

NEW TIDAL WAVE OF GERMAN SOCIALISM IS SEEN BY WALLING

Author, After a Trip to Europe, Tells of the Situation There

PARTY IS REVOLUTIONARY Recent Election Indicates the Movement Now Has 4,000,000 Voters

BY WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING In the German elections of January, 1907, it appeared for the first time that the Socialist vote was growing less rapidly than before. The increase was only a quarter of a million instead of the million that had been expected!

It is true that in 1907 the Social-Democracy met capitalism in its most modern and aggressive form, that of imperialism; it is true that this was the first pitched battle fought almost wholly on that issue, and it is true that the battle was drawn.

But what was Socialism's answer? First, the party membership was increased to half a million—that is it was almost doubled in a single year, and now at the Congress just held in Leipzig 638,000 members were represented, or nearly three times the membership of three years ago!

But this is only the beginning. Less than three years have intervened since 1907. Yet in the partial elections since the dissolution of the reichstag last July, the Socialist vote has increased 25 to 50 per cent and every one of the other parties, conservative and liberal, radical and Catholic alike, has lost.

Several important elections occur within a few weeks and there is little doubt that before the first of November final evidence will be at hand to show the strongest Socialist current in the history of the country.

But what is the nature of this growth? Are the party membership and the Socialist vote being swollen by the accession of mere radicals and laborites? There can be no doubt that hundreds of thousands of voters, disgusted with the so-called radical and democratic-Catholic parties are voting for the Socialists merely for this reason. Also many conservative workmen are leaving the Catholic and "liberal" trade unions.

It is known that Wayman has been approached and asked for a compromise, it being realized that his ambition for the governorship can be either along the road of popular favor or the smoother path of the well-oiled political machine. This is what is understood that Wayman meant when he said that on his trip, from which he has just returned, he met a man who "took him up onto a high mountain."

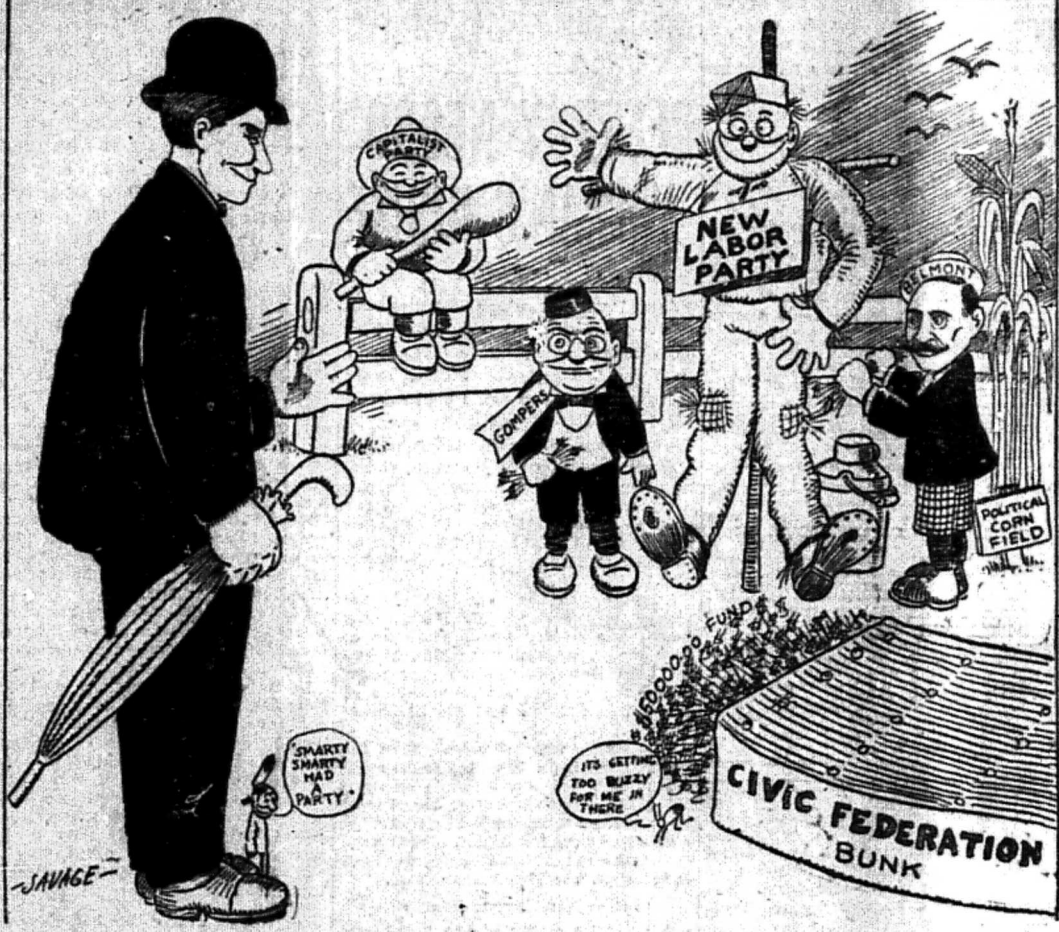
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MAKING A MAN OF STRAW



"What's the game, boys?" "We are makin' a scare crow to keep the working class birds out of the corn." "Aren't you afraid that bad boy with the club will knock such a flimsy contraption to pieces too easily?" "Aw, he won't knock it down—he's superintending the job."

ALL EYES ON WAYMAN NOW

Grand Jury Called for This Week May Indict Some Big Politicians

The grand jury venire appearing in Judge Tutthill's court room is the focal point of the eyes of all Chicago, for no one but Wayman and his aids know where the lightning of the law will strike before the October grand jury adjourns. Men now in high official positions may be cast under fear of prison and terror spread throughout the circles which have profited from officials and business corruption.

Jews Are Deeply Stirred Almost coincident with the gathering of the grand jurors comes the declaration from the orthodox Jews of the west side that they are banding to drive out the pander and pimp who shields himself under the name of a Jew. The rotten fabric of Chicago's civilization is likely to be laid bare by the inquisition which is being started on all sides.

Tonight, at Workingmen's hall, Twelfth and Waller streets, Socialist speakers—A. Litman, Thomas Morgan, Gustave T. Fraenkel and others—will point out the terrible economic pressure which leads girls and women either directly into the underworld or which gives final point to the argument and seduction practiced by the pander, procurer and white slaver.

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SOCIALISM IN THE SCHOOLS GIVES THE PONTIFF A SCARE

Rome, Oct. 5.—The pope is much dissatisfied with the result of the recent congress of Italian teachers, in which Socialistic ideas prevailed. He intends soon to appeal, through the bishops, to the Catholic teachers to direct their efforts more actively to fighting the dangerous teaching of Socialistic ideas

because they threaten to destroy religion and the state.

The pope, through the consistorial congregation, pronounced personal and general excommunication against all inhabitants of the city of Adria and its suburbs for severely injuring Bishop Boggiani of that diocese with sticks and stones during the recent anti-clerical demonstration there. This is the first general excommunication of a city during the present pontificate.

PLAN WAR ON MEN WHO WRING RICHES FROM WOMANHOOD

Ritchie, Who Leads Employers' Fight, Is Typical of His Class

MAN WITH SMALL SOUL How His Paper Box Factory Manages to Evade Child-Labor Laws

Chicago women interested in the welfare of the toilers in shops and factories in their fight for the ten hour law for women against the Illinois Manufacturers' association and W. C. Ritchie & Co., wherever they get together, are rehearsing the struggles they have had to gain legislation against the opposition of W. E. Ritchie, president of the Ritchie company, and other men of like ilk.

Although many of their reminiscences deal with the horror tales of the "Ritchie kindergarten" on the top floor of the Ritchie Paper Box factory, where children toil during the endless hours when they ought to be in school, other stories they have to tell take on a little of humor.

Ritchie-Wanted His \$3.67 One of these stories centers about a little bill for \$3.67 which Mr. Ritchie presented to the women of the Consumers' league and the Women's Trade Union league, as the result of the Industrial exhibition held by them at Brooks' casino on Wabash avenue in the spring of 1907.

Mr. Ritchie saw in the industrial exhibit an excellent opportunity to show the workings of some of his petty theories. One of his theories is that a child can work a job faster when it has never had any schooling. Ignorance on the part of the children is not a preventive in the making of good factory hands.

In his efforts to persuade others to his way of thinking Mr. Ritchie, at some expense to himself, installed an exhibit in Brooks' casino in which two girls from his factory were shown making boxes.

The exhibit proved a very great success because every one marveled at the endurance of the two girls in keeping at their work continually—keeping their fingers moving all the time.

Here is where the humor comes in. In spite of the rapidity with which the girls worked and the incentive they had in the multitudes who stopped to watch them, their work during the week they were at the exhibition did not equal the work they would have done had they been at the factory.

This fact quite stunned Mr. Ritchie. Plans for a fight against the hotels of Chicago to better the conditions of cooks employed at the various hotels, especially the Hotel La Salle, will be perfected as a result of the taking up of the matter by the Chicago Federation of Labor yesterday.

Brought Up Before Federation The delegate of the Chicago Cooks' union, No. 856, brought the matter up at the Federation of Labor meeting Sunday afternoon, pointing out that there seemed to be a concerted effort on the part of the hotels to lengthen the hours of the cooks on the smallest pretext in the evident hope of increasing the hours established by the union.

The Hotel La Salle was especially mentioned and the conditions here pointed out. It being shown that the cooks were compelled to work twelve and fourteen hours a day and sometimes longer. The Hotel La Salle manager also persisted in demanding that its employees come to work on Sunday mornings at the same hour as during the week days, in spite of the fact that it is the regular custom for work to begin one hour later on this day.

He computed his loss at \$3.67 and sent his bill to the women of Chicago who had the exhibition in their charge.

"We looked upon the matter as quite a joke," said one of those women, smiling at the reminiscence. "It could not seem that the man was in earnest about it. Yet he seemed to be and so we paid it as good naturedly as we could. That seemed to be all there was to it."

The exhibition was largely under the direction of Mrs. Ellen Henrietta, a prominent club woman of Chicago, who takes a great interest in the improvement of the working conditions surrounding women and children toilers.

Since the exhibition Mr. Ritchie has put into effect the lesson he learned there. Whereas the two girls on exhibition were working at a weekly wage, as many other toilers in his factory were doing, all the work is now being done by the piece. The women and children get paid for what they do and no more.

Easy to Break Law It is the desire of the children and the women to make as much as possible under the piecework system that makes the violation of child labor laws a very easy matter. Mr. Ritchie's efforts at the present time are directed toward "obeying" the law. This means that he only breaks the spirit and the letter of the law where he thinks it is safe and where the courts can't "get" him.

It is a very easy matter to break the child labor law. A person prominently connected with the enforcement of the laws for children and women toilers claims that the law is so full of holes that it is possible to "drive a team of horses through it." It is the business of Ritchie's attorneys to find these holes.

An excellent example of how this works is found in the cases of seven children from Ritchie's sweatshop, which came up in the municipal court last Thursday. The factory inspectors from the office of State Factory Inspector Davies had found and reported that there were no chairs for the children to sit on while they worked at Ritchie's factory, as the law demanded. Ritchie was haled into court as a result and the law was called into play.

Children Had to Stand Up Then followed the spectacle of the little children going on the witness stand and swearing that the chairs were provided for them, but that they did not use them. When questioned further they stated that they could do their work just as well sitting down as they could standing up, but that in order to make enough to earn at least a semblance of a living wage they had to push the chairs aside and stand up while they worked.

The court therefore held that Mr. Ritchie had not broken the law. The law required that he furnish chairs for the children, which he had done, as sworn to by the children themselves. The law could go no further.

It was perhaps a similar slip of the tongue that urged Judge Tutthill's declaration of the women's ten-hour law unconstitutional. Raymond Robins, at the meeting of the National Women's Trade Union league convention meetings held at the Y. M. C. A. building on the evening of Sept. 27, classed the bill of complaint filed by the Ritchie company, which was upheld by Judge Tutthill, as "a huge joke."

Robins' Speech Quoted Mr. Robins spoke in part as follows: "But, my friends, do we do well to consider this bill of complaint as a serious document? It is really a huge joke perpetrated by some wit upon the W. C. Ritchie company and the Illinois Manufacturers' association.

"Let us consider it as a skit of some ingenious wit to laugh out of countenance all the pious pleas for welfare while they worked."

Several attorneys were present prepared to fight for the officials of the hotel. About, however, is without friends in Chicago, having come here but recently from San Francisco and immediately going to work at the Hotel La Salle. He had to speak for himself.

Judge Fake handed out several subpoenas to About and told him to go to the hotel and get his witnesses, so that the case can be heard tomorrow. Whether About will be permitted to enter the hotel to get his witnesses is a question.

Chicago Federation Begins Fight to Save Women's Ten-Hour Law

BIG LAWYER IS ENGAGED Ritchie, Notorious Sweater of Women and Children, an Old Offender

W. C. Ritchie & Co., the concern that seeks to crush the working women of Illinois into a slavery similar to that existing in its own plant, where women work fourteen and sixteen hours a day for a bare living, is to be made the target of organized labor and of a legal fight which will whip it to a standstill before the supreme court of Illinois, provided that court does not display too much of its class character.

An appeal is to be argued before that court against the infamous Ritchie injunction, which tied up the woman's ten hour law. Louis D. Brandies, the noted Boston lawyer, who won the famous Oregon ten hour case before the United States Supreme court, has offered his services free of charge, and a great mass of evidence is in his hands. It is up to State's Attorney Wayman to accept Brandies' offer and thus increase the chances of winning before the state supreme court.

Ritchie Foo to Womanhood Just to show what sort of a firm the W. C. Ritchie & Co. is, the Daily Socialist submits the following official list of convictions against Ritchie for violation of the child labor law. Not only is Ritchie engaged in the enslavement of women, and the destruction of sacred motherhood, but he seeks to mint children into dollars.

The list reads as follows: February 25, 1904—Two girls under 10 worked more than eight hours a day; fine of \$5 and costs imposed.

October 30, 1906—Two children under 14 working without age and school certificates or age affidavits (contrary to law); fined \$12 and costs.

June 13, 1906—One child worked without any age affidavit; fined costs of \$7.85.

May 23, 1906—One young child, no age affidavit; fine and costs, \$14.15.

December 22, 1905—One child worked without age and school certificate.

January 3, 1905—One child worked without age and school certificate.

December 25, 1904—One child without age and school certificate and two worked over 8 hours.

July 2, 1908—Five girls under 16 found by inspectors standing constantly at work (contrary to law); children induced to swear that they had chairs and could sit down if they so desired; cases lost.

INCREASE IN VESSELS BUILT IN U. S. OVER LAST YEAR

Washington, D. C., Oct. 5.—A small increase in the number of steam and sailing vessels built in the United States and officially numbered during the quarter ended Sept. 30 over the corresponding period of 1908 is shown by a report of the bureau of navigation. Vessels to the number of 347, with a gross tonnage of 48,814, were constructed, against 318, with a gross tonnage of 20,587, in the same period of 1908.

The report for September shows that 118 craft, with a gross tonnage of 5,930, were built. This included twenty-two sailing and eighty-eight steam vessels of wood construction and eight steamers of steel.

TAILORS RETURN; WALK OUT ANEW

Strikers Deceived Into Going Back to Work at Marshall Field's

By exercise of deceitful tactics, Marshall Field and company won its tailors back to work yesterday, but a second strike was called before the men had been at work an hour. The double-dealing methods employed by the State street slave pen were too raw to deceive the men any longer.

At the meeting held by the members of the Ladies' Tailors' union last Saturday afternoon the head foreman from Marshall Field's announced that the big store stood ready to grant the demands made by the union. It refused to sign any agreement, however.

"Don't you think that our word is just as good as our written statement?" was the question put by the store officials to the strike leaders in a very injured tone of voice.

The strike leaders were not convinced, but thought they would give the "slave pen" masters the benefit of the doubt and permitted the men to go back to work this morning.

The men had been at work less than an hour when information came through the head foreman from Manager Woodcock that the union would not be recognized, and that the store would deal with the men as individuals only. This is one of the principles the union men have been fighting for all along. As a result of this somewhat position, taken by the store officials, the men put on their coats and walked out again.

WILL UNIONIZE STOCK YARDS

Movement Launched at a Meeting of Members of Trades Concerned

Union labor has thrown down the gauntlet to the beef trust and will organize the oppressed and bitterly exploited workers of the Union Stock Yards. Plans were laid Sunday for the immediate employment of two paid organizers who shall remain at the yards six months and will be supported by twenty-five or thirty odd international labor organizations who will later on have locals there. These organizers will be men who speak the various languages used at the yards.

Fight for Living Wage Reports have come that the prevailing working week at the yards contains only 19 hours and the union men are determined to turn the wretched territory back of the yards into the dwelling of union workmen who are gaining at least a living wage. Fifty men met yesterday at an adjourned meeting after the regular session of the Chicago Federation of Labor and perfected the detailed plans for organizing the stockyards. Butcher workmen, painters, steamfitters, and a score of other crafts gathered. It was a grim and determined body of men.

The call for the meeting came from Secretary Edward K. Nobbels of the Chicago Federation of Labor. He made a report which showed that the men at the yards are ready for organization, but that the sporadic efforts of separate unions does not carry on the work in such a fashion as to insure the stability of the locals formed.

Fitzpatrick Is Determined The various organizers had reported that a long continued campaign was necessary. John Fitzpatrick was recognized. "What we need," said he, "are two organizers who speak the languages used by the workmen at the yards. We have been advised that the best plan is to keep two organizers there for six months and if all the organizations interested will share the expense it will not be anything to bear. We are going to organize the union stockyards."

Fitzpatrick's fist came down on the table and the delegates cheered. The territory back of the yards has been the despair of physicians and settlement workers; to say nothing of charity experts. The heroic struggle of the men and women of the yards has been dying out in dull apathy.

Have Been Submissive Since the Titanic struggle of the great stock yards strike the workers have been submissive. Now labor has determined to enter the conflict, this time with a united front, backed by the reserve forces of great and powerful international cities of organized workmen.

BIG RUSH TO REGISTER FOR LAND IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Aberdeen, S. D., Oct. 5.—Registration for the government lands in the Cheyenne River and Standing Rock reservations began with a rush at midnight and within an hour thereafter 1,800 persons had registered at the six centers. Mrs. Josephine Reed, of Wabasha, Minn., was the first on the list in Aberdeen. Judge White, who is in charge of the registration, has made arrangements for handling 500,000 names here.

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\$300,000,000 TRUST TO GOBBLE ALL OF CHICAGO'S UTILITIES

A gigantic public utilities trust with a capital of \$300,000,000 to control the street cars, the elevated roads and the lighting trust is at last assured and, as predicted in the Daily Socialist at the last election, it will kill all chances of municipal ownership for years to come.

That part of the project which involves it in political issues is the provision that the consolidated corporation shall become the licensee of the city under the terms of the traction settlement ordinance authorizing the city council to designate any individual or corporation to purchase the property of the street car companies at the terms upon which the city would purchase, together with a bonus of 20 per cent.

If this latest suggestion is followed the merger could not be effected without the consent of the city administration. Already there are indications that the giving of this consent will be involved in the political strife entering into the aldermanic election next spring or the mayoralty contest a year later.

Men Behind the Movement The committee of Chicago financiers considering the project and the interests they represent are: SAMUEL INSULL, president of the Commonwealth Edison company; JOHN J. FITZPATRICK, president of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, director of the Commonwealth Edison; JOHN A. SPOOR, chairman of the executive committee of the city railway; HENRY H. HARRIS, director of the Commonwealth Edison company and of the Chicago Railway company; CHAUNCEY W. BROWN, director of the Northwestern Elevated Railway company; WALLACE HUCKLEMAN, director of the Chicago Railway company.

FIGHT MEN WHO EXPLOIT WOMEN

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decide on that law, so will they either be liked or disliked throughout the whole state. "Luka Grant, a delegate from the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, moved that the time from 3 o'clock on at the next session of the Federation be taken up with the discussion of the law. James Connors, a vice president of the Switchmen's union, seconded the motion, speaking on it briefly.

"We want to extend every possible aid to the union men in limiting their working day," said Connors, "and I think that the motion made by Delegate Grant is the best way to go into the matter thoroughly." The motion was carried.

Under Judge-Made Law Frank Buchanan was again recognized. "All men and women," said he, "who are active in the labor movement know that we are living under judge-made law and that the Tutthill decision is one which may be called part of a series. The rank and file of labor will act rightly in this matter, but experience has shown that the rank and file of labor has not had in its possession full information. We want to get all the information possible before the members of organized labor and make it familiar with the decisions of arbitrary and ignorant judges."

Mrs. Robins had said that "it is an unusual procedure for a lower court to enjoin the operation of a law which is passed by the legislature and signed by the government," the usual method being to take it to the supreme court first.

John Keating, a delegate from Typographical Union No. 18, then made a stinging attack on the "vaunted freedom of contract," which Judge Tutthill had claimed to uphold.

No Freedom at Ritchie's "Did not the judge know that there was no freedom of contract in Ritchie's law? He must know that the arbitrary exactions of the law do not constitute a free contract. There was no freedom of contract in those women working, twelve and sixteen hours a day. We ought to force the passage of a law keeping the fingers of the judges off the laws, so that they will not invalidate the work of the legislature. The miners got a law against the company store system and the courts threw it out."

John Brittain made a sneering allusion to Judge Tutthill, saying: "Let us presume when the learned jurist made his decision he was moved by the feeling that the women ought not to work more than eight hours a day. Eight hours a day is plenty of work for a man, and a woman ought not to be expected to work more than six hours a day. Let's get this ten hour law and then go right on and get an eight hour law."

Luke Grant, in urging his motion, said: "Labor in Illinois is confronted by a grave crisis. The recent judicial decision based on the sacred right of contract has injured a needed piece of social legislation."

Women Fighting Mad Anna Willard of the Waitresses' union said: "We are going to have that law and you can bet that the women of Illinois will not let one corner of the state remain in ignorance of that decision."

FORM AN ORGANIZATION TO FORM AND STRANDED TRAVELERS New York, Oct. 5.—An organization known as the George Washington fund has been formed to help stranded Americans abroad to return home and worthy Germans stranded here to get back to the fatherland. The fund was created on the North German Lloyd liner George Washington on its way to New York from Bremen and was suggested by Isaac Guggenheim. It is to have offices in this country and in Europe and will work in co-operation with consuls.

Tempation Didn't Work

"Yes, my friend, it will take more than the temptation of a dollar and a gold watch to induce any drudge of Ritchie's to get many friends into that sweatshop where overtime is necessary to a bare living. "Surely, this game will inveigle the Illinois Manufacturers' association to lend their support to this bill of compliance with the purpose of aiding the Socialist agitators of Illinois and the nation. What more perfect answer to the claim that the interest of capital and labor is identical. The Ritchies, with their beautiful homes, their automobiles and summer vacations set off against Dora Dineguth alone at 45 with a job that demands 75 hours a week for a bare subsistence.

"Never has there been such an argument for the class conscious doctrine of the Socialist as this bill of compliance and if it be upheld by the Supreme court this decision will make more Socialist votes in one year than all the patriotism of the election commission-ers of Cook county. If the business men and public officers of Oregon and Massachusetts can carry on their enterprise and hold elections, can sell perfume, chewing gum and hose supporters without disinheriting the women of those commonwealths, then Illinois business men and public officers can do likewise."

Signal for Opening Fight

The submission of a licensee ordinance in the council will raise considerable of a storm, according to present indications, and will doubtless be the signal for opening the fight against this "big business" enterprise. One of the old time advocates of municipal ownership who has an inkling of the provisions of the Morgan merger has branded the plan as an attempt to effect municipal ownership and that he will denounce it as such when the time comes. He, in common with other municipal ownership advocates, holds that the ordinance include no provision determining the manner in which the city may purchase from its licensee. It therefore is argued that if the properties pass into the hands of a licensee the city never could get them over except after further legislation.

Foreman to the Front

One of the men most concerned in this new Buse administration "enterprise" is Alderman Milton J. Foreman, chairman of the council committee on local transportation. Mr. Foreman has just returned from Europe having arrived in New York on Saturday. It is claimed that during his tour of several months abroad he has been busy in studying foreign local transportation conditions. Mr. Foreman will doubtless aid in engineering the "project" through the city council.

RITCHIE TYPICAL OF HIS CLASS

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work as a beautiful substitute for unions and labor legislation. Here we have a promising lead:

All This For Employees On page 6 of the Hill Mr. Ritchie is made to say:

"The complaint shows unto the court that the said factory wherein the said co-complainant, Dora Winderguth, is employed is well lighted, sanitary and wholesome throughout, that the toilet facilities in said building are the best of their kind. . . . that said firm furnishes to its employes lunching facilities for keeping their lunch warm and that they are well satisfied with said arrangement, and that said firm also has medical facilities of which those suffering from headache or similar ailments may avail themselves, and may also consult a doctor when necessary. . . . That the system of night factory is to make the female employes have regular working uniforms of calico, which are kept in the factory and put on every day or work and that one of the rules of said factory is to have said costumes taken home at least once a week and thoroughly washed. . . . that said firm maintains boxes for complaints of employes and for suggestions of the same which has resulted in the establishment of complete and open confidence between the parties. . . . and that said facilities are extended to the employes for the sake of establishing a more cordial and closer relationship between said employer and employes."

Such Tender Concern "Behold what philanthropy, what a tender concern for health and cleanliness! Here we have nearly as much regard for the working power of these drudges as the slave owners of the south displayed for their negro chattels. But Ritchie's seems a little fearful lest so much generosity will excite the distrust of suspicious judges and so we have this little gem to temper the incredulity of a single people."

"That in the department where Dora Winderguth is employed it is necessary to stand for two-thirds of the time; that the chairs and stools furnished by said firm are comfortable and easy and that they have never noticed any ill effects from working. The only effect they have noticed is that they get tired occasionally, but that is a matter common to every occupation."

Weariness Is Common "What a charming philosophy. A little weariness common to all of life. How beautiful is welfare work. The right to wear a uniform of Ritchie's sweatshop and then to take it home and wash it on her own time. Two meals a day must be eaten in Ritchie's sweatshop and so he lets them warm their lunches.

"A place provided where they may be rested when overcome with thirteen and a half hours working time—eight hours standing. It shows in coming to them, the great boon in consulting a physician and the inestimable right to suggest in Ritchie's letter box their desire for more overtime."

A Fly in the Ointment "We have all heard how unappreciative of such great blessings are the ignorant working women. Can this be true of such wondrous generosity as this welfare work of Ritchie's? Alas! It is even so. Here again is there a fly in the ointment of joy. On page 9 we read of this magnanimous offer of the noble Ritchie:

"On the 1st of August a notice that read in part as follows was posted in the factory: 'We are going to give from now on one dollar for each hour brought in by our employes, provided that person stays two months. As an extra inducement to all our employes we are going to give a dollar to the person that brings in the largest number of people whom we may hire between now and October 25, providing that the people we hire stay until the last Saturday before Christmas. See in addition to the one dollar that we are going to give for each hour brought in. This is the offer of the noble Ritchie.'"

"W. E. Ritchie, President."

"W. E. Ritchie & Co. shows unto the court that said notice was given to

TO ASK BETTER CARE FOR HURT

Chicago Federation Takes Up the Sago Death; Other Actions

Because of the death of Andrew Sago through the negligence of the city authorities, Local 194, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, presented resolutions which were passed by the Chicago Federation of Labor at its meeting yesterday, asking for better care for the injured. Sago, a member of 194, was with his family at Jackson park and went to a fruit store to get some fruit for his children. Some rowdies started trouble and Sago was severely beaten. He was taken to the Washington Park hospital, where the physicians called his case one of alcoholism and refused to care for him. He was then taken to a cell in the Woodlawn police station, where he died August 23.

Urge Home for Inebriates

The resolutions read as follows: Whereas, Local 194 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, having had the misfortune of the death of its member through the lax of provisions maintained by our city authorities in rendering medical aid to inebriated persons, and that the city of Chicago has refused to take any steps to prevent such a recurrence; and Whereas, when hospitals turn them away there is no other place for them but a cell in the police station, therefore be it resolved, That we request the city authorities to take steps to prevent such a recurrence; and be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to all local unions in this jurisdiction, the Chicago Federation of Labor and all other organizations which may be interested, with the request that they use all honorable means to further this public necessity.

Local 194 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers reported that the Chicago & Oak Park Elevated railway is having some nonunion painting done on its stations and that the matter has been taken up with the management of the road and an answer is due this week. The work has been stopped by the company.

Actors as Firemen

John O'Neil of the City Firemen's union announced that at the last meeting of the city council the section of the theater ordinance requiring the presence of city firemen in the theaters had been repealed and the theater owners' permission to put some of their own employes in the uniform of firemen, each of these employes to be appointed by the fire marshal. O'Neil pointed out that the ordinance which had stood, had been passed after the Iroquois fire and that the firemen had enforced the clause against overworking and had thus incurred the dislike of the theater managers.

Case of Postal Clerk

A committee was received, stating that the discharge of Postal Clerk Fern had been investigated by Justice, and that the dismissed took place before he was postmaster and that, under the law, he can do nothing and that the course for Fern is to take the civil service examination as if he had never been in the service.

Report on Joint Resolution

The committee instructed to investigate the appearance of joint resolution No. 43 in the revised statutes of Illinois with the residue of the house at Springfield, showed that it had been killed, reported that James Rose, secretary of state of Illinois, had written that the resolution had reached him properly certified. Further investigation was ordered as the resolution provides for the appointment of a commission which would hinder the enactment of employers' liability legislation.

Garment Workers Protest

A communication was received from the council of District No. 6, United Garment Workers of America, saying that the international executive committee had revoked the charter of local 222. This roused a heated protest and an investigation by the executive committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor was ordered. Delegate Kraus asked the delegates not to buy the Geo. Childs cigar, as it is non-union.

Calling for Convention

The call for the convention of the state federation of labor for October 19, and for the A. F. of L. convention November 8, were read. The bookbinders reported a strike on

W. E. Conley & Co. at their Hammond (Ind.) plant.

A communication from the building trades of Cleveland was received telling that the Cleveland Baseball club had broken its agreement to have its baseball stands built by union labor. Non-union concrete work is being done, and for that reason labor was asked not to patronize the club's team. Delegate Richards of the Actors' union asked that the United Booking agency, Frank Doyle and others be put on the unfair list of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and this was done.

LAMPHERE, NEAR TO DEATH, IS EXPECTED TO CONCESS

La Porte, Ind., Oct. 5.—Ray Lamphere, who was convicted as an accomplice of the arch-murderer, Mrs. Guinness, has but a few days to live, according to prison physicians. He is suffering from consumption. State's Attorney Smith is confident he will make a confession clearing every detail of the Guinness death farm mystery when he realizes that his end is at hand. Up to the present time he has protested persistently that he knows nothing about how Mrs. Guinness killed and disposed of her victims.

DESTROY NEGRO WOMAN'S HOUSE

Armed with crow-bars and axes twelve members of the Brookfield Park department, acting under instructions from the village, evicted Mrs. Laura Morgan, forty years old, a negro, and her four children from their home on Ogden avenue between Madison and Raymond streets, Congress Park, shortly after 11 o'clock Saturday night. Then they razed the house to the ground. The residents of Congress Park, which is a suburb of La Grange, consider themselves to be very exclusive.

Give Her Hour to Vazate

A special meeting of the board was called Saturday night, at which the members learned that the injunction had been dissolved, and Mrs. Morgan was informed that she would have to vacate the premises in one hour. The children were awakened and told to dress, and the firemen, aided by citizens, carted the furniture and personal effects into the street. Here they were loaded into wagons and removed to the Town Hall. The children were taken to the village jail.

NEW SOCIALIST WAVE IS SEEN

(Continued from Page One)

and largely agricultural states of South Germany where they form, however, only a small portion of the electorate. In Berlin and nearly all the large cities and industrial districts of Prussia and Saxony, which constitute three-fourths of Germany, as well as in the great port of Hamburg, the revolutionists are dominant. Some of the principal trade union leaders are revisionists but the overwhelming majority of the rank and file are revolutionaries.

Learning to Strike First

And the way to fight these aggressive, violently reactionary forces, the German people are rapidly learning, is to strike first. "Always on the offensive, never on the defensive," said Chairman Singer in closing the recent congress. A few years more of these tactics, a few years more of the spread of Socialism and what may we not expect from Germany? If not a social revolution, it will not be the fault of German Socialism, but of the world-wide imperialism fostered in other countries, and especially in England and the United States.

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A. M. Simons, editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist, says: "It is an excellent presentation of the Socialist position, in that respect being more nearly true to facts than any play I have seen or read."

\$4,000,000 IN WAR ON PHTHISIS

States Appropriate Millions to Suppress the Tuberculosis Germ

New York, Sept. 5.—Appropriations of over \$4,000,000 for the suppression of consumption have been made by twenty-eight state legislatures in season during the last year, according to a statement issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Since Jan. 1, 1909, forty-three state and territorial legislatures have been in session. Of this number, twenty-eight have passed laws pertaining to tuberculosis; eight others have considered such legislation, and in only seven states no measures about consumption were presented. In all, 101 laws relating to the prevention or treatment of human tuberculosis were considered and out of this number sixty-four were passed.

New State Institution Of the sixty-four laws passed, fourteen were in reference to building new state institutions. New state sanatoria for tuberculosis will be built in Pennsylvania, Connecticut (where three will be erected), Oregon, South Dakota, North Dakota and Florida. There are now twenty-seven states where such institutions have been established.

Every state east of the Mississippi, except Illinois, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina and Mississippi, has provided hospitals for tuberculosis patients.

Five states, Illinois, New York, Ohio, Minnesota and Iowa, passed law giving their county officers power to erect tuberculosis sanatoria.

In Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Michigan, Iowa and Kansas laws providing for the strict reporting and registration of tuberculosis were passed. The National Association considers laws of this character as the first requisite in an organized movement against tuberculosis.

Ten states have this year granted nearly \$100,000 to be spent only for the education of the public about tuberculosis.

The Yearly Death Toll On the basis of 150,000 deaths yearly from tuberculosis in the United States, the Unit 4 Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis computes that there are 634,934 persons constantly sick with this disease.

GILHOOLEY AND LOONEY PAROLED

Charles Gilhooly and Marcus Looney, convicted of conspiring with five members of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' union to injure Charles J. Carlstrom, a non-union carriage worker, have been paroled from the Joliet penitentiary for good behavior. The men were sentenced in 1906. They obtained their release September 5, but it was kept a secret until yesterday, when the news was reported to the Chicago Federation of Labor. Gilhooly and Looney are the last of the seven members to be paroled from the prison.

The two served three years in Joliet and one year in the county jail. Carlstrom was found unconscious in the street during the progress of the strike of the wagon workers. He was taken to a hospital suffering from wounds and died soon afterward.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1906, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

Published by the Workers' Publishing Society, 116-118 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER (ALL DEPARTMENTS) FRANKLIN 1168.

By carrier in city of Chicago—Daily, per month, \$1.00. Order by mail card or telephone, Franklin 1168. Daily by mail in advance. Outside Chicago: One year, \$10.00; six months, \$6.00; four months, \$4.00; three months, \$3.00; two months, \$2.00.

The publication of a signed article does not constitute an endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein. Includes postage for return of unused manuscripts.

Socialism Dying Again

There is one stock editorial that is kept within reach of the head of almost every capitalist paper. It is the one that tells of the decline of Socialism. Although Socialism has steadily grown for more than half a century, without a single setback that extended over national lines, though the figures showing this growth have been circulated by millions of copies and are accessible in every well-equipped library, still this same old editorial turns up regularly. The wish is father to the editorial, and insists on parading its offspring before the public.

The Chicago Journal has just dressed up this old falsehood and sent it forth to such of the world as reads its columns. Here we are informed that "Socialism cuts little figure in France and less in England."

Even the censored news columns of the Journal give the lie to this sentence. If the editor had read even the distorted cables he publishes elsewhere he would have learned that Socialism has grown so strong that it is only by bribing renegade Socialists to take office that a cabinet can be formed. Those same censored news columns could not keep from printing the story of how Socialism has grown in England until today it is the one issue in politics. This is so well known that it would insult the intelligence of our readers to tell them of it again.

The Journal editor continues: "Other European countries, with the sole exception of Germany, have no Socialist movement worth mentioning." How about Finland, where the Socialists are by far the largest political party? How about Austria, with nearly ninety members in the legislative body? How about Denmark, where effort after effort has been made to follow the French example and entice Socialists into the cabinet, and where it is generally recognized that the next general election may easily bring a Socialist majority, and where the largest and most widely circulated newspaper is published by the Socialist party to propagate Socialism, and where practically every city has a majority of Socialists in its municipal council?

How about SWEDEN? Has the Journal forgotten Sweden? Not an its efforts to censor its columns and distort the truth have been able to keep from its readers all knowledge of the fact that the organized laborers of Sweden (and who says union man says Socialist in Europe) have paralyzed the industry of that country and are making a struggle that is convulsing all Europe in the effort to overthrow some of the worst phases of the tyranny of capitalism.

But even in Germany the Journal would have us believe that "Socialism is waning rapidly." It says:

Two years ago the reichstag had seventy-eight Socialist members. The last general election left but forty-four, a decrease from 20 to 11 per cent of the total membership of that body. This tremendous loss in the hotbed of the faith naturally weakens the movement all over Europe.

"This tremendous loss" was accompanied by an increase of a quarter of a million votes. Since then two by-elections have been held, and the Socialists captured them both, although they had previously been held by other parties. The last convention of the Socialist party of Germany, just held at Leipzig, showed more members, more money, more papers and more activity in every line than ever before. Such "tremendous losses" do "naturally weaken" something, but principally they weaken faith in the credibility of the Journal.

There is no possibility of excusing such an editorial on the grounds of ignorance. The Journal office boy, even if he read nothing but the censored columns of that paper, would know better than to write anything so foolish.

That editorial was written because the Journal believed that most of its readers were ignorant fools. It was written in the hope of keeping them in that condition. It was written in order to weaken faith in the cause of Socialism in this country. It was written because those who inspired its composition KNEW IT WAS A LIE AND FEARED THE TRUTH.

Fortunately the workers of this country are no longer dependent upon papers of the character of the Journal for their news.

It Proves Too Much

A brief survey of the capitalist exchanges that come to this office has shown a remarkable phenomena during the last week. Nearly every one of them contains one or more letters from readers defending the rule of Diaz in Mexico.

There is a strange similarity about these letters. They nearly all purport to be written by someone who has "traveled all over Mexico" and who has not seen any of the abuses exposed by the Socialist press. The letter then ends with fulsome praise of the genius of Diaz in "restoring and preserving order" and intersperses some rabid denunciations of "muck-rakers."

Now, one of the charges of those who are fighting Diaz is that he maintains a highly paid and extensive "press bureau" in the United States. They have given specific examples of papers so subsidized. They have named writers employed by this bureau and have exposed the falsity of their writings.

This sudden outbreak of "communications" would seem rather to disprove this charge than to discredit the critics of Diaz.

The critics have been definite, personal and specific in their charges. They have told in what prisons men were tortured. They have described in detail the plantations where slavery is practiced. They have pointed out the exact persons who were murdered and told where the murders took place.

Such statements are not to be refuted by generalities. They are certainly not disproven by a flood of "communications" bearing all the earmarks of a common origin.

ANOTHER STRIKE

BY ROBERT HUNTER

The other day one thousand weavers struck for increase of wages. They were employed in Mathew Chandler Durfee Borden's cotton mills at Fall River, Massachusetts.

Instantly all the six mills of this gentleman were shut down and at least 5,000 workers locked out.

The workers of Fall River are among the most miserable in America. Competition between the workers is intense. Men, women and children under-cut each other for a chance to work.

Whole families labor. The father, mother and children leave the home in the morning to work for Mr. Borden. They receive in wages hardly enough to feed, clothe and shelter themselves.

A few years ago Mr. Elias of the Georgia cotton mills testified that the average wages paid his employes was \$224 a year. Men were paid from 75

to 90 cents a day for twelve hours work.

In the New England cotton mills, according to the U. S. census, 11 per cent of the adult male workers receive less than \$5 per week.

In Fall River the cotton operatives are employed about nine months in the year, so that about one-fourth of their working time is lost. Nevertheless, they live on what they can save out of \$5 a week.

Since the taking of the U. S. census there have been two wage reductions in Mr. Borden's mills, one of 10 per cent in 1903 and a later one of 12 1/2 per cent in 1904.

The weavers struck the other day to get back the 2 1/2 per cent. Mr. Borden gave them a 5 per cent increase and they went back to work.

Mr. Taft in the last campaign assured prosperity to the workers.

Prosperity is here and the workers

are now striking and starving to get a bit of that prosperity.

During the present panic the cotton mill operatives struck twice to prevent wage reductions. They were terrible strikes, in which the suffering of the operatives was beyond belief.

The workers were kept alive only by setting up soup houses, where they went day by day for a piece of bread and a bowl of broth.

Today those same workers are striking to get back the old wages. If fate is with them and they strike again they may even get back (in Mr. Taft's prosperity) the starvation wage scale of 1900 (Mr. Roosevelt's prosperity).

And, friends, this is America, the land of the free and the home of the brave. Here about us tens of thousands of cotton operatives fighting desperately for work at \$1 a day.

One dollar a day!

What do you think?

TWO PICTURES

BY R. J. CALHOUN

Life size, a picture stood in a Wash-bash avenue window where the hurrying thousands stopped to admire or to shudder, according as the nature was developed to love the sight of blood and death, or to feel a sympathy with life, and a human love which finds no pleasure in wanton cruelty.

One could often read the emotions that were dominant from the faces of those who stopped to gaze.

It was a picture of the most prominent hunter now in the public eye. He stands in a foreign wild with rifle in hand and hat raised high with an air of triumph. His foot rests upon a noble specimen of the "king of beasts," whose life has been cut short by a well-aimed shot. But death alone is not impressive enough. The life blood flows from the mouth of the lion, forming a pool upon the ground. This is the touch of realism that stamps the picture upon the mind, and ever and anon it returns, not because of the portrayal of the man or the beast, but that spot of bright red life blood from the dying lion has buried its impression into the memory.

It was so real, so ghastly; it gave a feeling of peculiar horror to the tender or sensitive heart. People stopped to look from much the same morbid feeling that they crowd to the scene of an accident where men are bruised and mangled.

We do not know whether the painter "came to himself" or had a vision, or whether his critics were also "his friends, but the picture disappeared for a season, though the spot of blood remained in mind as persistently as that "damned spot" which Lady Macbeth could not eradicate.

Again we pass the window, and the picture is there: the hero, the prostrate lion, the blood. No! The blood spot is gone! Carefully it has been painted over, covered up, so that the ghastliness of death shall not stand out as before.

True, the king of beasts is dead, but mere death is not impressive enough to attract the morbid and the picture no longer possesses anything distinctive to fasten it upon the mind or fill the beholder with powerful emotions.

It is merely a picture, to be looked at and straightway forgotten, like

many others. But by drawing even lightly upon the imagination we can see in the picture a symbol of present society, ruled by force, the dominant class triumphant, the exploited class prostrate, and the blood spot so red, so ghastly, and so painfully prominent that he who beholds it can never rid his mind of the picture.

Its terrible realism is such that it is burned into the heart—the blood of innocents, the Herodian slaughter infinitely multiplied; the life and honor of womanhood made a cheapened commodity; manhood degraded and ruined by a hand-to-mouth struggle for existence—hell, and infinitely more of crimes and evils make the blood spot which, having once been seen can never be forgotten, or even ignored, unless the heart has been made callous by the false teaching of a brutal system.

Reformers are ever trying to cover the ghastly spot so that the picture may be fair to look upon; so that it may not offend by the too prominent evidences of its cruel nature; but they have not the easy task of the painter. In vain they wash; earnestly and valiantly as the fair heroine who, even in her sleep, arose and washed, and washed again: "Out, damned spot! Out, I say!" But still it remained, like the blood spots of capitalism, to haunt and torture.

Another picture comes to mind. It is beautifully named, "The Sanctuary." Nor is it a temple made with hands, "Where, through the long drawn aisle and fretted vault, The pealing anthem swells the note of praise."

No kneeling devotees give to this picture its name or character. It is a little nook of nature, far from the dwellings of men, where the harmless and beautiful denizens of the forest may retire for a season, feeling safe from the hand of the destroyer.

A "mirrored lake" in miniature rests among the trees, while vines and foliage seemingly run rampant, but still break no laws of harmony in color or lines of beauty.

The wild fowl rest upon the still water, the deer come fearlessly and drink of its coolness, and the peace of nature broods over the scene. Happy the artist if privileged to worship in

such a sanctuary! We go with him in spirit as noiselessly he draws near and finds a favored couch on the soft moss and leaves where friendly vines effectually screen him, while he waits for those who unsuspectingly lay fair aside as they enter this, their sanctuary.

Insects hum their music in unison with the rustle of leaves, while birds twitter and dragon flies flash like diamonds over the sunlit areas of the water.

What emotions stir the heart as the artist watches every movement, striving to catch for his canvas the indescribable charm of wild life in its freedom!

But instead of the artist, another approaches with the stealth of a practiced sportsman. His expensy weapon is of the most modern make, and he is clothed in the height of hunter's fashion. He never knew the want of a meal or the real pangs of hunger. He finds the same soft couch, and instead of worshipping in the sanctuary he shoots down those who come to seek the protection of its holy solitude. Could "Priest slain on the altar stone" seem more sacrilegious?

Take the pictures as the artists have painted them, however, and they well symbolize the society that now is and that which is to be.

The present, full of force and fear, of blood and death; full of running sores which, if painted over, only break out with greater virulence. But that which is to be: a sanctuary indeed in comparison, where the toll worn and ill requited find rest and deliverance; where those who are weary of the anxious struggle will labor in joy and comfort; where there will be no more fear of the economic evils that a day may bring forth; where love and beauty will grow as freely and as naturally as the forest foliage.

"When the nights shall be filled with music, And the cares that infest the day Shall fold their tents like the Arabs, And as silently steal away."

If you, materialistic worshiper of the present order, say, without a knowledge of Socialism, that this is too bright a vision, you stand self-condemned as voluntarily committed to the present evil.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

THE LIFE OF THE ACTRESS

BY VERNE SHERIDAN

(Continued From Saturday) Two hours pass quickly, and soon the folks begin to arrive and half-hour is called. Kitty calls Lilly, who has had a little sleep and feels better—but both go on that night without a bite of dinner, and though Kitty feels wretched and weak for the want of her dinner, she smiles cheerfully at Lilly and liss: "I hungry? No, indeed—oh, never mind me. I feel fine; I couldn't have eaten anything anyway," and all the while she is ready to faint.

She feels giddy, but lies to Lilly so she will not feel badly about it. I know some will think this is one case in a thousand, but I beg to differ. It is not at all an unusual case, quite the contrary.

So common an occurrence is it that we girls have learned the value of carrying a small medicine case with us, full of restoratives, alleviators, etc. And after a girl spends her time like this and looks worn and tired, it is said: "She is fast, she dissipates, one can see it in her face." Does any one ever stop to inquire what her "dissipated" looks are caused by? Whether they come from actual carousing or a worn-out body and mind, aching with hard work and want of a little appreciation that never comes?

If she gets a glimpse of her pale face in the mirror, and not to look so ghastly, resorts to the rouge-paw, she hears "no good, decent girls paint on the street."

Boys, girls, I beg of you, don't say or think these things. The girl is foolish, yes, but she does it to keep from others as well as herself, the knowledge that her youth, beauty, health and vitality are leaving her.

And, if she happens to be good looking, with a healthy color, then it is a case of "high life agrees with her. Well, she'll get it some day, just wait," and then all you people living in this "Christian era" sit back and wait for her to "get it." And if she ever does "get it" you wisely nod your heads and say, "Didn't I tell you? I knew it all along." And pat yourselves on the back for having "known it all along."

No matter what the actress does, or what she does not, it is all wrong, simply because the average human mind has degenerated to such a low level, or never educated itself to be above the level where the prejudice of fifty years back holds sway. I. e., a girl on the stage is "no good."

Could people but see the injustice of it, all could they but see how really hard "actresses" work, and how little our most earnest efforts are appreciated, they would be silent. I'm sure, and give us the benefit of the doubt at least.

eight cases in a hundred it is because she must do it?

She hasn't money enough for a new dress, her old ones are all torn and shabby, so she fishes out of her trunk some befruffed thing she wore on the stage, has it laundered and wears it on the street. Don't tell me that she doesn't know she is conspicuous. She does, but what can she do? It is the only whole dress she has, so she wears it bravely and assumes a nonchalant air as she walks along Broadway and into an agent's office.

Another way of being forced to be "flashy" is that an agent or manager will scarce give you a hearing unless you "sweep in" affixed in what is supposed to be the latest Paris mode.

How much talent and actual ability lies under a simple little shirtwaist or a half-soiled dress agents do not bother to find. They simply say, when asked: "She doesn't make a good appearance; if I send her to a manager he will 'phone to me and ask if I picked her up on the Bowery."

In the contracts one signs in this business there is a clause:

"It being always understood that for any insolent treatment or disobedience of the orders of the representative of the party of the first part (employer), or for a violation of any thing said to her, or for any threats made to injure the management, on or off the stage, the first party (employer) shall have the right to immediately dismiss the party of the second part (employee), in which event salary shall be paid pro rata up to the time of discharge."

Which, when condensed, means: "If you sass the manager or stir you get 'fired.'"

Be courteous to them, by all means, but how many stars and managers ever treat members of their company civilly?

cross and cynical. They take it upon themselves to "make it hot" for a girl if she happens to cross them in some way; nothing she will do is right; fault is found with everything, and all she can do is, when alone in her room, pace up and down and cry, "Oh, God, how long!"

Her sweetness disappears, her politeness becomes forced, her smile hard and her fellow feeling vanishes; made to feel as small as it is possible for a human to feel, she can see no one's troubles but her own, she begins to pity herself, and then begins her denigration. Of all things in the world let us never see the day when we first learn to pity ourselves. It is the first serious backward step, and the next comes easily.

If I could only see in the near future the time when workers on the stage would stand by each other and not out each other's throats. Managers can be so independent; at the beginning of a season they have a host of people to choose from, and later, when the season is well advanced, there are those unfortunate who are out of a job and will work for almost any salary to keep body and soul together.

Then, too, there are so many cases where girls, and even men, will pay managers to let them play a part. Let them say this is not so—they either willfully lie, or deem ignorance bliss.

With conditions so, it is no wonder that the manager in the "home office" feels independent. He is too busy to attend to individual complaints; the traveling manager knows this and turns their independence into his own caddish brutality, and growls and yells at his people to his heart's content.

Should he take it into his head to make amends for an exceptional piece of meanness, he'll chuck the girl under the chin or try putting his arm around her waist and digging her in the ribs with his thumb—all nice, gentlemanly little pleasantries that should make said girl feel flattered. If, on the contrary, she shows by a word or frown that she dislikes to have such liberties taken with her person, she is told that "you are too good; you ought to go to a convent, not on the stage."

Oh, this is a glorious existence, and I see no clearing ahead in this dense, tangled mess of brutality, snobbishness, wounded pride, humiliation and infamy.

They talk of purifying the stage. Indeed! Let them purify THE MANAGER OF CONDUCTING the stage, and they will accomplish something worth while.

"Gipsy" Smith

"Gipsy" Smith, the great evangelist, is in Chicago. It will be here for a month. The meetings are held in the Seventh Regiment Armory, where we had the big Debts rally last fall.

The first night the Armory was crowded and ten thousand people were turned away. The proportions of these meetings can hardly be conceived. They are tremendous.

The purpose of the meetings is twofold. In the first place, shrewd capitalists want to divert the attention of the people from the real situation they are in. They want to instill obedience, teach submission to the powers that be, and excuse themselves from responsibility for the wickedness that exists.

But the main purpose for this evangelistic campaign is without a shadow of a doubt to get people to "be good."

"Be good" is the burden of the message from Gipsy Smith. And no one will doubt his sincerity.

"Be good" because it is better here in life. "Be good" and you will go to heaven when you die.

Now, no one who is unprejudiced will oppose this purpose. We all want to have a better life here and most of us would like to go to heaven when we die.

But "Gipsy" Smith MISSES THE POINT. He does not know that it is ENTIRELY IMPOSSIBLE TO BE GOOD under this present system of exploitation, of profit, of competition.

Under the present order a business man is compelled to do "shady" things in transacting business or he will be driven out by his competitors. He can't "be good" and at the same time succeed in business. Therefore he can neither have a decent existence in this world nor can he go to heaven when he dies.

To him the message of "Gipsy" Smith is a nightmare and a horror.

No worker can hold a job and "be good." You must remember that according to "Gipsy's" doctrine all must be supplied before I come in for my share. I cannot take a job as long as another man is without one and wants to work in my place. If I do I break the law that is supreme in Smith's book.

There are 6,000,000 men looking for a job in this country and I cannot "be good" unless I wait till these six million get theirs and then find one after they are supplied.

If I take their job I am bad. I cannot have a decent time while on earth whether I have a job or not, and I cannot go to heaven when I die.

Now, "Gipsy" Smith does not know the fit as we live. He does not know that capitalism makes it absolutely IMPOSSIBLE FOR PEOPLE TO GET THEIR LIVING AND AT THE SAME TIME "BE GOOD."

Under Socialism, which means collective ownership and democratic management of the means of life, industry and business can be carried on without "shady" transactions. There will be no profit to lead people to do anything crooked at all. They can be entirely honest and upright in their dealings. There will be a job for everybody, and all will get what they earn. No woman will need to sell herself for a living. No mother will have to destroy her offspring for fear of hunger.

Under Socialism we CAN get our living and "be good" at the same time. Then we can have a decent and respectable life and have heaven right here and be ready to go wherever the destiny of our beings designates.

"Gipsy" Smith should be told that we as we live. We live as we are compelled to live. Capitalism compels us to live wrong, bad lives. We will die in the same way, no matter how long his meetings last and how large they may be.

You cannot right people's lives by preaching goodness. It has to be done by preparing a condition, an environment, in which people CAN live right.

This is the aim and purpose of Socialism. And so we work and agitate and sacrifice in every way we can.

That is the reason we fight so hard to keep this preacher and teacher, the Daily Socialist, going. This is the preacher and teacher that tells HOW we can be good and have heaven here and always.

It is the greatest message ever spoken. It is the hope of the present generation and of generations to come. It is the gospel of justice, of love, of brotherhood.

Come with us, "Gipsy." We have not as large a salary to offer you as you get now. But we have the joy of fighting the battle of the ages for the freedom of all humanity. We have within our consciousness the peace that passeth understanding because we rest on a sure foundation.

And we are keeping up this mighty battle. We will win. We have no defeat to fear. Victory is as certain as the sunrise in the morning. In the meantime we go at this necessary task of adding to the clean-up fund. It is a mission in itself.

FOR DAILY SOCIALIST CLEAN-UP FUND

Table with 3 columns: I donate \$c a day for 5 days, I donate \$c a day for 10 days, I donate 10c a day for 10 days. Includes names and amounts.

Original amount to be raised \$5,300.00. Previously reported \$2,044.08. Received Saturday 21.60. Total so far 2,065.63.

What we MUST get, and get soon \$9,234.37. By order of the Board of Directors. J. O. BENTALL, Secretary.

UP IN THE GALLERY

BY JOSEPH E. COHEN

A reform paper, reporting a reform mass meeting held in Philadelphia the other evening, states that a number of workmen were present "in the upper galleries."

There is no reason why this should not be so. Workmen have been known to attend reform meetings. The important feature of this announcement is that the lines between the two classes is becoming so clear that even a reporter for a reform paper can tell a workman when he sees one. The working people constitute a class, distinct and apart from all others.

And however surprised the reporter may have been to see workmen in attendance, we may be sure he would have been much more than surprised if he would have been started to have seen the reformers but "in the upper galleries." Except at Socialist meetings, the only part of the house workmen are permitted to occupy is "the upper galleries."

Viewing the meeting from the gallery, it was quite ordinary in every respect. The standard bearer of the reform cause, Mr. D. Clarence Gibbons, outdid himself for modesty.

So completely absorbed is he with reform, or rather so completely absorbed in reform in him that he came near forgetting to mention it at all. But he did not forget to mention himself. For a while he did little else than mention himself. He used the personal pronoun about sixty times.

Gatherers of statistics will no doubt make a note of this heroic attempt to equal the record made by our ex-president. If Mr. Gibbons will persevere there is no telling but that he will equal Mr. Roosevelt's close race for the laurels as self-booster.

At present Mr. Gibbons is engaged in work of quite another kind. He is conducting a canvass to make himself district attorney. Together with that he is trying to devise ways and means to pry open some 280 ballot boxes, containing votes cast at the recent primary election.

Mr. Gibbons, being a man of the most scrupulous principles, allowed his name to appear on the ballots of several parties whose principles are supposed to be antagonistic to each other. He did this in a happy time, for the return showed that Mr. Gibbons won the nomination on the reform and Democratic party tickets. Furthermore, he believes that were the 380 fatal ballot boxes opened it would show that he also won the Republican nomination.

But what is a mere matter of principle when a nomination for office is involved? To the man up in the gallery the skirmish around the 380 ballot boxes should be highly edifying. For one reason, if for no other.

When heretofore the Republicans appropriated the reform column of the ballot, the reformers denounced their act as a steal. By the same standard the reformers are election thieves, having stolen the Democratic column. And they confess to having tried to steal the Republican column. Verily, the city will be in the clutches of the thieves whichever may party wins.

On the Firing Line

BY MONOSABIC

God bless the workman; I am for you, I am with you, I am of you.

It is all very simple; when we all agree to live by our own labor, and not by that of others, we shall have Socialism.

The plutocrats love to administer the resources of the earth in trust for the people, and each one in his particular trust, too.

And why shouldn't charity encourage idleness and laziness? Does it not do it in the higher beneficiaries whom labor has been feeding for ages?

The administration of criminal law in this country has disgrace to our civilization," says President Taft. Yes; take the Warren case, for example.

One of the first duties of Socialists is to abolish that monstrous fiction that some favored few have the natural right to live by the sweat of others.

Prime Minister Asquith talked "Turkey" to the stupid English lords the other day in his Birmingham speech. He plainly told them that if they dared to oppose the land tax it would bring on a revolution. He sees the rising tide of Socialism which soon will sweep all before it.

"Better send an inspector down to see what the matter with this man's meter," said the cashier in the gas company's office to the superintendent. "Oh!" began the superintendent, "we throw complaints about meters." "This is no complaint. He sends a check for the amount of his bill and says it's 'very reasonable.'"

Something Wrong With the Meter

"The administration of criminal law in this country has disgrace to our civilization," says President Taft. Yes; take the Warren case, for example.