

PROSPECTS RE BRIGHT TO WIN WOMEN'S FIGHT AGAINST RITCHIE

Wayman, Spurred to Activity, Is to Let Brandeis Do His Best

CITY IS DEEPLY STIRRED

Tuthill's Iniquitous Decision Contrasted With Oregon Case Opinion

State's Attorney Wayman has been aroused to action and is determined that the injunction which Judge Richard S. Tuthill granted against the enforcement of the woman's ten-hour law shall be defeated before the Illinois Supreme court and therefore he has accepted the invitation of Attorney Louis D. Brandeis of Boston. That Brandeis will be here speedily there is no doubt. It developed yesterday that only the hope that he personally could undertake the case had delayed State's Attorney Wayman in his action. He had hoped that it would be possible that, as state's attorney of Cook county, he could defend the law in person, but the pressure of other matters prevented it.

Labor's Hopes Are High

Therefore, he sent an invitation to Attorney Brandeis to act. "I believe that Mr. Brandeis can defend this law better than any other man in the country," said Mr. Wayman, after he had sent the letter of invitation to Brandeis.

In this way the hopes of the Women's Trade Union league were fulfilled for now they feel sure that the experience gained in the famous Oregon case will Brandeis, who argued that case, to make a brief which will win the Illinois case.

Points in Ritchie Case

In the case of Ritchie against the people, which was argued by William Duff Haynie, as attorney for Ritchie, the following points were raised against the Illinois ten-hour law:

- It is class legislation and as such is contrary to the constitution of Illinois.
- It is not a proper exercise of the police power of the state.
- It is not a necessary measure of public health.
- It violates the fourteenth amendment to the constitution which guarantees the right of free contract.
- It will irreparably injure the business of the W. C. Ritchie company.
- It will irreparably damage the interests of Dora Windeguht and Anna Kussorow, employees of the Ritchie company, who would be "deprived of wages which they might otherwise earn and property which they might otherwise acquire."

Oregon Case Is Cited

In the Oregon case which Louis D. Brandeis argued before the United States Supreme court, Justice Brewer handed down the unanimous opinion of the court sustaining the law.

There was, however, this difference. In the Oregon case the Grand Laundry company had been fined for a violation of the ten-hour law for women. The fine had been imposed by the lower court in Oregon and had been sustained by the state Supreme court. The Grand Laundry company thereupon came before the Supreme court of the United States asking that the fine be set aside on a writ of error. The United States refused the writ and dealt with contentions of the plaintiff which were identical to those points in the Ritchie injunction which refer to "constitutional," both as to state and national constitutions.

The Supreme court held that the point at the state constitution had been settled when the state Supreme court upheld the sentence. The Supreme court then took up the problem of "freedom of contract" and in the decision, hereafter to be quoted, struck a hard blow at any such decision as Judge Tuthill's in the rendering of which the Chicago jurist had said: "Such a law relegated women back to the state of dependency."

Employers Quick to Act

In the Ritchie matter it was the hope of the state officials to catch an offender, secure a conviction and then await an appeal similar to the procedure in the Oregon case. Instead, the Illinois Manufacturers' association, through Ritchie, secured an injunction against the enforcement of the law prior to the date of the law's legal operation. The course then lay in an appeal to the state Supreme court, by the parties enjoined. That step is to be taken, the decision of the Supreme court being due in December.

RITCHIE AMID FLOWERS AND RITCHIE IN HIS SWEATSHOP

Far from the deafening whir of machinery, removed from the smoke of the city, away from the reeking pavements of the tenement house districts, surrounded by trees and flowering shrubs, vine-clad, comfortable, spacious, stands the home of W. E. Ritchie in Hinsdale, a beautiful suburb in the hills, seventeen miles west of Chicago. Leave the C. B. & Q. depot and walk three blocks south and Third street is reached. Then go east over Third street, past detached homes, each with its garden, its shrubbery, its colonial pillars, or its stone front, all fairly radiating comfort and content, and then, after several blocks' walk, house No. 27 is reached. It is white and of cylindrical build, with wide porch and vine-clad pillars. Round it is a large lawn, slightly terraced.

SHRUBS, FLOWERS—PEACE, QUIET AND PLENTY

Peace, quiet and plenty reign. Little shrubs, flowers and deep, rich turf unite to rest the eye. Stillness hangs like a pall, broken only by the rhythmic chirp of crickets. Relaxation from responsibility, amid quiet and growing things, dreamy stillness after the work of the day, air tinged with the thousands of tiny odors which make up the mellow earth and plant smell of Indian summer. It is amid all this that W. E. Ritchie lives.

Then on Second street, about half a mile away, in the middle of the block, stands a small frame church, simple and unpretentious, while just west of it is the home of the Rev. Mr. Merriman, the rector. Such is the church Ritchie attends. After his desk at the factory, a cool evening on a spacious porch, and on Sunday the soft music of the church organ. It is amid these things that W. E. Ritchie schemes to aid humanity by the gentle sweating of women and children, or mayhap the insane or the negro child, or (ah, sweet and gentle thought!) the saving of "fallen women" by sweating them in factories. Noble, sweet and gentle life, so in harmony with nature!

BUT HERE, RITCHIE, IS ANOTHER PICTURE

In a squalid district, a district of little frame houses, a district of tired mothers, a district where the children's playground is the street, at 16 Rubie street, lives Dora Windeguht, the woman whom Ritchie has forced to act as the "complainant" in his effort to break the woman's ten-hour law. In the morning the factory whistles screech, the street car bells clang, nearby babies squawk—squawk because they are unhealthy and are in discomfort. Dora Windeguht gets up and dresses in a tiny, narrow room and grabs a bit of food and hurries to the factory of W. C. Ritchie & Co., of which W. E. Ritchie is president.

One more day of her thirty-two years of toil at the soulless machine has begun. And she, mechanically, goes mechanically to work. A headache—what does that matter? The machine calls. Piecework grinds and grinds and grinds! What of that? After thirty-two years in the factory one gets accustomed to the grind.

Dora Windeguht arrives at the factory and her deft fingers work, work on toward the thirty-fourth year of her toll in the factory, the factory that built the Ritchie home at Hinsdale and planted the shrubs.

A slow haze rises over the dew sprinkled ground. With the coming light birds shake their feathers, sit and preen themselves, chirp-p and twitter. The air is rich and full. Later the sun rises. Then as it climbs higher and higher Ritchie, friend of the poor and the oppressed, awakes. His heart filled with philanthropy, he dresses in a large, comfortable room. He looks with pride from his window at the shrubs and grass and flowers, and he is filled with love for humanity, of which humanity he is sure that the major part is himself, his own noble self.

Finally, refreshed, rested, alert, he takes a comfortable, uncrowded Burlington suburban express train to the city, enters the factory and seats himself at his desk. He thinks of increased output. He offers premiums to the departments which make more boxes today than they did yesterday. The little children feel the energizing influence. They bend to their tasks. Their flying fingers outvie the machine. Dora Windeguht, the veteran worker, piles her craft. The machine before her whirs and fairly sings. Its perfect interplay of parts dazzles as its clatter deafens.

TEN-HOUR LAW WOULD ENDANGER ALL THIS

How beautiful the community of interest! Dora Windeguht and W. E. Ritchie, fellow workers, she the stronger with the longer hours, with the tenement home, he the weaker with the shorter hours and the country home. All, all that harmony would have been irreparably damaged if the woman's ten-hour law had not been enjoined by Judge Richard S. Tuthill. Ritchie's business would have been "irreparably damaged," Dora Windeguht would have been deprived of wages and of property which she might have otherwise acquired if that terrible law had been sustained.

It is a long day. Dora Windeguht works 14 or 15 hours. Ritchie works maybe eight. Home he goes, home she goes. Still harmony. She to the tenement, he to the mansion; he to hear the sound of birds, she to hear the cries of ill-fed babies. Harmony, perfect harmony—or else the bill of complaint of Ritchie vs. the People is a lie.

In finding Ritchie's home there was some difficulty. The homes at Hinsdale are set far back from the street and it is hard to see the numbers. A little boy, sun tanned, healthy, clear eyed, came out of the home of the Congregational minister.

"Can you tell me where W. E. Ritchie's house is?" asked a reporter.

"Ritchie, the paper box man?" the boy asked.

"Yes."

HINSDALE BOY DID NOT HAVE HOLLOW CHEEKS

And why was the boy important? Oh, just because he was a child of fresh air and wholesome life. Ritchie had never helped him. Just think of it. He had grown strong and well without Ritchie's help. Never had he worked in the Ritchie sweatshop. Never had he pushed huge floor trucks and then gone away with a pitiful wage to a tired, worried mother. His cheeks were not hollow, nor pale.

As Charlie Post of Battle Creek says, "There's a reason." There is. For even though the boy was a neighbor of Ritchie's, Ritchie had never included the boy in any of his schemes for the betterment of the race.

MISS MACARTHUR TO FIRE OPENING SHOT

The fight in behalf of the women's ten-hour law, which is to be waged by the trade union and Socialist forces of Chicago, is rapidly taking a cohesive form. The plan is to arouse public sentiment in Illinois to such a pitch that the state Supreme court, in making its decision, will be constrained to consider the human side of the case instead of the mere law, which is always capable of being twisted around to favor the interests of the master class in society.

The first blow will be struck at a mass meeting to be held Sunday night at Bowen hall, Hull House. Polk and Helsted streets, under Socialist auspices. Ways and means to further the fight will be considered at this meeting.

To Describe Ritchie's Shop

At the meeting Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the British Women's Trade Union league, and leader of the working women in England, will be the principal speaker. She will tell how the eight-hour day was secured for the workers in her country and how it can be obtained by the women unscathed in this state. She made a trip through the slave pen of the W. C. Ritchie factory, in company with a Daily Socialist reporter, and has promised to tell of the things she saw, describing the physical conditions in which she found the young girls.

Seymour Steiner, the Socialist lawyer and speaker, will also speak at the meeting. He will discuss the legality of the law and of the injunction secured by Ritchie. May Wood-Stroms will act as chairman at the meeting.

The Afternoon Meeting

Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock Miss MacArthur will address a public meet-

"GYPSY" SMITH

BY REV. J. O. BENTALL
State Secretary Socialist Party of Illinois.

"I am a Socialist myself," was one of the first sentences Smith uttered this morning when we saw him at his room in the Auditorium Annex.

"Are you really?"

"Yes, I am a Christian Socialist. I stand for everything you people stand for. I am surprised to find you fighting me. You did that because you don't know me."

"Gypsy" Smith was in a very receptive mood. He stated that he was willing to co-operate with the Socialists in anything that they do to make conditions in the world better. He believed that people can be good right now.

"But," said I, "can you find me a job where I can really be honest and make my living?"

"Get right with God."

"Good and well, but I am up against the proposition of selling goods and am compelled to compromise with facts. I cannot be wholly true and get my living. Can you give me advice?"

He did not come out directly one way or the other. While he thinks the Socialist position is entirely right, he is not ready to preach it straight out.

We urged upon him the fact that most people want to do right, but that they can't. That if his work is to be permanently telling he must have a material basis for life.

He brought out the pig illustration, saying:

"You put a pig in a parlor and see which will be changed first."

He could not see the fallacy of this parable. We won't want to change pigs into men nor men into pigs. We want to have an order of social and economic conditions where it will be possible for men to be men, and not be degraded to the lower animals.

"Gypsy" Smith means well. He is without any doubt honest. But he fails to see that his converts are up

GYPSY SMITH A 'SOCIALIST'

against the everyday proposition of getting a wage whereby they can live like humans. He fails to see that those who do get ahead of others in securing the necessities and comforts of life are doing it at the expense of real righteousness and morality—that they do it at the expense of their fellow men.

"Gypsy" should go one step further. He should lay the axe to the root of the tree of capitalism and hew away at it as he does now at vague sins of individuals. He should stand right out in the open and fight the system that stands against the highest good of man.

"The ethics of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity," according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

"Gypsy" can afford to come out uncompromisingly for the whole program of Socialism.

3,000 CHILDREN TO TAKE PART IN PLAYGROUND MEET

Something unique in the way of festivals is planned for tomorrow, Chicago day, in Garfield park. Under the auspices of the Chicago Playgrounds association, with the co-operation of the west side park commission, some 3,000 persons, mostly children, will unite in a round of gayety, known as the "playground festival." There will be three sessions at 10 a. m. and at 2 and 7 p. m. Games, dances, music and athletic events will be on the program. Foremost in the dancing events will be a "Highland fling" by about 200 little Scotch girls in kilts and sporrans. Folk songs will be sung.

Harold McCormick is president of the Chicago Playgrounds association and Graham Romeyn Taylor secretary. Frederick Greeley is one of the foremost directors and all officers of the organization have put in their best efforts to make the affair a success.

PAINTERS LEAVE MADDEN FORCES

The delegates to the Painters' District Council, from local 180, announced at the meeting last night that they have joined the new building trade council, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The action followed a few days after similar action taken by local 190. The action taken by the two locals brings nearly 3,000 painters out of the Associated Building Trades.

The decision of Judge Peter S. Grosscup, as arbiter of the dispute between the International Association of Machinists and the Elevator Constructors' International union, will be handed down today. Labor is watching it with great interest. It means much both to the Associated Building Trades Council and the new building trades council.

NEGRO WHO SLEW PLANTER IS HANGED AND THEN SHOT

Greensburg, La., Oct. 9.—That Apr. 24, a negro, was lynched several miles from here—Tuesday night became known today. Young Ard killed a planter several months ago, was arrested early this week and was on his way here with a constable when a posse took him. He was hanged and shot.

Evangelist Makes Assertion That He Is of That Political Faith

Evangelist Gypsy Smith, who is drawing vast crowds to the Seventh Regiment Armory every evening, has a different method of first change the hearts of men, is his remedy for industrial evils.

"I believe in everything you are doing to uplift the human race. I am a Christian Socialist."

This was the statement made to a reporter for the Daily Socialist by "Gypsy" Smith, celebrated evangelist, who is drawing vast crowds to the Seventh Regiment Armory every evening.

"In England we all work together. Anything that you say detrimental to me only hurts yourself," continued the "Gypsy." "We must all work together for the good of humanity."

"I am reaching the toilers," he declared, objecting to the statement of the Daily Socialist that he was not. "They are the ones whom I am always trying to reach. They are the ones among whom I work."

Heart of Man the Crucial

"Gypsy" Smith differs with the Socialist, however, in the means by which mankind is to be uplifted.

"Change the heart of man," says "Gypsy" Smith, "and you will change the conditions in which he lives. You Socialists want to change the conditions first. That is merely tinkering around the fringe of the ill and ailments besetting humanity. You must strike at the heart of the matter by appealing to the heart of man."

"Gypsy" Smith pointed out the work which a congregation in England, of which he is a member, is doing. He showed how means were being provided for taking care of the poor and the downtrodden. He pointed out how lodging was being furnished for the homeless.

"Change the heart in the poor man and he will change his condition himself," was the sense of the "Gypsy's" philosophy.

"If we can reach the heart of man, conditions today would be ten thousand times better than they are."

Avoids Direct Question

"Do you believe in the overthrow of the capitalist system?" was a straight Socialist question put up to "Gypsy" Smith.

The "Gypsy" would not answer the question directly, claiming that a change in the industrial system of today was desirable but that a change in man's heart was the first thing to be secured.

The reporter and "Gypsy" Smith tried to reach an understanding on whether the evangelist was really reaching the toilers. The "Gypsy" gave the reporter credit for his convictions, stating that he had never had reached them honestly. He pointed out how a standing vote of the audience last night showed that "more than six thousand out of eight thousand persons present arose to declare they labored for their 'daily bread,'" according to a morning paper.

What Socialist Said

Here is what the Daily Socialist said on Wednesday evening:

"The crowded sweatshops of the west side know not Gypsy Smith. The tens of thousands who live there can't come unto him. Most of them can't spare the car fare. A large number of them need the time to work, work, work. The thousands down back of the stock yards, more thousands who exist near Chicago's steel mills in South Chicago, because it affords them a living, can't come to Gypsy Smith. The dwellers in the slums of the river wards on the northwest side, among the rest, do not feel the influence as the 'Gypsy' stirs Chicago to its depths."

Reporter Makes Protest

The Daily Socialist reporter protested against the methods used to find out whether those who attended the revival meetings really came from all sections of the city and that they were representative of people, especially toilers, everywhere.

"About five hundred stood up when you asked how many came from outside of the city," began the reporter.

"That is what a morning paper said," declared the "Gypsy." "There were more than that."

"All right," continued the questioner. "All those on the south side were asked to stand up, and 2,000 arose. Then those on the northwest side were asked to get up and about one-third of those present got up," and the "Gypsy" did not object further to the statement of the situation.

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IS IMPORTATION OF ALIENS IN TIME OF STRIKE LEGAL? CASE ON

The importation of men from Canada to injure trades unionism in the United States is being attacked in a criminal prosecution brought in Judge Landis' court by the United States against the Meyercood Lithographing company for violation of the alien contract labor law, both prior to and during the strike of the Lithographers' union. The prosecution, represented by Assistant District Attorneys Shirer, Seward and Medaris, is trying to prove that there existed no shortage of lithographic pressmen and transferers in the United States and that therefore the importation of men from Canada was in violation of the alien contract labor law.

The crucial point in the case from the labor point of view comes through the fact that during the strike against the Meyercood Lithograph company, which began in August of 1906, the firm imported scabs from Canada. The defense represented by Thomas Milchrist, an senior counsel, contends that during the strike there was a bonafide shortage of lithographic craftsmen.

Judge Landis was inclined to believe that a strike did create a potential shortage of labor, though not an actual one, and that as far as the law went the effect was the same.

This morning testimony was to show that at some of the periods of importation there was no shortage of men in the United States, nor by reason of a strike and the consequent refusal of union men to work at the Meyercood plant. It was evident from the testimony that the Meyercood plant is not a closed shop and that men who were non-unionists were repeatedly imported from Canada.

Plenty of Idle Men

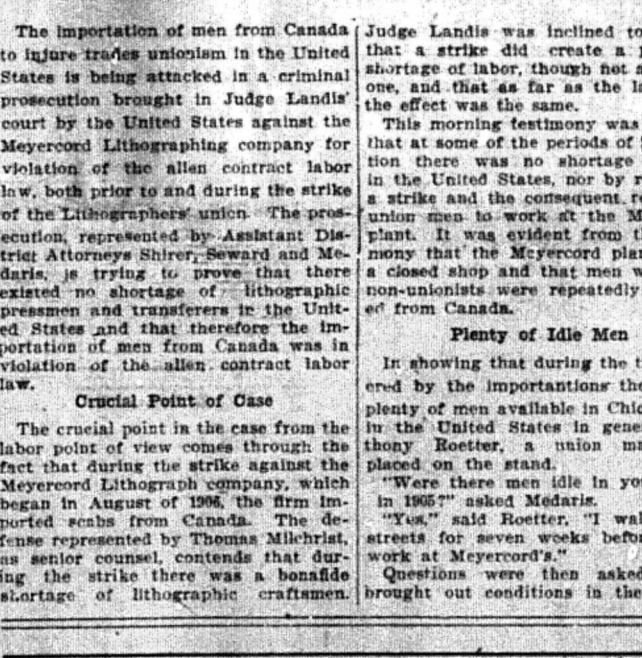
In showing that during the time covered by the importations there were plenty of men available in Chicago and in the United States in general, Anthony Roetter, a union man, was placed on the stand.

"Were there men idle in your trade in 1906?" asked Medaris.

"Yes," said Roetter. "I walked the streets for seven weeks before I got work at Meyercood's."

Questions were then asked which brought out conditions in the Meyer-

AND SHE HASN'T FORGIVEN, EITHER



cord shop. It developed, on questioning by the defense, that Leonard, the foreman at the Meyercood, fined the men fifteen minutes' pay for being late one minute and that the men in retaliation were late fifteen minutes and then walked into the plant, much to the disgust of Leonard.

Accept Union Letters

H. J. Felton, the present recording secretary of the union, was put on the stand and produced a great batch of letters which came into his charge as the 1904 files of the union, a time when an importation took place, and the letters were tendered by the government to show that there were enough men seeking jobs, either because out of work or because they desired to change their place of employment, to supply the needs of Meyercood & Co.

There was much wrangling over the introduction of the letters, and Judge Landis finally ruled that they are admissible on the ground that the letters will show clearly whether the men sending them were out of work or were seeking a change of employment. The taking of testimony began yesterday.

Crucial Point of Case

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BOMB NEAR O'MALLEY'S SALOON STIRS THE POLICE

Everybody in the Harrison street police station sat up suddenly again yesterday.

Policeman James Hanson of the mounted squad entered bearing in one hand a small closed pipe, later identified as a storage battery, which an excited laundryman had mistaken for a bomb. The laundryman said he had found it in a cigar store and barber shop near the saloon of Pat O'Malley, Polk and Clark streets.

The object was turned over to Inspector Wheeler. It is a small tube made of sheet iron or lead, the top of which is steel enameled black and from which projects a small brass knob. Its discovery in the barber shop is believed to be due to a practical joker.

BRIGHT METEOR LIGHTS UP SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 8.—A meteor was seen plainly here last night. It appeared at 8:49 as a brilliant sphere of fire, lighting up the northern heavens, and remained in view several seconds.

Wife a Servant \$10,000

New York, Oct. 8.—The reward to Mary Keegan for remaining thirty years as a domestic with the family of Thomas Barber Kerr is a bequest of \$10,000 in his will.

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"That is what a morning paper said," declared the "Gypsy." "There were more than that."

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audience on their feet before you were through if you had continued that way," declared the reporter. "There are slums and boulevards on the south side. There are also slums and boulevards on the north side. There are a few people between these two extremes. The same is true to a lesser extent on the west side and on the northwest side. Why didn't you ask the sweatshop workers, the dwellers in the river slums and the toilers in the stockyards to stand up? That would have been a fair answer to what the Daily Socialist said."

White Slavery Cause

"What is the chief cause of white slavery?" was asked among other questions. "The chief cause of white slavery," declared the "Gypsy" so emphatically that it was almost an argument in itself. "Then you do not believe that it is the result of conditions which surround us?" "The heart of man is bad," he replied. "We must appeal to his heart. That will change the conditions."

"Then you would not put any blame on State street stores for instances and other sources from which white slaves are recruited? Low wages, for instance, would not be held responsible for white slavery and prostitution?" This was waved aside as a minor matter the same way that any attempt on the part of the Socialist party to change conditions was waved aside. The light of the world is for the heart of man.

Make It Hot for Ritchie

"If I had a man like that in my congregation I would make it pretty hot for him," declared the "Gypsy" when given a concrete example of the case of W. E. Ritchie, Christian gentleman and paper box manufacturer, and incidentally sweeper of children and woman.

Here Gypsy Hesitates

The "Gypsy" hesitated a little and then said that he could not pass on the case because he knew nothing about it personally. "What do you think of a man who exercises the employment of children and overtime for women because competition demands it?" persisted the reporter.

None of His Business

"It is none of his business how that man came by his riches," declared the "Gypsy" when asked if the Nazarene did not attack riches at the same time that he lodged with rich men. "The 'Gypsy' claims he is doing good to the world, taking issue with the educators of the nation who claim that religious revivals are dangerous. He pointed out many instances where men had been converted and caused to lead better lives."

Dodges Hell Question

"Do you believe in a hell, Mr. Smith?" was asked. "The 'Gypsy' dodged the question by answering that those were not the methods used in the 'Inquiry room' and that he wanted to see the theological student put out of the 'Inquiry room.'"

GIVE PRIZES TO PUPILS FOR WRITING ESSAYS ON SOCIALISM

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Groton, Conn., Oct. 9.—Large gains are shown in the Socialist vote at practically all of the recent elections which have taken place in this state. At the town election in Groton, Oct. 4, the Socialist ticket received 25 votes, a gain of 21 votes over the presidential vote of 1908. In the Noank district one Socialist vote was polled last year, while 21 votes were cast this year. Twenty-three straight Socialist votes were cast, which equaled the straight votes cast on the Republican ticket.

The local in New London is thriving with 22 members. A Polish local was recently organized in Jewett City by National Organizer Victor Balko. This makes four locals in New London county.

Local Mystic in conjunction with the Socialist Sunday school, has decided to give three prizes of \$2, \$2.50 and \$1 to the pupils in the country schools of Groton and Stonington who write the best essays on Socialism.

CAROUSE BRINGS WAYMAN CLUES

Documents That Were Lost in Levee Show Man to Be a Jury-Fixer

Wine and women in a south side resort for which one of the ringleaders in the jury-tampering combination neglected his own family on his return to Chicago from the east, when he sought the carousals of the underworld instead of hastening home to the joys of his own fireside were discovered today to be important factors in the evidence piled up against the jury bribers by investigators of State's Attorney Wayman. It was disclosed that a night passed by the jury-tampering ringleader in the red light district of the south side furnished the connecting links in the chain of evidence which State's Attorney Wayman had been accumulating against the man for months.

Lost Documents in Levee

It was also brought to light that some important documents which may be produced in court when the jury-tampering conspiracy is bared in the trial of one of the several cases which will be on the Criminal court docket before the inquiry is ended had been lost by the ringleaders on that night, when, instead of meeting his wife at home, he was devoting his first night in Chicago after an eastern trip to revels of the red light district.

According to an investigator in State's Attorney Wayman's office the all night carousal of the jury briber among the denizens of the south side red light district will not be merely an incident showing close relationship between certain agents of the ring, but in fact will be far more important as evidence than was the visit of Police Inspector Edward McCann in company with "Mike de Pike," Heitler and Capt. Rehm to a Halsted street resort in the case against the inspector tried before Judge Barnes. In the case of the connected police inspector when on trial on charges of accepting bribes the defense sought to show that McCann was making the visit on a matter of police duty. In the case of the jury fixer no such explanation can be attempted.

Would Get at Big Firms

Investigators of Mr. Wayman are bending their efforts not only to secure incontrovertible evidence against the jury fixers but also to force the fixers to tell what corporations, public officials and lawyers furnished the money needed to carry on their manipulations for defeating the ends of justice in civil and criminal cases by bribing certain jurors. Assistant State's Attorneys William E. Lundgren and Nicholas Michels are at work upon records of the jury commissioners' office which have been brought to the state's attorney's office. The failure on the part of the commissioners to comply with the subpoenas duces tecum served upon them at the instance of State's Attorney Wayman will today be followed by a formal demand that the subpoenas be complied with or an explanation be made to the court and grand jury.

HOPE BRIGHT IN RITCHIE FIGHT

(Continued From Page One)

was invoked by the plaintiff in the Oregon case as a precedent for attacking the law for women.

"Quality" Talks

On the basis of "Quality" alone we lay our claim to your patronage. Any store can sell you a suit or overcoat at \$15 and tell you it's the best. "Talk is cheap"—Quality and "Value" are the only things that count with wise young men, and those two things you get at STERN'S. We want you to come to STERN'S. We want to "show you" how we surpass the "quality" and values of any store on the North Side in our offering of "STERN SPECIAL" Suits & Overcoats at... \$15



OPEN SATURDAY EVE. TILL 11:30 P. M. SUNDAY TILL NOON. CLOTHING CO. North Av. & Larrabee St.

relative laws for women cited by Brandeis said: "Then follow extracts from over ninety reports of committees, bureaus of statistics, commissioners of hygiene, inspectors of factories, both in this country and in Europe, as to the effect that long hours of labor has on the health of women, primarily because of their special physical organization. The matter is discussed in these reports in different aspects, but all agree as to the danger. It would, of course, take too much space to give these reports in detail. Following them are extracts from similar reports discussing the general benefits of short hours from an economic aspect of the question. In many of these reports individual instances are given tending to support the general conclusion. Perhaps the general scope and character of all these reports may be summed up in what an inspector for Hanover says: 'The reasons for the reduction of the working day to ten hours—(a) physical organization of women, (b) her maternal functions, (c) the bearing and the education of the children, (d) the maintenance of home—are all so important—and so far-reaching that the need for such reduction hardly need be discussed.'"

On Liberty of Contract

Later on he said (referring to the right of contract): "It is undoubtedly true, as more than once declared by this court, that the general right to contract in relation to one's business is a part of the liberty of the individual, protected by the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution; yet it is equally well settled that this liberty is not absolute and extending to all contracts, and that a state may, without conflicting with the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, restrict in many respects the individual's power of contract. Without stopping to discuss at length the extent to which a state may act in this respect, we refer to the following cases in which the question has been considered: Allger v. Louisiana, 165 U. S. 578; Holden v. Hardy, 169 U. S. 366; Lochner v. New York, supra."

Woman to Be Sustained

"Differentiated by these matters from the other sex, she is properly placed in a class by herself, and legislation designed for her protection may be sustained, even when like legislation is not necessary for men, and could not be sustained. It is impossible to close one's eyes to the fact that she still looks to her brother and depends upon him. Even though all restrictions upon political, personal and contractual rights were taken away, and she stood, so far as statutes are concerned, upon an absolutely equal plane with him, it would still be true that she is so constituted that she will rest upon and look to him for protection; that her physical structure and a proper discharge of her maternal functions—having in view not merely her own health, but the well being of the race—justify legislation to protect her from the greed as well as the passion of man.

Baby Smothered in Bed

William Tribles, 16-days old, 7046 Laflin street, was found dead in bed by his father today. It is believed the baby was smothered by the bed clothing.

Former Senator Patterson has given his promise that if the Democratic party of the state shall nominate a woman for congress he will use his influence for her. Mr. Bryan has given his consent.

CONSIDER THE EXPULSION OF UNDESIRABLES AT MEET

New York, Oct. 9.—The yearly conference of the immigration commissioners of the United States opened at Ellis Island yesterday. Besides Secretary of Commerce and Labor Charles Nagel, Commissioner William Williams of New York and representatives from all the large immigration ports of the United States were present. Methods of enforcing the immigration regulations and the exclusion of undesirable aliens were considered.

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STERN'S is the young man's store—as well as the favorite trading place of the elderly men. The banker as well as the workingman can be clothed here, for we show the best styles from eight leading American makers at from \$10 to \$35, headed by HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX clothes at from \$20 to \$35—a stunning display of new Fall and Winter Fashions that we want every man and young man to see.

are not imposed solely for her benefit, but also largely for the benefit of all. Many words cannot make this plain. Two sexes differ in structure of body, in the functions to be performed by each, in the amount of physical strength, in the capacity for long continued labor, particularly when done standing, the influence of vigorous health upon the future well being of the race, the self reliance which enables one to assert full rights, and in the capacity to maintain the struggle for subsistence. This difference justifies a difference in legislation and upholds that which is designed to compensate for some of the burdens which rest upon her.

Is Deeper Than Politics

"We have not referred in this discussion to the denial of the elective franchise in the state of Oregon, for while that may disclose a lack of political equality in all things with her brother, that is not of itself decisive. The reason runs deeper and rests in the inherent difference between the two sexes, and in the different functions in life which they perform. For these reasons, and without questioning in any respect the decisions in Lochner v. New York, we are of the opinion that it cannot be adjudged that the act in question is in conflict with the federal constitution so far as it respects the work of a female in a laundry, and the judgment of the supreme court of Oregon is affirmed."

RUTH BRYAN IS IN FOR CONGRESS

Denver, Colo., Oct. 9.—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Leavitt, daughter of William J. Bryan, has formally announced her candidacy for the nomination for congress from the first district of Colorado.



Mrs. Ruth Bryan Leavitt

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Continental CLOTHING HOUSE. Corner Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues. Suits and Overcoats Special \$15. These suits and overcoats truthfully represent greater value for the money than you will find anywhere else in Chicago. Think of it—at this moderate price—excellent hand-tailored garments—full of honest wear and handsome looks. The very newest styles—plain and fancy—in excellent worsteds—cassimeres and serges are to be found in this line—so varied that every taste will be satisfied. Do not fail to call and see what \$15 will buy at the Continental. You'll be remarkably pleased with the looks of these garments—still more so with their wearing qualities.

OUR CHILDREN'S DEPT. We undoubtedly show the finest assortment of clothing in the city. Our variety is unlimited—our quality the highest—and we can save you money on every purchase. A Football Free with Every Child's Suit at \$3.50 or Over.

If You Live in a Home of Your Own and it is located on any of our distributing lines, we offer to wire it complete for electric light, including fixtures of your own selection, at cost, payable a little each month for two years. Call Main 12820. Commonwealth Edison Company 139 Adams Street.

First Annual GRAND BALL Given by the Ekaterinoslaver Br. Ar. Ring 236 of Chicago SATURDAY, OCT. 9TH, 1909. At the Lessing Club House Taylor Street and Center Avenue. TICKETS 25c. Music by Epstein's Orchestra.

"Monkeys and Monkeyettes" A Reply to EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT By W. F. Ries. AUTHOR OF "MEN AND MULES," the book which had a sale of more than 1,000,000 copies in five months. These who have read and distributed Conrad Ries' former book will appreciate the appearance of another which is in the nature of a "follow-up" of "Men and Mules."

"Songs of Socialism" BRAND NEW EDITION By Harvey P. Moyer. This is a Socialist song book containing twenty-five songs for only 25 cents a single copy. You can have five copies for \$1.00; one whole dozen for \$2.25. Send your orders for Moyer's songs to The Chicago Daily Socialist, 150 N. WASHINGTON ST. CHICAGO.

A FULL QUART Security Straight Whiskey FREE OF COST. Mail this ad with \$1.00 to pay for four full quarts, express prepaid, and we will give you an extra quart free of cost with your first order. We are willing to make a loss on the first shipment to introduce our goods to you under the most favorable conditions.

Speakers, Attention! This also applies to those who are desirous of becoming successful speakers. "EFFECTIVE SPEAKING" By Arthur E. Phillips. Is the best book, without question, in the field of instruction that has ever appeared and is recommended as such by leading instructors in the best colleges of the country.

CLASSIFIED HELP WANTED. DO YOU WANT A JOB AT \$10 A DAY? Can you invest \$20? Write A. G. Baker, 15 Grand Circus Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. BEFORE BUYING. Climo and Co., 100 N. Dearborn St., Chicago. Also fine vacant lots from \$100 up. See C. H. BROWN, 314 Milwaukee St.

SANTAL MIDY. SUPERIOR TO CAPSULES. RELIEVES IN 24 HOURS. THE DAILY SOCIALIST IS DISTRIBUTED BY CARRIER IN CHICAGO FOR 6 CENTS PER WEEK.

THE TIME SEEMS TO HAVE ARRIVED

for making some changes about the Garrick meetings. Last Sunday's meeting proves that the enthusiasm is greater than ever and that the audience will overflow from now on. I have made a careful canvass of the seating capacity of the other theaters in the city and found that the main floors and balconies are about the same size as at the Garrick. Where there is any increased capacity at all it is chiefly because of slightly larger galleries. The Garrick has the great advantages of being a thoroughly first-class house, perfect accoustic properties, and in the lighting and upholstering it is probably the most beautiful and comfortable theater in the city. All things considered, it seems likely we shall stay in the Garrick until we can move into the Auditorium. In that event, there are some important changes we shall need to make, so that when the time for a big jump comes we shall be ready to take it.

Last winter there were many complaints about the lecture beginning late. Now I am going to give you the reason. As you know, the collection is always taken before the lecture. On those mornings when the theater filled up in good time the lecture began in good time. When, for bad weather or other reasons, the audience was slow in gathering, and when the time to begin my lecture came there would be one or two of the back rows almost empty, I deliberately lingered. The collection suffered rather heavily when one or two hundred came in after it was taken. If you will do as you did last Sunday, and fill up the theater rapidly, I will give you quick action on the preliminaries and get to the lecture soon enough for any of you. The doors open at 10:15. If you will fill up the theater in fifteen minutes I will begin the program at 10:30 and the lecture at 11 o'clock. Last Sunday the seats all went in 7 minutes. **ARTHUR M. LEWIS.**

SUBJECT: A REAL EDUCATION AND HOW TO GET IT

Look Out for This!

The members of the Garrick audience are the liveliest people in the Socialist party and the subscribers to "The Evolutionist" are the liveliest people in the Garrick audience. One main reason why the Garrick meeting has a great future before it is that it has the circulation of "The Evolutionist" behind it. This magazine makes you a member of the Garrick audience, no matter how far you may be from Chicago. If you live in Chicago, next Sunday morning you will have a good chance to take advantage of the following. If outside Chicago you can take the offer by mail.

A great book has just appeared. Robert Rives LaMonte, who is specially qualified to pass on such a matter, says it is the greatest Socialist book of the last decade. A. M. Sirons, the translator, is nearer the mark when he says it is the greatest Socialist book since the Communist Manifesto and Engels' "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific." There is a fine edition of this in paper backs at 25 cents a copy. This book, wrapped in a large envelope with a 25-cent subscription card to "The Evolutionist," good for four months, will be sold at the Garrick next Sunday morning for 25 cents. It will be mailed to anyone who will drop a quarter into an envelope and mail it to "The Evolutionist," 180 Washington street, Chicago.

You may take this offer as often as you please. A yearly 75-cent subscription on this offer would bring you three copies.



ARTHUR M. LEWIS

The New Experiment

Next Sunday you are invited to get to the meeting early, so that everything may begin well on time or a little earlier. The doors open at 10:15, and there is no reason why the theater should not be full by half past ten, or 10:45 at the latest. High-class musicians such as we secure do not like to play while half the audience is in and the other half coming in. With a full house at the beginning the program would move rapidly and smoothly and the meeting would be more enjoyable. Let us try it.

The Magazines

Every Sunday morning the ushers will supply you with any of the following Socialist magazines: "The Evolutionist," by the Garrick lecturer, and "The International Socialist Review," by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 10 cents each. "The Progressive Journal of Education" and "The Modern Magazine," both published by Peyton Boswell, 5 cents each.

WHY TAFT WILL SHAKE DIAZ' PAW

His Brother Runs Ranch in Texas Where Nothing but Mexicans Are Hired

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 3.—Grant county people who own land in a forty thousand acre tract that was formerly a part of the Taft estate in Texas are much interested in the approaching visit of President Taft to his brother's huge farm in the Lone Star state. The Grant county men who have land holdings in this neighborhood, twenty-six miles from Corpus Christi, Tex., and five miles from the Taft estate itself, are W. E. Waggoner, W. E. Haisley, Otto Haisley, John Ferree, Charles Ferree, Henry Dougherty, Prof. Massens, and Prof. Seales.

Biggest Farm in World

President Taft will spend several days on his brother's estate the latter part of October. Marion people who are interested nearby tell many interesting things of this, one of the biggest farms in the world.

The Coleman-Fulton Pasture company, Chas. P. Taft, president, owns the controlling interest in the Taft packing house, and two great Texas ranches, "La Quinta" in San Patricio county, and "The Encinal" in Encinal and Webb counties. The former consists of 115,000 acres and the latter of 240,000 acres.

The gigantic ranch is to be developed to its highest point of productivity and not one single dollar's worth of its products will be shipped or sold in its raw state.

Moreover, not an acre will be sold to colonists. All will be kept intact and administered by the one giant corporation.

A large ice and cold storage plant

also will care for the fish caught in the gulf waters and the vegetables raised on the farm.

100,000 Head of Cattle

On the two ranches there are now 100,000 head of cattle, and the yearly increase is estimated at 20,000. All these will be utilized by the Taft packing house. There are also 20,000 sheep and 50,000 hogs.

An electric light plant to supply lights for Station, Gregory, Taft, Portland, and the four villages on the vast estate, and for the ranch in general, will be operated in connection with the ice house and the packing house.

In order to utilize every foot of land in the tract thousands of Mexicans are now busy clearing off the mesquite

and cactus, and by next year the biggest cotton patch in the world will be planted. This will be twenty-five miles long, and will extend along both sides of the Arkansas Pass railroad the width of one mile.

Why Taft Will Meet Diaz

The fact that "greasers" by the thousands are hired to work on the Taft farm might explain why President Taft is so anxious to disgrace the United States by shaking the bloody hand of Diaz.

The most modern methods prevail everywhere. The sod is being turned by a fifty-horse power tractor, engine, which turns twenty-five feet at a swath, and which will plow twenty-five acres per day. An experimental farm will be established, under the direction of experts, and the farming will be conducted along the most scientific lines.

When completed the farm will contain 15,000 acres in cotton, and 5,000 acres in other crops. The cotton will produce on an average three-quarters of a bale of cotton to the acre, or about 12,000 bales per year. At an average selling price of \$50 per bale, the income from the farm alone will be \$600,000 per year. But not a bale of this cotton or a single seed will be put on the market.

Even Cotton Seeds Used

The cotton mill as now planned will turn into calicos, sheetings and other finished products every lock of cotton picked from the bolls.

An oil mill is now going up which will convert the seed into meal, hulls and oil. The meal and hulls will be used to fatten the cattle for the packing house and the oil will be used in making by-products.

The government of this vast estate offers an interesting lesson in sociology. Under the direct command of the manager is a population of over 7,000, including four bonded towns—Sinton, with a population of 1,500; Gregory, 800; Taft, 500; and Portland, 400. In the three latter towns every house and every lot is owned by the ranch manager. The inmates are all employees.

Came With Brother's Marriage

The Mexican laborers are housed in different sections of the town and also provided with schools and churches.

Law is practically administered by John F. Green, the superintendent, who settles all disputes. He designates justices, constables and the twenty deputy sheriffs. All are employees of the company.

Liquor can be secured in the larger towns, but intoxication and crime are almost unknown. Lawlessness means exile, for undesirables are ordered to move on and every door is closed to them at the superintendent's command.

Chas. P. Taft's interest in these ranches came by his marriage to the only daughter of Dave Sinton, a pioneer ranchman of Texas, who acquired the land when it could be had for only a few cents an acre.

Rich Auto Speeder Killed

De Soto, Mo., Oct. 3.—Henry Sealing, head of a large contracting company of St. Louis, was killed, and Hugo Loewe of East St. Louis, Ill., was seriously injured here when their automobile overturned after a tire burst. The machine was going at a high speed when it was wrecked.

MAY ABOLISH BRITISH LORDS

This May Be the Result of a Grave Constitutional Crisis in England

London, Oct. 3.—It now seems certain that England is to be involved in a grave constitutional struggle, and that an appeal to the electorate will have to be made. All efforts of the king to bring about a compromise on the budget have met with failure. If new elections are called and the liberal and radical elements in the kingdom come out on top it will then be necessary for the house of lords to back down from its obstructive position or run the risk of being abolished by the people of Great Britain. The house of lords is now standing in the way of the so-called "Socialistic" reforms which the labor party members and the liberals have put through the lower house.

Labor Party Will Gain

If new elections are called the labor party is confident of doubling its representation in parliament. A majority of the labor representatives are out-and-out Socialists.

As time passes the difficulties in avoiding a conflict between the house of commons and the house of lords increases, the strong party men of both sides being eager for the fight. The liberal members, who scattered to their constituencies when the debate on the finance bill adjourned, in their speeches contend that the concessions made since the bill was introduced should satisfy its opponents, and express themselves as strongly opposed to any compromise.

On the other hand, the unionists, who have made all preparations for the election, are urging the leaders to do nothing that might prevent an immediate appeal to the people.

House of Lords Stands Pat

In the meantime the house of lords is radically amending the Irish land bill. The lords threw out the clause providing for compulsory purchase, thus raising another issue between the two houses. The nationalists already have announced that they will insist upon restoring these clauses when the bill returns to the house of commons.

T. P. O'Connor, M. P., will sail soon for the United States at the request of John E. Redmond, the Irish leader, to explain the political situation here to the supporters of the Irish cause in America and to appeal for funds to carry on the struggle for home rule.

The Daily Socialist is delivered by carrier in Chicago for 2 cents per week.

FIRST STRAIGHT SOCIALIST PLAY BEING STAGED IN CITY

"The Commoner's Daughter," the ranged for the stage, will be presented at the Hull House theater, Harrison and Halsted streets, for three consecutive nights, beginning Friday, October 22.

Not only is "The Commoner's Daughter" the only real Socialist play ever presented in America, but it is also the only play ever staged that deals with the strike question from the Socialist point of view. It is a real life play and, as such, depicts social and economic conditions in the mines as they

are and not as capitalist writers would have them depicted.

The play begins with action and ends with action. Every act is a lesson in Socialism. Humor vies with seriousness throughout the play and every person is a character. There is the fighting union man seeking to end the strike in a bloody manner; the peace loving Socialist, advising a proper use of the ballot; the conservative sheriff, whose actions are influenced by a purse; the conscienceless capitalist mine owner, his petty adherents and the capitalist, with some conscience, who advises arbitration. All told the play is a working class play, written from the working class point of view.

Tickets for the three performances

are on sale at the Daily Socialist office. The prices of the tickets range from 25 cents to \$1.00. All but the 25 cent seats, which are in the balcony, are reserved on the main floor.

CURTISS FALLS 70 FEET IN THRILLING FLIGHT; UNHURT

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 3.—After a brief but thrilling flight in Forest Park at dusk last night, Glenn H. Curtiss made an unexpected descent, falling almost seventy feet.

The aviator was badly shaken, but no bones were broken and he was not injured. One of the propellers on his machine was smashed.

THE ARMITAGE

JOHN S. EDWARDS, Pres.

Milwaukee and Armitage Aves.

Anniversary Opening

OCTOBER 9 TO 16 INCLUSIVE—
Music both Saturdays, Afternoon and Evening. :: :: :: :: ::

The most complete exposition of new Fall styles is now in full swing.

Every new design and the most beautiful patterns are waiting for you at our store.

We have a reputation for giving the greatest values. Come and let us show you.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS
\$15, \$20 & \$25
Others from \$10 to \$35.

Largest Stock of Union Label Clothing in Chicago.

Open Saturday Night Until 10 P. M.

Sunday Morning Open Until Noon.

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CORRECT CLOTHES
READY TO WEAR
FOR
MEN WHO CARE
2 SHOPS

117 MADISON 209 WABASH
AT CLARK AT ADAMS

THOMAS J. MORGAN
SINCE 1888

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LAWYERS
79 DEARBORN STREET
General Practice in All Courts

Homes Furnished Complete. LOWEST PRICES. EASIEST TERMS.

EVERY REASONABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IS CUT TO COST DURING OCTOBER SALE.

THE HUMBOLDT
S. I. Frank, Prop.
2418-2420 WEST NORTH AV.
Near Western Ave.

THIS LABEL

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

The Elston
CLOTHIER & FURNISHER
WALTER RASMUSSEN, Prop.
ELSTON CALIFORNIA & DEARBORN AVES.

BUY AT THE
South End Department Store

And get my Trading Checks. No need to wait until you have 50c worth. When you have 50c worth of our Trading Checks, send them in for a 50-cent check, as good as money at the SOUTH END DEPT. STORE, 117 W. WABASH ST., WEST PULLMAN. S. Grawburg, Prop.

Send notice of your unions meetings to the Daily Socialist.

DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Rates under this heading: Three lines daily for one year only \$1.00 per month. Each additional line \$1.00. Tell your merchant about the Daily Socialist Purchasers' League. Invite him to advertise.

To the Editor

Feeling the need for a wider discussion of party affairs, the Daily Socialist will devote as much space as is needed in this department on Fridays to communications on party policies. Such communications should be short, not to exceed one thousand words, and will be much more apt to secure publication if they are less than five hundred. One absolutely hard and fast rule will be that no personalities and abuse will be permitted. It will be useless to send any communications containing these characteristics. Every endeavor will be made to give both sides of each question an equal hearing, but since the number of communications on each subject are always many times more than can possibly find space, the best judgment of the editor must be exercised in selecting those to be published.

Revolutionary Unionism and the Party

It will be difficult to find a Socialist who does not fully recognize the necessity of the workers' organization for economic purposes. Socialists also understand well the anachronism of craft unionism and the necessity of organization by industries, usually designated as industrial unionism.

We have also heard much of revolutionary unionism, and whatever may be meant by that, Socialists will certainly acknowledge the advantages of unions being supported by class consciousness and a revolutionary spirit. But I have of late noticed, here and there, among Socialists, a tendency to overestimate the value of economic organization, to speak disparagingly of parliamentarism and the political movement and to attribute greater importance and effectiveness to the former.

I shall not object to eulogy and eulogium of what is called industrial revolutionary unionism. Every one is entitled to his opinion of it and to express his opinion. I shall also not object to placing it side by side with the political movement as of equal necessity.

But if Socialists indulge in eulogiums of revolutionary industrial unionism at the expense of party organization, declaring, contrary to Socialist theory and tradition, the latter to be of secondary importance; if Socialists declare the strike to be the weapon of the workers, compared with which the Socialist vote, or the election of a Socialist as lawmaker is an insignificant matter, I feel that I must protest and utter a cry of warning.

Nothing in the world is easier than to speak of revolution, but indulging in revolutionary phrases has never produced a revolution, much less carried one to a successful end. French and Italian syndicalists are profuse in revolutionary language and such language may satisfy an impatient and impetuous enthusiast, but what French and Italian syndicalists have accomplished beyond creating strife and dissension among Socialists and impeding the course of the political movement in those countries, I have not yet been able to learn.

As far as I am able to judge, a strike is a strike, whether the brain of the striker is full of revolutionary thoughts or not. Of course, I have no reference here to the political strike, as we have seen in Russia, or the general strike, as we witness it in Sweden. However, it must be acknowledged that the strike in Russia had for its very object the introduction of that which the so-called revolutionists despise, to wit: parliamentarism, and that there is no claim on the part of the Swedes that their strike is a revolutionary act.

I also think that there is no presumption in stating that the Swedish strike had not been possible without the existence in that country of a Socialist party, which has spread the gospel of the class struggle and has awakened class consciousness and a consciousness of solidarity of interest as no kind of unionism has ever been able to do.

There is nothing revolutionary in the ordinary strike, but, of course, the strike may be coupled with a revolutionary political outbreak. But what the result of this will be, if the workers have no political power at all and if the revolutionary spirit is not abroad in the whole land, we have quite recently seen in Spain where it was quickly suppressed by the government's soldiers with much cruelty and barbarity.

With this manifestation of the state's power before his eyes a writer in a Socialist publication recently declared the state to be only a shadow, a servant, and only the force behind it a reality. If he had not been so very serious, I would have taken him for a humorist. Entirely overlooking or forgetting the grim reality of standing armies and machine guns he writes in recommendation of the revolutionary industrial unions and the disparagement of the political movement as follows: "Whenever there is a strike or lock-out, or the drawing up of an agreement, the real struggle for the revolution is on." The chief emphasis of the Socialist movement must be put on working class organization (meaning industrial organization).

More than this, if ever the working class is to take charge of our industrial organization, it is there, in industry itself, that it must learn its business. It cannot prepare for its task by studying history or law, or even learning Marx letter by letter.

Which, together with the declaration that the state is a mere shadow and the recommendation of revolutionary industrial unionism, means, if anything, that the laborer need not mind the state, that he must learn in industry, and after having learned it, to take possession of it by revolution and force. It is clear that this is a complete reversal of the process as taught by Marx who says: "The proletariat will use its political supremacy to wrest by degrees all capital from the bourgeoisie, to centralize all instruments of production in the hands of the state, i. e., of the proletariat organized as the ruling class."

But, of course, Marx was not a revolutionist, he was imprisoned and exiled on account of his conservatism. Therefore, what is the use of studying his letter by letter, or for that matter, at all?

What is the use of studying history or studying anything? That may teach patience and prudence which would not suit those revolutionists' impetuosity. That may lead to the discovery of the spontaneity of revolutions and the fact that, whatever the real causes of revolutions were, they always have a political character and were in form and appearance fights for political supremacy, at least for the betterment of conditions.

It may be true that political supremacy may not open the doors of the desired

THE UNDERWORLD

BY CHARLES CLIFTON, FALLSTON, MARYLAND

Have you seen the vision hoary, Do you heed the ancient story, Of the underworld?

All along the distant ages Are recorded history's pages Of the underworld. Pages that are writ in sorrow Pages that will tell tomorrow Of the underworld.

There are faces sad and weary, There are faces hard and dreary, In the underworld. Lives that long for some glad token, Hears bereft of hope are broken In the underworld.

Human shadows moving sadly Through life's jungle, slowly, madly, In the underworld. Of the victims of life's greed, Oft denied their righteous meed, In the underworld.

Heroes, truly, there are many, Cowards few there are, if any, In the underworld. Men and women bearing sorrow, Hoping for a new tomorrow, In the underworld.

You who live above the strife Of this darkened, submerged life In the underworld. Think of these, thy human kin, Know for such there might have been An underworld.

—The District Ledger, Zernie, B. C.

Increase of the Peanut Industry

The peanut is rapidly becoming an important farm product throughout the southern states, says the September Popular Mechanics in an illustrated article. It says: "Its vines are valuable as forage and the peas that are not marketable can be used for feeding purposes. Through-out the boll-weevil district of the cotton belt the peanut is grown as a money crop, and special oil-producing varieties will assist in keeping the oil mills of the southern states supplied with raw materials. The value of the commercial peanut crop of the United States for the year 1908 was estimated at \$12,000,000.

"Although the majority of people recognize the peanut only as it appears for sale, in the shell, hulled and salted, as peanut candy or in the form of peanut butter, many new lines of consumption have been found for it in the past few years. "In addition to these uses, it is an ingredient of peanut and vegetable meats, peanut meal and salad oils. In the preparation of vegetarian meats a portion of the oil is pressed from the ground peanuts, other ingredients, including vegetable substances, are added, and the whole is crushed and pressed into a ready for use.

"Peanut meal, made from finely ground blanched peanuts is used in confections, such as almond macaroons and small cakes, to which it imparts the desired almond flavor. Peanut oil is used in the same manner as olive oil, also for mixing with cotton-seed oil in order to improve the quality of the seed oil for salad purposes. "Peanut oil is of somewhat lower value than first-class olive oil, and is some times mixed with it for the production of an oil that can be sold at a lower price than pure olive oil. On the other hand, it is of a higher grade than cotton-seed oil.

"With the coming shortage of cotton seed from which to manufacture oil in this country, there is a great possibility of building up a peanut-oil industry throughout the cotton belt that will keep the oil mills flourishing. A bushel of first-class peanuts, weighing twenty-eight pounds, will produce one gallon of oil, worth 45 cents, and twenty pounds of oil cake and hulls, which, when ground and mixed together, is worth approximately 25 cents. Such peanuts must be obtainable at prices not exceeding 40 cents a bushel to make the oil industry profitable.

"By-products of the peanut are used in the manufacture of foods for farm stock and dairy cows, and the plant is being largely utilized as forage and as a soil renovator. "In large cleaning factories the shells are generally used for fuel, and the ash resulting therefrom is valuable as a fertilizer. "The thin brown covering of the peas or nuts has a feeding value almost equal to that of wheat bran, and is especially desirable for mixing with the smaller particles of broken peas for stock feeding. The article further explains the conditions governing the successful cultivation of peanuts for commercial purposes.

WON HIS WAGER

A gentleman in Dublin, speaking of the Irish cabmen, said that nothing ever satisfied them, and that he was willing to prove his words on a wager that if he should go to the door and call a cab, no matter what fee he would give, the driver would ask for more. The wager was taken for ten pounds sterling. The gentleman called a cab, drove about a quarter of a mile, stepped out, and handed the driver a ten-shilling gold piece, the legal fee being one shilling. Caddy drove off. The gentleman who had taken the wager was exulting in his triumph, when suddenly the caddy returned and, touching his hat, said, "Please, sir, have ye a darty three-pence bit about ye? It would be such a pity to break a bright piece of gold like this for a drink!"—Cleveland Leader.

Coffee in England

It was his first morning in London "apartments," and his landlady came up with the breakfast, and as he began the meal she opened a slight conversation. "It looks like rain," she said. "It does," replied the American, "but it smells rather like coffee."—London Chronicle.

Seeing Their Finish

Lawyer—"What is your occupation?" Witness—"I'm a piano finisher." Lawyer—"Be a little more definite. Do you polish them or move them?" Boston Transcript

"FOLLY'S MIRROR"

BY MAURICE LAZAR.

There was merriment in Wilson's garden. The sounding of a time-honored piano, the rolling baritone voice of a mediocre negro-singer in dress suit, the tinkle of glasses, the glare of numerous, skillfully placed electric lights, the scent of heavily-perfumed women, all blending into an indescribable, mysteriously seductive allurements, pervaded the little "beer garden."

A woman, extravagantly clad, ran her fingers over the keys of the ancient piano in one corner. Standing near her was the singer, a portly, deep-throated fellow, voicing for the appreciation of an attentive audience, an unimaginative ballad of the day. Waiters hurried hither and thither, snatching, bowing, appreciative, very receptive. The conclusion of the song was followed by a hail of small-coin and the smacking of palms. The pianist rendered a "piano-que," whilst her colleague groped upon the floor for the scattered coin.

The swinging doors at the end of the canopied hall shot inward to admit a woman, and a man close behind her. They trooped down the room in a leisurely, yet decisive gait, and paused at a deserted table, close to the piano. The woman suffered her escort to doff her cape, and then drawing a shimmering voile skirt about her, seated herself in a chair, unheeding the attentive gaze at her by those sitting near. Her companion, casting his person into a chair opposite, directed an obsequious waiter to her, and at the latter's departure, favored her with a smirking, insipid attention, which she regarded with immense indifference.

The singer shouted forth a song, accompanied by the pianist in punctuated measures. The waiter returned to the table, placed upon the edge his tray, and taking therefrom two glasses, set them before the couple. Then pocketing his gain, he bowed and fitted away. The singer ceased his performance, and as the applause lessened, the woman smiled, and said phlegmatically: "He's a good singer, George."

"Yes," assented the other, and threw small pieces of silver to the negro. Turning to his companion, he said: "Here's how," and raised his glass to his garrulous mouth. She raised her glass in response, and sipped listlessly at the wine. Presently she put the glass down upon the table, to stare vacantly. A haunting, haggard pain shot through her mendacious assumption of merriment, and twisted her features with bitter agony. Her mouth twisted violently. "Oh, come now, not that here you know," said George hastily, petting her extended arm with his hands. "Don't

WHEN THE GOOD CAUSE WINS

BY MOUNCE BYRD
Ye will have hearts to pity and be kind,
And tender eyes to glisten at the tale,
Of feet that bleed; but would not quit the trail,
How blind we were that tried to lead the blind,
How long we strove, how hard it seemed to fail.

Ye will be happier, ah God, who knows,
With happiness we have not learned to name,
And wiser then, beside a clearer flame
Will read the story of our useless blows
That lacked not strength, but surety of aim.

Yet will ye love the burden of this hour:
From yon white world that swings at last in bliss
Back to these lonely years will turn for this,
To mark how true the secret of your power
Roses in his splendor from our sacrifice.

SOCIALISM AND GRAFT

Recently the Chicago Daily Socialist has been featuring a series of exposures of the grafters and grafting for which that city is famous—or infamous. Its articles have stirred up an immense amount of interest not only in Chicago, but throughout the nation, and have resulted in awakening the attention of the public as it never was awakened before to the moral rottenness of the political citius which rule the great American cities. But among Socialists themselves we find opinions to be very much divided upon the wisdom of the course pursued by our contemporary, many holding that such exposure tends to divert the minds of the workers from the "main issue," and that such space had better be given up to "Scientific Socialism."

Whilst realizing fully that our comrades of the "Daily Socialist" do not need our pen to defend them, we yet propose to say a few words upon the points raised by the Socialist critics of this Socialist editor. We have long been of the opinion that the cult of "Scientific Socialism" had been raised to that point where its tendency became dangerous, where it sought to consecrate formulas of class many religionists who in the fanaticism of their orthodoxy so overestimated the ritual and forms of their religion that they came gradually, but inevitably, to minimize the importance of its inner spirit and meaning, the varieties of "Scientific Socialism" often work themselves into that mental state where no amount of devotion to and practice of the Socialist spirit can make them forgive a failure to repeat the well-worn formula of their beloved science. In other words, whilst firmly believing that they are saturated with Socialist science yet as a cold fact they are utterly unable to recognize the science unless, in a most conspicuous place, it bears the label.

The graft exposures are a case or cases in point. Every thoughtful Socialist recognizes that the superstitions surrounding law and order and the administration thereof under Capitalist society, the traditions of Democracy and Republicanism with which the office holders have invested themselves and of which in the eyes of the voters they are the inheritors and custodians, and finally the role of guardians of public and private morality which capitalist politicians modestly reserve as a result of the channeling of their Socialism by the framers of the constitution, and the business allegiance of humanity as being a part of Socialist philosophy) all these form a most formidable barrier to the capitalist interests, and one that the Socialist propagandist often fails to break through even after he has indoctrinated his convert with an

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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A Belated Mentality

The Daily Socialist has given considerable space to W. E. Ritchie during the last few days. This is not because he is any worse than the average capitalist.

He is really puzzled by the criticism that has descended upon him. He has so thoroughly absorbed the atmosphere of capitalism that he sincerely believes that by exploiting workers he is doing them a favor.

About the worst that could be said of him personally is that he is mentally belated. One hundred years ago his point of view was almost universal.

W. E. Ritchie is mentally one hundred years behind the times. In one way this is fortunate. It makes the argument clear.

His factory is located but a few blocks from the west side red light district. Yet it is doubtful if he ever considered that there was any connection between the two.

He is employing hundreds of little girls. He is paying them as low as a dollar and a half a week. These are his own figures.

These girls must pass back and forth through the red light district. They are constantly subject to the allurements of the professional procurers for these resorts.

These allurements are constantly contrasted with the horrors of Ritchie's box factory. Is it any wonder that there is no lack of recruits for the white slave dens?

An association has just been formed in Chicago to fight white slavery. Will this society dare to attack Ritchie's box factory? We know it will not.

Here is another direction in which the paths that start from the levee end in the "mahogany parlors of the rich."

That is why no effective help can be expected from the ruling class in the crusade against the white slavery of either the brothel or the factory.

That is why all the newspapers of Chicago but this one are strangely silent on the great fight that is being waged by the trade unions and the Socialist party of Chicago against the perpetuation of the conditions that prevail in Ritchie's box factory and the far worse conditions that prevail elsewhere.

Because Ritchie believes in himself, because he is mentally belated, the other members of the Illinois Manufacturers' association have selected him to do a work that most of them are ashamed to do.

The hope of the future lies in labor. It embodies the new conscience, the new ethics and the force to overthrow the old and establish the new.

"Gypsy" Smith

Gypsy Smith has been stirred to anger by the statement of the Daily Socialist that his audience is not "composed of the city's toilers." To refute this statement he asked all those who "earned their daily bread" to rise.

But the wording of the question put by Gypsy Smith was such that the only wonder is that every person did not rise. Where will you find a capitalist that does not claim that he "earns his daily bread"?

Second—The learning of one of the Socialist rules or commandments which have been printed in the Progressive Woman.

Third—A little lesson on paper. They will be furnished with paper and pencil and shown how to draw something to instill co-operation and Socialism in their little minds.

But he could easily and very properly reply that times had changed and that the religious methods suitable to a semi-pastoral nation scattered over the bleak hills of Palestine two thousand years ago are scarcely suitable to Chicago.

Gypsy Smith is using "modern methods" in religion. What has he to say on modern problems?

His great meetings are within gunshot of the stock yards upon one side, and still closer to the terrible red light district upon the other, while the great west side, with all its horrors, is but a short distance away in another direction.

What has Gypsy Smith to say on these questions? Has he a word to say against those who are deriving rent and profits from these localities?

If he will speak upon these things he will have no lack of an audience of toilers. The "poor will hear him gladly," as they heard the Carpenter-Agitator two thousand years ago.

"THE BEAST AND THE JUNGLE"

BY MELA TUPPER MAYNARD

Judge Fred B. Lindsey, the Juvenile Court Judge of Denver, begins the story of his life in Everybody's Magazine for October. It will run through many numbers, and will be worth reading.

Colorado history for the past decades is being read and worth getting other folks to read, and Judge Lindsey has lived in the thick of it, and can make you and your conservative friend see it just as it is.

Judge Lindsey is not a Socialist. On the contrary, two members of the Denver local were expelled because they voted for him a year ago. But that does not prevent his seeing facts as they are.

Colorado is a particularly good object lesson. Populism and the free silver radicalism ran riot there in the nineties and awakened the people enough so that fooling them all the time was not easy.

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Colorado is a particularly good object lesson. Populism and the free silver radicalism ran riot there in the nineties and awakened the people enough so that fooling them all the time was not easy.

York, but Wall street is close to it none the less. Standard Oil, the smelter trust, the big railway interests, the big mining companies, besides the stock and bond interests which center wherever big public utilities are still in private clutches—all these found it convenient to have the laws of Colorado made in their offices, and employed as many politicians, prominent citizens and judicial benches as were necessary to head off troublesome measures.

Sometimes the allied powers could prevent the law from passing, sometimes they could steal the bill at the last minute and prevent its signature; sometimes the judges had to throw them out after passage. There were all manner of ways, but in some way the final result was quite to the liking of "the beast."

This is an old story, of course. But only in Colorado, so far, have they had a Peabody and a Sherman Bell right in the spotlight, a governorship stolen in broad daylight, a notorious, patched supreme court, and, to crown it all, a preacher college president for governor, who would publicly declare that, before his term expired, he expected to build \$200,000 worth of new buildings on his college campus!

Mind you, I do not say Colorado is any worse than other places. I only say they have a refreshing way of playing the game in the open court there, and it shows its true nature more charmingly, and now how to have Judge Lindsey tell the whole story in countless penetrating details, as an eye-witness, and with names given, will be great fun to say the least.

And one point to remember when you read the story—you who think some-

thing less than a working class Socialist political party can right conditions for ten years, from 1890 to 1900, Colorado had everything you, step at a time, reform party folks ask for—fearless governors, honest men in the majority in the legislature, leaders having a clear and fine idea of progressive reform, papers which consistently aided advanced measures, public sentiment almost unanimously favoring good laws. Yet today the corporation composite boss dominates as much of everything in both parties as is necessary for the goals desired.

Does some one remember that woman vote in Colorado, and enser? At least if women did not vote in Colorado there would be no Judge Lindsey to tell the tale.

Women have not been able to outwit the corporations any more than the men have in Colorado or anywhere else, but in matters where they have known what they wanted they have got it.

Judge Lindsey will tell you that his court is one thing the women proposed to keep out of corporation politics, and, thanks to them, he is a figure in the world today.

I take as much satisfaction in this as if I voted for him myself. I never have, for I vote my Socialism straight and never even fancy for a minute that anything else could count in comparison; but since the women can't see it that way, I glory in having them, once in a while, show what they can do.

So read the judge's story, and get others to read it. If they can once see the size and strength of the beast they will hunt something bigger than reform politics to get him—something, let us hope, about the size of a working class political party.

HOW LADS ARE BLEACHED

BY ROBERT HUNTER

Yesterday we spoke of the recent strike in the cotton mills of Fall River. These mills, among the largest in the world, are the individual property of Matthew Chandler Durfee Borden, the millionaire resident of New York.

We tried yesterday to give some idea of the conditions which exist in those mills. Today we want to quote a few words from Hon. James F. Carey, formerly a Socialist representative in the Massachusetts legislature.

Carey fought to bring before the people of Massachusetts the condition of the workers. He fought for legislation to remedy the condition of the workers.

And although a worker himself and alone he brought before the legislature the story of the evils which are

ruining and impoverishing the workers in this country.

It may interest you just now as this strike of the cotton operatives is in your mind to read the words of James Carey.

"Hundreds of small boys," he says, "work for Mr. Borden, and many of them toil ten hours a day without a thread of clothing on their bodies. No one except employes is allowed to enter the works, and therefore when it was stated before a woman's club in New York, last week, that naked babies were at work in the Fall River mills, much interest was aroused.

"They work in the big tanks called 'lime keels' in the bleach house packing cloth into the vats.

"This lime keel holds 750 pieces of cloth, and it requires one hour and 20

minutes to fill it. During that time the lad must work inside while his body is being soaked with whatever there is of chemicals which enter into the process of bleaching, of which lime is a prominent factor.

"The naked bodies of the children who do this work day after day are never dry, and the same chemicals which affect the bleaching process of the gray cloth naturally bleach the skin of the operator, and after coming out of the vats the boys show the effects in the whiteness of their skins, which rivals the cotton cloth."

That was what interested James Carey, Socialist legislator. Does it interest you? As much as the tariff? Or the Panama Canal? As low taxes? Or Rate legislation? Or the Baseball score?

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL

BY PEARL ALINE LANFERSIEK

As our school has been a success, I am more than pleased to give others our methods and ideas.

Any two original women (it is necessary that the teachers be in thorough accord) who have a fair education, a clear knowledge of Socialism and plenty of enthusiasm, are capable of starting a Socialist school. When they decide to start, they should announce it in the local meeting.

If the local thinks they are capable, they will be sure to receive permission. If there is no local, they can go right ahead.

We have found Sunday morning the best time for the school. This year we shall begin the primary class at 9:30 and the advanced class at 10 a. m. Two classes are better than one, as the little ones cannot understand what interests the older ones and the latter get impatient when the little ones are slow in learning.

The best plan is to have a definite program and prepare for each lesson in advance. This year we shall take children as young as three years, which will greatly increase our membership. Here is our infant program:

First—Calisthenics, to stimulate the flow of blood, thus arousing mental activity, as well as teaching them to work in unison, a lesson in co-operation. There is nothing more inspiring than to be one of a number drilling to the accompaniment of music, each realizing that he must do well or spoil the drill.

Second—The learning of one of the Socialist rules or commandments which have been printed in the Progressive Woman.

Third—A little lesson on paper. They will be furnished with paper and pencil and shown how to draw something to instill co-operation and Socialism in their little minds.

A little story, as of the bee, the spider, the ant, birds and flowers may take the place of the rule or drawing each week. They get restless if the lesson is too prolonged.

The class will close with a Socialist or revolutionary song, and this will serve as the opening number for the older class, who will have arrived. After the song and dismissal of the little

ones, the older class will have their calisthenics; next some good quotation for them to learn each week, repeating it from memory the following week.

This class will close with the reading of a chapter of Spargo's "Readings for Children." This book will furnish readings for three months; thereafter original stories will be told to all number four on the program.

My teacher and I alternate each week in leading the classes. This also helps to keep up the interest of the children as well as training both for emergencies.

A little bank for voluntary offerings is a good idea, although, no passing of the box is permitted; it simply stands within reach. The money can be used for various things. Last spring the contributions bought wands, Spargo's book, paid all the expenses of one outing and other small items.

A comrade who is a lover of children has offered to duplicate the amount of money accumulated at the end of the school year and we hope next summer to give the children an outing for several days, camping. In time this can develop into a summer camp for children, a thing practiced by German Socialists and found to be very beneficial.

I suggested a number of ideas in my article in the August Progressive Woman, which we found of encouragement to the pupils, but I shall not repeat them, as every teacher has her own ideas about keeping the children interested, and every teacher should exercise her own ingenuity.

During the vacation months, when the S. S. is not in session, a little outing each month keeps the children together and gives them happy thoughts of their school, which they will never forget.

My best wish is that we shall soon have Socialist schools in every town and several in every city. Then the women will become interested. When that time comes we shall be doing something worth while. There are plenty of children just waiting for a Socialist school, and they are not all of Socialist parents, either. Gather them in and teach them how beautiful life could be.—Progressive Woman.

Conditions in Trades in Which Women Are Employed

DRESSMAKERS

Sometimes you may think that wages are so far in non-union establishments that it is not necessary for you to join a union for your own protection. Let me tell you what happened to a group of skilled workers in a dressmaking establishment, and let me ask you to remember that something like this happens every day in some non-union establishment.

For many months these young women had been making dresses out of cloth, but on Monday morning they were asked by their employer to make dresses out of hand-somely embroidered chiffon. Nothing was said about the piece rate for such work, but the girls naturally thought that this more difficult task would be paid in proportion to the care and skill necessary to handle such material.

They had regularly been able to earn \$12 a week, but on the following Saturday evening their pay envelopes contained exactly \$5.10 each. One dollar and seventy cents the employer decided was the rate to be paid for the making of such a dress; and not a

single girl out of this group of skilled workers was able to make more than three dresses in one week. Join the Dressmakers' Union, for the union will protect your wage agreement.

ANOTHER ILLINOIS LOCAL ACTIVE FOR WOMEN

Another Illinois local has begun the work of taking up an active agitation to interest women in Socialist work. H. F. Kampling, secretary of local Quincey, writes that that local will, within a few days, appoint its women's committee and start the Socialist propaganda among the working women of Quincey. Illinois is also appointing a state advisory committee of women.

Already three members of it have been appointed: Rosalie I. Peterson of Rockford, Ill.; Marian Anderson of Streator, and Mrs. Edgar Owens of Rock Island. When the remaining two members of the committee are appointed their names will be presented to the state committee of the party for their approval.

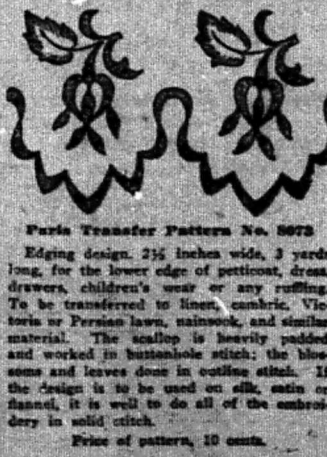
FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS



CHILD'S ONE-PIECE DRESS. Paris Pattern No. 2329. All Seams Allowed.

This pretty little one-piece dress is adaptable to challis, shepherd's plaid, cotton voile, chambray, heavy linen, Indian-head cotton, or, in fact, any material that suits the maker's fancy. The fullness of the front and back is distributed in fine tucks, attached to nearly the waist line, which gives the skirt expansion plenty of room. Two wide box-plats, either side of the front, make a pretty finish, and the belt, which is slipped through the narrow straps at the under-arm seams, gives the long-waisted effect, which is so fashionable. The collar, which finishes the round Dutch neck, is of white linen, scalloped and hand-embroidered, and the short sleeves are gathered into sleevesbands of embroidery and finished with a narrow edging. The pattern is in 4 sizes—1 to 6 years. For a child of 5 years the dress requires 3 yards of material 27 inches wide, 3/4 yards 35 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 42 inches wide; 1/2 yard of insertion and 3/4 yard of edging. Price of Pattern, 15 cents.

SELF TRANSFERABLE EMBROIDERY DESIGNS



For a child of 5 years the dress requires 3 yards of material 27 inches wide, 3/4 yards 35 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 42 inches wide; 1/2 yard of insertion and 3/4 yard of edging. Price of Pattern, 15 cents.

The Last Appeal

This is the last appeal for the clean-up fund in this corner. We close this continuous daily attempt for two reasons:

1. The space is too valuable. Material much more helpful and much more in line with the purpose for which the Daily is published should be used. This corner mars the paper and is an eyesore to most readers.

2. You have not done your duty and show no signs that you will. Some have done all they can, and no fault rests on them.

If everyone had pitched in, the whole job of cleaning up this debt could have been finished in a week.

We have been trying now for many weeks, and not even half has been repaid.

We will therefore close this corner to give room to something more helpful.

If you want to give a lift to this debt you still have a chance. We must raise it in some way. Those of us who have lifted before will lift again. The Daily will go on. We asked you for a small amount. You refused to give it. Now we will get it by doubling up on those of us who have already done our share.

This is a great and inspiring work. The work for a new order, for a free humanity. The Daily will go on.

Original amount \$5,300.00. Previously reported \$2,190.80. Received Thursday 9.88. Total 2,130.68.

Balance \$3,169.32. By order of board of directors, J. O. BENTALL, Secretary.

Encourage War or Promote Peace

BY J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

Many Americans in high places brag and boast about being on the square. Roosevelt bawled the entire republic with his vociferous and frequently repeated "Square deal!"

So popular did the expression become that it was taken up and shouted by old-line politicians of every breed from sea to sea until the words themselves grew nauseous, creating a stench born of anything that seeks to cover up a multitude of sins.

Collier's Weekly calls itself the "National Weekly," and as such ought at least to present both sides of some questions, some of the time—it should be square with its readers in other words.

Yet, what does one find? For the last few weeks it has been playing havoc with the mutilated scales of justice until one could say that readability was almost impossible. It has been wringing the neck of the dove of peace until the last bit of animation had good cause for taking flight. And why? All because Collier's somehow, somewhere, at some time got the idea not that "War is hell!" but that it is something that ought to be encouraged.

Therefore, it goes ahead and boots the bloody game of death, forgetting that any of its readers might be interested in doing away with the needless murder and wanton maiming of human beings.

At first it had Richard Harding Davis berate the inhabitants of Boston for taking more interest in the baseball pennant race than in the army maneuvers. Davis did his work well, as a servant should. Now comes Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., in a current issue telling about "The Value of Maneuvers," and why "Mimic War Should be Waged Annually for the Education of Staff and Field Officers."

There is not a word in all the valuable space to tell why men should be taken away from useful toil to practice war. Collier's does not give any reason why the peaceful residents of Bos-

ton should prepare themselves to be able to kill and butcher others faster than those others, whoever they may be, may possibly be able to kill and butcher them.

As far as the "national weekly" is concerned it is three cheers for war and no questions asked. Go ahead and pick a quarrel at the first opportunity. It seems to say. Instead of trying to avert any possible collision between this and any other country, it seems to urge the throwing open of the throttle, the piling on of more steam and the attrition of all preventives with the hope that the most skillful murderer may prove the mightiest warrior and the most capable to aid in the progress of hindered civilization.

Not a word does Collier's say about the blessings of peace. Here are a few of the things it does say: "As large maneuvers as possible should be held each year on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts."

"The recent maneuvers demonstrated the feasibility of an attack upon the city of Boston from the rear. Most of our seacoast cities are equally open to such attacks."

"The recent maneuvers demonstrated that our militia troops require more field training, and that the officers of the staff corps need much more opportunity to become fully acquainted with their duties under conditions of the field service."

All of which means that Collier's would burden the toilers of the United States with a war tax that is already crushing Germany, bankrupting England and devastating the other countries of Europe. Wars have already been prevented because the people wished it so. Other wars will be avoided in the same manner. In the meantime any influence exerted by Collier's upon the minds of its readers is a dead weight upon the shoulders of progress. While it shamplously denounces slaughter, the bloodless altercations of the future are rapidly becoming the peaceful arbitrations of the present.

Of What Value Are Public Meetings?

BY WILLIAM RESTELLE SHIER

An exceedingly large question mark needs to be put after each and every one of our propaganda methods. We should be continually asking ourselves whether the money and the effort devoted to this or that form of propaganda could not be used to better advantage.

Especially true is this of public meetings, the principal means of propaganda employed by locals throughout the country. Are they really of much propaganda value? Are they worth the time and labor and cash put into them?

The question is an important one. It can only be answered by observation, comparison, reflection. Let us weigh their good points against their bad points.

In the first place, public meetings, especially ball lectures, serve to maintain party enthusiasm. There is inspiration in listening to a good speaker, in being in a gathering where most of those present think and feel as you yourself think and feel in meeting the comrades and having a little chat over matters pertaining to the movement.

One gathers strength and encouragement and hope from numbers. Meetings help to infuse life and animation into the movement. But a small number are sufficient for this purpose.

Again, numbers of people who do not read such gain their knowledge of Socialism through our meetings. And their votes count for us as much as any else's. Yet it is doubtful whether it is all worth while trying to catch

these people. A man or woman who will not read is not worth while trying to bring into the movement. We want propagandists rather than voters; and no one can be an effective propagandist without study. It is the man, rather than the man's vote, the Socialist party requires.

Then, too, a number of party members who have the gift of oratory, but who would be useless for other kinds of work, are given a field for their talents. Yet on the whole those who are capable of speaking in public are capable of doing other things equally desirable from the propaganda standpoint.