'll do it for nothing. All you do is—Vote for us. Have a cigar? No? Want a drink? What! Don't drink? Well, here's some ten-dollar bills. We're giving them away. Take one!"—WELL, THEN WATCH OUT.

And remember. Don't throw your votes away. They may be title-deeds to wealth, to justice and to liberty.

"For We Are Brothers, You and I"

BY SARDONICUS

Edward Mooney, a burglar, was killed while robbing a house in Philadelphia. The coroner took occasion to eulogize the dead man who, as a fireman before he went wrong, had performed many acts of heroism. "In his better days," said Mr. Jermon, "he was upright, honest, and brave."

Ye men of Wall Street, stop, draw near And gather 'round this burglar's bier, From his stark lips the truth to hear.

Once he was honest, upright, brave, Ready to rescue and to save— Now he shall fill a felon's grave.

Oh, men of Wall Street, while ye hate The common robber and his fate, Read this upon his coffin-plate:

"Here in my castle I defy The world and all its bloodhound cry, And say we are brothers, you and I."

"Ho, for the spoils of business, you! Ho, for the millions not a few Which never in your pockets grew.

"Kid-gloved the hands which ply your trade— Jimmes and dynamite gently played Shall yield results to the unafraid.

"Devil's hoofs and horns for me, Burglar and thief of low degree, While you are Captains of Industry.

"That is the verdict which I defy— Senseless the world and its bloodhound cry— For we are brothers, you and I.

"Mine but the crime of being caught— There's where you, too, would come to naught, Were it not for immunity bought.

"Brothers—yes, brothers, until the day When the robber system shall decay And the robber life shall pass away.

"When the path of duty shall be plain, When an honest man shall so remain, Untempted e'er by want or gain.

"When the wolves who snarl and grasp and tear, With blood-red jaws, for their fellows' share, Shall only live in the Neverwhere.

"Brothers—yes, brothers by circumstance! You will deny it; well, on with the dance— Hurry to Wall Street and break your lance.

"Mine now the grave unsanctified; Yours the swirl of the rising tide; And, remember, the Deluge is prophesied!"



TO THE EDITOR

An Explanation It has come to my notice through at least a dozen comrades that the Standard Oil block who has been advertising the sale of books of various descriptions in the Chicago Daily Socialist and in other ways, is by hundreds of comrades in the Socialist movement in Chicago and throughout Illinois taken for Sam Block, formerly of Peoria, Ill. Of course it is no crime to sell books even if one is a Socialist, but as I am reliably informed, that when I was a candidate for election as state secretary of the Socialist party of Illinois the charge was made to many locals that I was "exploiting the movement" by advertising in the Socialist, and that if I were to be elected state secretary I would use the office for the purpose of further exploiting the movement.

You Workingmen Those who mention you in your wages make out much more than they. They tell you how much of food, how much of clothing, how much of education, how much of art, how much of life, and how much of your loved ones may have. You produce plenty. You don't have it, and you need, and the need of your loved ones, is great. You can never have what you produce while a few men own the factories, shops, mines