

UNION'S RALLY TO AID OF THE GARMENT STRIKERS

Aid Comes to the Strikers From Many Organizations.

BY ROBERT DVORAK

Aid and encouragement is reaching the striking garment workers from all parts of the country. Every labor paper prints columns of news and editorials commending the strike-bound firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx and the action of the Chicago police. Almost every progressive organization in Chicago has held conferences at which hundreds of dollars have been collected and turned over to the strike committee of the garment workers. The entire working-class population is extending a helping hand to the garment workers and urging them to carry on the strike to victory. A conference of Jewish workmen's progressive organizations was held at which over one hundred delegates participated. Plans for aiding the striking garment workers were outlined and \$247 were turned over to the strikers. The Jewish Workmen's circle donated \$55. A local of the Bakers' union donated \$25. Others came in with smaller sums.

Other Conferences On

Arrangements for holding conferences in the Polish, Bohemian, Italian, Russian and other organizations are on foot and it is expected that when all arrangements will be completed the strikers will not lack for money. Letters of encouragement and promises of financial aid have also reached the strikers from different parts of the United States. A meeting was held on the corner of State and Congress streets. Miss Abrams, representative of the striking garment workers, was invited to attend the meeting and much time of the speakers was devoted to the strike now on at Hart, Schaffner & Marx and other firms. The result of the meeting was a collection of \$18 taken up for the benefit of the strikers.

At a meeting of miners at Schummon, Kan., the trouble at Hart, Schaffner & Marx was brought up by several delegates and a resolution was passed to discriminate against the firm's clothing. The result of the action was a heated argument among the dealers in the town who handle the firm's clothing, and letters have been sent to Hart, Schaffner & Marx by the small dealers telling of the miners' action.

The dealers also issued a circular to the miners trying to straighten matters out. A panic, according to the miners, struck the town and hardly any one wishes to buy Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothing. Copies of the Daily Socialist containing the strike news have been circulated throughout the town and much indignation against the unfair firm has been stirred up. The two shops of Price and Levy, Wabasha and Robey streets, and Bialost and Nineteenth streets, joined the strikers today.

They were shortly after followed by the employees of J. L. Taylor, Market and Van Buren streets, and Alfred Decker, Franklin and Van Buren streets. Unless plans are changed considerably the employees of Ed E. Price, Franklin and Van Buren streets, will also be out before the evening. Nearly all of the remaining workers in the Royal Tailor shops walked out and several hundred more left Kuppenheimer. The strike list is rapidly growing and now there are over 16,000 on the roll.

Two Are Discharged

Two men were dismissed by the Price & Levy concern because they had joined the union. The rest of the employees rebelled and a walkout followed this morning. The concern has heretofore made no attempt to discriminate against union help and pretty fair conditions were in vogue there until Saturday. The strikers now declare they will stick with the rest until the end of the strike.

The J. L. Taylor concern has been getting ready for a strike for some time and has been advertising in the Bohemian and Polish capitalist papers extensively for help for some weeks. The pressers and operators walked out this morning and the rest are ready to follow by tonight.

A sample of the bad conditions of employment may be seen from the following:

CHICAGO, 1911

For and in consideration of the agreement by Hirsch Wickwire company, I hereby agree:

1. That I may receive as compensation for my services such sums of money as in the judgment of the said Hirsch Wickwire company my services may be reasonably worth, and that they shall be sole judges of, and have the sole and exclusive right to judge and fix the value and price of my labor.

2. That notice to quit the employ of the said Hirsch Wickwire company is hereby expressly waived and that I hereby agree to be discharged at any time that the said Hirsch Wickwire company may, in their judgment no longer require my services, without any prior notice, either written or verbal; and that I shall accept such pay as in their judgment I may have earned, or in keeping with any agreement that may have been made at any time after the date of this agreement.

3. And that I will fix, or allow to be deducted from whatever sum of money which may be due me as aforesaid, all damages which I may cause to any garment or garments upon which the same appears, in the judgment of Hirsch Wickwire company, so that they may not be the losers by my ignorance, fault or misjudgment.

Witness

John B. SM., 1-10 T. S.

At Royal Tailors the foremen are desperate. They promise almost anything in order to get the garment workers back to the shops. Free meals, law work, amusements and other attractions are held out to the strikers.

Letters have been sent to all but the leaders of the strikers.

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STRIKE ECHOES

"Get out of my yard you spies, this is my home and I don't want you here."

With these words Mrs. Toepfer, 2637 W. 20th street greeted two detectives, specially paid by Hart, Schaffner & Marx for getting striking girls and boys back to work. They sought to enter her home with the purpose of intimidating or enticing one of the young ladies living in the house back to the shop at Washenaw and 19th street, but they got no further than the yard, for after a heated debate with Mrs. Toepfer who is a Socialist they thought it better to get out.

Agents and especially hired detectives such as those who entered the yard of Mrs. Toepfer have been scouring the homes in the vicinity of every one of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx establishments. They have done their best to secure scab help for the firm or get the strikers back to work. Up to date they have failed badly.

Girls Call Strike

Two girls not over 19 years old, a sample of the agitators found in almost every shop of the strike-bound concern, decided to call a strike in one of the shops at Kuppenheimers. They told all the rest of the employees of their intention and arranged the time for a walkout. Accordingly shortly before noon they laid aside their aprons and scissors and blew a whistle. A general dropping of scissors and the appearance of foremen and foreladies was the result.

"What do you girls want to do?" inquired one of the foreladies. "Nothing much," answered one of the girl leaders. "We just intend to join the other garment workers and stay out until we get better conditions. We have grown tired of being slaves."

"Slaves!" exclaimed the forelady in great surprise, "why you foolish girls there is no slavery in this country." "There isn't!" cried the girls in unison, "why, there is a slave driver right now," they said, pointing to Foreman Bender, who had arrived on the scene, "he is being paid to make us work hard and the harder we work and the more stuff we turn out the better his pay envelope feels."

"You Are a Fool"

"You are a little fool," yelled Bender, pointing his finger at the speaker. "You want to join the union, pay almost all the extra money you earn for food and get nothing for it. You want to starve while striking. You forget that it is B. Kuppenheimer who enabled you to get all the good clothes you are wearing, the food you eat and all the other luxuries you have had so far."

The girls listened and then told the foreman that it was just the lack of even the smallest luxuries, the treatment endured in the shops that drove them to fight for better conditions.

The foreman and foreladies begged and entreated but the girls were determined and walked out.

Start Work Early

The following are some of the tales told by the striking girls of the treatment received at the hands of the superintendent and foremen in the shops of Hirsch Wickwire, Kuppenheimer, Hart, Schaffner & Marx, and nearly all of the other concerns affected by the present strike:

"Every day we are expected to start work promptly at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, but we must be down in the shops by 7:15 or get a calling down. This is because of the crowds that pile up in the building to accommodate all the employees and unless we give the firm fifteen minutes time or more we might not be at work promptly at 7:30. Because the firm refuses to build more elevators we must bear the inconvenience or get a calling down and in time if too many 'calling downs' occur, we get fired. If we are a minute late the foreman takes an hour of our pay. At Hirsch, Wickwire's employees who come late are sent home till noon during the slack season."

"During the hot months there are as many as a half dozen girls fainting in the shops each day. There is no hospital service in the building and the girls must either recuperate or go home. If an employee is hurt, as has happened many a time, an order must be secured from the manager before a doctor is called. In one instance an injured employe lay in the shop from 9 o'clock until noon before an 'O. K.' could be secured from the manager."

"Many of the girls, some of them so small that none, but a very easily satisfied person would believe them to be over 15 years old, came down feeling very sick. They applied for permission to go home and were brutally refused. As a result they fainted shortly after because of the suffocating heat in the shop."

DATE OF CRIPPEN'S DEATH IS SET BY JUDGE ON NOV. 3

(United Press Cable.) London, Oct. 24.—Following a conference with the prison authorities Lord Chief Justice Alverstone today definitely fixed the date for the hanging of Dr. H. H. Crippen, convicted on Saturday of the murder of his wife, Belle Elmore, for Tuesday, Nov. 8. Crippen will be hanged in Bantockville prison, should his appeal fail, as is expected, unless the Home Secretary intervenes and recommends to the Crown that he be reprieved.

Miss Le Neve is prostrated today. When she received the word that Crippen had been convicted and sentenced to death, she fainted and it was some time before the prison doctor could restore her to consciousness.

SANITARY HOUSES URGED

Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 24.—Enactment of laws that will prevent the erection of insanitary houses and the demolition and reconstruction of those which now exist was urged as the remedy for tuberculosis at the session of the Illinois state conference of charities and correction yesterday.

INDIANA FOOTBALL PLAYER DIES OF INJURIES

(By United Press Association.) St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 24.—Ralph Wilson, right half-back of a semi-professional football eleven of Wabash, Ind., is dead today and two St. Louis University players are injured, the results of a game of football over revised rules Wilson was hurt Saturday afternoon and died at a hospital here last night. All three were injured in so-called mass plays.

Inter Ocean Lies About Meeting to Vent Spite.

According to the Inter Ocean, Robert Noren angered the strikers by shouting that he was "boss" and "leader" of the strike. The paper elaborates on the scenes of "confusion" that followed the alleged statement and tells of how a man got up in the crowd and shouted: "Cut out the bunk," when Noren told of how the strike would assume great proportions within a few days. Then follows a vivid account of how twelve policemen and strikers mixed up in a fight to preserve order and how Noren narrowly escaped a beating. The story was false in every detail and was printed obviously because Noren, being busy, was slow in giving the paper's representative the "story" he wanted.

The meeting Sunday afternoon was just as large as those preceding it, during the three weeks of the strike. Not a policeman was seen at the meeting since the beginning of the strike. Yesterday the meeting was an exceptionally quiet one and, outside of the applause which was much more enthusiastic than heretofore because of the growth in the strikers' ranks, nothing more serious took place.

Another meeting of the striking Garment Workers took place in Hoerber's hall, Blue Island avenue and Twenty-first street, Sunday afternoon. This gave the strikers on the Southwest Side an opportunity of taking part and hearing the speakers tell of the strike up to date. The hall was filled to overflowing all afternoon.

Three meetings, one in the Hull House, another at 275 La Salle street and still another in Hod Carriers' hall, were held Saturday afternoon. All three places were filled to overflowing. The Hod Carriers' hall was filled at night.

The speakers suffered the most from over-exertion, as they had to speak at all the meeting places in rotation. Abe Gordon, general organizer and union label promoter; Steve Sumner of the Milk Wagon Drivers' union; A. Marotta, organizer of the Garment Workers; I. Haskins, national organizer of the Garment Workers; M. Rosenstern, business agent of the Garment Workers; A. Hinkelman, chairman of the Polish Socialist Central Committee, and many others were the speakers.

The meeting Sunday was filled with detectives. These persons discreetly remained quiet during the meetings, but began to get busy as soon as the meeting was adjourned. Outside of the hall they mixed with the strikers and listened earnestly to the conversations carried on.

ROOSEVELT'S DENUNCIATION OF JUDGE STIRS HOOSIER'S ire

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 24.—The alleged denunciation of Judge Albert B. Anderson, of the federal court, as a "damned jackass and a crook," by Colonel Roosevelt, on his recent visit to Indianapolis, is today the most important bit of gossip in local club and political circles.

According to some of those who attended the reception to Roosevelt at the Columbia Club, the denunciation of Judge Anderson was made by Roosevelt to Harry S. New, former Republican national chairman. Just after Judge Anderson had been introduced to the Colonel.

The story runs that Roosevelt asked if Judge Anderson was not the man who decided the libel case of the governor against the Indianapolis News for alleged libelous publication regarding the work of the Panama Canal in favor of the News, and, upon being informed by New that he was said: "That was the decision of a damned jackass and a crook; yes, he is a crook and a jackass and I don't care if the whole world knows I said it. This is not confidential."

The libel suit in question was instigated by Roosevelt while he was president.

SIGHT-SEERS BARRED FROM NEW YORK'S CHINATOWN

(By United Press Association.) New York, Oct. 24.—The leading tenor of the "rubber-neck" wagons, whose thrilling descriptions of the "terrors of Chinatown" have awed thousands of rural bridal couples during the past five years, is looking for a job today.

No longer are the big automobiles, packed with sight-seers, to be permitted to discharge their loads of curiosity seekers in New York's Chinatown to view with dread the "bill smokers" and other spectacles arranged for the benefit of tourists. Chinatown as an attraction in the night scenes of New York has been stricken from the list by orders of the new reform police administration.

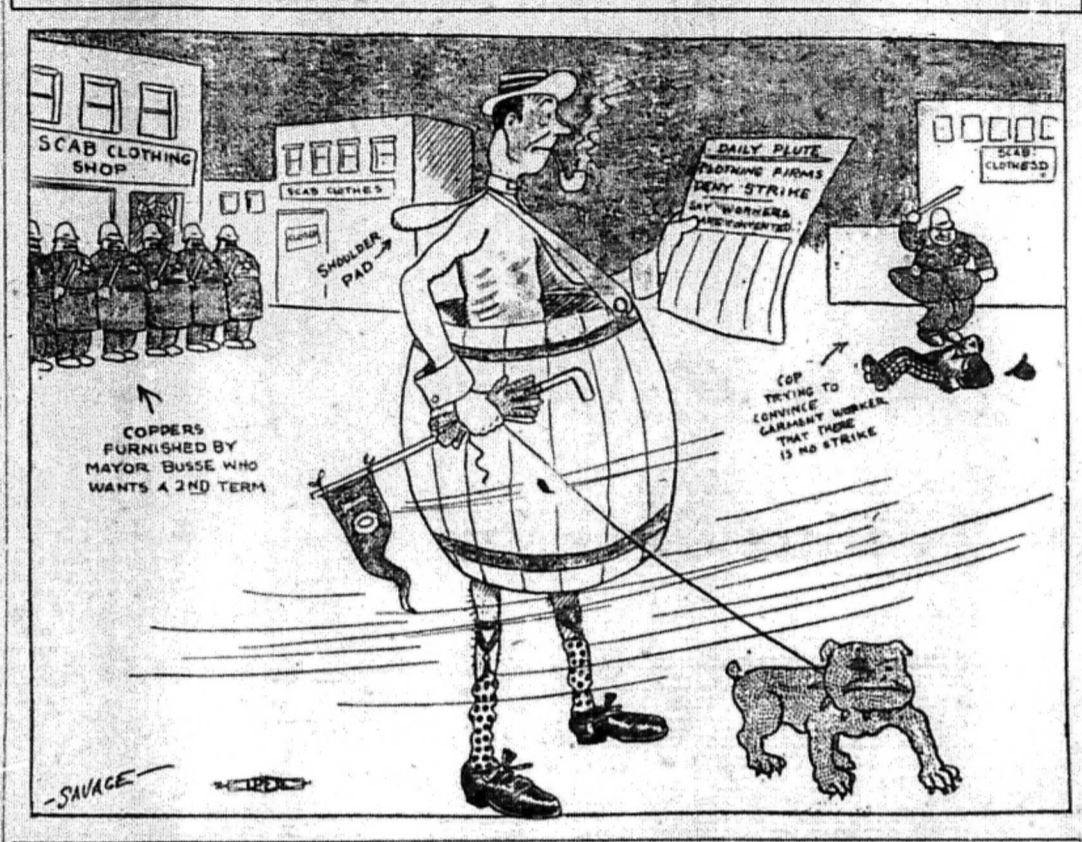
CHURCH RUNS MILK ROUTE

(By United Press Association.) Members of the New York Presbyterian will tonight inspect the only church that runs a milk route. It is the Morning-side Presbyterian church and, for some time, it has maintained a route to serve milk free of cost to the children of the very poor. With each milk goes a trained nurse who teaches the mothers the best methods for infant treatment. This nurse donates her services and the Morning-side church meets the other bills.

GOULD TO MARRY ACTRESS

(By United Press Association.) Paris, Oct. 24.—Friends of Howard Gould here are not surprised to hear of his reported engagement to Kathryn Hutchison. For several months past it has been known he was infatuated with the actress. They have been constantly together.

Some Cold Days Ahead for the Fellow Who Likes Scab Clothes



DOCTOR PLEADS WOMAN'S CAUSE

Freedom From Economic Struggle Needed for Higher Progress.

Economic independence for women as a basic foundation for her development and through her development of the human race, was strongly advocated by Dr. Mina McEachern in her lecture before the Central Socialist Women's Agitation Committee, last Saturday evening, at 150 Washington street, on "The Development of Women in Relation to Suffrage and Socialism."

The position held so long of woman's unfitness to take her place in the world's work, because of her physical inferiority, loses its hold today, for the reason that physical strength is no longer the test of superiority. It is intellectual activity that counts now.

And the pace of progress for the race is in proportion to the freedom extended woman to take her place in any and all branches of human activity.

Dr. McEachern maintains that morality naturally follows health and enlightenment. If human beings are well and have a knowledge of life, they will be moral.

An animated discussion followed the lecture.

Miss Mary O'Reilly reported denunciations on the part of Socialist senatorial candidates for the state legislature, in responding to written requests, sent out by the campaign committee of the Chicago Suffrage Federation.

These requests have been sent to all political candidates throughout the state, asking for an expression of their position on the suffrage question.

Attention to this matter on the part of all our Socialist candidates was urged by the meeting.

WORK BECAUSE HE LIKES IT; WEALTH NO OBJECT TO MURRAY

Mrs. John Murray, who was informed by the newspapers Saturday that she had fallen heir to part of an estate in England, yesterday received a telegram confirming the news. She said that she would receive approximately \$500,000 as her share of a large estate left by her father's maiden aunt, Miss Juliana Stevenson Thompson of Hull, England. Mrs. Murray is the wife of a locomotive fireman for the Chicago & Western Indiana railroad and lives at 608 West Fifty-fifth street.

SOCIALIST SAENGERBUND TO BEING AT LIEBKNECHT MEETING

The German Socialist Saengerbund will sing at the big meeting to be held when Dr. Karl Liebknecht will speak at the Garrick theater, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 6.

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WEATHER INDICATIONS

The official weather forecast for the thirty-six hours ending tomorrow at 7 p. m. is as follows:

Chicago and vicinity—Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; moderate temperature, moderate easterly winds.

Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Wyoming—Generally fair tonight and Tuesday.

Indiana—Fair tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight.

Lower Michigan—Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; warmer in southeast portion tonight.

CAPITAL CITY TAKES COURSE

Local Indianapolis, Ind., has accepted the C. D. S. Lyceum course offer by a unanimous vote of the delegates from all the ward branches.

This local is at present engaged in the most active campaign in its history. A poll of the city has been taken. Speakers carry the message to throngs of eager workers at noonday factory meetings and nightly on the streets. Literature is being distributed, house to house and by mail.

Branches are being organized in all the different wards, new members are joining the Socialist party by the score and the prospects are bright for the "Reds."

After election all this energy, instead of dissipating itself, as is so often the case, will be put to work in an aggressive campaign under the Lyceum course plan. The intention to dispose of not merely the necessary 500 subs in the city, but enough to fill one of the largest halls. The committee in charge of the work is: J. F. Essex, 112 Stewart place; Geo. J. Lehner, 2118 East Michigan, and Carl Ott, 715 Spring street.

ELBERT HUBBARD GOES IMPERIAL CAESAR ONE BETTER

"Imperial Caesar, dead and turned to clay, May stop a hole to keep the wind away." Elbert Hubbard was turned to better use by the Socialists of the First ward, who were holding a Marathon long distance speaking contest, on the corner of Congress and State streets.

At 2:30 in the afternoon the race opened with a speech by H. F. Miller and later Walter Huggins, A. A. Patterson, Renshaw, McGowan, and others followed. At one place in the contest Johnson, the "Hobo Poet," was pressed into service, but it was not until Elbert Hubbard, who happened to be passing the point was grabbed and placed on the stand, that the real fun began.

Fra Elbertus started to tell all about his fraternal farm in New York and how he considers his potato diggers just as good as he is.

"How about Socialism?" someone yelled.

"Eh? Well, I guess that Socialism is coming," he replied. That's all the Fra would say.

NO NEWS OF AMERICA II

(By United Press Association.) Toronto, Can., Oct. 24.—Up to noon today none of the provincial government departments had received any definite word about the missing racing balloon, America II, from St. Louis. It is believed, however, that the American came down in the wilds of Algona, and not in the Lake St. John region, Quebec.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 24.—The German balloon, Dusseldorf, won the international balloon race for the Gordon Bennett cup, according to the revised figures of the St. Louis Aero club today. The Dusseldorf reported Saturday night, the landing place being measured as 1,240 miles from St. Louis. This beats the Germania, at first reported the winner, by about forty miles, and Gerke and Perkins, crew of the Dusseldorf, will be awarded the cup unless the America II is found at a point still farther away than the Dusseldorf.

NO ONE LOVES OLD PARTIES

Davenport Politicians Stay Away From Debate With Socialists.

(BY BEN OLIN. (SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Davenport, Iowa, Oct. 23.—Two weeks is entirely too short a time in this vicinity to find a Republican or Democrat who is able or willing to defend the merits of his party. Local newspapers are overcome with joy because the last census bears witness that the three cities on the "Father of the Waters" have been blessed with a substantial increase in population during the last ten years, but it was not until today that it became officially known that not a man or woman is there to defend the Mule and the Grand Old Elephant, which a short time ago dragged to the offices of the local public utilities trust, to relieve the dear people of the burden, a nice juicy 25-year franchise.

It all happened this way: The barbers of Davenport objected to being made the only exception to the Sunday closing law of the state and had taken the matter to the courts, but the courts decided against them.

When the primaries were disposed of the politicians grew restless about the workmen and, among the places in which they evinced their restlessness was the barber's chair.

"It's this way," they would say, just as the barber was about to remove the vestige of a half-day's growth of beard, "my friend Bill, who's running for the legislature this year has always said that the workmen were getting the dirty end of it, and I'll tell you he's right when he says it's about time to put a stop to the game. If Bill goes to the polls this election, I'll bet you the courts won't dare to make you fellows work on Sunday any more."

"What party ticket is he running on?" the barber would ask. "Well, Bill's running Republican this year, but then, that doesn't make any difference, he's a friend of mine, and when he says something he sticks to it, and, as I told you, he was a workman himself once and he believes in 'em."

"Exit Elephant, Enter Mule." "What do you think of our man Casey?" the Democratic politician would ask as the barber would tuck the towel under his chin.

"Casey? Well, I don't know Casey; what's he running for?" "Casey's running for the legislature, and the way it's going now he's going to win all right; all the fellows in the unions are backing him up."

"Well, that's funny. I never heard them mention his name up at the Barber's union."

"Why, is you fellows unionized, too? Well, if you are, you certainly ought to back up Casey. He's the friend of every union man."

"I'll take it up to the union if that's the case." "Sure, do so; have a cigar?" "I've got a little book here I want you to read," the next subject of the barber would tell him.

"What's it about?" asked the barber. "It tells what the workmen can expect from the Republican and Democratic parties."

"Gee whiz! are you pushing both of them?" "Well, I was just going to say that it also tells what they can expect from the Socialist party."

"All right, I'll take a chance and read it."

When the barbers' union met so many got on the floor to ask questions as to who were friends of the workmen and who were not that it was decided to rent the Grand Opera-house for \$50 and let the three parties fight it out for themselves.

For two weeks tickets were on sale in the barber shops of Moline, Davenport and Rock Island. The Republican, Democratic and Socialist parties were notified, and, as none of the parties would tell who their man was, it took but a short time to sell out the entire house.

When the time arrived for the debate the Republican and Democratic were defeated by the Socialist.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

GUARD JAIL TO PREVENT LYNCHING

Union Cigarmakers Protect Leaders Under Arrest for Conspiracy.

STRIKE IS THE CAUSE

Charge Is Made of Restraining Men From Employment.

Tampa, Fla., Oct. 24.—Surrounded by workmen, the county jail here is being guarded to prevent a recurrence of the unlawful act committed a few weeks ago when two union cigarmakers, Castagne Ficarrol and Angello Abieno, were lynch by a mob, frenzied by the lying stories in the local newspapers.

The enemies of unionism here are using every opportunity to break the strike, but all their efforts to break the strike and to discourage the union men are proving unsuccessful, as the men are standing together determined to win.

G. P. Bradford, secretary of the union, Britt Russell, W. Bartlum, and two other members of the joint advisory board of the union will be placed on trial today in the local court on the charge of being accessories to the murder of J. F. Easterling, a bookkeeper who was shot on the streets a month ago.

They will also be tried on the charge of being a in a conspiracy to restrain workmen from seeking employment.

BRYAN TRIP HURTS CANNON

Danville, Ill., Oct. 24.—William Jennings Bryan has concluded his march through Vermilion county, the stronghold of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, on behalf of William L. Cudiff, the Democratic nominee for congress, and today even the staunchest supporters of the czar of the lower house, while refusing to concede defeat, admit freely in confidential interviews that the result of the Commoner's crusade will be a largely reduced plurality on election day.

PROBE CITY HALL CRAFT

Vouchers for payments to the Noel Construction company on account of the new \$5,000,000 city hall will be used by the Chicago bureau of public efficiency to "disprove" the contractor's claim that the fraudulent work was "unfalsified."

Apparently when it was necessary for the contractors to get money from the city they realized that the bricking up of steel columns and the plastering of walls meant the concrete work inside the brickwork was finally passed on.

It was only when the frauds were laid bare that the contractors and city officials sent up the wall. "The building is not finished yet. When it is it will be all right."

Before the investigation representatives of John M. Ewen, the supervising engineer; Holabird & Roche, the architects; the Noel Construction company, and the city administration defied the accusers to show there was anything wrong in the construction.

SINGER STRICKEN BY CHOLERA

(By United Press Association.) Boston, Mass., Oct. 24.—Stricken by cholera in Naples, where she has been singing in grand opera, Miss Elvina Leveroni, the mezzo-soprano from this city, probably will be unable to come here for her engagement, although she is reported to be improving. Miss Leveroni was due to arrive on the Caspian today, with a troupe of other singers, and the news of her illness only leaked out when she was missed from their number.

\$200,000 IN GENEVA

Scenes of wild excitement attended a \$200,000 fire in Geneva, Ill. The county seat of Kane county, thirty-five miles west of Chicago, last night, when every man's resident of the little town turned fire fighter in a desperate effort to stop by the "bucket brigade" method the spread of the flames. As it was a factory building and valuable equipment were destroyed.

MINNESOTA WANTS WILSON St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 24.—Should Woodrow Wilson, former president of Princeton University, be defeated in his candidacy for governor of New Jersey, he may be the successor of Cyrus Northrup as president of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Wilson has signified a willingness to accept.

HOOKWORM REACHES SAMOA Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.—Eighty-five per cent of the inhabitants of the American Samoa are suffering from the hookworm disease, according to the report of Captain E. Parker, U. S. M. This means that about 5,700 natives have the disease.



# LABOR THE WORLD OVER

Thank God we have a system of labor where there can be a strike— Abraham Lincoln.

Edited by J. L. ENGBAHL

In the world's broad field of battle Be a hero in the struggle— Longfellow.

## CONGRESS ON 16-HOUR LAW

### Lawmakers Wait 5 Years to Stop Senseless Slaughter.

It took the murdering and maiming of 277,475 workers and passengers on the railroads of the United States in a period of five years before congress would pass any legislation tending to minimize this senseless slaughter.

### Limit Working Hours

One of the first laws in that direction was the enactment of a statute limiting the working hours on railroads to sixteen.

This law survived one of the most bitter attacks ever rendered to progressive legislation in our reactionary senate.

Immediately after the introduction of the sixteen-hour bill, the railroad hirelings in the senate chamber began "perfecting" the measure. That is, they practically swapped the original draft with cleverly written amendments.

### Foraker to the Front

One amendment was introduced by Senator Foraker, of Standard Oil notoriety, and provided for the punishment of the employer rather than the company for overwork on the railroads. This amendment was later withdrawn by its author.

An amendment introduced by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, proposed to exempt railroad companies "if in the reasonable judgment of the officers of the respective railroads" a run or a trip was thought to be possible of completion in sixteen hours, or less. This amendment was defeated by a vote of 35 to 21, with 24 dodging.

Senator Bacon, a "good democrat" from Georgia, also tried to weaken the sixteen-hour law.

His amendment provided for the exemption of railroads engaged in interstate commerce whose individual lines were wholly within the limits of one state. Bacon's amendment was also defeated.

### Vote for Jokers

Practically all of the members of the senate voted for one or more of these "jokers." That many of them failed of passage is certainly not to the credit of those senators who voted for other amendments equally bad.

When the sixteen-hour bill came up in the house for consideration on Feb. 18, 1907, it was naturally expected that the railroad corporations would cause another effort to be made toward crippling this measure. But few of those outside the "sacred chambers" imagined that the house committee on interstate commerce would comply with the wishes of the companies and report a substitute bill. Yet this is just what happened.

### Bill Emancipated

"It is so emancipated by exceptions and provisions that there is no railroad manager in the country who could tell his duties and liabilities. Present conditions already bad enough might be greatly aggravated by the uncertainties and inconsistencies of this substitute."

The house substitute bill was brought up under a motion to suspend the rules, which requires a two-thirds vote to carry. This caused the defeat of the substitute bill, for it received a vote of 169 in favor and 121 against. Eighty-seven dodged the vote.

### "Has Been" Laws

The federal courts have not as yet ruled on the constitutionality of the sixteen-hour law. Any day it may be put in the museum with the other "has-been" labor laws. But one feature of the sixteen-hour law has already received the attention of a federal judge, and naturally it was found wanting.

A provision of this law prohibited the employment of the railroad telegraphers for a longer period than nine hours per day.

The Santa Fe railroad, caring more for profits than for the safety of its workers and passengers, introduced a novel way of violating the nine-hour law. It put its telegraphers on "trick" shifts.

### Santa Fe Is Right

That is, a telegrapher works three hours, rests four hours, works another couple hours, rests again, and so on. In this fashion the company uses the men throughout the twenty-four hours, when it needs them.

Appel readers need no introduction to Judge Peter S. Grosscup of Chicago. Suffice be it, that the home-wrecker, wearing the ermine of the federal judiciary, ruled that the Santa Fe was in the right and the railroad telegraphers in the wrong.

## LABORERS AID IN LAW AFFECTING TARIFF

Reports of Oct. 4, 1910, issued by the Bureau of Manufacturers, Department of Commerce and Labor.

"Vice Consul General Henry D. Baker of Sidney writes that the Commonwealth Parliament will be asked to insert an amendment in the federal constitution providing for what is known as the "NEW PROTECTION" which is a plan to force employers of labor to advance wages of their employes to an extent corresponding to their own benefit, by the workings of the protective tariff."

## GIRLS TAKE JOBS AWAY FROM THEIR BROTHERS

London, Oct. 24.—A new arrangement is about to be inaugurated by which girls instead of boys will be employed as labor messengers at the general postoffice and many leading provincial offices.

INDORSED BY UNION LABOR

The Chicago Federation of Labor has endorsed the Daily Socialist because it "is of great value to unionism at all times, assisting in educating the voters, in pushing work on congressmen, and in the publication of union news, and information of all kinds, such as is printed in no other paper."

TAKE NOTICE

The Daily Socialist continually seeks to make the department of interest to every workingman within its reach. In order to do this it asks the co-operation of all labor officials as well as the rank and file. Send us your news. If in Chicago call up Franklin 1106. If any errors occur in the list of union meetings please notify us.

UNION MEETINGS TONIGHT—DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND

Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers, 245, Monroeville, Ill.  
Carpenters, 1, 245 N. Clark.  
Carpenters, 20, 4200 W. Madison.  
Carpenters, 251, 1002 W. Division.  
Carpenters, 199, 2101 N. 2nd.  
Carpenters, 109, 1217 and Michigan av.  
Carpenters, 1785, 1126 W. 18th.  
Carpenters, 1922, 634 and Halsted.  
Carpenters, 109, 1117 and Michigan av.  
Cooks, Marine, 543 S. Water.  
Firemen, 214, 7, 275 La Salle.  
Garment Workers, 25, 1901 W. North av.  
Glassmen, 27, 418 N. Clark.  
Hosi Carriers, 214 Harrison.  
Hosi Carriers, 178, Harrison and Madison.  
Seaman, Lake, 674 Madison.  
Molders, Cent. Ed., 201 E. Halsted.  
Nockite Workers, 16355 Hull House.  
Painters, 27, 418 N. Clark.  
Painters, 206, 135 E. Randolph.  
Painters, 460, Hammond, Ind.  
Painters, 975, Blue Island.  
Plasterers, 406, Gary, Ind.  
Plasterers, 132, 112 W. 6th St.  
Plumbers, 307, Hammond, Ind.  
Precision Trades Council, 418 N. Clark.  
Roadmen, 205, 418 N. Westworth.  
Railroad Firemen, 275, 1023 Chicago av.  
Railroad Firemen, 821, Dolton, Ill.  
Steam Fitters, 2, 315 La Salle.  
Switchmen, 19, 2014 S. California, 2 p. m.  
Tailors, 225, Strauss Hall, Egan.

## ASK REPEAL OF ANTI-TRUST ACT

### Farmers Back Unions in Calling for Law's Abolishment.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 24.—The Farmers' National Congress assembled in its thirtieth annual convention in this city has gone on record as being opposed to the Sherman anti-trust act, especially as it affects the rights of labor organizations and farmers' unions, and, to make its position as a friend of trades unions unmistakable, has incorporated the preamble of the Wilson bill in its second resolution.

### Farmers' Resolutions

Two separate resolutions were passed, their full texts being as follows:

1. "Be it resolved by the Farmers' National Congress in its thirtieth annual convention, that we urge upon the congress of the United States of America the enactment of legislation along the line of the Dooliver bill now on the Senate calendar and the more liberal treatment of agriculture.

2. "Whereas, the changed conditions demand a specific limiting of the issuance of restraining orders and injunctions; a clear definition of the meaning of 'conspiracy'; and a limitation of the Sherman anti-trust act to combinations in themselves unlawful.

"Therefore, be it resolved by the Farmers' National Congress that we urge such legislation upon the congress of the United States."

### Change Taking Place

Back of the dry parliamentary wording of the resolutions, it is pointed out by union men attending the convention, the mere fact of this comparatively conservative body of farmers aligning itself with organized labor on the greatest of all legal issues in America, is potent with political meaning.

Once the farmers and the union men vote together, form their own party and nominate their own candidates, the lawmakers will revert to workers.

This great change is now taking place in Oklahoma, where organized labor has more power than in any other state in the Union.

## NEW YORK COMMISSION REPORTS ON TEACHERS' PAY

New York, Oct. 24.—The commission on teachers' salaries, appointed by the board of estimate on Feb. 4, 1910, to draw up a consistent and adequate plan for paying public school teachers and to investigate problems connected with "equal pay for equal work" has turned in its report, says the Sun.

After nine months' work the commission recommends that no salaries be decreased, that salaries be increased by \$1,700,377 a year, 93 per cent of the increase applying to women teachers and 7 per cent to men, that the entire salary plan be simplified by reducing the number of salary schedules from 55 to 25 and that salaries should be paid on a basis of position.

## Labor Briefs

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has funds in bank to the amount of \$335,000.

The United Labor party of Pennsylvania is lined up against the republican nominees for congress.

The Missouri State Federation of Labor has declared its opposition to state wide prohibition of the liquor traffic.

It has been decided by San Francisco Shoe Clerks' association to issue several thousand circulars notifying all unions of the names of the firms fair to these unions.

Germany is experiencing the greatest industrial disturbance it has ever known and one of the greatest anywhere. The objects of lockouts are counted by hundreds of thousands, and they comprise the workers in several of the chief industries of the empire.

## COURT HALTS ITS DECISION

### Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison Still Await Decree From High Tribunal.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.—By action of the Supreme Court of the United States a postponement of the Buck Stove and Range company boycott and contempt cases was ordered to January 16, 1911. This leaves Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell still hovering between steel cells and liberty.

### Change in Judges.

The accused labor leaders, however, frankly state that there are two possible advantages in this delay. One is that the more judges on the bench—and there are now two vacancies—the greater the possibility of a favorable decision.

The other factor, made stronger by postponement, is the wave of radical sentiment rapidly sweeping over the country which promises to land a number of labor and Socialist candidates in the house of representatives. And judges are not above the effect of these things, not even judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Bitterness against organized labor existed in every word of protest made by David Davenport, attorney for the American Anti-Boycott association, as he stood up to object to the postponement of the case.

### May Embarrass Taft

"We most earnestly oppose any postponement," came the gruff, guttural words from the fat opponent of labor, "because we are ready to proceed, and because it will embarrass the president in the appointment of the two Supreme court judges."

But the old men on the bench were but too willing to postpone this red-hot poker of a case, so Davenport's plea was unavailing.

To see the United States Supreme Court for the first time leaves an impression similar to witnessing a great function presided over by the Pope of Rome, for this is the house of the last word in the United States of America.

### Stage Dramatics

Stage dramatics mark the opening of the proceedings. Pages march in and stand behind the great leather-padded chairs; the clerk of the court gives a sharp rap and every one rises to his feet as in a cathedral.

### Much Ceremony

Side doors open at both ends of the bench and in file all the judges in their black robes—all but the Chief Justice, who makes his dramatic entrance by a special door set in the very center of all the tapestry and marble columns which form the background of this pageantry.

An old and feeble man, the Chief Justice, so old that a clerk must always stand behind him to whisper in his ear the words that his halting faculties cannot catch.

And before this bar, crusted with age and tradition dating back to the time when men gathered their crops with sickles and knew not the sound of a steam whistle, stands the modern problem of organized labor waiting a decision.

## GLOCKING SHOWS HOW UNION HELPS BOOKBINDERS

Robert Glocking, president of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders, in speaking of the growth of his organization, said: "It is now seventeen years since the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders was organized. Since that time we have advanced the price of our labor from \$11 to \$17.50 for males and from \$4 to \$7 for females per week. We have reduced the hours of toll from sixty to forty-eight per week. To summarize, we have advanced the wages of our craft, made \$500 per year; female, \$156 per year; a reduction of hours of a fifth, equal to a further increase in wages, making a total advance of \$312 for male and \$187 for female per year."

## LOCAL LABOR FEDERATION HITS AT STATE FEDERATION

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 24.—The Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly has repudiated the action of the political committee of the State Federation of Labor and endorsed Thos. Van Lear, Socialist, for mayor.

The political committee several days ago heartily endorsed Mayor J. C. Haynes and merely mentioned Mr. Van Lear. The assembly voted to recommend for election every candidate having a union card. This move includes Mr. Van Lear and several others ignored by the same political committee. Special emphasis was given to Mr. Van Lear's candidacy.

## QUESTIONS SENT TO CANDIDATES BY LABOR

Pawtucket, R. I., Oct. 24.—A series of questions was sent out by the Central Trades and Labor Union of this city to all of the political candidates in this city and the Blackstone valley to ascertain their standing regarding certain matters.

The aim is to have the license commissioners and tax assessors elected by the people, instead of by the city council, a body elected only by the franchise of the real estate voters, and to also abolish the property qualification, so that every elector can vote for members of the city council.

## SUPREME COURT IS ASKED TO UPHOLD FROVAGE

Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.—The Federal government will ask the Supreme Court of the United States to declare unconstitutional the so-called Alabama "labor contract" law.

Similar laws have been passed by several of the southern states, and the de-

# THE BUYERS' NEWS

## A FAIR PROPOSITION

You have said to yourself many times that you were going to buy some books for your library just as soon as you should get a little more extra money.

That was a good resolution and you made it in good faith, but this splendid "I'll skin you, or you skin me system," kept you down to the border line and that long looked for "extra money" never came close enough for you to get one good square look at it, to find out what it was made of.

Under the circumstances, do you think that you can afford to pass up a proposition that enables you to get a good supply of books absolutely free?

You spend a certain amount of money each year. You must spend it in order to live, and we take it for granted that if you are reading this you are ALIVE! This is hardly a proposition for "dead ones."

It is a fair proposition—fair to you—and if there is nothing the matter with your eyes, you will acknowledge it.

It's easy, too. Easier than falling off a log, because you don't have to tumble down and then get up again. All you have to do is to "tumble" to the proposition.

Now then, when you spend your money, which you must spend, spend it so that there is something in it FOR YOU!

Send it with the Daily Socialist advertiser.

Whenever you do some buying take a Daily Socialist Purchasers' League Book, and see to it that the clerk enters the amount on the book when you say farewell to your money.

For every twenty dollars that you have on such book we will give you seventy-five cents worth of books.

That means that if you are not using this plan you are losing money all the time.

decision is expected to apply to them all. The treatment of negro farm hands under this law is interpreted by the department of justice as a reduction of laborers to a state of peonage.

Compulsory service in satisfaction of debt is taken by Attorney General Wickham as the object to be accomplished by the legislation. The state of Alabama will appear in court to defend its enactment.

## WOMEN UNIONISTS PROTEST TO GERMAN KAISER'S WIFE

The recent speech by the German kaiser, in which he admonished German women "to be like Queen Louise—good housewives and mothers, and nothing else," has brought her majesty curious letters.

A number of women's labor unions and other women's societies sent statistics to the Empress Augusta, showing that no less than 4,000,000 German women are wage earners, besides being housewives and mothers.

"We would gladly confine ourselves to our duties at home if permitted," wrote the heads of the labor unions, "but our husbands earn so little that to keep the family going and to pay taxes we are compelled to disobey the kaiser's order. If your majesty can change the economic conditions in the Fatherland we would be very much obliged."

## INTERNATIONAL LABOR PRESS IS TO HAVE CONVENTION

Secretary's Office, Lincoln, Neb., International Labor Press of America, CONVENTION CALL.

Joplin, Mo., Oct. 18, 1910. To the Officers and Members of the International Labor Press of America—Greeting:

You are hereby advised that there will be a meeting of the members of the International Labor Press of America in second annual session in the parlor of the Planters' Hotel, Thursday evening, Nov. 15, 1910, at 3:00 p. m., to consider applications for membership, plans for the rebuilding of the organization, and to discuss and act on all other questions coming before the convention which may directly or indirectly inter-

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est the editors or owners of bona fide labor newspapers of America.

These editors, owners and managers of all labor papers in the country are invited to join the organization, and those who have joined are urged to be present at this meeting and other to follow.

Future plans in which all are interested will be decided upon, and questions of vital interest to the labor press will be discussed, and efforts made to bring about a better understanding of the support needed from organized labor to put the labor press upon a firmer foundation than at present.

All labor papers are requested to reprint this notice.

Respectfully,  
CHAS. W. FEAR, President,  
International Labor Press of America,  
WILL M. MAUPIN, Secretary.

## FURUSETH AMAZED AT MISERY IN ENGLAND

Andrew Furueth, president of the International Seamen's union, says of the labor situation as he found it in Europe: "Great strides have been made by trade unionists in the last two years in the old country. A law has been passed to overcome the Taft-Vale decision. This Taft-Vale decision strongly resembles the anti-Sherman law. A peculiar English idea is that when a shop is running full handed a strike is considered over."

The use of union funds for political purposes is a grave question. The judges have decided that so long as one member of a union objects to the use of its funds for political purposes it is unlawful to divert money for that object.

"Many remedies have been proposed to overcome this minority rule. I was amazed at the vast numbers of unemployed and the abject misery which abounds in England."

## QUESTION AS TO WHO PAYS FOR SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION

No sane person doubts the ultimate good to the race that must surely follow the scientific investigations made possible by an endowed medical institution.

But the workingman, in his simplicity, is sometimes moved to ask, who pays for the support of the Rockefeller Institute?

The paper that announces the recent gift of \$3,250,000 to the Rockefeller Institute, also announces that the barge and tug boat men, employed by the Standard Oil company, 400 strong, have had their wages reduced from \$50 to \$25 a month.

## INDIANA POLITICS PUZZLES OLD PARTY LEADERS

(By United Press Associations.) Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 24.—When Colonel Roosevelt said in his recent Indianapolis speech that he had no fear as to the outcome of the fight of Senator J. Beveridge for re-election to the United States Senate, he made a broader assertion than careful observers of Indiana politics are willing to make

today. With the campaign within two weeks of an end, conservative students of political affairs in this state are a unit in declaring that conditions are so confounding that they do not care to go on record with a prediction of the outcome.

The thirty day poll being received at the headquarters of both parties shows that there are thousands of voters who will not state how they will vote.

## SILK SPECIAL CONSIDERED HOODUM AMONG TRAINMEN

(By United Press Associations.) Portage, Wis., Oct. 24.—The famous "silk special" train, running between Tacoma and New York, resumed its trip from here today after crashing into the rear end of a freight train killing Conductor Stedford, and catching fire late yesterday. The fire department of Portage was called to fight the blaze back from the cargo of silk, valued at a half million dollars.

Railroad men are beginning to eye the "silk special" with superstition. A flying trip is made to New York directly after the arrival of a Pacific steamer from the Orient and on three trips the train has been wrecked or lost in storms.

The train wrecked yesterday also carried nearly a half million dollars worth of gold bullion from the Alaska mine.

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By carrier in city of Chicago... Daily by mail in advance... Outside Chicago, One Year, \$12...

The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein.

The Tragedy of a Miner

BY A LOUISE LAWRENCE

(Continued from Saturday.)

During the week she had done no work about the house but what was absolutely necessary for the baby's comfort.

"You've given up?" Mrs. Morrow spoke softly. Minna nodded.

"It's better so," Mrs. Morrow said. "There was so little chance for the first. It was a miracle, those men being taken out alive and miracles don't repeat themselves."

"I'm going to get some supper and put Frank to bed, and you must just see how I can bear it," Minna lay still and Mrs. Morrow bustled herself about the supper.

"It will give them a warning. Just before it starts to slide, and the path it leaves behind it will be deep and long and wide as the whole United States."

The insurgents are trying to stop it, but they started in too late. For the ground is getting shaky.

So good-by to Mr. Aldrich and good-by to "Uncle Joe!" Good-by to Democratic bosses. For they, too, will have to go.

Why am I a Socialist? BY MARY BEATRICE WARD. Why am I a Socialist? Because I know its right.

Why am I a Socialist? Because "twill end all strife and give the other worked millions time to taste the joys of life."

Why am I a Socialist? Because to womankind 'Twill bring that freedom long desired of body, soul and mind.

Why am I a Socialist? For children I must plead, Defenseless in this war for gain, they too, are chained by greed.

Why am I a Socialist? Because I know its best. For each, for all, for millionaire and toilers dispossessed.

Why am I a Socialist? Because I know its best. For each, for all, for millionaire and toilers dispossessed.

Why am I a Socialist? Because I know its best. For each, for all, for millionaire and toilers dispossessed.

The negro on occasions displays a fine discrimination of the choice of words.

"Why, didn't you say he was a good whitewasher?" "Yes, sah, a powerful good whitewasher, but mighty queer about a chicken-house, sah, mighty queer."

Capitalists co-operate with and trust each other, hence their power economically and politically.

over and little Frank was asleep they had been right in her judgment of the course the law would take.

There were numerous stories of the disappearance of valuable witnesses for the state; the testimony given in some instances was suspiciously more favorable to the mining company than it was thought it would be.

Minna planned to leave Terry soon after New Year's Day.

A few days before she left the young Catholic priest came to see her. He had stopped at the house several times to ask if she needed anything.

"No," she said, "he shall have a religion." She spoke proudly. He shall—then she hesitated.

Before she left Terry, two months later, Minna realized that Mrs. Morrow had been right in her judgment of the course the law would take.

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Shattered Pledges

BY ROBERT HUNTER

The election is just two weeks off. It would be very fortunate if the people would try to recall what their congressmen have done during the last two years.

There are many things we might recall to those of short memory—too many, but one is enough. The Republican party, you may remember, pledged itself to control by Federal legislation the issue of stocks and bonds by the interstate railroads.

The pledge was made of course to catch the votes of those citizens who were beginning to criticize the excessive capitalization of the railroads. A pledge was made by the Democratic party.

It, too, was a very solemn pledge made in very solemn convention. Well, just four months ago the United States Senate was discussing the Taft railroad bill.

Mr. Taft claimed he wanted to fulfill the pledges of his party and he demanded the passing of that section which gave the government power to control the issue of stocks and bonds.

And now what do you think happened? The distinguished Senator Aldrich lamented his inability to pass that section. If only the thirty-three Democrats in the Senate would consent, said Senator Aldrich, the fifty-nine Republicans would pass the kind of railroad bill Mr. Taft wants.

But the Democrats were opposed and the Republicans gave their pledge to the Democrats that the particular provision would be kept out of the bill. And having given this pledge the distinguished Republicans had in all honor to keep it.

Of course Aldrich didn't bother about the pledge the Democratic and Republican Senators had given to the American people. In fact that pledge was only to get votes and having got the votes the Senators hurriedly agreed to pledge each other to break their pledge to the American people.

And so Senator Aldrich, with fifty-nine Republican votes in the Senate, wept over the fact that he could not pass the kind of railroad bill Mr. Taft wanted because thirty-three Democrats in the Senate opposed it.

Now there are some very ignorant people in this country who still believe that we have two political parties. There is even here and there a Simple Simon convinced that the Republicans and Democrats are fighting each other.

Well, I'll tell you when the Republicans and Democrats fight each other. They fight each other just before election for the purpose of getting the opportunity to rob the people after election.

But after election day they no longer fight each other. Then they pledge each other to break the pledges they both made to the people.

Democrats then combine with Republicans for plunder and they work in harmony until the day when they come once again before you to compete for jobs. And when they appear before you they have the time of their life calling each other names, fighting and quarreling with each other for the sake of inducing you to put them back in power again.

Well, this railroad business is a very little thing. It is only one more shattered pledge. And we are getting used to that.

In fact, Henry Clews was perfectly right when he said about a year ago that pledges in party platforms "SHOULD NOT BE REGARDED AS ANY MORE BINDING THAN SUCH ANTI-BLUTION PROMISES USUALLY ARE."

All of which proves that there is honor even among thieves and while they may break their pledges with YOU they keep their honest pledges with each other.

A Socialist Landslide

BY A. W. DENNISON. Can't you hear it as it rumbles 'Cross the old Green Mountain state? They have felt it in Milwaukee.

And it's coming, sure as fate. And when once it gets a-going its momentum none can stay—The Socialist landslide, Which is surely on the way.

It will give them a warning. Just before it starts to slide, and the path it leaves behind it will be deep and long and wide as the whole United States.

The insurgents are trying to stop it, but they started in too late. For the ground is getting shaky.

So good-by to Mr. Aldrich and good-by to "Uncle Joe!" Good-by to Democratic bosses. For they, too, will have to go.

Why am I a Socialist? BY MARY BEATRICE WARD. Why am I a Socialist? Because I know its right.

Why am I a Socialist? Because "twill end all strife and give the other worked millions time to taste the joys of life."

Why am I a Socialist? Because to womankind 'Twill bring that freedom long desired of body, soul and mind.

Why am I a Socialist? For children I must plead, Defenseless in this war for gain, they too, are chained by greed.

Why am I a Socialist? Because I know its best. For each, for all, for millionaire and toilers dispossessed.

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The negro on occasions displays a fine discrimination of the choice of words.

"Why, didn't you say he was a good whitewasher?" "Yes, sah, a powerful good whitewasher, but mighty queer about a chicken-house, sah, mighty queer."

Capitalists co-operate with and trust each other, hence their power economically and politically.

Bullets!

BY ROLLO MYER. I. "The CLASH of those who have millions, and the millions who have none."—Ex-Judge N. C. Sears, June, 1910.

"Not all the victories are yet won. Socialism is becoming so intense that it will require COMBINED EFFORT to solve it."—C. O. Lobeck, Decoration Day, 1910.

"The red flag of Socialism swings to the breeze on the principal streets of our cities. Let us hope that the spirit of BUNKER HILL is not dead, and let us, thrilled with the strains of fife and drum, resolve to defend those principles which cost so much blood and treasure."—Cooper and Butler's address, 4th of July, 1910.

"It has frequently happened in history that it has been necessary to exterminate Socialists and Socialism in one bloody coup. NO OTHER expedient has ever worked."—Tampa Daily News, October, 1908.

The result of this "extermination" is that the Socialist movement has grown into an international body of some thirty million open adherents, who constitute the most powerful PFACE organization in the history of the world.

"Should the forces of anarchy, SOCIALISM and revolt MANIFEST THEMSELVES, a well-organized militia would be most necessary."—Tait, 1908.

Note that the word "Socialism" sandwiched in between the words "anarchy" and "revolt," to both of which it is in meaning antithetically opposed.

"Do not mistake that the ballot is STRONGER than the bullet. Therefore let us this November fire BALLOTS at them in return, and by that peaceful policy I believe we shall ultimately win."—Abraham Lincoln.

OPEN FORUM

THE POLICE AND THE "LAW" The antics of the Chicago police department in connection with the present garment makers' strike raises the question: "What is the necessity for a police department?"

THE SCHOOL HOUSE ROBBERY SCENE The people of Cleveland have been robbed, not only recently but for years past, through the system of contracting their building work, etc., to capitalist contractors and others, whose greatest ambition it has been to get the most out of the people for nothing.

It is particularly noticeable that it was necessary that the parties exposing this outlaid had to bring special pressure to bear upon the prosecutor before his political friends, the law violators.

If the Socialist party had been in charge of the school board they certainly would have been to blame for all such thievery and graft; however, the Socialist party has not been in charge. Therefore, the Republican and Democratic parties should have the credit for the lack of interest taken in the people's welfare.

The Socialist party stands for the passage of a law giving Cleveland the right of home rule, so that it may govern itself in the best interest of a majority of its people.

Seeing the Thing Through

A foreigner, working at \$2 a day, was lately sued in East St. Louis for a long standing grocery bill. When the court rendered judgment against him he promptly threw his six youngsters on the judge's hands.

Commenting on this episode, the Chicago Record Herald says: When justice deprives the head of a family of his bread—cash—or, worse, of his liberty—what happens to the rest of the domestic group?

Between them they were made to provide the half-dozen children with food, bedding and shelter. The powers set the ball rolling, and their victim saw that they kept their eyes on it till the logical end.

With this inconsequential conclusion our contemporary dismisses the matter—"The powers set the ball rolling, and their victim saw that they kept their eyes on it till the logical end."

"The justice, the mayor and the chief of police were made to provide the half-dozen children with food, bedding and shelter" until the father could pay the grocery bill, when he would re-assume the hopeless, dreary struggle to feed, clothe and shelter seven people on less than 29 cents apiece per day.

The remedy is not CHARITY, BUT JUSTICE; and it does not commence with the decision on a grocery bill in East St. Louis. The father produces more than \$2 of wealth with his day's work.

However, if this \$2-a-day laborer got what he produced—got \$14 a day, instead of \$2—somebody, who is now getting \$12 a day for nothing, would get nothing for nothing and would go to work.

OUR CONTEMPORARY IS NOT IN FAVOR OF THIS KIND OF JUSTICE. He prefers charity and Tag Day justice; justice that can be "HANDLED DOWN" FROM THE RICH TO THE POOR; justice that is decreed by the men who hold their judicial positions by the grace of the rich.

The owner of the paper from which we quote would be deprived of a large income, made up by the difference between what they get and what they produce, of a multitude of working men and women.

Justice demands "equal opportunity," but the "six pauperized youngsters" of the "foreigner" in East St. Louis are not given the same opportunity as the sons and daughters of the owner of the Record Herald.

The same issue comments editorially with great gusto on Marvin Hughitt's success. Mr. Hughitt is an able, energetic man of great intellectual prowess, who "worked up" from telegraph operator to the presidency of the Chicago & Northwestern railway.

The business man responds (what is a quarter to him?) and proudly strides away with his tag. To the working man or woman, to the shop girl, a quarter means much—it means a meal.

Now comes the Commercial Club of Cairo with a Booster Button scheme, by which they propose "to pin 5,000 Booster Buttons upon the breasts of Cairoites and receive therefore \$5,000, for the promoters of Cairo's industrial life."

This same club has been advertising the cheapness and docility of the Cairo laboring man, and now asks said cheap wage workers to contribute a dollar apiece, wherewith to build shops in which said cheap wage worker can work cheaply for the said dear, patriotic Booster, who will own the said shop, built by the dollars contributed by the cheap laboring men of Cairo, Ill.

And here for the climax (Surely our lords lack the sense of humor. They are a dull, soggy lot).

They have made to order 3,000 nickle plated collars, fitted with a keyless lock. These they will sell to laboring people on Collar Day for \$500 apiece (children under 16, half price).

It is expected by the promoters of the Collar Day to raise sufficient funds by the sale of collars to build extensive cotton mills, which will employ many of the collarees. It is hoped that work can be found for the rest, but should that be impossible each will be furnished with a letter of recommendation to the charitable institutions of the country.

The difference between a bank which pays twenty-four per cent annually to its stock holders and the pawnbroker who gets two per cent per month from his customers is that the one is respectable and the other isn't.

Is It Hearst or Park-Hurst?

BY D. B. M. The present position of W. R. Hearst and his papers is most confusing to the reader who has not the faculty to read between the lines.

While Hearst himself, owner and publisher of the newspapers which bear his name, is proclaiming his "progressive democracy" at every provocation, Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, ONE OF THE CHIEF EDITORS ON THE HEARST PAY ROLL, has systematically repudiated almost every plank in the Hearst platform and is filling columns of editorial space with reasonable dope that would have branded him as a rank aristocrat in the early history of this country.

In a recent editorial, entitled "Turmoil of a Presidential Campaign," he not only advocates a seven-year presidential term, but expatiates upon the powers of the Supreme Court as follows: "That court is the fundamental element in our national life, ACCOUNTABLE ONLY TO ITSELF AND GOD, OUTRANKING IN AUTHORITY PRESIDENT, CONGRESS AND PEOPLE, and constituted in a membership APPROACHING AS NEAR INFALLIBILITY AS CAN BE SECURED BY CHOICE from the profoundest and most experienced legal ability of the country!"

For any individual, however distinguished he may be, either in his own esteem or in that of others, TO PIT HIS OPINION AGAINST THE CAREFULLY DETERMINED JUDGMENT OF SUCH A BODY, is not only a PIECE OF ARROGANCE AND IMPERTINENCE, but is a blow at what is fundamental to our entire existence!"

Yet Parkhurst does not hesitate to pit HIS opinion against such eminent men as Thomas Jefferson (Hearst's professed ideal), General Jackson and Abraham Lincoln—none of whom had much regard for the Supreme Court.

Jefferson, in his letter to Edward Livingston, 1825, said: "This member (Supreme Court) of the government was at first considered as the most harmless and helpless of all its organs. But it has proved that the power of declaring what the law is, ad libitum, BY SAPING AND MINING SHYLY AND WITHOUT ALARM, THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION, CAN DO WHAT OPEN FORCE WOULD NOT DARE TO ATTEMPT."

When General Jackson vetoed the charter of a national bank which had been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court, he showed his contempt for the Supreme Court and sustained Jefferson's opinion.

"If the policy of the government, upon vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made, in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, THE PEOPLE WILL have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that tribunal!"

In his Cincinnati speech, Sept. 17, 1858, Abraham Lincoln said: "THE PEOPLE OF THESE UNITED STATES ARE ITS RIGHTFUL MASTERS, OF BOTH CONGRESSES AND COURTS, not to overthrow the constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the constitution."

And strange as it may seem to you, Mr. Parkhurst, there are thousands of people in these United States today like Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, who are arrogant and impertinent enough to pit their opinion against that body, the Hearsts and Parkhursts to the contrary notwithstanding!

Uncle Sam as Employer

In his interesting book, "The Conquest of the Improbable," Hugh C. Weir gives an interesting account of how Uncle Sam feeds, clothes and shelters the great army of peace working in the canal zone. In this case Uncle Sam means "a small army of experts trained in the taking care of human beings."

In one year these men constructed 288 houses in the heart of the jungle, put in 2,500 electric lights, modern plumbing and up-to-date furniture, and then turned these homes over to the canal workers without asking a cent of rent. And every day the work continues.

The problem of feeding is complicated. Nearly every nation has contributed canal workers. The government cooks have undertaken to supply each nationality with its favorite menu. Rice for the West Indian, macaroni for the Italian, and for every other man his favorite dish, with all the trimmings, at least that of the same food, could be obtained in any city in the United States!

Thirty-seven items in a list of sixty-four, says Mr. Weir, the shopper in Panama could buy cheaper than the shopper in New York. And the list, taken as a whole, showed a net saving of \$1.50 over New York prices. At any one of the fifteen government hotels a man may order a meal like the following for thirty cents:

Oyster stew, roast turkey with cranberry sauce, beef à la mode, sliced tomatoes, sugar corn, mashed potatoes, rice fritters with vanilla sauce, asparagus on toast, banana custard, cake, watermelon, tea, coffee or cocoa.

In the city of New York the death rate is estimated at the ratio of eighteen persons to the thousand. Mr. Weir says that the death rate among the white workers in the canal zone during the month of August, the most deadly month of the Panama year, is only 1.57 to the thousand—S. F. Bulletin.

THE SAILOR BOLD. "Now, captain, you must sometimes get homesick!" "No, really. I'm never at home long enough."—Sidney (N. S. W.) Bulletin.

PATRIOTIC ART. "There is no such thing as patriotic art or patriotic science. Both art and science belong, like all else that is great and good, to the whole world, and can only be promoted by a free and universal interchange of ideas among contemporaries with constant reference to that which we have inherited and learned from the past."—Geetha.