

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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A. F. OF L. CONGRESS IS GETTING DOWN TO WORK

Appoint Committees to Carry on Work of Big Body.

(By Staff Correspondent.) St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15.—"I am sorry I cannot welcome you to a state where labor and capital are in perfect accord."

With the above words Herbert E. Hadley, governor of the state of Missouri and erstwhile "trust buster," welcomed the delegates of the thirtieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Criticizes Judiciary After extending this formal welcome on the part of the people of the state, he branched out into a criticism of the judiciary.

"In this state," he declared, "no combination of money or power can place itself above the law. We have curbed the trusts by anti-trust law."

Discuss New Theories "I understand that you will have before you the problem as to whether or not you shall advocate a new theory regarding the distribution of the products of labor," he said.

He then advised them in the following words as to what he thought to be the political duty of labor:

"It is proper that labor should be evenly balanced between the two great political parties, so that neither can afford to neglect its interests."

Then launching out into an extended speech on the necessity of a better liability and compensation law, such as they have had in the European countries for years, he said:

Liability Laws

"Such a law would not bring about a perfectly just distribution of the products of labor and capital, but it would be a step in the right direction."

Vice President McDonald then continued his report, which had been interrupted by the coming of Governor Hadley. He told of the great garment workers' strike which had been conducted in the city of New York.

Over 75,000 members have been taken into the ranks of organized labor as a result of that strike, and the garment workers' organizations for a long time past appear destined to become one of the strongest in the A. F. of L. family."

Struggle of Steel Workers

He then reviewed the struggle of the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in their recent strike against the United Steel corporation.

"We appointed a committee shortly after the strike commenced to place the matter of the steel trust violations of the law before the president, the senate and the house of representatives," he said.

"House bill No. 182, which refers to the steel trust's disregard for the law was referred to the committee on rules, where it now lies buried."

"We also placed the charges before Federal Attorney Wickersham. He told us it would have to wait the clearing up of the cases against the tobacco and oil trusts. We expect soon to have a sweeping investigation made into the trust's ways."

About Supreme Court

The executive council of the federation in regard to the case of Gomperz, Mitchell and Morrison, who have been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for contempt of court, expressed the feeling that the Supreme Court of the United States would take a broad view of the matter when it is referred to that body."

The national body has drafted a law to remedy the abuse of the writ of injunction in labor disputes and to restore the rights taken away from labor organizations by the Sherman anti-trust law.

The bill is to be introduced in congress by Congressman Wilson, and every trick of parliamentary usage will be resorted to on the floor with the hopes of having a thorough consideration of the bill by the legislative body.

Elect "Friendly" Men

"Elect labor men or men friendly disposed to the labor movement," is the report of a legislative committee which expects in a few days to make a report on the number of men elected to the legislature of the several states and to congress who are friendly to organized labor.

Aid to the farmers' unions was asked.

DEBS SEES DAWN OF NEW ERA

BY EUGENE V. DEBS The election of Berger of Wisconsin and the near election of five other Socialists to Congress and of thirty-five representatives to state legislatures means the dawn of a new era in American politics.

For the first time the working class will have a representative in the American Congress, elected on the working class platform of a working class party pledged to working class emancipation.

From now on in every succeeding election the Socialist party, the political expression of the labor movement, will increase the number of its representatives in Congress and in all the state legislatures until it has a majority, and then it will wrest the powers of government from the capitalist class and establish an industrial democracy.

All the forces that are now playing upon society are operating to this inevitable end.

MERRY-GO-ROUND IN MEAT PRICES

Frightened Packers Seek to Fool Public in Food Costs.

The packers are using every means at their disposal to persuade the public that the price of food is being reduced.

For the last few days they have been claiming that this is due to the increased supply of hogs and sheep and to the great corn crop.

See Real Cause

Many people, however, see the rising tide of the Socialist vote and the discontent of the people as a great hammer to force down the cost of living.

The retailers, meanwhile, assert that the only thing touched by the so-called reduction announced by the packers are pork loins, which have been reduced 1 1/2 cents a pound to the retailers.

There's No Drop

For other cuts of beef, mutton and pork the retailers assert they did two or three or even four weeks ago.

Meantime the packers, experts in publicity, and now under indictment charged with regulating the price of meats, holding the supply for arbitrary prices, are proclaiming from all packing centers that meat is going down.

Blame Retailers

In other words, the packers are "putting the high cost of living up to the retailers."

The retailers charge it to the packers and to the "extravagant tastes of the public."

A decline in the wholesale prices of beef and pork is reported from 2 to 4 cents in New York; Mobile, Ala.; St. Joseph, Mo.; St. Louis, New Orleans, Washington, D. C.; Detroit, Cleveland, Omaha, Columbus, Duluth, St. Paul, Philadelphia and some smaller cities.

Some Fluctuations

In Chicago late yesterday the quotations on live hogs were:

Market quotations on live hogs during the day were 75 cents to 85 cents a hundred pounds lower than on Nov. 1, cattle were 40 cents to 55 cents lower, and lambs 25 cents to 50 cents lower.

Wholesale prices of fresh pork products were 1 cent a pound higher to 1 1/2 cents lower than at the beginning of the month, while dressed beef cuts were 1/2 cent a pound lower and dressed mutton was unchanged to 1/2 cents lower.

According to several retail butchers the following differences in meat prices, at retail, are observable this week, despite the assertion of retailers that wholesale prices have not really dropped:

Beef sirloin, now 15 cents a pound, last week 20; roasts, 12 1/2 to 16 cents, now, last week 16 and 20; pot roast, now 10 and 12 cents, last week 14 and 16 cents; leg of mutton, now 10 cents, last week 15 cents.

Similar drops are claimed in other meats, but the consumer never notices it.

When the counsel for the indicted packers appeared before Judge Landis today to argue for a change of venue, the prosecution, directed by District Attorney Edwin W. Sims, asked for a day's time to prepare an answer. This was granted. The arguments will be continued tomorrow.

OFFICIAL DISCOUNTS RUMOR OF MEXICAN WAR WITH U. S.

New York, Nov. 15.—That there is not the slightest possibility of the relations between Mexico and the United States becoming strained as a result of the troubles in Texas and the mob demonstrations in Mexico is the opinion of the Mexican ambassador, Don Francisco Leon, here in Paris.

"A number of countries can be depended on to punish those who violated the law," he said, "and this will be an immediate and effective solution of the case."

CATHOLIC KNOCK SOCIALISM

New Orleans, La., Nov. 15.—The American Federation of Catholic Societies denounced Socialism today, the last of its convention. Substantial encouragement was given to Catholic educational institutions.

In proportion as the capitalist system is outgrown and breaking down, the political parties representing that system are breaking down.

The Republican and Democratic parties are both torn into warring factions and never can be harmonized again on any progressive national basis.

More and more will their inability to deal with the great new vital issues of the day become manifest to the people, while, upon the other hand, the rising Socialist party, born of the travail of capitalism and steadily developing the vigor and virility of a new-born movement, historically destined to grapple with the wage slave power as the Republican party grappled with the sanctified slave power half a century ago, will in due time, sweep into power and regenerate society upon a basis of collective ownership of the social utilities and the means of life and usher in a higher civilization than mankind has yet known.

ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO PREVENT VICTOR L. BERGER, SOCIALIST CONGRESSMAN-ELECT, FROM SITTING IN CONGRESS



VICTOR L. BERGER AND CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON, WHERE OLD PARTY POLITICIANS WOULD DENY WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVE ADMISSION

Considerable publicity is given by the papers here to an alleged attempt on the part of Henry F. Cochems, defeated congressional candidate, to prevent Victor L. Berger from securing his seat in congress.

The Milwaukee Journal, friend of Senator Robert M. La Follette, whom Cochems nominated for the presidency in 1908, states the case as follows:

"Reports from Madison that Henry F. Cochems has not yet finished his fight for a seat in congress against Victor L. Berger, are given credence in Milwaukee.

"Madison dispatches say that Mr. Cochems may take his case to congress and ask that body to decide whether Mr. Berger is to take his seat there."

"Politically, it is pointed out, Mr. Berger would have little sympathy to expect from congress."

"The fight against Mr. Berger will probably be based upon his public utterances and articles in newspapers over his own signature."

"His attacks on the constitution would prob-

ably be given prominence in the charges against him.

"There is no appeal from a decision made in the national house in a matter of this kind. If Mr. Berger should be ruled out, he would probably be unable to re-enter the race for congress."

"H. O. Wolf, Mr. Cochems' campaign manager, says that so far as he knows, Mr. Cochems has no intention of continuing the fight."

The Free Press, bitter foe of the Milwaukee Socialists, devotes over a column, saying that "Move may be made to bar Berger."

In this story the Free Press states that Cochems declares "Mr. Berger is not primarily a Socialist. He approves and teaches revolution by force and violence and has for years. He does not propose to serve under the government but over the government."

With these misrepresentations to start on, and with such men as Senator Aldrich and "Uncle Joe" Cannon to do the dirty work, Berger will probably have a difficult time getting his seat in the United States capitol.

It seems that the struggle of the Socialist Party in the United States has but just begun.

SCHOOL PERILS PUPILS' LIVES

Clarke Building, 40 Years Old, Holds 2,000 Children.

Though compelled by law to attend school, 2,000 girls and boys are crowded into the Clarke school, Ashland avenue and West Thirtieth street, under conditions which Harry G. Clarke, the principal, and Dr. H. Cohen of the Health Department pronounce as dangerous.

There is no prospect of relief for the children so situated, according to the school authorities, till some time in March, when 15-room additions to the Gladstone, the McClaren and the Jefferson schools are completed.

May Help Conditions

When these additions, with a total of 45 new rooms, are opened, the congestion will be at least slightly relieved.

There are now several "portable" school rooms constructed out of wood and built in sections, located at the Clarke, but these do not relieve the situation.

The building is in a working class neighborhood, most of the families in the district being recent immigrants and therefore unable to make a complaint felt.

The building is 26-4/5 years old and Dr. Cohen, head of the bureau of disinfection of the Health Department, declares it to be the worst in the city.

The schools in the immediate neighborhood of the Clarke are the Rogers, Jefferson, Medth Gladstone and McClaren.

Little Is Heard

Principal Clark of the Clarke school said: "More is not heard concerning the insanitary condition of the school because it is located in an immigrant community. The parents have left foreign homes in other countries and have found refuge here. Consequently they came here with the best of feeling to criticize American institutions. Besides, they don't know how to register a complaint."

One room in the Clarke holds 160 pupils and three "portables" are used.

INSURGENT CHIEF YIELDS Troops, Honduras, Nov. 15.—General Valladares has surrendered Amapala to the government forces and has started for Nicaragua.

WEATHER INDICATIONS

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

Chicago and Vicinity—Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; nearly stationary temperature; minimum tonight about 39 degrees; light variable winds.

Illinois—Partly cloudy, with rain or snow in extreme south portion tonight or Thursday.

Lower and Upper Michigan and Indiana—Cloudy tonight and Thursday.

Missouri and Kansas—Unsettled, with probably rain or snow tonight or Thursday.

Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana—Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

GET ONE MORE IN LEGISLATURE

North Dakota Sends Socialist to State Law-Making Body.

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Fargo, N. D., Nov. 15.—This state is doing its share in sending Socialists into the law-making bodies.

Wesley Fasset, Socialist, was elected to the legislature in the 19th district.

The vote in the state is being counted slowly, but indications are that the Socialists polled 6,000 votes.

U. S. FLEET REACHES ENGLAND

Gravesend, Eng., Nov. 15.—The third division of the American battleship fleet, consisting of four battleships, arrived here today and were saluted by the forts and warships in the harbor.

Gravesend is the port of London and the sailors will be given several days' shore leave to take in the sights. Many entertainments have been arranged for the officers and men.

TAFT EXAMINES CULEBRA CUT

Wall Street Keeps Postal Banks Away From Panama.

(By United Press Association.) Panama, Nov. 15.—President Taft and his party spent the entire morning examining the great Culebra cut, which will be the determining factor in the time of completing the canal.

Upon the speed of the excavating work done there and the freedom from delays occasioned by landslides depends Colonel Goethals' promise to have the canal ready for ships a year ahead of the scheduled time.

Wall Street Again

President Taft heard that there was great dissatisfaction because the Isthmus of Panama was excluded from receiving the benefits of the postal savings banks bill passed by the last congress.

It was told that was common report on the Isthmus that Wall Street interests had exerted influence to have Panama excluded from the benefit of the bank monopoly.

The natives of Panama and the American employees on the canal work joined in telling the president that the local banks were not stable and that they wanted the right to deposit their savings in Uncle Sam's big bank.

It was learned today that the reason President Taft had changed his mind and decided to leave American territory, in order that he might attend the banquet tonight of the president of Panama, was that he wishes to use this occasion for notifying the people of Panama officially that the United States had no idea of annexing the republic of Panama.

The weather since the president has been here has been hot and there has been no rain. Mr. Taft has shown a decided disinclination to walking and uses special trains and carriages whenever possible.

BIG REBATES ALLEGED

A secret investigation of alleged insurance premium rebating, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars annually and directed against practically every mutual life insurance company in Chicago, came to light yesterday afternoon with the filing of four suits in the Municipal court by State's Attorney

General

General

General

POLICE PROVOKE RIOT, BEAT HELPLESS WOMEN AND ARREST CITIZENS

HOUSE OF LORDS TO LOSE POWER

Political Crisis Pending in England That Will Make History.

ENGLISH POLITICAL SITUATION

The radical element wishes to remove all power from the House of Lords, because the lords have checked much progressive legislation passed by the Commons, by using their prerogative of veto.

The most extreme radicals wish to abolish the House of Lords altogether and substitute a higher electoral body, having the same relation to the Commons that the United States Senate has to the House of Representatives.

The House of Commons could easily pass a bill, taking the veto power away from the lords, could even vote to abolish the House of Lords.

But such a bill could not become a law until it had been passed by the lords, and the lords, naturally, would never agree to abolish themselves.

The liberals-radicals are at present in control of English politics at the polls, where the people express their wishes. But they are constantly checkmated by the conservative lords, who are not elected, but hold their office by birth.

(Unit Press Cable.)

London, Nov. 15.—The report that King George has refused to promise Premier Asquith to create sufficient Liberal peers to cut the number of Conservatives in the house of lords has startled England as no political announcement in years.

Refusal Positive

It is said the king made this refusal positive, and declared he would not recede from it even if the country went overwhelmingly Liberal at the forthcoming general elections.

King George is known to have pronounced Tory feelings, but the idea that he would defy popular opinion, as is expected to be expressed at the polls in December, strikes the people as incredible.

Even the Conservatives are startled by the position of King George. The Morning News, in a passionate review of the situation, says:

Review of Situation

"In a survey of the theoretical possibilities of the political situation, one is compelled to take into consideration the practically inconceivable proposition that the crown may ally itself with the house of lords to prevent the legalizing of the people's judgment."

"Such a move would mean a monarchial revolution, added to the people's revolution, and in such an event the gravest happenings that the country has noted in centuries are to be expected."

King George arrived at London today from Sandringham to be on the firing line.

Asquith in Demand

Asquith has demanded that, if the people at the elections he expected to call in December, returned an overwhelming majority for the Liberals in the house of commons, King George should agree to create sufficient Liberal peers to outvote the Conservatives in the house of lords.

In this way Asquith expected to have the house of lords pass the "parliament bill," by which the veto power is taken away from the hereditary peers of the realm.

A Liberal house of commons, to be sure, could pass the veto bill, but it could not become a law until it had been passed by the house of lords. As at present constituted the house of lords will never vote to emasculate itself.

Ordnis Serious

A serious crisis was expected to be precipitated by the coup sprung in the house of lords by Lord Lansdowne, the Unionist leader, who announced that he would today request the government to introduce the parliament bill immediately in the house of lords.

The Earl of Crewe, the government leader, replied that he did not know what action the government would take on the request, which is intended and expected seriously to hamper the Liberals.

If they acceded to Lansdowne's demand was made to precipitate the veto question in a house of commons not overwhelmingly Liberal and in a house of lords known to be antagonistic.

As it cannot be presumed that the lords would consider the passage of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7.)

Greatest Outrage in Garment Strike on the Northwest Side.

Charges before the police board will follow the brutal clubbing of Mrs. A. B. Gold, 1835 Girard street, who was on her way to a drug store to get medicines for her two babies, both of whom accompanied her.

Further complaint will be made because of the arrest and clubbing of Mrs. F. Rakowsky, 1835 Wabasha avenue, who, leaving a baby at home, was on her way to Lesner's grocery store, 1823 North avenue, when beaten by a policeman.

Provoke Riot in Striks

The clubbing of the two women was but an incident in the police provoked riot near the shops of Kush, Nathan & Fischer, North avenue and Girard street.

A crowd of striking garment workers left Columbus hall, Division and Wood streets, and paraded in an orderly line past the drug shops with the hope of attracting the attention of the nonunion workers inside and inducing them to quit work and join the strikers.

How It Started

As soon as the procession reached the shops some policeman, no name witnesses are willing to swear, fired a shot into the air to call other policemen and then sent in a riot call.

The call was soon answered by the coming of four patrol wagons loaded with police.

In a few minutes a force of about thirty patrolmen and ten mounted policemen had gathered.

Charge the Crowd

A moment later the police, who had assembled shortly after 3 o'clock, charged the crowd.

Men, women and children scattered into hallways, doorways and any place which afforded shelter. The police followed them.

During the charge of the police on the strikers Mrs. A. B. Gold, carrying a year-and-a-half old baby in her arms and leading a three-year-old child by the hand, walked down Girard street, crossing North avenue.

Baby Hurt, Too

Police Officer 3568 grabbed her roughly. She protested. He beat her on the hands and back with his club and threatened to arrest her.

Her baby had been knocked out of her arms and the three-year-old child was struck by something and fell.

This aroused protest on all sides. The plea for justice was met by further clubbing. E. Eisner, 1877 Winchester avenue, was struck by a club in the hands of Police Officer 3629, and his head was cut by the blow.

Knocked Down Bleeding

N. Kranovich made a protest against the police brutality. In answer to his prayer a club, wielded by the same policeman, felled him to the pavement, bleeding from a gaping wound in the head.

While this was going on Mrs. F. Rakowsky left her home on Wabasha avenue to go to Lesner's grocery store. She had walked down North avenue till opposite the store, which is located at No. 1823.

Police Grab Woman

There she was grabbed by Police Officer 3629, who by this time was laying about in all directions with his club.

The woman protested. She is about to become a mother and her health is delicate. J. Lesner came from his grocery store and appealed to the police to let the woman alone.

Not a Striker

"She is not a striker," he said. "Who is a customer of mine."

Lesner succeeded in getting the woman into his car. No sooner had she entered than eight policemen, wearing stars with the following numbers—3598, 3500, 3789, 3629, 3567, 3637 and 3591—came into the store.

Hunted to Jail

Some of them took Mrs. Rakowsky and hustled her to a waiting patrol wagon. Policeman 3600 took hold of Lesner, tearing his coat and striking him with a club.

Lesner was unconscious for some time. The woman was then taken to the Belmont avenue police station.

While these events were happening other policemen were following the strikers into places where they had sought refuge.

A policeman entered the home of Miss P. Katz, 1814 West North avenue, and flourished a revolver.

Miss Katz declared that she said

ADVICE IN INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES

"No American father—I don't care how many millions he has—is rich enough to afford a title for his daughter."

"Blue-blooded husbands come high. They are expensive luxuries, beyond the reach of millionaires."

"Cash they must have, but they demand more—your little girl must be a willing slave to her titled husband."

"Can he break her heart and art-

SPECIAL ISSUE IS GREAT AID

Agnes Nestor, Glove Workers' Official, Gives Her Views of Extra.

BY EMMA FISCHER Miss Agnes Nestor, organizer of the National Glove Workers' union...

What It Does "It not only provides funds for the strike benefit, so very necessary now..."

Clara Massolotti, an Italian girl of 19 years, one of the leaders and organizers of the Italian strikers...

I hope they will not have to suffer too much to win this strike," commented Miss Massolotti.

Miss Massolotti will contribute an article to the "Special Edition," telling some of the many shop wrongs and hardships she has experienced...

Mrs. Dorothy Madsen and Caroline Lew, with other members of the Socialist Women's Agitation Committee and Socialist Women's League...

Announce Plans They announced plans and arrangements for the selling of papers next Saturday...

Final arrangements will be made for the distribution of the Saturday "Special Edition" of the Chicago Daily Socialist...

Every one interested in the success of the undertaking is urged to be present.

MANTELL SEEN AS "MACBETH"

Robert Mantell, in the role of Macbeth, opened his Chicago season before an enthusiastic audience at the Lyric theatre...

Marie Booth Russell, as Lady Macbeth, gave to the role a presentation which pleased the audience.

The production as a whole was well presented and staged. Macbeth, a difficult character to portray...

At times he showed a tendency to make the character "strenuous" beyond the point to which one would imagine that the original went...

Mr. Mantell was seen in Hamlet Tuesday night, with "Richard" as the attraction this evening.

REPRESENTATIVE WILSON IS RE-INDICTED HERE AGAIN

Representative Robert E. Wilson, who was re-elected to the Illinois house at the recent election, was re-indicted today by the November grand jury...

This true bill was an amplification of a former perjury charge based on testimony Wilson gave before the grand jury when he denied having presided over a distribution of an alleged "jack-pot" July 15, 1909...

RATES SUSPENDED

Washington, Nov. 16.—Proposed increases in rates by railroads operating between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, were suspended today by the interstate commerce commission...

PROMOTER ARRESTED FOR FRAUD

On a warrant charging him with operating a confidence game, C. E. Knapp, a mining promoter and an organizer of the North American Copper Mining company of Encampment, Wyo., which later consolidated with the Penn-Wyoming company, was arrested yesterday at the Morrison hotel...

YALE-HARVARD GAME SATURDAY

New York, Nov. 16.—Indications are that the greatest crowd New York has ever sent to a big football game will be present Saturday in New Haven to witness the Yale-Harvard football game.

SUTTON RETURNS TO GAME

Information received here from his Michigan farm says that George Sutton, one of the best players on the team, is able to return to the game. Sutton has been ill for more than six months.

CITY TO OWN ITS BALL CLUB

Baseball as a community affair is the basic idea of a deal which is expected to be concluded here before the annual meeting of the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs concludes its sessions. The experiment is to be made with the Toledo, Kas., team.

GIANTS HOPE TO COME BACK

New York, Nov. 16.—That President Brush and the owners of the New York Giants believe the Chicago Cubs have reached the top of the ladder and will, from now on, begin to drop, while the Giants will take their place, is indicated by the announcement that Manager McGraw has been signed under a five-year contract.

Condensed News LOCAL

CUP OF TEA BRINGS \$1,000 One cup of tea sold in Chicago last night for \$1,000. The money goes to charity.

FIRE LOSS \$100,000 Death barely grazed a dozen frames here today in a blaze which destroyed the four-story buildings of the Thompson Piano company, with a loss of \$100,000.

LUTHERANS TO ADOPT ENGLISH Parochial school matters and the elimination of the use of the German language in church services will comprise two of the most important subjects for consideration at the German Lutheran conference, which began yesterday in St. John's church, Forest Park.

GATES DENIES \$40,000 GAME "The stories printed about my losing \$40,000 in stud poker and other sporting events are interesting reading, but untrue. I am in the oil business and let it go at that," said Charles Gates at the Blackstone hotel last night.

Arrived in Chicago and met J. S. Cullinan and party of eight from Houston, Texas, in the afternoon and entertained them in the evening at a theater and dinner.

Clara Massolotti, an Italian girl of 19 years, one of the leaders and organizers of the Italian strikers...

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COUNT OF VOTE GOES ON SLOWLY

Election Commissioners Have Finished Tabulation for Seven Wards.

The count which is now being made by the board of election commissioners, while official, is still subject to revision, the commissioners have agreed that protests against the count be received till the canvass is complete.

The board will then take up all complaints and judge them and then announce the final official count, which will not and cannot be changed unless the County Court orders the ballot boxes to be re-opened.

The count for the first seven wards in Chicago has been made.

They show the following comparison, police and official count compared, show the votes cast by wards for Gustave T. Franke for state treasurer and William Van Bodegraven for sheriff of Cook county to be:

Count Compared Table with columns for Ward, Franke, and Police. Lists wards 1 through 7.

Count Compared Franke, Police. Ward 1: 174 214. Ward 2: 301 307. Ward 3: 297 343. Ward 4: 348 323. Ward 5: 409 442. Ward 6: 314 385. Ward 7: 639 711.

Ward 8: 187 202. Ward 9: 250 292. Ward 10: 267 325. Ward 11: 319 395. Ward 12: 375 481. Ward 13: 318 376. Ward 14: 601 876.

The count for the other offices on the Socialist ticket in the first seven wards is in course of tabulation as to total vote for each by wards and will be given later.

NEW MEXICO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION COMPLETES WORK

(By United Press Association.) Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 16.—The constitutional convention has disposed of the last great obstacle to final agreement, the apportionment, and to the surprise of everyone, the Democratic minority brought in no report and did not oppose the majority report.

The apportionment assures the Republicans a two-thirds majority in the first legislature.

The clause granting women the right to vote at school elections was amended so that any school district may by petition of 50 per cent of its qualified voters suspend the right.

The only work that now remains for the convention is to adopt each revised section and to sign the completed constitution, as roll call may be demanded on each of the 300 sections which will constitute the fundamental law.

MANY RAILROAD WRECKS WITHIN CHICAGO'S LIMITS

Sept. 15.—Seven persons injured in wreck of Baltimore & Ohio train at East 94th street and Cottage Grove avenue.

Oct. 6.—One man killed and three injured in wreck of C. & N. W. train at bloodingdale road and North Forty-second avenue.

Oct. 14.—Eleven persons injured in wreck of two suburban trains on Rock Island at Harrison street.

Nov. 10.—One man injured in wreck of two Illinois Central trains at East 71st street and Adams avenue.

Three men were injured, one so seriously that he probably will die, passengers were thrown into a panic and two locomotives were damaged in a collision of a passenger and a freight train in the yards of the Great Western railroad at Central avenue shortly before 8 o'clock today.

ERBSTEIN SPRINGS SENATION IN CASE AGAINST WAYMAN

Attorney Charles E. Erbstein sprang a sensation today by trying before the grievance committee of the Chicago Bar association to drop his charges against State's Attorney Wayman, wherein the prosecutor was accused of jury bribing.

State's Attorney Wayman, through his assistant, Edward S. Day, countered by asking that the charges be dismissed on the showing alone—the attempt to withdraw them.

HOLD FUNERAL OF STUDENT, VICTIM OF COLLEGE FOOTBALL

(By United Press Association.) Conneville, Pa., Nov. 16.—With the president and dean of West Virginia university and his thirty-six brothers of the Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity in attendance, Captain Rudolph Munk, who was killed in the contest with Bethany college at Wheeling Saturday, was laid to rest here today, a sacrifice to the game of football.

All the members of the class of '08 of the Conneville high school were present in a body, as also were the members of the school football team which was disbanded for the season as a last tribute to their leader of other years.

PINNED UNDER TREE, MAN TRIES TO COMMIT SUICIDE

(By United Press Association.) Alderson, Ind., Nov. 16.—While pinned beneath a tree with his back broken and hips crushed, Edward Hiser, aged 24, a farmer, tried to commit suicide and end his sufferings.

Hiser was cutting trees yesterday when one fell, caught Hiser and almost half buried his body. His companions hurried for aid.

T. E. 'DOWN AND OUT'—RYAN COULD DO MUCH GOOD

(By United Press Association.) Muskogee, Okla., Nov. 16.—That Colonel Roosevelt is now a member of the "Down and Out" club, as a result of the recent election, is the opinion of William J. Bryan, who has also been referred to as a member of that organization.

Bryan, in passing through here on his way to his Texas farm, discussed the status of the former president. "Mr. Roosevelt can yet do his country much good if he gets back of some real progressive like La Follette for president," said Bryan.

"His defeat eliminated him as a possible third termer," Bryan, in passing through here on his way to his Texas farm, discussed the status of the former president.

POLICE PROVOKE STRIKE RIOTS

(Continued From Page 1.) "What are you trying to do? Kill us all!" "You're too noisy," said the police man.

The following arrested yesterday, demanded jury trials when brought before Municipal Judge Heitler in the West Chicago avenue police station today:

Demanded Jury Trial Karl-Suitz, 1747 Lincoln avenue; Carter Shultz, 1949 North Lincoln avenue; Otto Slemsky, 1721 Girard street; Matt Klein, 1516 Dixon street; Mary Dan, 234 Hawk avenue; Sarah Kaplan, 925 Crystal avenue; Becky Jenks, 1523 Westworth avenue; Harry Kutz, 1547 Milwaukee avenue; J. Goldman, 1322 Park street; Max Katz, 1307 West North avenue; N. Kravovich, 1445 Augusta street; J. Lesner, 1822 West North avenue; L. Elaner, 1677 Winchester avenue; A. Janovich, 193 N. Paulina street.

The strikers were represented by John J. Sonsteyn, of counsel for the United Garment Workers of America.

Chapman Gets Leaflets

J. Wilbur Chapman, the evangelist, has asked the Woman's Trade Union league for 10,000 copies of the leaflet which the league has issued, telling the conditions in the clothing trade which brought on the strike.

These have been furnished and he will give them out in his meetings.

The food supply station for the strikers was opened today at 1272 Lincoln avenue. A coal man, who desires to have his name withheld, has offered the Woman's Trade Union league all the coal it requires at cost.

Negotiations Fail

Hart, Schaffner & Marx are determined to carry out their labor-crushing tactics.

Overtures made during the last two days with a view to having them sign the contract form agreed to by the strikers have proved futile. The final failure to settle came today.

In addition to the amount of money collected for the striking garment workers previously given, the sum of \$3,200, collected by I. Horn at the silver wedding of Mr. Gollet, is added.

SEEK AID OF CLUB WOMEN FOR THE GARMENT STRIKERS

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 16.—Armed with a memorial from the National Woman's Trade Union league, declaring that the future of the men and women in the clothing trade of Chicago can be safeguarded in no other way than by a union, Mrs. George Watkins of the Chicago Woman's club has begun a campaign here to enlist the aid of every club woman in the state.

Quick to Take Opportunity The convention of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs offered an opportunity which the women unionists were quick to take.

"If all the other grievances were settled, there would be no assurance that they would continue to be so, unless the union shop were provided for."

"The union shop alone furnishes such assurance," is one of the declarations in the memorial from the Woman's Trade Union league to the convention.

"To remedy wrongs which sap the motherhood and nation the future welfare of the nation the individual is powerless," says the memorial in another place.

Strikes Rehearsed

The whole course of the strike is rehearsed and a plea made on behalf of the strikers, who number nearly 50,000, and who are engaged in fighting conditions which menace their lives and usefulness to society.

"Only organization can give the needed protection," is the statement of the memorial in discussing the future chance for justice in the clothing trade.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM CARRIED IN ILLINOIS, 2 TO 1

(By United Press Association.) Springfield, Ill., Nov. 16.—Although there are still four counties in Illinois which have not sent their official election returns to the secretary of state, enough votes have been received and compiled to indicate that the initiative and referendum proposition has carried by almost a two to one vote.

In every county from which returns have been received, except one, the voters show the amendment passed by two to one, according to the compilation in the office of the secretary. The one exception is Monroe county, where the vote on this proposition stood 751 for and 413 against.

ACTRESS DENIES RUMOR OF FAMILY TROUBLE

New Orleans, La., Nov. 16.—When questioned today regarding the rumor that she and her husband, Russell Grieco, are estranged, Ethel Barrymore said she is playing at a local theater, became hysterical and denied that there was trouble between herself and her husband.

RETURNS SHOW RAPID GROWTH

Complete Count for Peoria County Give Socialists Added Strength.

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Peoria, Ill., Nov. 16.—Complete returns from Peoria county indicate a steady and rapid growth in the ranks of the Socialist party.

From the great protest vote of disgruntled Democrats in 1904, when Judge Alton B. Parker was the Democratic candidate for president, which swelled the Socialist vote of that year, there has been a steady increase, as shown in the figures below, which give both presidential and off-year figures of the vote cast by the Socialists, as compiled by Rudolf Pfeiffer of Peoria, Ill.

Some Figures In the presidential vote of 1904, Debs, as candidate for that office on the Socialist ticket, received 1,075 votes as against 515 in 1908, with Debs again at the head of the ticket.

For the same years, the vote for Socialist candidate for governor of Illinois was 945, as compared to 467 in 1908, while the vote for lieutenant governor was slightly in advance, if the vote for governor, it being 974 in 1904 as against 486 in 1908.

For the offices of secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer and attorney general the vote in 1908 ranged from 972, the lowest, to 390, the highest, as compared with the vote for 1904, which ranged between 484 and 490.

University Trustees The three Socialist candidates for the offices of trustees of the University of Illinois received the average vote of 984 in 1904, as against the average vote for the same offices in 1908, 495.

The congressional vote for the two years, as above compared, was 540 and 482.

The state board of equalization was 867 in 1904, while the vote for state senator from that district for 1904 was 786 as compared with 460 in 1908, while the votes for the two legislators are 1,166 and 1,114 in 1904, as compared with 666 and 996 in 1908.

Shows Increase For the offices of circuit clerk, recorder, coroner and state's attorney the vote ranges between 492 and 849 in 1904 and in 1908 between 483 and 465, while the vote for county surveyor was in 1908 482.

It will be noticed, without exception, that the vote for candidates in the election of 1910 not only shows an increase over the vote of 1906, both off-year elections, but shows an increase over the last presidential election of 1908.

Comparing the two off-year elections, we find that in 1906 the Socialists, candidate for state treasurer received 496 votes, but in 1910 the increased vote brings it up to 643, while for the same years the office of superintendent of instruction made a still larger gain, that is, from 642 to 652.

Vote for Congressman Again, the three candidates for the offices of trustees of the University of Illinois show the respective gain of 461, 653 and 457 in 1906, to 638, 630 and 623 in 1910.

The candidate for congress jumped from 513 to 571, the legislator from 1,023 to 1,774, the county judge from 303 to 568, the county clerk from 393 to 510, the probate judge from 428 to 624, while the gains for the offices of sheriff, county auditor and county superintendent of schools made respective gains of 182, 401 and 399 in 1906, to 556, 615 and 607 in 1910.

\$200,000 IS CHARITY'S NEED

Businessmen Ask for Voluntary Tax to Avoid Forced Levy.

The United Charities is making its annual appeal for \$200,000 to carry on its winter work.

Charles H. Wacker, president of the organization, and a partner in the Wacker & Birk Brewing company, Julius Rosenwald, manager of Sears, Roebuck & Co., labor crushers, and other prominent business men, signed the appeal.

Tells Its Own Story The appeal tells its own story, except that it says nothing of low wages as a cause of poverty. The appeal reads in part:

"Whereas the care of the unfortunate and the helpless, putting them again, if possible, upon a basis of self-support, is a problem which society must solve either by taxing itself voluntarily or submitting to arbitrary taxation, and

"Whereas the relief afforded through the expenditure of county and city funds available for this purpose is so limited as to be hopelessly inadequate to cover the suffering and want in a cosmopolitan city like Chicago; now, therefore, be it

Ask \$200,000

Resolved that the board of directors of the United Charities of Chicago hereby by appeal to the public and earnestly request Mr. Frederick Bode to organize a citizens' committee of such number as may best help to secure at least \$200,000 in annual contributions—the sum required to meet the immediate demand made upon this organization."

RUSSIANS MEET TONIGHT

The Russian branch, No. 4, will hold its business meeting at 7:30 p. m. tonight in its own headquarters, 1789 Wabasha avenue, corner of Wood street.

WILL SEE ECLIPSE OF MOON AT 6:55 TODAY

(By United Press Association.) Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—Telescopes will be turned skyward tonight to observe the eclipse of the moon, which becomes total at 6:55 p. m. Eastern time.

The satellite will begin to creep into the shadow of the earth at 4:45. It will begin to emerge from the total eclipse at 7:47; will leave the shadow at 8:58 and by 9:56 will have a clear path before it again.

The moon will be full, as it always is, in total eclipse. It happens that tonight it is at the nearest point to the earth it reaches in its orbit, so that if the skies are clear it will loom up large.

The moon will rise at sunset and the earth's shadow will be lying in wait for it almost as soon as it creeps above the eastern horizon. The eclipse will begin at the top of the lunar face and veer around slightly to the left as it proceeds.

CONVENTION IS DOWN TO WORK

(Continued From Page 1.) by co-operation and by purchasing the products of union farmers.

Letters between the International Trade Union Secretariat and the federation were read regarding the Industrial Workers of the World's claim that they are the only legitimate labor union organized in America. The I. W. W. therefore claims the privilege of electing the representatives to sit at the annual meeting of the secretariat at Budapest in August next year.

Claims Are Presumptuous Vice President Duncan declared that the claims of the Industrial Workers as presumptuous as their title. He asked that the federation elect a delegate from this convention to attend the international trade union convention.

Duncan also requested that the delegate to be elected be instructed to have a resolution passed preventing the immigration of workers from one country to another in times of industrial conflict.

Plan Office Building An office building in Washington, D. C., large enough to hold the national offices of the federation and offices of international unions will be planned if the convention concurs in a request to have a committee appointed for the purpose of investigating into the practicability of the idea.

President Gompers complained that the annual conventions are being held entirely too close to the fall elections, thus preventing the giving of the proper attention to the political situation with its effect on labor.

He recommended that the convention be held on the 3d of May instead of the second Monday of November.

Gompers also asked that the next city in which the federation hold its convention guarantee more adequate accommodations than those in which the conventions have been held in recent years.

O'Connor Reports J. V. O'Connor, president of the Longshoremen's International union and fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union congress, told of the way in which the British conduct their labor conventions.

He stated that he was greatly impressed with the fact that the problems of the unions across the sea were very similar to the problems encountered by labor in this country.

Ballot for Women Miss Maude Younger, fraternal delegate representing the San Francisco central body, gave a short talk on the necessity of unionism and the ballot for women.

"It is very hard to unionize women," she said, "therefore it is necessary that they be given the ballot to protect themselves and their children."

"I have seen girls offered prizes of \$1 per week to get them to work faster, and have come in contact with girls who worked in factories where brandy has been placed in the drinking water in order to make them put more zeal into their work."

Manifestations of System "These are a few manifestations of the present system under which we live," she exclaimed, "and you can depend upon it that the employers have not been willing to allow us the franchise for fear that we would do away with such practices."

"The employers know that the ballot in the hands of the women would not help the bosses or it would have been given to the women a long time ago."

"Let us fight on until we have secured for both men and women the full product of their labor," she said, in conclusion.

Hold Daily Session The convention will adjourn at noon today to make a visit to the Anheuser-Busch brewery, which is said to be the biggest in the world.

After today's continuous sessions will be held daily from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. until the work of the convention has been completed.

The following committees were announced: Committee on Rules and Order of Business—L. W. Quick, J. T. Carey, Oscar F. Nelson, Harry Crist, Harry Meyer, Jerome Jones, Charles Hertenstein, Albert Abrams, John Sullivan, Frank Butterworth, Thomas Rumsey, Fred H. Grabame, Archie Grant, James C. Shannessy and M. M. Donoghue.

Committee on President's Report—Andrew Furuseth, W. B. Wilson, George L. Berry, John A. Moffitt, Thomas F. Tracy, Frank Duffy, Owen Miller, George Bechtold, P. J. McArthur, George P. Foster, James L. Gerson, James J. Creamer, Cornelius Ford, John J. Keegan and John S. Whalen.

Committee on Secretary's Report—T. A. Rickert, J. P. McHugh, William J. Adams, Adolf Kummer, F. A. Monaghan, R. Lewis Evans, Frank Grimshaw, Wm. Meier, Maria Goetzka, William J. Fonger, S. G

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

Thank God there are systems of labor where there are no strikes.

FREE LABOR VS. PRISON LABOR

Bosses Force Unequal Competition by Employing Women for Mens' Work.

The United States Broom and Brush company, which formerly operated their factories with prison labor "farmed out" from the Michigan state prison at Jackson, is attempting to do its business with free labor, but on a prison labor cost basis.

In order to do this it has established a factory at Clybourn avenue and Clybourn place, on the north side, just a little distance from Goose Island, and is employing foreign women, most of them Polish, at starvation wages.

Conditions in the "free" shop operated by this company have been found by members of the broom makers' union to be more slavish than the conditions which obtain at the bridewell, where a broom factory is operated by the Chicago Broom company.

While every other shop in the city outside of the one at the bridewell is thoroughly organized, this firm, which formerly operated under the name of the Illinois Broom company, is attempting to compete with the prison people by employing the poor women of the neighborhood to do work considered hard enough for robust men.

"There is only one way to assure that the brooms used in your home are made by union men," said C. T. Dolan, international secretary of the Broom Makers' union, "and that is by looking for the union label when you buy."

Straw Is Cheap "By doing this thousands of men, who depend upon the broom making industry for an existence for their families, are assured employment. By accepting brooms without the label you can never tell where they have been made."

"Another thing in favor of union label brooms is that the manufacturers who make the brooms with the use of cheap prison labor invariably use cheap broom straw in their product."

San Francisco is the only Pacific coast city where the National Manufacturers' association failed to stir up industrial war in its coast-wide campaign against union labor.

Big Interests Again About the time the employers of the coast had fanned strike flames into a blaze in Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle, the hod carriers in San Francisco asked that their petition for increased pay for the extra hour they had to work each day be considered.

In San Francisco the big interests promptly took hold of this request, and not only two large lime plant managers injected themselves into the fracas, but contractors took a hand and building was stopped on some sixty big buildings to "bring labor to its senses."

What McCarthy Did F. H. McCarthy, union labor mayor of San Francisco, called together his board of public works and remarked: "See all the contractors are trying to work because of the hod carriers' request."

Better notify those fellows to go clear the streets of building material before these half-built buildings, and to move away those elevated walks and everything else from the streets."

This board ordered. Then McCarthy said: "Notice that those lime fellows are taking quite an interest in starting trouble. Guess we had better inform them that the only temporary permits for railroad spurs to their plants are no longer in force." And due notice went forth.

Considerable Noise There was considerable noise, but it was definitely shown that the city administration was not boosting any labor being game and that the police were not paid to work for the Citizens' Alliance.

PLASTERERS IN DAMAGE SUIT

Union Plans to Fight Complaint of Franklin Muller Co.

A curious lawsuit has developed from a jurisdictional dispute between the plasterers and the cement workers. When the Blackstone hotel was being built last spring a refrigerator was planned to fit into the wall of the big kitchen.

The interior of the door to the refrigerator was to be finished with a patent cement furnished by the contractors. Plasterers Demand Job As the work was of a nature generally

comparatively simple, the plasterers demanded jurisdiction over the job. This jurisdiction the bosses, Franklin Muller company, would not allow, claiming that the work belonged to the cement workers.

The plasterers threatened to bring the case before the district council. When the employer heard of this he conceded the job to the plasterers.

The corporation doing the work was compelled to patch up the job, and in order to reimburse themselves for the expense incurred they are trying to saddle it on to the plasterers' union.

Will Fight Suit The union is being sued as a corporation for \$128 damages, but will contest the suit, claiming that the work was done in a proper way and that they are not responsible for patent material furnished them.

Harry Marsh, chairman of the union, and Ed. O'Rourke, the business agent, have been given full power to proceed and fight the suit to a finish.

UNPROTECTED MACHINERY RESULTS IN INJURY Charleston, Ill., Nov. 16.—Frank Massey, 15, while in the employ of the Val Faust Bakery company, at 704 Jackson street, had his leg crushed and broken above the ankle. His pants leg was caught in the unprotected cogs of a dough mixer.

As this law specifies that such wheels shall be protected the injured man will institute suit against the company.

Existed Till Now At the time of the receivership last spring the receiver was given four months in which to conduct the business to determine if it could be made to pay out.

The term was later extended. The court's order for the sale of the plant is taken to indicate that the operation of the company under receivership has not been as satisfactory as was hoped for.

Forget the Union Apparently it never occurred to the wisdom of the court or the receiver that if they would minimize the plant and turn the "knocking" of \$600,000 on men and their sympathizers against the concern into co-operation for it, it might be made to enjoy the prosperity it had before it adopted the nonunion policy and began paying inferior workmen more than its competent union employees demanded.

WORKERS TURN AWAY FROM SOUTHERN MILLS Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—H. P. McKechnie, a Georgia cotton mill owner, said that labor is getting scarce in the south.

The workers prefer the most uncomfortable possible farm life to factory drudgery. The mill owner said: "Only a few years ago we got mill hands in the south for 60 cents a day; now we have to pay them \$1.50, and the hours of labor have been cut from 72 to 60 hours a week."

NOTORIOUS FIRM NOW AT AN END

Werner Printing Co., of Akron, Ohio, Ordered to Sell.

Akron, Ohio, Nov. 16.—It has taken the Werner company, the notorious scab printing firm of this city, just five years to wind up its little ball of "open shop" yarn since it determined to throw its union employes out on the street and thereafter run its plant with an assortment of scabs, rub-dubs and misfits.

With the million dollars it flched from South Cleveland workmen, together with the thousands that Akron labor crushers attempted and sunk in the plant in the attempt to establish a big "open shop" printing plant closed to union workmen in Akron, the company has managed to exist until the present time.

Now, according to an order made in Judge Tryler's court at Cleveland Saturday, the entire plant and business of the Werner company, now in receiver's hands, will be put up for sale shortly after the first of the year.

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Considerable Noise There was considerable noise, but it was definitely shown that the city administration was not boosting any labor being game and that the police were not paid to work for the Citizens' Alliance.

Net results: Hod carriers' strike settled in a week and industrial war indefinitely postponed.

BOSSSES AND WORKERS IN LIABILITY INSURANCE SCHEME PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 16.—The union workers of this city have sanctioned the plan adopted by the last national convention for a scheme of liability insurance formed between the employers and the workers.

The union pays \$8 per year and the employer pays \$8 per year. A workman injured in the course of his employment shall receive 65 per cent of the amount of wages earned, provided the disability continues for more than ten days. He shall not receive compensation for any one injury for a longer period than fifty-two weeks. In case of death through accidental injury an amount equal to four years' wages shall be paid the dependents of the workman. It is expected that in time there will be sufficient cash reserve to permit of an old age pension fund.

WALTER LEAVE MISSING Under the auspices of the New Chicago Workers' Progressive League a mass meeting for organization purposes will be held at 128 South Clark street, Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 8 p. m., to which you are most cordially invited.

his wife, the convent servant and other persons, committed the robbery of the Holy Image's garments and that the murder was committed with the purpose of getting rid of a witness. Helena Kryszanowska, the wife of the deceased, and the servant, Stanislav Zaloz, are held by the police.

Many Monks Involved Several other monks are also involved in the crime committed regularly during the time. Three of them are held under the charges of larceny.

The Czechochowa monastery is considered among the Polish Catholics as a most holy place and the murder has caused a great sensation.

"LUST FOR GOLD" LURES MANY INTO CANADIAN WILDS (By United Press Association.) Montreal, Nov. 16.—The "lust for gold" is today claiming many victims in the north-western Ontario and along the desert trails leading into it. Men are slowly starving and freezing to death there, and the Dominion authorities are powerless to render aid.

One man, W. R. McLean, the American mining expert, who reached here today from the north, brought word of the death of at least a score of prospectors on the trails south of the Porcupine.

GAYNOR FURNISHES AID—POLICE RIDE N. Y. TAXIS (By United Press Association.) New York, Nov. 16.—With policemen feeding beside the strike-breaking chauffeurs, an organized attempt is made today to end the strike of the taxicab drivers, which has been in progress here for a week.

When the men rejected the attempts of Mayor Gaynor to settle the strike on the basis of the "open shop" orders were given for the police to take adequate measures to prevent rioting.

GREAT WESTERN TRAIN RUNS INTO OPEN SWITCH; 2 KILLED Running through an open switch on the outskirts of Chicago passenger train No. 3 of the Great Western railroad this morning plowed into a string of freight cars.

The engineer of the passenger and the brakeman of the freight train were killed. The passengers of the Great Western train were badly shaken up when their cars left the track, but it is believed none is seriously hurt.

MARKETS

CASH GRAIN Chicago, Nov. 16.—WINTER WHEAT—Up 1/2 cent. No. 2 red sold at 94 1/2; No. 3 red sold at 94; No. 4 red sold at 93 1/2; No. 5 red sold at 93; No. 6 red sold at 92 1/2; No. 7 red sold at 92; No. 8 red sold at 91 1/2; No. 9 red sold at 91; No. 10 red sold at 90 1/2; No. 11 red sold at 90; No. 12 red sold at 89 1/2; No. 13 red sold at 89; No. 14 red sold at 88 1/2; No. 15 red sold at 88; No. 16 red sold at 87 1/2; No. 17 red sold at 87; No. 18 red sold at 86 1/2; No. 19 red sold at 86; No. 20 red sold at 85 1/2; No. 21 red sold at 85; No. 22 red sold at 84 1/2; No. 23 red sold at 84; No. 24 red sold at 83 1/2; No. 25 red sold at 83; No. 26 red sold at 82 1/2; No. 27 red sold at 82; No. 28 red sold at 81 1/2; No. 29 red sold at 81; No. 30 red sold at 80 1/2; No. 31 red sold at 80; No. 32 red sold at 79 1/2; No. 33 red sold at 79; No. 34 red sold at 78 1/2; No. 35 red sold at 78; No. 36 red sold at 77 1/2; No. 37 red sold at 77; No. 38 red sold at 76 1/2; No. 39 red sold at 76; No. 40 red sold at 75 1/2; No. 41 red sold at 75; No. 42 red sold at 74 1/2; 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Socialism Is Not Charity

Is the writer of the following quotation from one of the late dailies a stupid fool, or is he a knave, deliberately lying about Socialism?

Socialism as an ideal attracts the very men that as a reality it would repel. What is the explanation? I think that it is to be found in the fact that the artist regards politics from a peculiar position.

True, the artist is "haunted by visions"; he sees joy and beauty in nature and is "cast down by the beggar's haggard form."

Socialism pauperizes no one. It is not "charitable." Socialism proposes to destroy the tribute rights, rent, interest and profit, by which the owning class now acquire untold millions produced by the labor of the common people.

It is from these unearned millions that the rich give "private charity with sympathy and encouragement."

Socialism means a sturdy democracy in which the people, the whole people, own and possess the earth, the machinery of production and distribution, and actually control and manage their own affairs.

Charity and Poverty are child and parent—both products of capitalism.

Stable Conditions

The above caption heads an article in the Financial World which clearly states the capitalistic ideas of economics and business.

"This country needs, in order to attain the fullest measure of progress and prosperity to which it is entitled on account of its vast and wonderful resources, the energy and intelligence of its people, stable conditions."

It then enters a lengthy plea on behalf of investors in watered stocks and fictitious bonds: "To punish present investors for the sins of promoters who have passed beyond the reach of human justice would be a crime which even a barbaric nation would be loath to commit."

"If our efforts at reform shall create stable conditions we will become a happy nation and reach the goal of progress and content."

It is the old cry of the class conscious capitalist. "Give us stable conditions. Don't disturb our game. Give us dividends on our investments, be they water or gas; give us interest on our bonds and rent and royalties on our lands and mines. That is all we want. Give us this and we will be happy; and content. We will travel in Europe; our daughters will marry dukes; our sons will be sports, and we will have reached the goal of progress."

Mr. Financial World, your class never made an acre of land; never created a pound of coal, or a ton of iron. It never caused a river to flow or the tide to swell. By what right do you levy tribute—rent upon land, lots, mines, forests and water powers?

Your class never invented or built a machine. What you claim as your capital, insofar as it represents real wealth, was made or produced by labor. It represents the "surplus value" which the working man created over and above what he consumed. This you took from him by legal process and are ever reinvesting it in MORE TRIBUTE RIGHTS. A few of your class own nearly all the property of the world. You pile it up in ever greater heaps—and you want STABLE CONDITIONS in order to be content.

How about the seventy million people in the United States who are homeless? How about poverty, crime, prostitution, suicide? You who live in palaces want stable conditions. How about those who live in huts and tenements? You warn the incoming Democrats not to "disturb existing prosperity and business relations" and tell the losing Republicans that "capital" was afraid of them.

What about the Socialist vote? There are a million. Two years ago there were only a half million. In 1912 there will be two million. In 1916 we will contend for national mastery.

We will revoke your franchises, your tribute rights. We will destroy special privilege. The people will take possession of their own. You will not be robbed. However, you will have to stop robbing. Your wealth will not be destroyed, but your tribute rights will be cancelled. You will be permitted to eat your cake, but you will not be permitted to eat it and also your neighbor's.

More wealth will be created than now, for everybody will be busy, but the wealth will go to those who create it.

The people, all the people, organized for the peaceful production of wealth, will be investor, laborer and consumer. Society will form on democratic lines—and classes and the class struggle will disappear forever.

Many of the working people still hope that some day they will be rich; will be able to get rent, or interest, or dividends on investments and will thus be able to live without work. This is a foolish hope and an unsocial one.

The trend of events is in the opposite direction. It is in the nature of property and property rights to get ever into fewer hands. It is becoming increasingly difficult for a worker to get into successful business. There are many reasons for this and he who is wise will not attempt to crawl into the capitalistic preserve. He will only come to grief.

Comrade worker, follow the call of nature; be a brother; unite with your fellow workers to take possession of the world for yourselves and for all. This is not exploitation, not robbery. The owning class will still have enough, all will have enough. The chief, the only difference in fact, between then and now will be that NO ONE will have the POWER to make ANOTHER WORK FOR HIM.

Constructive propaganda counts. To teach the philosophy of Socialism; to put it into practice, be it on ever so limited a scale; to improve the condition of the working man or woman now; to take a child out of the shop and send it to school is worth more than to prove that every old party politician is a scoundrel.

The Rockefeller, Carnegies, Harrimans, Guggenheims and Morgans have had a long trial. They have failed to banish poverty, hunger and nakedness. Let them abdicate in favor of the whole people.

The American people believe in fair play. But most of them believe that it is fair for the many to work for the few.

The Master Fraud—Charity

Charity Graft, Its Meanness, Its Unconscious Humor, Its Terribly Demoralizing Effect on the Unfortunate Poor.

BY GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND

SIZE OF THE EVIL

Such, in outline, are a few branches of the features of charity grafting. That we could ever get any definite information as to the amount of money annually misappropriated in this way, I very much doubt, yet it must amount into the millions.

But what proportion of the funds collected for private charitable work—or public either, for that matter—ever DO the work, we have no means of determining. For it is just this factor of the cost and immunity wherewith charity funds can be diverted to personal uses, that constitutes the chief attraction of this form of graft and at the same time renders it difficult to detect.

How, in short, is the using of money for private ends, either wholly or in part, going to be found out or permanently put an end to? The victims of such abuses are merely the poor, the weak, the voiceless—the class which falls victim to the loan shark, the pawnbroker, the exploiter of every kind.

Just by way of illustration, to show the close parallel between the real money shark himself and the charity grafter, I should like to call attention to the fact that numbers of private charities have entered, or have tried to enter this very field, and, when repulsed by the shrewd "shark," have bitterly attacked him as a soulless reprobate. While holding no brief for the user, I must nevertheless say that his methods are no whit worse than the charity grafter's.

It is through no desire to help the poor that some of these fake-charity people have tried to get into the money-lending field, but because they would like to get control of the savings or the salaries of those needy wretches who must borrow, on a pinch, at extortionate rates.

Charity grafters who enter the money-lending business, or who endeavor to get the poor to bank savings with them, offering in return a small rate of interest, are doing practically a savings-bank business under the charitable mask of "Trust Funds," "Vacation Funds" and the like, without having to assume any of the legal burdens which the law throws upon a savings-bank.

Take, for example, a case which has recently come to my attention, where a "society settlement worker" went through a factory, interviewing every one of the 800 girls employed there and encouraging them to save at least a quarter a week, to be banked with the "settlement."

Under the guise of trying to help them, the settlement got the use of all this money, standing only in the relation of a debtor to the depositors and paying only a nominal rate of interest, below that of the legal savings-bank rate. In itself there is nothing particularly objectionable to this sort of scheme; but when it poses as "charity" and "welfare work," then, I think, it stands revealed as a pure fraud—another of the innumerable frauds which, at every turn and twist of the workers' lives stand ready, eager, reaching out, rapacious claws for the last red cent.

The charity fake is everywhere. Its extent and the damage done by it are quite incalculable—damage not only financial, but moral as well, industrial, social.

"Probably very few of the more intelligent men and women of the community are aware that in New York State \$3,000,000 RAISED BY TAXATION are annually appropriated to the assistance of private institutions over which the public has no real control and only the most shadowy authority through the inspection of the State Board of Charity," says Franklin H. Giddings, in pointing out the extensions of private charity even into the helpless pockets of the tax payers.

Tramps are given residence and support for the sake of their votes on election day. Grocery stores are practically subsidized. Families whose individual members can be made useful politically, are supported in outdoor relief.

"The appropriation of public money for private

institutions has become a scandalous abuse, but we shall never understand its reach until we frankly face the fact that the public has been experimenting with it, hoping thus to find a way to escape from the greater abuses that attend the administration of public relief by public agencies, except when they are incessantly watched and held up to the broadest light by publicity by the disinterested efforts of private citizens."

Giddings is pessimistic. Private charity is an evil, so is public, says he. Both need watching. A pretty kettle of fish!

He is right. The whole mess is a bad one. Personally, I don't believe there's such a thing in existence as a totally honest charity, any more than there is any other honest institution under Capitalism. The only difference lies right here, that business and the professions need not necessarily be hypocritical, even if dishonest; charity MUST be. THERE is the meanness of this fraud; THERE the source of all the cant, pious fraud and Pock-niffianism which permeates it.

The evil is increasing rather than growing less. Today there is taking place an extravagant multiplication of charitable societies of every kind, especially in the older and more settled parts of the country, where Capitalism has longest exerted its effects upon the population—Massachusetts, for example, with its host of public and private charities of every sort. Schema follows schema in rapid succession, and the devising and prosecution of these schemes has become in itself a profession to many. With every allowance for increasing population and wealth, life and estate in America are grossly over-ridden by the multitude of the exactions thus imposed—whether paid by taxes or by private subscription matters not, the people have to pay, at last analysis.

These schemes are often wholly fruitless for the object assigned. They usually consume the money in straight-out-and-out graft, or, at best, in salaries and expenses. Of the endless institutions created by misdirected charitable impulses or scheming fakirs, many speedily become a permanent burden to the community. Others, of higher and better purpose, are starved in the struggle of competition.

To annihilate some of these institutions and to concentrate others so that they shall co-operate, is well deserving a vigorous effort. I certainly cannot doubt, from what I have seen of their workings, that pauperism in America is augmented rather than relieved by their multiplicity and maladministration.

I have the word of Joseph M. Sullivan of the Massachusetts bar—and Mr. Sullivan has made a special study of this subject—that out of every dollar collected for charity in Massachusetts, fully eighty cents goes for salaries and expenses, while the rightful recipients of relief are lucky if they get ten cents on the dollar. Still another thing, says he:

"Their methods of relieving the poor are those of a detective agency, and honest poverty is often deterred from asking relief at their hands, because the deserving poor are by them classed as criminals. They are subjected to insulting cross-questionings, their guilt is assumed, and their good names—a valuable asset to the poor—brought in question. Facts are noted down and kept on file which ought not to be made public. Charity organizations have invented a bureaucratic system which makes the obtaining of aid most difficult, and have established circumlocution officers, the aim of which is to avoid giving alms, rather than to relieve distress.

"When we consider any but the very best of these societies, we must admit that charitable till-tappers and pious pickpockets are abroad in the land. I emphatically assert that charitable societies are criminal in the extreme when they mislead a kind-hearted public. Heaven despise the man who makes of his religion a meal-ticket, and whose piety is his pantry. The charity bureau and the cabinet files of woe, want and despair furnish a Gibraltar behind which the so-called charity worker can entrench himself, and the deserving poor are aided only on paper and by deceptive statistics."

(To be Continued.)

Who Are the Traitors?

BY BURKE McCARTY

Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican, says: "GOVERNMENT POWER SHOULD BE CONCENTRATED IN THE HANDS OF A VERY FEW MEN, WHO WOULD BE SO CONSPICUOUS THAT NO CITIZEN COULD HELP KNOWING ALL ABOUT THEM, AND THE ELECTIONS SHOULD NOT COME SO FREQUENTLY."

Abraham Lincoln says: "We should all be bound by the majority of the American people. I REITERATE THAT THE MAJORITY SHOULD RULE."

"While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, NO administration, BY ANY EXTREME WICKEDNESS OR FOLLY CAN VERY SERIOUSLY INJURE THE GOVERNMENT IN THE SHORT SPACE OF FOUR YEARS!" (See Lincoln's Words on Living Questions, p. 70.)

Archbishop John Ireland, a Republican, says: "The hour may come when America will say: 'I MUST HAVE ORDER AT ANY COST, IF NOT WITH LIBERTY, THEN WITH A POWERFUL CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT!'"

Abraham Lincoln says: "Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism!" (See Lincoln's Words on Living Questions, p. 150, by H. S. Taylor.)

George Washington says: "Toward the preservation of your government and the permanency of your happy state, it is requisite that you steadily discountenance IRREGULAR OPPOSITIONS to its ACKNOWLEDGED AUTHORITY, but also that you RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON ITS PRINCIPLES, HOWEVER SPECIOUS ITS PRETEXT." (See Messages and Papers of Presidents, Vol. 1, p. 218.)

Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, says: "LEADERSHIP CANNOT BELONG TO THE MULTITUDE."

"MASSES OF MEN CANNOT BE SELF-DIRECTED; NEITHER CAN GROUPS OF COMMUNITIES."

"QUESTIONS OF GOVERNMENT ARE INFINITELY COMPLEX questions and NO MULTITUDE CAN OF THEMSELVES FORM CLEAR CUT, COMPREHENSIVE, CONSISTENT, CONCLUSIONS TOUCHING THEM."

"NEITHER LEGISLATION NOR ADMINISTRATION CAN BE DONE AT THE BALLOT BOX." (Political Essays, p. 128, Chap. IV.)

Abraham Lincoln says: "One point (of our popular government) still remains—ITS SUCCESSFUL MAINTENANCE AGAINST A FORMIDABLE INTERNAL ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW IT. It is now for them to demonstrate to the world that BALLOTS ARE THE RIGHTFUL AND PEACEFUL SUCCESSORS OF BULLETS, and that WHEN BALLOTS have FAIRLY AND CONSTITUTIONALLY DECIDED, there CAN BE NO SUCCESSFUL APPEAL BACK TO BULLETS, that THERE CAN BE NO SUCCESSFUL APPEAL EXCEPT TO BALLOTS THEMSELVES AT SUCCEEDING ELECTIONS." (Annual Message, Lincoln's Words on Living Questions, p. 76.)

"To give the victory to the right, NO BLOODY BULLETS, BUT PEACEFUL BALLOTS, only, are necessary. Thanks to our good, old constitution, and organization under it, these alone are necessary."

"IT ONLY NEEDS THAT EVERY RIGHT THINKING MAN SHALL GO TO THE POLLS AND, WITHOUT FEAR OF PREJUDICE, VOTE AS HE THINKS." (Complete Works, Vol. 1, p. 427.)

Socialism says: "THE MAJORITY SHALL RULE. SOCIALISM TOLERATES NO LEADERS. THE BASIC POLITICAL PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALISM IS INIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL."

Some New Books

SOCIALISM AND SUCCESS. Some Animated Messages. By W. J. Ghent. John Lane company, New York. Cloth, 62.5c.

Those acquainted with Conrad Ghent's other books, "Mass and Class" and "Our Benevolent Feudalism," will be glad to have this collection of his articles in book form. These include: "To the Seekers of Success," "To the Reformers," "To the Retainers," "To Some Socialists," "To Mr. John Smith, Workingman," and "To the Skeptics and Doubters." All of them are written in that vigorous, easy-flowing English that is characteristic of all the author's work.

"To the Seekers of Success" is a welcome antidote for those afflicted with the hallucination that "success" in life is dependent on individual worth and genius. It is the fashion now to impress aspiring youths with the conviction that life's prizes are just as abundant as ever, and that the hard worker, through perseverance, will secure his in time.

To show that this is wanton deception for millions is the burden of this chapter, and we think the author has more than established his refutation. The success faddists have formulated their concept into a code that only succeeds in inducing many ambitious men and women to mark time in the industrial chaos, always with the hope now to impress aspiring youths with the conviction that life's prizes are just as abundant as ever, and that the hard worker, through perseverance, will secure his in time.

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The author taunts these intellectual policemen by asking "Might not the heroism of the sea" have remained to you an unappreciated virtue, a moral flower, "born to blush unseen," if the general warfare against the unions these last few years had not forced you to a recognition of the strike breaker's value to the factory lords?"

Throughout the chapter the author mercilessly exposes the class function played by the intellectual hangers-on of the ruling powers today and endeavors to shame them into a knowledge of the servile part they play. It is the strongest chapter in the book and our recollection is that when it appeared originally in the "Independent" the editor of that publication felt called on to publish a strong editorial defense of himself and the tribe.

The remaining chapters are as suggestive and forceful. This is particularly true of the one entitled "To Some Socialists," which is a good example of the self-criticism Socialists indulge in. It is a chapter that many of the cocksure type might read with profit to themselves and the movement. It may be resented by some, but the overwhelming mass will indorse it as something timely and from which the movement may profit by observing its conclusions and following its advice.

The book as a whole is one that students will often turn to when other books prove dull and uninteresting. JAMES O'NEAL

MOSTLY HALL. A New Yorker bought one of those fine old colonial places down in Virginia, principally on information from friends.

When he went down to see his mansion he was much impressed by the great pillars, the spacious porch, and the finely lit great hall running from the front to the back of the house.

He inspected the place and came back to New York. "What shall you name it?" he was asked. "I think," he replied, "I shall call it Mostly Hall." Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT. Belle—Ald did you make her eat her own words? Beulah—Eat 'em! I made her fetch 'em.—Foster's Sixpence

The "Ruin" of the Little Sermons in Socialism by Abraham Lincoln

VIII. BY BURKE McCARTY

In his Annual Message, July 3, 1861, Abraham Lincoln said: "Whatever concerns the whole should be confided to the whole—the general government." (See Life, by Raymond, p. 186.)

Lincoln has thus expressed one of the principles of Socialism. SOCIALISM advocates that as all the public UTILITIES and NECESSITIES concern the WHOLE PEOPLE, THEY SHOULD BE CONFIDED TO THE WHOLE. Confiding them to the few has had a fair trial and been found a wretched and dire failure, except to bring down the wrath of "the few" upon themselves.

DON'T QUESTION WHY

By WM. ALVAN REID

Did you ever stop to think that the little word "why" is of all words the most despised and feared by the smug buccaners, who by the simple means of exchanging promises, platitudes, sophistry and numerous other forms of heated atmosphere, for real coin, live beautifully upon the wealth produced by labor.

The reason for this fear is that discontent with things as they are is generally manifested by the question "Why?"

When you are told that you are a because you are extravagant. And it is in need of postal savings banks and parcels post, and hides on the free list, swallow it, but don't ask why.

When some beef-necked baron blatantly admonished you to "go back to the farm," return straightaway to your little 1,000-acre patch. Do not ask why, for some one may tell you that you can be exploited there more than elsewhere.

"Be meek" and ask not why, for is it not a fact that the meek and lowly Rockefellers, Morgans and Carnegies inherit the earth and the millions thereof? (The emptiness is yours.)

"Have faith," believe in all that they say, for look about you and see the wealth and prosperity abounding for the worker as a reward for faith bestowed in the past.

Ask not why this gentleman is touring in a private car while the men who build the car are touring "a la foot."

Neither ask the why of man's inhumanity to man, and down through the line of human filth, for the next logical step is to seek a remedy in the ranks of the Socialists, and interogatory activity will cease as the answer is already known.

Thus it is that "why" is a dangerous word. Only the undesirable and disgruntled have-naughts will make use of it to indirectly corner the gentlemanly swash-bucklers to whom the Creator, "in his infinite wisdom" has given control over the means of production and distribution. That they, thereby, may steal five-sixths of the wealth that the workers create.

Remember. "Yours not to ask the reason why, Yours but to do and die."

Chief—Tell me, sir, why you have utterly failed to get a clew of this crime? Detective—"Tain't my fault. The reporters are down on me, an' they won't tell me nothin'."—Cleveland Leader.

"How do you like the oatmeal soap?" inquired the barber. "Seems nothin' good," replied the customer. "I've had any breakfast?"—Washington Herald.

A MUNICIPAL DANCE HALL

Under the above heading the Cincinnati Post publishes the following editorial giving Mayor Seidel credit in inaugurating "the city dance hall—the first in the history of the country."

The editorial reads as follows: "The clergymen of Milwaukee went to Mayor Seidel of that city and protested against many of the privately owned dance halls in Milwaukee, which, they said, were leading many young boys and girls astray.

"Now dancing has been, from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, the innocent outburst of youthful exuberance of spirit; of happiness heightened; of sorrow lessened thereby.

"A childhood in which play has not been the predominating feature is unreal, unnatural, abnormal. Children must play. And their play days are not over when the girls put on long skirts and the boys long trousers.

"Merely is the form of play changed. Dolls and marbles give way to the music that makes the light-hearted feet trip rhythmically over smoothly polished floors.

Mayor Seidel, himself a very practical man, realized the uselessness of depriving the boys and the girls of their dancing halls without at the same time giving them a substitute.

"In place of the vicious, sinister dance halls, Seidel will open a municipal hall, where young men and women may dance to their hearts' content, and at the same time be freed of the undesirable element which hangs out at the dance halls patronized by the children of the poor.

No "Bully the Tough" will attend ball given at this city dance hall. There will be no handly bar, and close watch will be maintained against any other else offensive.

Mayor Seidel intends that the city's dance hall shall not be the stamping ground for vice, the praying field for white slave victims, the recruiting ground for criminals.

The young people will have fun—and Seidel seems to have figured out the least injurious or harmful way to indulge them.

No far the Socialist mayor of Milwaukee has been very thorough. It is reasonable to expect that he will be just as thoroughly scrupulous in the conducting of the city dance hall—the first in the history of the country.

So long as young people—who are the all of any nation, its hope and its future—are kept in the right path, the man who does the engineering must be acknowledged a good engineer, regardless of his political religion.

Good is good. Wrong is wrong. Improvement is improvement—no matter how it is labeled.

IT'S DIFFERENT NOW

Roger Sullivan (on post-election visit at French Lick Springs).—"Say, Tom, hasn't Rose and the Milwaukee bunch got in yet?" Tom Taggart.—"Too bad, Roger, too bad."

Sullivan.—"How so, Tom?" Taggart.—"Well, you see, since that Socialist bunch got up there, the good spenders are all sitting down to private life and they refuse to spend their own money with us."

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