

LEADS TO GRAVE OF HER BROTHER

Young Girl's Presentiment Results in the Finding of Murdered Hermit

A sister's strange presentiment caused the discovery yesterday of the body of Oscar Hoganson, a young farmer who was living the life of a hermit on his own farm.

A strange fear of the dead man's sister, Arvilla Hoganson, is credited with the discovery of the body.

The work of unravelling the mystery began more than a week ago when Arvilla, who lives with her parents at 924 Artesian avenue, began to worry because her brother had failed to write his weekly letters.

After two days it was decided to visit the farm and learn just what had happened to Hoganson.

When Miss Hoganson found out that Bedford was missing she took a hand in the case herself.

Girl Takes Up Search

While the crowd was scattering in an awed sort of way about the grounds near the deserted house the girl walked straight to the chicken house.

But the girl examined the place carefully and discovered that some of the stones were covered with the yellow sandy muck which had been in their places for any length of time.

When the girl saw bloodstains on the walls and floor of the room near the door, there had been efforts to wash the spots from the floor, but they still were visible.

Recall Holdups Near Farm

Then the farmers began to piece together, bit by bit, their past suspicions of Bedford, the missing farmer.

Then they remembered at last three holdups that had taken place in the vicinity of the Bedford farm in as many months.

Head Out with Hatchet

When the murdered man's body was examined it was discovered that the wound had been caused by a powerful swing of some blunt instrument.

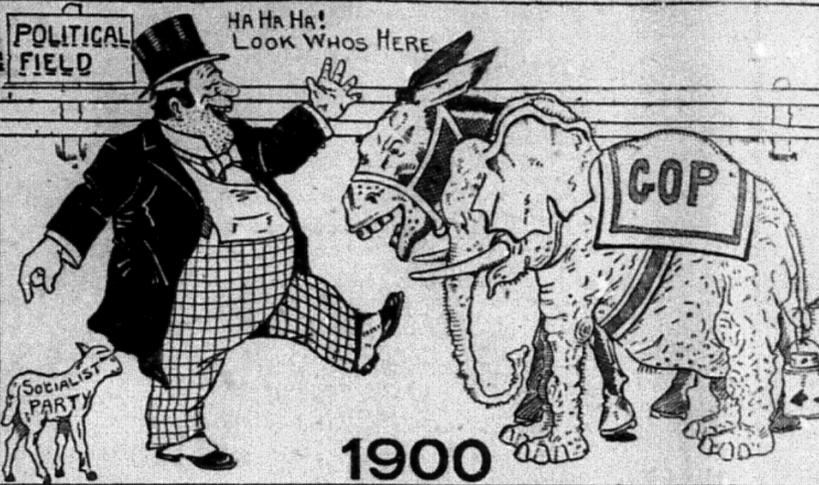
The indefatigable James Hoganson still was staying in the vicinity of the farm, so he made a search for such a weapon.

The Roman Catholic church not only is going to strengthen itself by founding "colonies" of slum dwellers in the west, as told in yesterday's Daily Socialist, but is yesterday evangelizing the negroes as well.

The negro question will be one of the problems that will be discussed at the Catholic missionary congress, which will open in Chicago next Sunday.

Several priests will probably be present from Texas to press these points and the Very Rev. John E. Burke of New York, director general of the Catholic bureau for work among negroes,

THE SOCIALIST LAMB AND THE SOCIALIST RAM



KAISER NEEDS A MOUTH GUARD

Berlin, Nov. 12.—Unless Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany desires to stir up what Baron Gump, conservative, declared to be a "very sorrowful subject," he will be good in the future.

The reichstag declined to censure the emperor in open session, a proceeding which would have been equivalent to an impeachment of the president of the United States, but the stormy debate just closed left no doubt in the mind of one that a repetition of the Daily Telegraph interview episode would lead to serious complications between the throne and the people.

Kaiser Should Be Coached

Heine, for the Social Democrats, demanded that the emperor give a guarantee that he would not hereafter attempt to interfere with the constitutional procedure of the empire.

Will Discipline His Opposers

This victory for the Kaiser came only after many members had assailed him bitterly, and it is thought that as a result of the debate the emperor will take some measures to discipline some of those opposing him.

In times past many politicians have suffered imprisonment for less majesty for the making of speeches less bold and less calculated to cut to the quick the German ruler than those that came today.

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will address the congress Monday afternoon.

The principal appeal will be for the support of the negro priests and their support in the mission field. There are at present only eight negro priests in the United States, and most negro congregations are ministered to by white priests.

Church Is on Defensive

Outside of the subjects of negro and foreign missions little attention will be devoted to missionary work in the sense of converting non-Catholics.

It is estimated that over 10,000,000 men and women who came to the United States professing the Catholic religion have fallen away from it through being scattered in communities where they were not in touch with the faith for many years.

YELLOW HAIR FOUND IN DEAD MAN'S HAND

According to a report from Mansfield, South Dakota, received today, Mrs. Gunness, brother of the man whose murder revealed the horrors of the Gunness farm at La Porte, Ind., believes that his brother Andrew Helgelein was murdered by Ray Lamphere because Lamphere was a lover of Mrs. Gunness and jealous of Helgelein.

Helgelein's body was found in a field near the Gunness farm at La Porte, Ind., and that his brother Andrew Helgelein was murdered by Ray Lamphere because Lamphere was a lover of Mrs. Gunness and jealous of Helgelein.

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BUTTER MEN SAY NEW MILK ORDINANCE WILL RUIN TRADE

The ruin of a great butter business affecting four states and turning into millions of dollars each year was pictured yesterday by Mayor Busse and Health Commissioner Evans by a delegation from the Chicago butter and egg board at a public hearing.

The new ordinance provides that after New Year's day all butter sold in Chicago shall be made from pasteurized milk, or milk obtained from tuberculin tests.

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QUEER AFFINITY CASE IN COURT

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COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS IS SOUGHT FOR THIS STATE

Indianapolis, Nov. 12.—A petition to the Illinois legislature urging an appropriation of sufficient funds to establish an epileptic colony in Illinois has been prepared by the National Association for the Study of Epilepsy in the eighth annual convention now being held here.

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SEND IN FUNDS TO AID REFUGEE

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DANISH WOMEN LEAD THE WAY

They Show Their European Sisters the Way to Get Universal Suffrage

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Copenhagen, Nov. 12.—For the first time in the history of Denmark women are voting.

Only Partial Victory The victory of the women of Denmark, however, is as yet only partial.

The fight for universal suffrage nevertheless continues, and there is every probability that the end of the fight is not far off.

Congratulations on account of this victory, partial as it is, have been pouring in upon the women of Denmark.

Following this victory of the women the Socialists are preparing the most effective campaign ever waged in Denmark.

Never in the history of the country has such tremendous Socialist activity been seen.

At Copenhagen scenes of victory in the air. The Alberti case has helped matters greatly.

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SOCIALISTS GAIN SHORTER HOURS FOR DANISH WORKERS

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Copenhagen, Nov. 12.—The Socialists from the Rigsdag, with a little assistance from the public, have succeeded in passing a law for shortening the hours of work.

Heretofore, nearly all the stores in Copenhagen have been in the habit of closing at 9 or 10 o'clock at night, and the consequent strain upon the employees has been so great as to cause a marked deterioration in vitality of the employees and constitute a real danger to the public.

The Socialists of Denmark have been agitating against the unreasonable hours of labor for a number of years, but it was only at the session that they have been able to secure the passage of a relief measure.

The employers' associations fought the measure to the last ditch, aided by the Rightists, to Conservatives and the Socialists, but the victory is complete.

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KEPT IN PRISON FOR SOCIALISM

Refugees Unlawfully Held in Arizona for Political Activity in Mexico

(DAILY SOCIALIST CORRESPONDENCE.) Tucson, Ariz., Nov. 3.—Recognizing that the United States authorities are becoming powerless to give any immediate assistance toward getting Antonio L. Villarreal, Ricardo Flores Magón and Manuel Sarabia back into Mexico and into the clutches of the Socialist-hating government officials of that country, the Mexican government agents have resorted to methods that will keep the men in jail and under torture for practicing Socialism in Mexico.

Magón Is Party Leader Magón is the greatest leader of the Mexican Liberal party and the man whom the Mexican government most desires to destroy.

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BIG STORE IS WRECKED AND BOMB MAY HAVE BEEN USED

Occupants of buildings for a block away were frightened early this morning by an explosion which badly wrecked the clothing store of I. Etleson, 111 Kinzie street.

The force of the detonation was such that almost every window in adjoining buildings was broken, and a few windows were overturned.

The damage to the store is estimated at about \$10,000. The origin of the explosion is said to have been in the doorway of the store.

I have been told that two men were seen running away from the store a few minutes before the explosion, said Etleson. "I have never received any threatening letters and I am mystified."

G. A. Kusan, 795 West Superior street, advised of a fruitstand across from the wrecked store, told Etleson about the two men running away.

He declared that he saw something spitting fire in the doorway and he was about to make an investigation when the explosion occurred.

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HYPNOTIZED, HE SLAYS PARISIAN

Power of Suggestion Over the Human Mind Demonstrated by Confession

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Paris, Nov. 12.—The awful power of suggestion over the human mind has just been demonstrated here by the confession of the assassin of M. Lethereau, one Abel Leblanc, who declares that he had absolutely nothing against the man whom he killed, but that for days and weeks he had simply been haunted by a suggestion made to him as a joke by a friend.

The thought followed him and he could not shake it off, try as he would. Then one day he followed one of the commissioners from the Bureau to a cafe in the rue du Louvre, where he saw the man change a thousand franc note and place a portion of the change in a pocket book containing quite a packet of notes of the same size.

Leblanc followed the man from the restaurant, impelled by the idea that this was the number of the Bureau whom he must kill. The man went toward the station in the Rue Montparnasse. The man who was haunted by the idea of murder followed the commissioner into his very compartment and suggested him by conversation. Once he had spoken with his intended victim, who was M. Lethereau, the lust of killing left him and he did not carry out his designs.

But now the thousand franc note had put a new suggestion into his head. He must kill some member and not him of the pocket book. This compilation of ideas obsessed the man so that he haunted the Bureau du Commerce from day to day, although there was absolutely no necessity, for him to rob or murder.

Follows to Kill Him On the fifth of October he went to the Gare de Lyon and watched the passengers departing for Morvan, his home city. By hazard he met M. Leblanc, whom he had seen around the Bureau and again he saw the fatal changing of the thousand franc note.

For two days he followed M. Lethereau with all the secrecy of the best police detective and finally, catching him alone in a second class compartment on the Auxerre train he killed him ruthlessly and robbing him of his portmanteau fled hurriedly to Vincennes, where he was later arrested.

The case puzzled the police. Aside from the queer obsession all records show that Leblanc has been a law-abiding citizen and a perfectly sane man.

LABOR LEADER FORMS CABINET

Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 12.—Because the government failed to bring forward in the Australian parliament measures sufficiently radical to please the labor element, the members representing that party in the house withdrew their support of the government last night on a division. Fisher, a radical labor leader, will form a new cabinet.

This is the second time the labor party has been in power in the Australian federal parliament. J. C. Watson, another of the labor leaders, was governor for a short time in 1904.

Mr. Walter Huggins, 232 N. Kedzie avenue, placed an ad in the Daily and says: "I received more answers at half the price it cost than I did from the Daily News."

Philadelphia, Nov. 12.—Declaring that the youth of China, the progressive element in the nation, would overthrow the present dynasty, Rev. William Christie, a missionary of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, predicted that great disturbances were due in the Celestial empire, and that the Japanese was in contemplation, Mr. Christie said.

The object of the revolutionary movement is to overthrow the present dynasty, which is hated for its conservatism and feared for its power. During the last year there have been three abortive attempts, as the time for the movement was not ripe. The unrest is fostered by the student element, who, having gained education abroad, are urging their less fortunate countrymen to take decisive action to gain their rights. The movement eventually will succeed.

In regard to China's attitude toward Japan he said: "China is not afraid of Japan. The government is working night and day in the training of men for the war with the Japanese that eventually will come. Talk of union of Japan and China in the event of another war with the western nations is ridiculous."

MARSH HENRY'S SON KILLED BY FALL FROM BUILDING New York, Nov. 12.—Harvey Watterson, younger son of Col. Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal, was instantly killed by a fall from a window in his home offices on the seventh floor of the Trust Company of American building yesterday.

It was from one of the side windows overlooking the United States Trust Company building that he fell and his body landed on the roof of the building, nine stories below. The impact broke nearly every bone in his body. The death was undoubtedly accidental. Watterson's hands slipped as he was endeavoring to close the window. He fell forward with such force that he was unable to catch the sides of the window or the sill. The sill is high, reaching only to one's knees.

Watterson was 28 years old. After a preparatory education at his home in Louisville he went to Dartmouth college and subsequently to the Columbia law school. Five years ago he married Miss Alice Barrows, who survives him. They had no children.

\$50,000 DAILY SOCIALIST Refunding and Improvement Bonds, Interest 4 Per Cent, Payable Annually.

The bonds are issued in denominations of \$100, \$50, \$25 and \$10. It should be possible to place the entire issue at once, if all those Socialists who have money to invest will take advantage of this opportunity.

These bonds will bear interest at four per cent, payable annually. The interest will be paid when due on presentation of coupons attached to the bonds.

They will be secured by a mortgage on all the property of the paper. As all earlier mortgages will be released as rapidly as possible by the exchange of outstanding notes for the bonds, the latter will almost from the beginning be secured by a first mortgage.

Hitherto those who have loaned money, except upon first mortgage notes, have done so out of sympathy, and many times with little expectation of having it returned. We have always frankly told lenders what they might expect.

Send all remittances to the Chicago Daily Socialist, 180 Washington Street.

B. BERLYN, J. M. BARNES, GEORGE KOOP, A. M. SIMONS, LOUIS DALGAARD, S. A. KNOPFAGEL, Board of Directors.

DO YOU WANT SOCIALISM? Another GREAT BOOK OFFER

- Class Struggles in America. By A. M. Simons. 10
Communist Manifesto. By Marx & Engels. 10
Concentration of Wealth. By H. L. Call. 10
The Wolves. By Alex. Wason. 10
The Socialist Movement. By Rev. Chas. H. Vail. 10
Merrie England. By Robert Blatchford. 10
What's So and What Isn't. By John W. Work. 10
The Question Box. By J. A. Wainland. 10
A Plea for Socialism. By A. M. Simons. 10
We Im. By W. E. P. French. 10
Division of Wealth. By Joseph Wanhop. 10
Socialism—What It Is. By Wilhelm Liebknecht. 10

Chicago Daily Socialist, 180 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois

SMOKE SOCIALIST CIGARS While Reading Socialist Literature

Barney Berlyn's Best Are now to be had at this office.

Sacco Now in America King Edward, on account of the wonderful cures of consumption in England from (Sacco) the South African Herb, has (Sacco) sent to Buckingham Palace also for A. Vigna, Brunchitis, and Whooping Cough. Send for free booklet.

ALL LYING ADS ARE IMMORAL

New York, Nov. 12.—That all advertising should be scrupulously honest and that any other sort is "immoral" was the burden of a speech by Dr. Harvey M. Wiley, chief of the chemical bureau of the department of agriculture before the Sphinx club, an organization of advertising men, at its dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The court of appeals of the District of Columbia has handed down a decision which is pregnant of the future. It deals with a trade-mark, the advertising of which was false and misleading.

The court said it would not protect a trade-mark about which any false statements had been made.

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FIGURES FOR YOU, DR. GUNSAULUS

In Berlin Alone the Socialist Vote Jumped From 8,000 to 100,000

(DAILY SOCIALIST CORRESPONDENCE.) Berlin, Oct. 19.—If there are any persons abroad who have any doubts about the rapid growth of the Social Democratic movement in Germany, the quarter centennial of the Berlin section of the party should put all such doubts at rest.

Where the Social Democrats had only 8,000 votes in this city in 1883, the year in which Social Democracy was born here, at least as an effective political power, they are now polling 100,000 votes in the third class of voters alone, as against a bare 22,000 for all the other parties.

The celebration of the Social Democratic quarter centennial is coincident with the centennial of the establishment of constitutionalism in Germany. The latter is being celebrated at Koenigsberg, while the Social Democrats are celebrating the feat in Berlin.

The German system of voting is by classes. One class consists of men who own a certain amount of property, each of whom is given a plural vote. The second class is composed of those who pay practically the same amount of taxes as the first class but have no plural votes. The third class comprises the workmen of Germany.

Twenty-five years ago a vote was taken in these three classes, with the result that one Social Democrat was returned from the first class, two from the second and two from the third, thus giving the Social Democrats the first five seats they ever held in Berlin.

These five men were Franz Tutschauer, G. Goerke, August Herold, Paul Singer and Paul Ewald. Of these original five Singer and Ewald are still in the city council.

Singer is now one of the leading Socialists of the world. He has just attained fame by his denunciation of the kaiser as a criminal in the technical sense of that term as applied by German law.

At present the 35 members of the Social Democratic party practically control the city council.

MRS. LOGAN SAYS TUCKER WAS TOO FOND OF WHISKY

Topeka, Kans., Nov. 12.—Mrs. John A. Logan in a three-column article printed in a local paper yesterday charges that her son-in-law, William F. Tucker, is not only addicted to the excessive use of whisky and cigarettes, but that he has had delirium tremens and that his associations are of the worst.

SEES PERIL IN CHINESE REVOLT

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Boni's Suit Is Again Postponed Paris, France, Nov. 12.—The suit of Count Boni de Castellane against his former wife, the now Princess Boni de Castellane, for the possession of his children, has been postponed for another week.

REFORMED BURGLAR ROBBED OF \$200 HE WORKED FOR

What's the use? When a burglar attempts to reform and saves \$200 by honest, hard work he is robbed of it. This is the case of a man who was convicted in his cell in the Hudson avenue station today. Brietke had been held over to the grand jury in bonds of \$12,500 on nine charges of burglary and attempted burglary.

Three months after I had been paroled from the penitentiary, said Brietke, "I was riding on a street car when a pickpocket 'touched' me for \$200, which I had saved by hard, honest work. After that I became discouraged."

CUETER HEROES WILL BE HONORED AT GETTYSBURG La Crosse, Wis., Nov. 12.—A train containing the bodies of 74 soldiers killed in the Custer battle in Big Horn valley passed through Grand Crossing today. The bodies were returned recently and are now on the way to the National cemetery at Gettysburg, where another burial will take place. Seventy-four tombstones for the Custer battlefield graves accompanied the bodies.

Send notices of your own meetings to the Daily Socialist.

ROOSEVELT GRIP OR DENVER DIET?

Labor Delegates "Frazzled" by Invitation to Dine at White House

Denver, Colo., Nov. 12.—Though giving as their reason that the convention of the American Federation of Labor will prevent an acceptance of Roosevelt's invitation to a white house dinner, it is evident that those officers of the federation who were invited are inclined to be indignant at Roosevelt's actions, not only for leaving out President Gompers, but for other reasons.

Convention or Dinner? The simple fact that the date for the reception was set for next week, which would make it impossible for those invited to attend unless they left the convention apparently is one of the reasons for feeling as though Roosevelt has been offered "a dinner" which would cause some embarrassment if delegates should leave the convention and go to Washington.

It is also stated that there is seen an attempt on the part of Roosevelt to cause a distinct division of organized labor, then again certain of the delegates declare that Roosevelt has taken this means to tell them that Samuel Gompers is not to be the next president of the American Federation of Labor.

Characteristic of labor leaders both great and small in regard to expressing themselves for publication, none of those concerned would discuss the matter, seemingly being afraid that they might offend some one.

Mitchell Won't Accept John Mitchell said: "I do not care to discuss the matter of the invitation. I do not care to impugn the president's motives in the slightest degree. All there is to it is that I have business that will keep me in Denver."

Duncan said: "I have no controversy with the president and I do not wish to make any statement about the invitation. I shall be unable to accept it. We are here for a long season, and I will tell the president that, of course, I cannot get away."

Keeffe said: "There is nothing in this to stir up trouble over. I merely cannot go at this time. It is perfectly patent that I will not accept the invitation. It would be strange to leave this convention to go to the Washington dinner."

Gompers Praised for "Saub" Washington, Nov. 11.—The Central Labor Union of Washington yesterday sent a telegram to Samuel Gompers at Denver, congratulating him on the fact that he was not invited to the White House labor conference and dinner, Nov. 12.

The president is openly flouting the red flag in the face of organized labor," said Sam de Haire, secretary of the central body. "His flagrant discourtesy to Mr. Gompers will be condemned by the country at large. It is an undignified act and will serve to unite laboring men in the cause."

GLASS WORKERS ARE FIRED OUT Federation of Labor Acts on Point of Jurisdiction

Denver, Colo., Nov. 12.—For having withdrawn from the American Federation of Labor on account of a controversy which grew out of a question of jurisdiction with the Glass Bottle Blowers' association, the entire delegation, representing the Flint Glass Workers of America, was yesterday excluded from the convention.

T. H. Rowe, president of the Flint Glass Workers' association, and elected as delegate from the Ohio State Federation of Labor, led the fight for the admission of himself, J. F. Tobin of Maine, and W. W. Davis of Belmont county, Ohio, and Frederick Shane of Toledo, Ohio, who are barred out by the report of the committee.

Several delegates spoke against the admission of the Flint glass men and President Gompers closed the discussion with a statement of his position, in which he expressed hope that the differences between the warring unions would yet be adjusted. The vote was then taken, which unseated the Flint glass men.

Having seceded from the federation, the Flint Glass Blowers' association cannot be restored to membership, according to the constitution. The vote in controversy over jurisdiction with an organization belonging to the federation.

One resolution, which will come up for consideration is expected to signify the entrance of the federation into politics. This resolution will doubtless be the cause of a prolonged discussion.

According to the constitution resolutions can be introduced from the floor at the close of the session on Thursday afternoon. All the resolutions will be sent to the committee on resolutions and this committee will report them to the convention from time to time during the sessions.

Y. P. S. L. TO PRESENT ITS COMEDY TOMORROW NIGHT Tomorrow evening the Y. P. S. L. Dramatic club will present a farcical comedy entitled "A Modern Comedy of Errors." The club has been rehearsing the play for the last few weeks, and expect to give a very successful performance.

"A Modern Comedy of Errors" will be the first of a series that will be staged at the Hull House theater during the winter season. The cast of characters is as follows:

- CAST OF CHARACTERS Rev. John Smith, pastor of St. Ann's church; George B. Hastings, John Smith, the other Mr. Smith; Charles W. Schuler, Dick Diamond, the other Mr. Smith; General Goodwin, Alvin G. New Colonel Duncan Smith, the other Mr. Smith's uncle; James P. Brennan, Sergeant Duffel of the Vine street police station; Dave Goodman, Model, the pastor's wife; Valborg, Sonardet Nora, the other Mr. Smith's wife; Mrs. Potheringer of the Blount building; Minnie Livingston; Mrs. Ponting, the other Mr. Smith's housekeeper; Sarah Hoffman, Utility; Ernest Gross, Tickets, all seats, 25 cents.

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS READ SOCIALIST BOOKS Nearly 1,000 described in our new free catalog, "The Question of the Hour." All pamphlets and books.

WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY CLEARING HOUSE FOR ALL SOCIALIST LITERATURE 300 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN WE WILL DO IT

By W. H. Murphy

Nothing the Daily Socialist has ever undertaken has met with such a general spontaneous response as the proposition to enlarge and improve the paper. This is saying something too, when we remember the things the owners and friends of the paper have done in the past.

The only thing that comes anywhere near equaling the present enthusiasm was when the plant was about to be purchased, and that was before the panic reached its height, when the first rush of enthusiasm was on and when the long struggle was in front of and not behind us.

The circulation receipts are increasing more rapidly than ever before. When it was first proposed to put in improvements and call for additional help at this time it was generally agreed that it would be difficult to arouse interest immediately after election. Everyone was tired and exhausted from the campaign. Almost any paper would have been satisfied if existence could be assured. But the managers of the Daily Socialist knew that there was a magnificent opportunity here if it could be seized, and they had faith that the "Hustlers" would seize it if they could be made to realize it.

They made the trial. The result has more than justified their hopes. The improved paper is increasing the news-stand sales, always the weakest point in the circulation, at a rapid rate. Increased orders are coming in, not only from Chicago, but all over the country, from newsdealers. A first Chicago seemed, for once, to be leaving the remainder of the country behind. But that was only because the workers outside had not yet had time to get to work. Today they are coming into line with a rush that is sweeping the subscription department off its feet.

All this opens new vistas and new possibilities. It means that within a year the Daily Socialist can be made the best paying newspaper proposition in America, and every dollar it earns MUST GO TO THE CAUSE OF SOCIALISM.

What is needed now is money to realize on this opportunity. That money can be furnished by the bond issue already arranged for.

The response to the announcement of the bonds has just begun to come and promises to provide the money that will make possible a paper without an equal. Here is the point where help must come from RIGHT NOW.

That it will come seems certain. Those who have looked into the subject are ready to co-operate. As soon as the letter reached him Robert Hunter responded with an order for a hundred-dollar bond. He had been beaten, however, by Fred A. Kiebler, Dubuque, Ia., who will get the first bond for ten dollars.

Another old friend is C. J. Pickert of St. Charles, Minn. Last year he bought a share of stock instead of an overcoat, and this year he says he is going to try to make the old coat last another year, and has sent in ten dollars for a bond. He adds: "I move that every little fellow send in ten dollars, instead of waiting for the big fellows to send in their hundreds." That is a magnificent motion. It is one that is being seconded by hundreds of others.

There is another word of cheer in his letter. "We would like to quote his whole letter, but have only room for this: 'I have worked for twenty years to reach the stage which we have now attained.'"

There! Just as this was written another letter drops on the desk FROM THE SAME MAN, and he says: "I must provide for certain dependents, and I have not the courage to face penury in my age, already clutching me, but MY Daily is not yet safe. Now I have fifty dollars which I shall not use for three months." Then he incloses that fifty.

After that what will YOU do? Mrs. Jennie Isenor, Wiscasset, Maine, does her share by taking a fifty-dollar bond. So much for the Atlantic coast. Where is the Pacific?

The following answered "Here" with ten dollars each on the first call for bonds. Look for YOUR name there: James Williamson, Aye, Ontario, Canada. A. W. Beach, Sheldon, Ia. Arthur W. Downes, Akron, O. W. P. Williams, Emerson, Ia. Joseph Carney, Kaweah, Ill. B. T. Milliken, Paducah, Ky. Jeph O'Brien, Blythesville, Ark.

This is a beginning that is encouraging for what it PROMISES. Others who hold existing notes are doing their share to increase the value and security of the bond issue by donating their accounts. "A Comrade of the Revolution" from Fairbury, Neb., sends in a cancelled note for ten dollars, with earnest wishes for the success of the paper. Andrew Hersam, Waterville, Conn., and H. M. Newcomb, Oak Park, Ill., do the same with five-dollar accounts, and there are many others.

This means that a large portion of the bond issue can be devoted to immediate improvements, and that all will be well secured. Remember that for every dollar that is subscribed for bonds before Nov. 20, one of the largest holders of the first mortgage notes has agreed to donate a dollar of his account until the amount reaches \$2,000. Let us get this entire amount before that time.

Here, then, is the situation: An increasing circulation responding quickly to each improvement, the beginning of a splendid response that promises to put the paper on a profitable basis if followed up, a mass of improvements, each of which means new income and a better paper. All these things are here, within our reach. Let's go after them.

We must have a correspondent at Washington. We have just arranged for special reports from Denver for the remainder of the A. F. of L. convention. We can have the best foreign news service in the world at half what it costs any other paper.

WE ARE ON THE UP SWEEP AND MOVING AT HIGH SPEED. If we can keep the momentum up for six weeks the speed will be so great that it will run without further pushing. If we let go for a moment the old grind will be back again.

Everyone who has looked into the present condition and prospects of the Daily Socialist agrees that these bonds offer a safe, a certain investment, and that NOW IS THE MOMENT WHICH IF TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF LEADS ON TO ALL WE HAVE BEEN HOPING FOR.

Some can take one of the hundred-dollar bonds. More can take one for fifty or twenty-five dollars. All can invest ten dollars, where the security is good and the interest four per cent.

Every single person can purchase a bunch of subscription cards THIS WEEK and dispose of them to some of the hundreds of thousands who are now turning to Socialism.

A TOUCH OF THE HAND FROM ALL WILL LIFT THE BURDEN SO EASILY IT WILL NOT WEIGH UPON ANY.

MINOR LEAGUERS ARE PUNISHED

National Association Makes Them Ineligibles for Playing an Outlaw Team

Milwaukee and Minneapolis players who committed the heinous crime of playing against Jimmy Calahan's outlaw Logan Squares did not get through the lines of the board of arbitration of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues without punishment, as was expected. All of the Millers and Brewers who played against the outlaws were declared ineligible at the session of the board yesterday, as well as the players from the Three I, South-ern, and Pacific coast leagues, who are charged with the same crime.

Board Changes Intention It was intimated Monday when the board first convened no action would be taken against the players on the grounds that all of the games were played after the expiration of the contract year. The board decided yesterday, after deliberation, to place the ban on the players, thus following the example of the national commission, which recently took action against the White Sox and Washington players.

While the action of the board followed the ruling of the national commission, it was intimated by certain members of the board that the fines, if any, would be set to zero. The players affected by yesterday's ruling are in the same boat with the majors who are under the ban of the national commission. They will not be allowed to sign their contracts for the coming year until they have petitioned the board of arbitration for reinstatement. The board will then take up the case again and decide on the punishment.

37 Leagues Affected Representatives of thirty-seven minor leagues were present at the Annex yesterday afternoon. The bunch met for a two hour session, but the only business transacted was to hear reports of President Pat Powers and Secretary James H. Farrell. When the president announced that "real business" was next on the order of events the representatives immediately started to play "tag" and kept up their pastime until they adjourned at 2:30 to meet again this morning at 10 o'clock.

MAROON PLAYERS ARE CRIPPLED Many of Them Are Injured and Considered Incapable

With only three days remaining before the Cornell contest the Maroon football team finished its day's work yesterday afternoon with the largest crippled list since the first week of practice. So strenuous has been the scrimmaging with the freshmen the past two days that nearly one-third of the Maroon squad are either injured or so badly out of condition that they are incapable of doing their best. Nothing more than fast signal work will be indulged in for the remaining days and Director A. A. Stagg has given up all hopes of training the squad in defensive drill.

Elliott, right guard, is the latest addition to the midway hospital list. He smashed his shoulder yesterday afternoon in the skirmish with the freshmen and will be kept in the hospital at South. Elliott's injury is an old one and it is scarcely probable that he will be able to last out more than the first ten or fifteen minutes in Saturday's contest. Page, Ehrhorn, Steffen, and Rogers are the other Maroon cripples. Captain Steffen received a bad charley horse in the Minnesota battle and it has been bothering him ever since. Rogers, the only substitute end on the midway squad, sustained a hard jolt to his hip in Monday's fray with the yearlings and is spending all his spare time in the hospital and on the rubbing bench. Page is suffering from a severe cold and is generally under the weather. Yesterday he was unable to get into the scrimmage, and Schommer was transferred to left end, while Briggs was tried out at the right extremity. Ehrhorn, in the first time out for two weeks, twisted his ankle so badly that he will not be in condition to resume his griddon duties before Friday at the earliest.

WOLVERINES FALL AMID GLOOM Scrubs Defeat Them with Rapid Onslaught of Touchdowns

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 12.—Gloom swept down over Perry field yesterday afternoon and completely obscured the optimism that has been current here for the last ten days. With Pennsylvania formations the husky scrubs were able to pierce and circle the varsity line for no less than four to two touchdowns, three of them made with faultless playing and the other on a fluke. In the sixty minutes of play the varsity could only count twice, and when the first scrimmage after the Kentucky game was over the scrubs had a lead of twelve points, the score being: Scrubs, 24; varsity, 12.

The poor showing of the shifted line-up was not the only cause of gloom, however. Watkins was out of the practice, being engaged in an endeavor to win over his father, who not only forbade him to play in the Kentucky game, but also said that he must stay out of the Penn game, for which he has trained for weeks.

HEART BLOW KNOCKS MUSTAIN Kaufman Defeats His Foe in Fourteenth Round of Bout

Los Angeles, Nov. 12.—Al Kaufman, the man Billy Delaney is touted as the future heavy-weight champion, knocked out Terry Mustain in the Jeffries arena here last night in the fourteenth round of what was scheduled to be a twenty-five round bout. It was the old time blow over the heart that turned the trick for Kaufman.

Delaney had coached his opponent in the punch on the solar plexus and in the region of the heart which proved so deadly when Fitzsimmons, won the championship title from Corbett in 1887. When the earlier rounds failed to give an advantage to Kaufman he sent in the punch and floored the Omaha man like a log. Referee Charles Ewton stopped the bout without counting Mustain out.

There would have been no need of a count, however. Mustain was hopelessly out and had to be carried to his corner. He put up a game struggle throughout, but met a stronger man.

Falling Snow Stops Man Hunt St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 12.—A man hunt which began here ten days ago to capture the murderers of John A. Conroy, the brakeman who was shot in a room at Proctor, Oct. 29, was just getting exciting when snow fell over the Canadian border and the bloodhounds lost the scent.

To New Socialists.

Do you wish to be a live force in the Socialist Party of a dead weight. It's easy to be either. For the latter, just do nothing. For the former, study Socialism. It's the comrades who learn what Socialism means that come to the front in the party. Sometimes one who talks without studying gets in the center of the stage for a little while. But he doesn't last.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW and the two thousand Socialists who publish it are putting the materials for study within your reach. The REVIEW started with its November number a study course prepared by Joseph E. Cohen of Local Philadelphia. Our announcement of this has met a response as startling as it is pleasant. The subscription list of the REVIEW has doubled in six weeks. If you have not yet subscribed, it is probably because you do not understand what we are now offering. The Study Course alone is worth the dollar a year, but in addition you get live articles from able writers on the questions of policy that the Socialist Party has to settle in the near future.

We don't cut the price, but when you have subscribed for yourself you can get all the best Socialist books without paying a cent, in return for bringing the REVIEW to the attention of others.

Don't miss this chance, the offer may not be open much longer. Send a dollar for your own subscription and we will tell you all about the books.

Charles H. Kerr & Company, 153 East Kinzie Street, Chicago.

Stockholders' Meeting

You are hereby notified that at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of November 22, 1908, at the office of the Chicago Daily Socialist, 189 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill., the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Workers' Publishing Society will be held for the purpose of casting upon the annual report of the board of directors and for the election of seven members of the board of directors for the ensuing year. Members who cannot be personally present may send a proxy to any stockholder they please to vote their share or shares for them.

B. BERLYN, J. M. BARNES, GEORGE KOOP, A. M. SIMONS, S. A. KNOPENAGEL, LOUIS DALGAARD, Board of Directors.

FORM OF PROXY

I hereby authorize and direct you to vote \_\_\_\_\_ shares of stock in my name at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Workers' Publishing Society, to be held in the City of Chicago, Cook County, State of Illinois, on November 22, A. D. 1908.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

BOY OF 10 SENTENCED FOR LIFE FOR A MURDER Savannah, Ga., Nov. 12.—Solomon Reilly, a colored boy 10 years old, and small for his age, was yesterday convicted and sentenced to a life term in prison for the murder of Mrs. Wilbur Torrence at Pooler, near this city.

Mrs. Torrence, for whom the boy was working, had discharged him, and the following day he secured a shotgun, returned to the woman's home and shot her, killing her instantly. The boy said he did the shooting because "she didn't have any right to fire me."

Where To Go

The Irish Socialist Federation, which recently gave a reception to James Connolly, editor of the Harp, will hold a meeting Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Dr. Green's office, 22 Dearborn street.

Irish-Americans who are willing to investigate the cause are cordially invited. A Modern Comedy of Errors will be played by the Young Socialist League Dramatic club at the Hull House theater, Halsted and Polk streets, Thursday evening, November 12. All seats 25 cents. Curtain will rise at 8:30.

UNION MEETINGS

Woodworkers' local No. 17 will meet Thursday, November 12, at 28 Milwaukee avenue. (Washington street) at 8 o'clock. P. M. T. will meet Thursday, November 12, at 146 Randolph street. Woodworkers' local No. 67 will meet Friday, November 13, at 625 Halsted street. (Washington street) at 8 o'clock. P. M. T. will meet Friday, November 13, at 62 Blue Island avenue. Woodworkers' local No. 73 will meet Friday, November 13, at 24 Ninety-second street. Woodworkers' local No. 31 will meet Friday, November 13, at 153 East North a. c. u.

Chicago Daily Socialist

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NOTICE—The expiration date opposite for names on our mailing label indicates the time of the expiration of their subscription. If you would not renew an issue, then return label to us with your expiration, and mark your order "Renewal."

Do you wish to make Irishmen Socialist? Then Get Them THE HARP "If Irishmen speak to Irishmen then the only way to get them is to get them the Harp. The Harp is now being sold for by Irishmen and women to whom all other papers have failed to appeal to them."

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The Social Revolution

By KARL KAUSKY, Editor of the Neue Zeit, translated by A. M. and May Wood-Gemina. 128 pp. 50c, postpaid. Part I explains the difference between reform and revolution, and why Socialists are revolutionists. Part II tells of "The Day After the Revolution" and discusses the necessary measures to be taken by the working class upon first obtaining control of the government. Kausky offers the most satisfactory answers yet made to a number of vexed questions.

"The Social Revolution," by Karl Kausky, is a finely written, strong treatise, worthy of the widest attention because of its calm reasoning, its keen perceptions and its clear and rational method of presentation. Being the work of a highly intelligent thinker, it will appeal to all progressive readers.—Chicago Daily Socialist, 11-12-13.

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We are quoting three books below which until recently have been obscure and practically unobtainable by persons who are desirous of procuring them. Here they are, only a limited quantity to be had: "Socialism and Modern Science," by Prof. Enrico Ferri. Cloth, postpaid ..... \$1.00 "The Soul of Man Under Socialism," by Oscar Wilde. Cloth, postpaid ..... .50 "The People's Marx," by Gabriel Deville. Cloth, postpaid ..... .75

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# OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

## A MODERN MADONNA

A mother forced to part with her tiny newborn babe because women, mothers, are not able to legally control their own children—this is the story that Mrs. Kate Wisner McCluskey will read for the Socialists of Chicago on Saturday evening, Nov. 14.



MRS. KATE WISNER MCCLUSKEY

Saturday evening, Nov. 14. This is a subject of intense interest to men and women alike. The Socialist party, as a political organization, assures that women shall have equal political and economic rights with men. This is an opportunity to hear how women are in our present treated under a capitalist society.

The fact that the story will be read by Mrs. McCluskey assures that it will be unequalled as a superior entertainment.

## Beauty Hints

BY CARRIE JOHNSON TRILLER

It is difficult nowadays to pick up any kind of newspaper or magazine without its "instructions" for preserving youth and achieving beauty. At first thought it seems strange that these instructions are always given to women, but after due consideration we find "there is a reason."

This reason is not that women need to pay so much attention to themselves to become pleasing to the eye, nor that men are naturally so charming to look upon that nothing more is to be desired in their case. Not at all. We must seek deep down in our economic conditions for the root of the matter.

Women must have their daily needs supplied and there are two fields open to them—the industrial and the matrimonial. Whichever of these fields she enters there is great competition for the best places, and to meet this competition she must provide herself with the best possible equipment, and youth and beauty are strong points in her favor—essential ones—in fact, broadly speaking, necessary ones.

Some women, it is true, have achieved success in both fields, and it would seem, have no occasion for alarm over the changes wrought by time, but even they are not free from the haunting specter of wrinkles and old age. This is the result of the race itself which has obtained for centuries and from which it is difficult for the individual to free himself, that age puts a won forever in the "down and out" class. And so every effort is made to conceal the traces of advancing years.

In the industrial field, men, too, are beginning to find it advantageous to conceal their age and make a good appearance; but in the matrimonial field a woman may be as bald as a billiard ball, have a figure like a molasses barrel or a bean pole, be freckled, warty, cross-eyed, or what not, and if he has anything at all to offer in the way of a home, he will be sought for by a woman for choice when he comes to seek a "helpmate."

The very conditions that make it necessary for us to present a pleasing appearance to the world also make it harder for us to attain that result. For instance, if a man or woman is out of a job and is filled with anxious thought as to how expenses are to be met, it is a difficult matter to keep the lines of care and worry from appearing in the face.

Again, if a man or woman is overworked, it is apt to result in round shoulders and a bent spine, and it is said that "a curve is a line of beauty everywhere except in a man's back."

In this way it is plain to see that if we ever get a sane industrial system which will guarantee a comfortable life to every individual willing to do a portion of the useful work of the community, many of the things which make us look upon our fellow beings unpleasant to look upon will gradually disappear.

And after all, what is beauty? Do any two persons in the world agree upon that point? I once met a man whose features seemed to me ugly enough to stop a clock or curdle milk, but after becoming acquainted with him I found him so kindly, so thoughtful, so considerate in every way of things around him that for me his ugliness vanished forever.

And I have seen faces so perfect that it was a joy to look upon them, accompanied with a cold selfishness that completely banished the charm. There is a beauty of face and figure which is perfectly legitimate and for us to strive to attain. There is also an inner beauty which shines through and illumines the plainest face.

There is one beauty of childhood and another of maturity, and even old age has its beauty and charm. The ugliness, cheerfulness, a high purpose beautifies any countenance.

reading by Mrs. McCluskey will be a solo by Miss Eirene Benziger, a Socialist singer of note.

The funds raised by this entertainment will be used to carry on the splendid work begun by the Socialist party.

Recently the students of a faculty of the Western college, Oxford, Ohio, had the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Kate Wisner McCluskey read her adventure and "Arcassin and Nicolette." Mrs. McCluskey's interpretation of both these selections was so subtle and at the same time so warm in coloring that she held her audience as if spellbound.

W. L. Davidson, Washington, D. C., pays this high tribute to Mrs. McCluskey: "In the interpretation of our best literature Mrs. Kate McCluskey has few equals in America. I have been employing public readers for twenty years and have had the best of them. She comes to my meetings, my ideal of a public reader than any one I have used. The range of her work is so broad, touching all phases of high literary output, that the public would know nothing about it if it were not for the fact that she brings to it in such delightful fashion. She is a reader pure and simple, not an elocutionist nor yet an actress—simply a reader of the best things, whose charming personality coupled with her artistic finish of interpretation renders her easily the leader in her chosen field."

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## THE AUCTION ROOM LADY

The auction room lady is wild of eye, And her skirt drags on the ground; Her hair is tousled, her hat's awry; But look at the bargain she's found: 'Tis a battered old lamp with a marble base.

That she hid up to 25— And many a decade has run its race Since last that old lamp did shine.

She started from home with a definite plan To purchase a simple rag; And then she was stylish and speck and span.

But she met with the auction room bus, All day she has fluttered with feverish haste. Through the "an auction mart, There's a ragged tear in her white shirt waist,

But a thrill of joy in her heart. She bid and she bid and she bid and bid, And they let her buy every time. From a Japanese vase to an iron stove lid.

And a statuette that's a crime. The stuff she bought is for a van— She knows she was down the line— But she's happy to think that the auction room man Let that lamp go for 25.

—New York Evening World.

With half the population of London underfed, with thousands upon thousands of hungry men storming at the gates of parliament, with hungry babies crying for food all over the great city of the world, London and its ruling class still find time for a pageant, a pageant which shows how much money the ruling class can spend on clothes for the lord mayor.

It has never yet occurred to the men who rule that every single hair in the ermine of the lord mayor is paid for in the slowly sapped blood of the crying children. It has never occurred to

them that the price which London is paying for the golden chains, the splendid laces and the flowing gowns in which the lord mayor is bedecked is just the price of having in London a Seven Dials, a Commercial Road and a West Ham.

The municipality of London refuses bread to the hungry for fear of pauperizing them. "Pauperizing" men already made over from their original likeness to a divinity into thieves, who steal a few pence to keep themselves from the black waters of the Thames!

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"The chronic grumbler said to a fellow worker: 'Ain't it a shame, George, to shovel dirt that way?' "How so?" said George, a much younger man and an out-of-work clerk. "Why, that there machine is taking the bread out of the mouths of 500 men that would be wanted to do the work with hand shovels."

"George laughed. "Go on," he said, "you don't reason rightly. Look here, if stopping steam digging would give work to 500 men with shovels, why not get 5,000 men to do the job with teaspoons?"

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## "PATCHER AND PANTS!"

BY LEWIS G. DE HART. You remember when you were a little shaver, those short, tight-fitting pants you had worn ever since Lord knows when, and seemed doomed to wear forevermore?

When Dad gave Ma a dollar and a half and told her to buy you those self-same pants, and you light heartedly accompanied her to the village "emporium," where Jim Jones, the clerk, who used to drive the delivery wagon, showed you a half dozen pairs a half dozen times, and when finally, by the added inducement of a pair of suspenders, you made up your mind on the question of which pair of pants, it seemed to you as if the very acme of perfection in pantsmaking had been attained and you had the acme.

They were plenty large then, just the right length, and when you wore them to Sunday school the first time every boy in town watched you and then enviously, or so you fancied. But, any day after that, remember, there came a fateful day in June, when you and the rest of the kids were playing leapfrog, and you accidentally skidded on the seat of those cherished trousers for a few feet, but were not very much hurt, but very much alarmed when your instinctive hand clutched at a vacancy in the rear. You knew what Dad would say and you were not very sure about Ma.

So you sneaked slyly home and put up a bold front, with the wrecked pair toward the wall, until after supper, when Dad would be in good humor, then you as tactfully as possible broke the news.

It all ended by Ma putting on a patch. It was a good, strong patch, too, but you were not proud of it; however, as Dad and Ma were in the majority you submitted.

The long summer days waned, leapfrog and berry picking filling in much of the time, and every week a new patch was added. The pants were either getting smaller or you were getting bigger, but still Ma patched and Dad said they were good enough for you.

When at last Ma began to patch the patches your boyish spirit rebelled. Thick, impenetrable fog, enveloping our little world in a mantle of mystery. The great liner slowly churned her way blindly along the ocean highway, unseen and unseeing. There was no human eye that could pierce far into the white, misty banks that rolled past playfully at times, and then settled round the ship.

The engines were going at half speed, and men were straining smarting eyes in the bow. Everything that seamanship could devise had been done, and yet there were many uneasy hearts on board.

It seemed difficult to realize that our palace afloat, that had borne us safely so far, while we sang, danced and dined, could be in actual danger, but a spirit of foreboding had got aboard.

Strange—and, to me, meaningless—whistles came fitfully from nowhere, to be answered by our own brass-mouthed buzzer.

The chug-chug of the propeller stopped suddenly, and a wild cry of anguish went up from some distraught lookout ahead. The piercing voice cleaved the fog and thrilled me. I clutched instinctively at the rail.

There was nothing to be seen but fog, fog, fog, with ghostly lights here and there. The ominous scream of a siren almost in our ears told its own tale. Where were we? Where was it?

Crash! I was flung headlong against a cabin door. The ship heaved and rolled, and even as I lay, momentarily dazed, I felt its mighty pulse beating frantically in response to the signal, "Full speed astern."

It had all happened in thirty seconds, but such was the mental strain, due to the hideous mystery of everything, it seemed more like an hour. Agonized shrieks of women and hoarse cries of men pulled me to my senses. Swiftly moving wreaths of billows dashed past, and I heard a voice from the bridge give the quick order, "Down with the boats!"

Then, we were sinking. It was not death I feared. Terror began to gnaw my brain, but it was terror, not knowing what was happening so swiftly in that ghostly atmosphere.

"Women and children first!" came the cry from the deep voice on the bridge. I heard the creak of pulleys, and the moaning of maddened, bewildered passengers. I felt my way toward the boats, and, though I struggled to keep calm, my teeth chattered, cold sweat ran down my face, and the women were clambering dumbly to the ship's sides, turned helter-skelter from

and in a passionate outburst of indignation you declared that it was time for a new pair of pants, pants adapted to the growing requirements of your sturdy legs, pants which would not be a standing joke among all the kids you knew.

And, overcome by the evident logic of your protest, also by the fact that you were getting to be quite a boy, Dad provided you with another pair of pants, pants which marked a big gain on the road from Boytown to Manville.

Now you are a man and buying pants for a cunning little shaver of your own. Also you realize why Dad practiced delay on the pants purchasing proposition of your boyhood days. Pants cost money. You never thought of that then, but it is impossible for you to forget it now.

Right here I want to stop and defend the use of the word pants. It may seem irrelevant to some of you, but to prove I am right I will quote the tailor who said that "if you want trousers I'll make them for the price, but anything wider than a collar is pants." So as I have always had to accommodate myself to nether-garments which were under the price of what a good pair would have been, it seems that pants are the only word which should be used when mentioning those unmentionables.

Speaking of pants, I seem to you that Uncle Sam has rather out-dressed his pants. "Time was—a hundred or more years ago—when pants were new and beautiful, with the red and white stripes; but a hundred years is a long time to wear one pair of pants."

Your old school history told you how in 1787 congress met in New York and framed those pants, and we have been patching them ever since.

Uncle Sam hadn't been wearing his constitution—I mean pants—very long until he tore them, and Minerva patched an amendment to them. Then came other patches, until now Uncle Sam's unmentionables look like a patchwork quilt.

John Jay used to show your mother every time you went over for dinner.

He has been quite patient about it, too, as Uncle Sam but you and your little girl, with your patching patches and wearing patches and eating

and sleeping patches, and now, while they are preparing to patch the patches, you, we, all of us, 600,000,000, are just making a lot of fathers think.

Just think of it! In 1787, when those pants were made, Uncle Sam could not have had a population of 29 million people to protect, and now nearly 30 million of us are crowding into that patched, outworn pair of constitutional pants, simply and solely because not enough of us have had the nerve to "holer."

Change of time and place make new conditions, new conditions demand new laws. What was fair to the citizen of 1787 is not necessarily fair to the citizen of 1908. Property rights are not sacred, the outworn constitution is not sacred, nothing is sacred but human life, and one life is as sacred as another. You and I are thinking, comrades worker, we are realizing that nothing on earth is too good for us, no one on earth is better than us.

In the long cold evenings of this after election winter, we are going to keep on thinking, keep on reading and talking; we are starting on a long running jump for the campaign of 1912; we are going to have a new pair of pants for Uncle Sam.

To such of you as may not understand the need of a change in our national affairs, I can only say: Read and think! Read the Republican papers, Democratic papers, Socialist papers—read anything and everything offered to you, and then in the clear light of reason ask yourself which political party really offers you anything more than a mass of potage for your inheritance.

Note which party is still fighting for labor's rights, which party, in spite of a minority vote in the national polls, still insists that labor and labor only is entitled to the riches of the earth.

And then, when you are convinced, and all that is needed is time, start in at once to make such a determined clamor backed up by the intelligent use of your brains, that the imperative voice of the majority will be heard and respected, and this splendid United States of America will have a brand-spindle "trousers" for the pants which would sound too cheap.

MISS EIRENE BENZIGER

women of Chicago. Many new plans have been laid for the winter's work. Remember the time and place—Recital hall, Wabash entrance Auditorium, Saturday evening, November 14.

## An Important Meeting

All Socialist women are urged to be present at the meeting to be held Friday, 2 p. m., Nov. 13, at 180 Washington street. The final arrangements for the entertainment to be held Saturday evening will be made and the holders of tickets will greatly help in making the work easier if they can report on the sale of tickets Friday afternoon.

## Socialist Home Book

Iron Chiffon With the new paper over it, and with only a moderately hot iron.

To Whiten a Kitchen Table Scrub with lukewarm water and soap, and dip the scrubbing brush occasionally in silver sand.

Damp Spots on Leather Are often difficult to remove. Try several applications of methylated spirit, putting the article in the sun and air between each.

Cold Potatoes Make a delicious dish, if cut into thin slices, dredged with flour, seasoned with pepper and salt, and fried in a little fat.

Black Beetles Should not be tolerated in any house, and are especially gotten rid of if boxes are scattered in their haunts. It is a perfect cure for the pest.

Picture Glasses Should be polished with a rag dipped in methylated spirit. Water is inadvisable, as it is apt to run in beneath the glass, when the damp would spoil the picture.

## For Home Dressmakers



LADIES TIGHT-FITTING COAT

Paris Pattern No. 2653

All Seams Allowed. Smooth faced black broadcloth has been used for this model, which is particularly serviceable for a separate coat to wear over the dress of cheviot or tweed. It is also an excellent model for the coat of the suit of corduroy or velvet, as well as for those of Venetian cloth. The long side-front seams give excellent lines to the figure, while the innumerable seams at the sides and back all curve in sharply at the waist-line. The vent is unusually long, and the full-length sleeves are finished with turn-back cuffs of the material. The double-breasted front is fastened with buttons covered with the cloth in the center and having metal rims; these are of course made to order. Large patch pockets ornamented with buttons trim either side.

The notched collar and revers are simply stitched, to match the cuffs. The pattern is in 7 sizes—28 to 44 inches bust measure. For M bust the coat requires 5 1/2 yards of material, 2 1/2 yards 64 yards 6 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 64 inches wide, or 3 1/2 yards of pattern, 10 cent.

All orders for patterns shown in this column should be sent to the Chicago Daily Socialist, 1100 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Remember these patterns are strictly the product of human labor. Catalogue showing 1,000 Paris patterns sent on receipt of 25 cents to cover postage.

LORD HIGH MAYOR

them that the price which London is paying for the golden chains, the splendid laces and the flowing gowns in which the lord mayor is bedecked is just the price of having in London a Seven Dials, a Commercial Road and a West Ham.

The municipality of London refuses bread to the hungry for fear of pauperizing them. "Pauperizing" men already made over from their original likeness to a divinity into thieves, who steal a few pence to keep themselves from the black waters of the Thames!

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I remember one of the engineers and myself having a long talk about political economy and labor saving devices. He clutched every possible argument as follows, in saying: "I stood beside a gang of laborers, some skilled, some not, come from God knows where, but we had to get the work done. Near by was a great steam shovel scooping out tons of earth.

"The chronic grumbler said to a fellow worker: 'Ain't it a shame, George, to shovel dirt that way?' "How so?" said George, a much younger man and an out-of-work clerk. "Why, that there machine is taking the bread out of the mouths of 500 men that would be wanted to do the work with hand shovels."

"George laughed. "Go on," he said, "you don't reason rightly. Look here, if stopping steam digging would give work to 500 men with shovels, why not get 5,000 men to do the job with teaspoons?"

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## ABOARD A LINER IN A COLLISION

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## FOR SOCIALIST TOTS

BY BESSIE MAY ELY (15 Years of Age.) Mrs. John Kirk owned one of the largest farms in all the country around. Everyone in the little village knew her, for she was known for her gentleness, good nature and hospitality.

She loved children, and as she had none of her own she used her house and beautiful farm to care for and educate boys and girls. Some had homes, but some had to be taken care of by the company of the other children. Others were orphans.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 22, 1895, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

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To Take or to Buy?

"Will the Socialists buy out the capitalists or will they just 'take' what they want?" is a question that seems to be troubling many friends as well as critics of Socialism.

The question is foolish today, for no matter what might be said now, no matter how solemn the declaration, no matter how weighty the authority that spoke, we cannot easily imagine the victorious workers of the future seeking through the Socialist archives to discover the opinions of the past in order to determine what to do with an immediate problem.

Socialists who occupy themselves with this question allow themselves to be drawn aside into a utopian speculation which has no real relation to the question of Socialism. The discussion has only academic interest, amusing and entertaining as it may be to those who love to substitute dreaming of the future for reading fiction in the present.

Remembering, then, that we are only amusing ourselves with a speculation, and not settling any question of policy or tactics, it may be worth while to speculate on the question of compensation.

If the victorious laborers of the future should decide to pay the future owners of capital almost any sum, the workers would still be the gainers. There is no price too great to pay for liberty. Nor is any amount of money too great to expend for the saving of human life.

When this question of compensation is raised, however, it is almost always made an ethical one. On this ground the capitalist has no standing. If we are going to raise the question of compensation, who shall pay for the millions of lost limbs and broken bodies that must be charged up to the account of profit? Who shall compensate the mother for her son who has been taken from her to feed the mills of greed? Who shall value the loss to the father who has seen his baby girl grown into womanhood taken to fill the brothel? Who shall pay back to the workers the millions that are being taken each day in shop, mill and factory? Who shall appraise the mighty multitude of ruined lives, lost opportunities, crushed ambitions, destroyed homes, that have been offered up that the owners of capital might live in luxurious debauchery?

This compensation question has more than one side. Suppose that the workers should decide to be generous in their hour of victory. Suppose, while we are dreaming, that they should decide to pay in full every claim that the capitalists might present. Suppose the appraisers had been appointed and had fixed the value of the railroads and the telegraphs, the mills and mines and stores, and all the other things that are essential to the life of the nation. Suppose that it had been finally decided to pay full price for these and that the transaction had been completed.

Society would still be divided into two classes. On the one side would stand the little group of capitalists, hugging to their bosoms great bags and bundles of gold and silver, of bank notes, greenbacks and treasury certificates, of all sorts of circulating medium. On the other side would be the workers of the world, the skilled and the unskilled, the managers, directors and organizers of industry, side by side with the handlers of tools and the makers of machines, all those who do the work of the world, and they would have the collective title to all the things with which the wealth of the world is produced.

In such a society there would be no reward save for labor past or present, and all the stuff in the hands of the former capitalists would not purchase a crumb of bread.

So we see that if we adopt the utopian method of talking and dreaming, which is the one our opponents adopt when they ask about this question of compensation, there can be no paying the capitalists.

If we stop dreaming and deal with facts, and realize that Socialism is not coming at fifteen minutes after two on the day after a glorious victory by the proletariat, and realize that there will be a host of minor victories before the whole nation is captured, that a multitude of cities and states will have passed under Socialist control, and with these minor victories this question of compensation will have been settled over and over again as the majority of the voters in these cases may decide, then we shall see that this whole question of "buying or taking" becomes of little interest and no importance today.

The Sacramento Star is printing the following under a Chicago date:

Chicago, Nov. 4.—The Socialist vote of 15,000 shows a loss of 12,000 from the figures of 1904.

National Committeeman Simons, in explaining the falling off, said:

"The reduction is largely the result of the efforts of the organization to make its members support the old parties."

The dispatch is correct except that the vote is about 5,000 more than the figures given, and no such statement was ever made by the Socialist quoted.

The Associated Press took great pains to carry the story that there were no votes for the Socialist party in the precinct where Eugene V. Debs lives, but it has not been so careful to carry the refutation of its falsehood. A Socialist press is needed for that.

So Roosevelt is going to demolish Socialism! Every Socialist will murmur a silent prayer for "more strength to his elbow," for if there is one thing that makes Socialism grow faster than the efforts of its friends it is the attacks of its enemies.

After all, it is some consolation to Gompers to know that he succeeded in carrying Texas for Bryan.

FROM AN AGITATOR'S NOTE BOOK

BY A. W. MANICE.

I had been speaking several nights in Decatur to large audiences. The Decatur Herald printed fair reports of the meetings. In the report of the last meeting was a paragraph stating that I would go through the country to present the claims of Socialism to the farmers. This paragraph was made the basis for an editorial in the Sunday edition of the Decatur Herald.

The writer of the editorial, after giving a fair statement of the speeches delivered to wage workers, said he could easily understand that the line of argument was plausible to the industrial workers in the city, but failed to see how it would appeal with any force to the farmers who were satisfied with the present overflowing prosperity.

I confess that from what I had observed from riding through the rich corn belt of Illinois on the interurban lines had a tendency to make me think the editor of the Decatur Herald was at least partly right.

It was a farmer who a few days later drew aside the curtain and gave me the answer to the Decatur Herald's editorial.

I was speaking in Bloomington at the time. The meeting was over and I was sitting in front of the hotel smoking a cigar. It was late and most of the guests had retired. But since I did not have to report for duty at the sound of the whistle in the morning I was in no hurry to go to bed. The only luxury a Socialist agitator enjoys is that of sleeping as late as he cares to in the morning, if he is fortunate enough to be stopping at a hotel and doesn't have to "catch a train."

side me. We were not long in getting into a conversation. It was not long until I realized I was getting information on the situation of the farmer at first hand from a veritable Knight of the Plow.

The farmers, I remarked, are about the only portion of the population enjoying prosperity at the present time. He looked at me as though he would discover if I was speaking seriously or joking. It was almost three o'clock in the morning when he suggested it was time to go to bed. He had done most of the talking and I had been an interested listener. After that conversation I had no trouble reaching the farmers I came in contact with.

Here is the gist of the story the farmer told me: "In the first place, seventy-five per cent of us in Illinois are living on rented farms for which we pay to land owners from \$5 to \$7 per acre rent or attempting to buy them and paying interest which amounts to as much or more. Most people looking at us as you have, naturally enough think we are prosperous, but here is about the way it turns out. We work for the landlord or money lender and get a rough living for our share."

"I am twenty-eight years old. I have never done anything but farm. From the time I was seventeen until I was twenty-four I worked by the month. During that time I saved \$800. Four years ago I leased the farm I am now on. I have now been notified that if I want the farm any longer I will have to pay \$7.50 per acre instead of \$5.50."

"I have decided to sell my stock and hire out by the month. I have worked harder the past four years than I ever did before in my life and had all the worry and responsibility besides. Not only that but my wife has worked so hard that her health is broken. When I sell all that I have this winter it is

doubtful if I will have as much as I would have had if I had continued working by the month, and my case is quite typical of the average farmer in this country and throughout the state.

"Oh, it looks good all right, but here is about how it pans out: Our corn this year is not fit to market so I went to Kansas City and bought a couple of carloads of steers to feed it up. They cost me 4 1/2 cents live weight and the freight. Some time this winter I will take all that don't die to Chicago. If you meet me there you will see me get a check for \$1,200 or \$1,500 for them and of course you will think as you see me pocket the check that I am one of the prosperous farmers. But by the time I pay for those steers and pay the rent there will be little or nothing left for all my hard work."

"Yes, you may put it down in your little book that seventy-five per cent of the men who are doing the actual farming in Illinois are in just about as hopeless a condition as I am. Some a little better, more worse off. I know what I am talking about both from experience and observation."

"The land owners and mortgage holders may be prosperous, I judge they are, but the renter and man who is attempting to buy a farm from the proceeds of that farm is up against as fierce a proposition as any one wage worker who has a job. Of course we have plenty of work. If you call that prosperity we have it."

As we parted I showed him a copy of "Men and Mules," with the remark that he might find it interesting. If the editor of the Decatur Herald should chance to see these lines it may enable him to understand why the Socialist vote was so large in the rural districts.

Part of the task of the Socialist party for the next four years must be to reach the working farmer with the Socialist message.

THE PANIC, ITS CAUSE AND CURE

BY LEROY HIXSON

The present panic, like all panics which have preceded it, is the result of the present system of production and distribution of food, clothing and shelter for the human race. It is as natural for it to happen as for the sun to have an eclipse or a Socialist to talk Socialism. The present system of production and distribution of wealth is based upon wage slavery and the private ownership of the means of life of the slaves, by the few.

A wage worker or a farmer, before they can obtain their food, clothing and shelter, must first find some one who will employ them or purchase their product, and in either case, the capitalist demands a profit. He will handle nothing in which there is no profit. If there is no profit in employing men to dig coal or make shoes the employer closes the mine and the factory and the wage workers are not allowed to dig coal or make shoes even though their families are without fire and without shoes in the dead of winter.

If Armour or Swift want more profit down goes the price of hogs and cattle and up goes the price of pork and beef, and if Rockefeller endows a college up goes the price of oil. The farmer, like the wage worker, is caught coming and going, the trust dictates the price of his cattle, hogs, wheat and corn and also the price of beef, pork, flour and clothing. Let me set the price on all you buy and all you sell and see who gets rich first.

Talk about "dividing up," we have divided up and divided down until we have little left to divide. Statistics compiled by Carol D. Wright, commissioner of labor and commerce under President Roosevelt, show that the average yearly product of the wage worker is \$2,458, while the average yearly wage is less than \$450. Now it is plain that

if a person produces \$2,458 worth of wealth and receives but \$450 worth of his own product, he leaves \$2,008 worth of wealth in possession of the capitalist class which he cannot buy and which must be sold in order for the capitalist class to make a profit and keep the wheels of industry running.

When this \$2,008 worth of surplus wealth is multiplied by the number of working men and women (about 30,000,000 in the U. S. A.) its enormity can hardly be conceived. Sixty billion dollars' worth of the necessities of the which must be sold in another market. Allowing that half of it is used and wasted by the capitalist class we still have an enormous amount of goods which must be sent out of the country to find a market. All civilized countries on earth are producing a surplus which must also be sent to a foreign market.

The foreign market becomes overstocked and cannot take our surplus. Then the elevators and warehouses become overloaded and industry must cease because industry is carried on for profit and no sales no profit, no profit no industry.

Then must ensue awful periods known as "hard times." Then must people go hungry because they have produced too much food, they must wear rags because they have produced too much clothing, go without fire in their homes because they have dug too much coal.

Those who produce all of it have nothing while those who produce nothing have all of it. Isn't this a beautiful condition in which to find ourselves? When the capitalist class have sold, wasted and destroyed the surplus then will the wheels of industry begin to revolve bringing a period of so-called prosperity during which a worker must give up four-fifths of his product for the privilege of applying his labor power to the earth, thereby creating another surplus which must be sent to a foreign market, then a glutted market and another panic and this circle of panic and prosperity to be repeated every ten years. In order to cure any kind of ills, whether they be

human or industrial, we must remove the cause.

As I have shown, the cause of a panic is the fact that a large portion of the product of the working class is retained by the capitalists which must be sold in a foreign market in order for the capitalists to make any profit and also carry on production. Therefore, to prevent panics we must find some way by which the producer can purchase back his products and thereby prevent the accumulation of the surplus. In order for the worker to be able to purchase his complete product of \$2,450 he must be enabled to receive wages to that amount.

The \$2,000 now taken from the worker is taken through rent, interest and profit, and if the worker is to receive this surplus, these three sources of income to the capitalist class must be abolished. The few thousand capitalists will object to getting off of labor's back and producing their own living, but pitted against their dislike to work is the million and a half of child slaves in the cotton mills of the South, 25 per cent of whom contract consumption by the time they are 16 years old, the 2,000,000 women working for scanty wages in factory, sweatshop and dumps, the half billion of their sisters forced to seek their living in the brothel, where the average length of life is but five years, demanding 100,000 new recruits every year.

The million of unemployed who cannot get work in the best of times, the 10,000,000 members of the working class who are underfed (according to Mr. Robert Hunter) in the best of times, and the tens of millions who are underfed and unemployed during a panic and with all the want, poverty, suicides, wife desertion and all forms of crime which must follow.

The workers in order to receive the full product of their toil must get control of the means of production and distribution (mines, factories, railroads, etc.), and operate them in their own interest. This will abolish classes by making all people workers, and will abolish want and the fear of want from the earth. And this is Socialism.

WE ARE OPPOSED TO SOCIALISM

Cartoon titled 'WE ARE OPPOSED TO SOCIALISM' showing a man with a sign 'GRANDPA' and another man with a sign 'LABOR'S PRODUCT 63%'. Text includes: 'I declare,' complained Mrs. Duxit, 'I shall certainly have to punish the children.' 'What have they been up to now?' inquired her husband. 'They have simply upset my sewing room. Nothing is where it should be. Needles, spools of thread, scissors, darning balls—everything I have has been poked away in the most unexpected corners. It is perfectly exasperating.' 'Mr. Duxit surveyed his wife with a benign air. "That wasn't the children, dear," he said. "I did that." "What, possess-a you?" "It was kindness of heart. After you straightened up the papers and books on my desk so beautifully, I thought it was no more than right that I should return the compliment by putting your sewing room in order. So I did."

Reciprocity

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A Use at Last

"This would be the very book to read to your wife," urged the book agent. "I don't read, and I haven't any wife," snapped Mr. Nobbs. "Dear me," said the book agent. "Well, but if your wife is dead perhaps there are children. Now children find this book."

Less a Majest

Alpine Hotel Manager (to the man who has the telescope for hire)—The Kaiser is coming here tomorrow. Be careful to say nothing to him about the majesty of the mountains.—Mag-gendorfer Blatter.

Sawing Wood

Summer Guest—You call this a quiet place? Why, I hear a sawmill close by.

Hostess—No, sir, that is my husband taking a nap.—Mag-gendorfer Blatter.

A SONG OF THE FACTORY

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE

The trees were white with blooms, the meadows were broad and fair, And the care-free birds made music for the children that idled there, But a man had need of the meadows; his walls and chimneys sprang From among the swaying branches where the thrush and robin sang. And the man had need of the children; he gathered them in like sheep And set them to work to earn his bread, for children are many and cheap.

They crouch all day by the spindles, wizened and wan and old; They have given their youth to a master who has minted it into gold, No longer they idly listen to a warbler's futile song, No longer their idle laughter rings out the whole day long, No longer they roam the meadows like idle gipsy hands, For the world is growing richer by the work of their puny hands, And the man who found them idling among the feathery blooms, And brought them to watch their lives away beside his clattering looms— He talks of the goodly riches that his enterprise has won With the toil of the sad-faced children, and boasts of the thing he's done!

HARD TIMES MAKE CRIMINALS

The close relation that exists between the present industrial situation and the increase in criminality is shown in a striking manner by an investigation recently completed by Warren F. Spalding, secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Association. Assaults have been more numerous every month in 1908 than they were in 1907, the first seven months of this year showing an increase of 22 per cent. Three thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight persons were arrested for drunkenness in June, 1908, the highest ever known—702 more than in June, 1907. The increase for the first seven months has been 2.37.

WORKINGMEN, ATTENTION!

BY NICHOLAS KLEIN.

While Socialists should do all in their power to gain political advantage so as to change the environment of the workers which directly causes consumption, the new white plague, yet we should not fall in our duty to enlighten the workers so that consumption will be avoided during the life of capitalism. The following suggestions will do a great deal towards killing the germs that cause this disease, which is claiming the lives of many thousands of the workers of our nation: Don't live, study or sleep in rooms where there is no fresh air. Fresh air and sunlight kill consumptive germs. Don't close your window, in the shop or sleeping room, be it summer or winter. Let out the stale air, and get in the fresh air which means life. Don't sweep with a dry broom. Don't live in the dusty air, no matter how good it feels. Get rid of dust by cleaning with wet rag or mop. Keep rooms clean. Don't eat with soiled hands. Wash them first. Don't put hands, pencils or patent medicines in your mouth. Don't neglect a cold or cough. Don't sleep in the same room with any one if possible. Don't spit on the sidewalks, playgrounds, school rooms, or on the floor or wall of any room, shop, store, office or car. Good fresh air and plenty of rest is the cure for consumption, and in the Socialist republic we shall be able to have the proper environment to breed men and not a nation of consumptives, but meanwhile let us work for Socialism, and for the elimination of the germ called "tubercle bacillus!"



A Daniel Come to Judgment When a wise general enters upon a campaign and gets licked he stops, squats down, takes notes of conditions, then plans a new set of tactics. You of the national committee and managers of the campaign have got licked, badly licked, and now it is time to take notes and get wise. You are the kind of men who at least ought to learn something when knocked down by the logic of events. First, then, your appeal has been absolutely to the wage workers; they have been told over and over that this is a "workers' movement," a "workingman's party," a "working-class" issue. You have abrogated over union labor in season and out of season. Mr. Debs made his appeal almost exclusively to the head and heart of labor; but labor has no head or heart. McKinley took the right measure of the wage worker when, with a promise of the "full dinner pail," he appealed to his belly and got his vote. That is the outside limit of the wage earner's ambition. The men to whom Debs made his appeal, and to whom the Daily Socialist appeals, are simply the units of the mob—the unstable, unreliable mob. They will shout "Hoanah to the King of the Jews" one day and the next will say, "Away with Him! Crucify Him!" Today they hurrah for Debs and tomorrow for Taft. And in your zeal to make it appear that Socialism belongs to this mob class you have held out an element that would be a real strength to us. To please the mob you have thrown mud at "Unionism Bill," when nine-tenths of the people believe in the injunction, i. e. nine-tenths of the reliable people. "Honest" and stable, but not yet fully informed, you have tried to paint Bryan as a grasping standard-bearer who nobody outside your office believed you lying, slanderous picture. Almost your whole appeal has been to the mob, and you now find the party in the soup. THE LOSS OF YOUR VOTES CONDEMNNS YOUR METHOD.

Now let me suggest that henceforth you make your appeal to a higher, more reliable element—the farmer, to the home owner, to the moral and religious citizen. One of these will be worth a thousand in an emergency. I have been all summer associated with railroad men, workers who are intelligent and right up to the front in their knowledge of political and industrial affairs. We have talked Socialism from every point of view; but these men have said all the while that the very fact that your movement is a "working class movement" has been its downfall. It is the working class is not reliable. "When the vote is counted you will see it," was their prediction. One of them said he had worked with men in all capacities on the railroad, and the mass of them is simply a mob without intelligent and courage. The present lesson is enough—if our leaders are wise. L. D. RATLIFF, Salem, Ore.

Ready for 1912 Campaign. After the political storm has swept over the country we are ready to take our bearings and see "where we are at." We report eight Socialist votes at our precinct. Two of these were put on the R. L. column, which I believe was a mistake. I like many others, had overestimated the possible total vote, but as we will count up to six or seven hundred thousand, and every vote true blue, I feel perfectly satisfied with the fruits of our labor. Now that the Democratic party has tried everything from Populist ideas to Wall Street demands, and got knocked out on all, I guess the leaders will discover that the people are not all fools. The great mass of voters are an unliking