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MAYOR DUNCAN, OF BUTTE, STIRS CHICAGO WORKERS IN STORY OF SOCIALIST CITY

Before an audience that taxed the seating capacity of the Garrick theater Lewis J. Duncan, the Socialist mayor of Butte, Mont., yesterday gave the real reasons why the city of Amalgamated Copper elected a Socialist mayor. Mayor Duncan denies that municipal corruption caused the citizens of Butte to revolt against the city administration. In a brief review of the political and industrial history of Montana he showed that the rapid evolution of capitalism in that state forced the workers to rebel against the system.

The speaker's remarks were punctuated with hearty applause and at times the mayor's references to political conditions in Chicago caused prolonged laughter and applause.

Class Struggle Everywhere

Mayor Duncan's speech on "The Class Struggle in Butte" was in part as follows:

"In many respects the class struggle in Butte, Mont., is similar to that in every other industrial center. There is the same conflict of interests between the masters of industry and the workers respecting their proportionate shares in the products—the workers want to increase wages, the masters want to keep wages as low as possible. The workers want shorter working hours. The masters want as long hours as they can get from the workers.

Butte a Gibraltar of Unionism

"I doubt if there are 200 workers all told in that city and suburbs of 75,000 population who are not members of some union; and several of the crafts, among them the miners, who constitute the great majority of the working class there, are 100 per cent organized. Furthermore most of the crafts being connected with the mining industries come under the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners, which is probably the most advanced organization in this country along the line known to organized labor as 'industrial unionism,' in theory at least if not in practice. And the largest and most powerful employers of labor in Butte and indeed in the state of Montana, seem to prefer it so.

Churches Unite Against State Military Meet

Rockford, Ill., Nov. 20.—At a joint service of the First and Second Congregational churches yesterday evening, the Rev. Thomas Barney Thompson attacked the military system and the proposed encampment of the state militia in that city.

In the course of his remarks, the Reverend Thompson said: "I believe that the presence of the National Guard in Rockford will give the community a moral setback. Now I recognize that there are many good, clean men in the militia. I have no reason to believe otherwise. But individual and scattered goodness can not redeem a bad system. Clean men sometimes get involved in it any after the system."

"The military force of the world today is a thoroughly bad system. It can be proven from history, from the archives of state, from army records, from physicians and surgeons, from generals and soldiers and sociologists. It can even be proven from the standpoint of commerce."

Beattie Calls Reprieve Offer "Bribe of Hell"

Richmond, Va., Nov. 20.—"A bribe of Hell—the most infamous that was ever made by mouth of man! The suggestion is the product of a fiend and I do not believe for one minute that such an offer has been made."

This was the infuriated reply of Henry Clay Beattie, Sr., when asked whether he condemned new Sen. Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., would confess in return for a reprieve of thirty days, postponing his execution for wife murder until Christmas Eve.

Garden Scatters Coin; Company Busy with Pets

Cleveland, O., Nov. 20.—Coming here with the Chicago Opera company for a two days' engagement, Mary Garden started right in attracting attention by tossing coins to a Salvation army band near her hotel. Other members of the company were busy today hunting birds and dogs for their own homes while the local hotels refused to admit various pets arriving with the singers.

Student of Criminology Arrested for Burglary

New York, Nov. 20.—Arrested for a long list of burglaries, Charles Vercillo told the police he was a student of criminology and was fitting himself as an applicant for a job on the police force.

SOME OF THOSE OHIO SOCIALIST MAYORS



Here are the pictures of two of the new Socialist mayors and of one whose election is still in doubt.

When the election returns were first flashed over the wires they carried the news that Harry Shilling was elected mayor of Canton, Ohio, the home of former President McKinley, by three votes. Since then, however, the politicians have managed to throw out enough Socialist votes as illegal to make it a tie vote between Shilling and the Democratic candidate. On drawing lots Shilling was defeated. The Socialists are now contesting the election.

Among the many towns in Ohio which were carried on the tide wave of Socialism, were the towns of Martins Ferry, where Newton Wycliff was elected as the first Socialist to occupy the office of chief executive, and Mount Vernon, where Alfred Perrine, Socialist, now occupies the mayor's chair.

REBELS FIRE ON JUAREZ

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 20.—There was considerable rifle firing outside of Juarez, across the Rio Grande from El Paso, before daylight this morning.

It is reported the Reynista rebels, well armed, had made their way into a house on the outskirts of Juarez and had opened fire.

The city is defended by a large force of men who are loyal to President Madero.

U. S. Army on Border.

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 20.—Third United States Cavalry, under the command of Captain G. B. Conley, dashed into San Antonio today en route for Laredo, and gave emphasis to the announcement that Uncle Sam would permit no plotting against a friendly power on his soil.

The soldiers had strict orders to arrest any revolutionist or enemy of the Mexican government who made any hostile move while in the United States. The cavalry arrived early today and encamped for Laredo this afternoon. It is understood that they will be followed by the rest of the Third Cavalry and possibly the Fourth.

Gen. Reyes appeared before United States Commissioner Edwards today and gave bonds of \$7,000 for his appearance at the next term of the federal court.

HOTEL HELP ARE LIMITED ON FOOD

The employees of the Hotel Sherman are up in arms again against a new rule to save the stockholders \$100,000 a year by giving the waiters, cooks and other workers proper food.

A few days ago all employees were told that they would be limited to a 60-cent lunch and a 70-cent dinner. Ordinarily that would be a good meal, but in the Hotel Sherman the cheapest dish is a trifling amount of food, which, in spite of the high price charged, is sometimes filthy and unfit to eat, according to the cooks who prepare it.

Up to the time the new house was opened to the public the Hotel Sherman paid \$40 a month for waiters. But when the new house was opened the management determined to reduce the wages of the waiters to \$30.

An Italian, by the name of Malnato, was hired from New York to bring a bunch of Italian and French waiters, whom they could get for \$30 a month. The management paid Malnato \$5,000 work was done, they discharged him. The \$30 wage scale remained. The hotel management told the waiters they would recompense them for the cut in wages by supplying them much better food. However, the food, if anything, is worse now than ever before, the employees claim.

Waiters' Wages Cut

A few days ago the waiters in the bar-room were told they would get only \$13 a month hereafter, instead of \$30. When they refused to stand for that they were discharged and the manager put two bellboys at work in their places. The management has said it will put colored waiters in the bar-room to take the places of the men who were discharged.

The hotel employees of the city have issued a circular note of protest, of which the following is an extract:

"The working conditions for us employees have become such in this city and all over the country that we can not stand for them any longer.

"We are appealing to every employe connected with the hotel and catering business to wake up and organize. You can not do anything without organization."

TARRED TEACHER TO TAKE STAND

Lincoln Center, Kan., Nov. 20.—Stirred by the anticipation that the testimony of Miss Mary Chamberlain, the young Beverly school mistress who was tarred by a group of men and boys last August, would be the feature of today's session of the trial of Sheriff Clark, A. N. Simms and John Schmidt, charged as the leaders of the "tar party," a large crowd was present at the opening today.

The state commenced its case with the examination of several minor witnesses, who testified as to Miss Chamberlain's character and reputation. It is thought, however, that the school mistress will take the stand this afternoon.

FLOOD PUTS OUT SEATTLE LIGHTS

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 20.—Thousands of dollars' damage is being done today by a flood which has inundated a number of suburbs of Seattle and by breaking the dam of the municipal electric lighting and power plant has left this city without lighting facilities.

The flood also swept away the bridge supporting the conduits supplying Seattle with water, thus cutting the city off from its water supply. Reservoirs just outside the city, holding 100,000,000 gallons, will supply Seattle until the broken conduits are repaired, however.

The lighting plant was put out of commission when water from the mountains carried away the dam at the plant and then rushed down the canyon in a thirteen-foot wall.

THE WEATHER

"Generally fair tonight and Tuesday, but with increasing cloudiness Tuesday; slightly colder tonight, with lowest temperature around 29 degrees; diminishing northwest winds tonight, becoming light and variable Tuesday." Is the official forecast today.

The official temperature for the last twenty-four hours shows a maximum of 36 degrees and a minimum of 29 degrees.

"We are appealing to every employe connected with the hotel and catering business to wake up and organize. You can not do anything without organization."

Sunrise, 6:46 a. m.; sunset, 4:28 p. m.; moonrise, 4:25 a. m.

DANVILLE UNIONS IN BIG PROTEST AGAINST JUDGE

Danville, Ill., Nov. 20.—Government by injunction was denounced at a meeting of union men held here Sunday afternoon to protest against the arrest of Jimmie Witmore at East St. Louis and his incarceration in the jail at Danville.

A parade of almost a thousand workmen marched through the streets of Danville, the home of Uncle Joe Cannon, bearing banners denouncing the gross injustice which the courts have dealt out to the strikers.

"There is no such thing as justice in this country for the poor when the interests conflict with the interests of the bosses" was the unanimous opinion carried away from the big mass meeting at the opera house by the 2,000 union men and sympathizers who attended.

The opera house was packed which Adolph Germer, of the United Mine Workers, rose to speak.

"The power which Judge Francis Wright has to drag boys to jail for the crime of demanding a portion of what his labor creates, he derives from you, directly or indirectly, on the beach when you cast to the polls, and thoughtlessly voted for the man who put him on the bench."

Attorney Seymour Stedman, of Chicago, denounced the newspapers for distorting the facts about the strike in order to favor the company. He said: "The great newspapers of Chicago fight each other and hate each other in times of quiet, but they're class conscious enough to forget their differences and stand shoulder to shoulder against the working class with the bosses whenever there's a strike or the interests of the masters are in danger."

"These class conscious papers fight each other and unite only against their common foe—labor, and by their agreements propose to place their heels upon the necks of their employees. As long as you elect judges to the bench to represent the capitalist class, that long you must expect to be bullied, beaten and arrested to please the master class."

JUDGE REFUSES BURNS EVIDENCE

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 20.—Unless the state can produce the wreckage of a bomb which it alleges was used by James B. McNamara in destroying the Los Angeles Times, and show it is identical with that which the police allege was found by them at the home of Secretary Zeehlader of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the latter bomb will not be allowed in evidence against the defendant.

This is the belief of the defense attorneys in the McNamara trial today. In addition, it is unlikely that any of the clocks, bombs, etc., found, according to Detective Burns' story, at Indianapolis, will be admitted by Judge Bordwell here.

Associate counsel, who have been working on the case for District Attorney Fredericks, are said to have told the prosecution that there is no chance of getting Judge Bordwell to consent to letting any of this evidence in.

They are still searching for a legal decision in the hope of finding some way to get around the precedent, but admit that it is extremely difficult.

Just what effect this will have on the McNamara case is hard to say. Fredericks laughed when asked about the matter and insisted that he has enough independent evidence.

Judge Bordwell qualified the ninth venire today and the work of filling the five vacant seats in the box was immediately begun. It is hoped to have the filled by the latter part of the week, so that the third exercising of peremptory challenges may be made.

BUCKALEW BRINGS CHEERING MESSAGE FROM THE WEST

"The Illinois Central will have to give up in a few days," said J. D. Buckalew, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, who returned to Chicago last evening from a tour of the Illinois Central shops in Iowa and northern Illinois.

"This cold weather and snow is a great boon to the strikers," he continued. "This is just the kind of weather we want to put the rolling stock of the Illinois Central out of commission. In bad weather such as this it is hard enough for the company to operate the road with a full force of shopmen. Now it will simply ruin them. I look for peace proposals from the company in a short time, probably within the next two weeks."

"I found everything looking bright for the striking shopmen in all the cities I visited. The men are sticking better than most of us expected. As long as a man has gone back in most of the cities in spite of the special offers the company is making to strikers who desert."

TO CALL ROCK ISLAND STRIKE

"And then the strike on the Rock Island, which will be called shortly, will add 8,000 men to those already out, and further cripple the railroads."

M. F. Ryan and J. A. Franklin, of Kansas City, are expected in Chicago late this afternoon or this evening to confer with Buckalew and other international officials of the Rock Island system federation crafts regarding the calling of a strike immediately.

The international officers were given a special hurra by call to come to Chicago, and it is probable that President Kilne, of the blacksmiths, will leave the American Federation of Labor convention in Atlanta, Ga., to be present at the conference this week.

W. E. Rodriguez, of the painters, will be the chief speaker at the mass meeting of the strikers at Grand Crossing tomorrow morning. Ex-President Bonemus, of the carmen, and J. D. Buckalew also will speak.

MAN KILLED IN ELEVATOR FALL

One man was killed and two were seriously injured when an elevator in the building occupied by the Chicago Veterinary college at 2537 South State street, fell several stories today.

John E. Nichel, 20, the conductor, of Garyton, Ill., was instantly killed, V. E. Noble, 20, of Downingtown, Wis., and C. E. Shaver of this city were injured.

KILLS DEER WITH AUTO; WAS NOT OUT HUNTING

Fort Plain, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Harold Gray, while speeding through the woods north of here in his auto after dark ran down and killed a giant buck, fascinated by the headlights of his car.

SAYS BOSTON VALUES SOUL OF WOMAN LESS THAN HAM

Boston, Nov. 20.—Declaring that some New England men, especially the Boston variety, are worse than the five who tarred and feathered Miss Mary Chamberlain at Lincoln Center, Kan., Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, of Warren Avenue Baptist church, declared from his pulpit that "theft of a woman's soul in Boston doesn't amount to the theft of a ham."

"We say a dastardly thing like tarring and feathering a woman couldn't occur in New England," he said. "We are guilty of worse crimes every day. I visited 'ice-cream hotels' last night. I visited every one young girl imported from Canada to support them. These were drinking, carousing and consigning their souls to hell—and from 'ice-cream places'."

EARTHQUAKE IS BUSY 1500 MILES FROM N. Y.

New York, Nov. 20.—The seismograph of the Brooklyn college recorded an earthquake today. The vibrations started at 8:51 a. m. and stopped at 9:25 a. m.; the maximum shock being at 9:12 a. m. The distance is estimated at 1,300 miles away.

CHINESE REBELS ATTACK NANKIN; AMERICANS LAND

Shanghai, Nov. 20.—Eight thousand rebel recruits are mobilizing at Canton today preparatory to joining in the siege of Nankin. The rebel attack on the city, expected yesterday, was delayed because the imperialist defenders' position proved stronger than expected, and it was decided to await reinforcements and lay siege.

Imperialists Are Beaten

Tien Tsin, Nov. 20.—A desperate battle is in progress at Hankow today. The imperialists are reported losing heavily.

London Hears of Massacre

London, Nov. 20.—Confirmation of a rumored massacre of foreigners at Hsien-Fu, China, was received here today in messages from Tien-Tsin to the Exchange Telegraph company.

The number of victims is not stated in the dispatches. It is only known that most, if not all, of the foreigners in Hsien-Fu were English and Scandinavian Baptist missionaries.

Powers May Intervene

The actual outbreak of anti-foreign violence in China is causing the deepest anxiety in government circles here. Not only is it feared that the Hsien-Fu outrage will be followed by murders of all foreigners all over China, but since it is evident that outside intervention cannot be longer delayed the danger of friction between the powers becomes imminent.

It is of Japan and Russia that England is most suspicious. The English believe that the czar and mikado have long had a compact for partitioning China to the exclusion of other powers.

Americans Land in China

Tokio, Nov. 20.—Unconfirmed reports here today say a company of American marines has been landed at Chi Fu, where there was a Japanese landing Saturday.

MRS. PATTERSON ON TRIAL TODAY

On what may be the concluding act in the drama of Gertrude Gibson Patterson's life, one of the most sensational murder trials in the history of the Middle West began.

Following twenty-four hours of almost continuous conference with Mrs. Patterson and her parents, Judge O. H. Hilton, the woman's attorney, announced that he had arranged for the appearance of an array of witnesses from Chicago and elsewhere whose testimony would clear his client of the charge of murdering her tubercular husband, whom she shot down during a quarrel last September.

Despite Hilton's declaration, that he relies on the testimony of outside persons, it is known that practically the entire case of the defense will rest on the story told on the witness stand by the defendant herself.

It will be the story of a woman of education, who, as she will allege, was sold to a rich Chicago man for a stipulated sum by her own husband.

It will tell how she sacrificed everything most dear to her in order to help her husband in his fight against tuberculosis and then how his cruelties drove her to a divorce and a later quarrel in which she was compelled to kill him to save her own life.

ARE WOMEN'S COLLEGES OLD MAID FACTORIES?

A large audience in Belmont hall yesterday afternoon listened to an address by Esther Edelson on woman suffrage and the general topics of Socialism. She devoted a portion of her discourse to a satirical argument in favor of disfranchising men on the grounds that they have made a mess of government through their ignorant voting.

"You ask us women to stay at home," she said, "but you have come into our homes and taken our spinning wheels into the factories where you have converted them into giant machines, and then you have kidnaped the women from the homes and put them in the factories to run those machines. Likewise you have taken our washboards out of the homes and placed them in the modern laundries and kidnaped the strongest of our women to run the laundry machinery. It is not our fault we are out of the homes, but now that we are out we demand a voice in making the laws which affect our condition."

The twenty-fifth ward branch, under whose auspices the lecture was held, is conducting a regular Sunday afternoon series at this hall. Next Sunday afternoon the first lecture of the Lyceum course by Arthur Brooks Baker will be held there.

ELECTRIC CHAIR VICTIM SIGHS; DOCTORS FLEE

Ossining, N. Y., Nov. 20.—A sigh coming from the body of Pietro Falletta, one of a trio of murderers killed in the electric chair in the Sing Sing state prison early today, gave rise to fears that the two shocks had not killed the Italian.

For an hour attending physicians worked over the body, applying every known method of resuscitation, but at the expiration of that time medical tests showed that Falletta was dead when taken from the chair.

The circumstances surrounding the death of Falletta were so startling and mysterious as to give rise to rumors that he was placed in the electric chair a second time, after having been declared dead. This is denied by Warden John S. Kennedy. The physicians performing the tests hurried into the next room.

BLAMES ROAD FOR 29 DEATHS

Washington, Nov. 20.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad company was held responsible for the wreck at Manchester, N. Y., August 25, when twenty-nine persons were killed and sixty-two injured, in a report submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission today by Hiram W. Belknap, chief inspector of safety appliances. He reported that the "company was cognizant of the fact that there were defective rails in the service of the character of the rail which caused the disaster, as evidenced by letters of instruction to subsidiaries which are now in the hands of the commission."

WASTE VAST SUM AS THOUSANDS STARVE

Washington, Nov. 20.—While thousands are starving, humming birds from Florida and butterflies from California will flit about in the \$25,000 miniature garden to be the scene of Marguerite Draper's debut, December 27.

Police Catch Gamblers; GATERS IN BOYS

New York, Nov. 20.—Varying their campaigns of raids on gambling places, the police gathered up 125 boys charged with gambling in the streets. All were sent home after a lecture in court.

SANTO DOMINGO PRESIDENT SHOT

Washington, Nov. 20.—President Cabrera of Santo Domingo was assassinated late yesterday, according to a dispatch received at the state department today from the American chargé d'affaires at Santo Domingo city.

Prince Brock; Will Hook Million-Dollar Diamond

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 20.—Julius Guckwer, Harvard's Indian prince student, is broke and has sent home for a million-dollar diamond, which he says he will hook unless his finances pick up.

PLAN TRANSFER CARD TO UNITE LABOR BODIES

BY J. L. ENDOHAL

Staff Special to The Chicago Daily Socialist.

Auditorium Army, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 20.—It has been postponed by the Western Federation of Miners to inaugurate a system of universal transfer cards between all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

This is a direct blow at high initiation fees and one that will tear down the craft lines that now exist, brushing aside jurisdictional squabbles and paving the way to industrial unionism.

Resolutions Important. The resolution has been introduced by Delegate Joseph D. Cannon, of the western miners, and has been referred to the committee on organization.

This resolution will rival in importance the industrial unionism resolution introduced by Delegate Duncan McDonald, of the United Mine Workers, since it maps out a certain program to be put under way at once.

The resolution reads as follows: "Whereas, Modern industrial concerns are constantly being brought into closer inter-relationship with each other and this results of the industrial trend of the age, makes the workers in the different trades, and those of different crafts and trades, to a greater extent, inter-dependent upon each other; and in many trades there are constant infringements of jurisdictions, the exact boundary of which, it is impossible to define, this condition naturally familiarizes the workers of one trade with the technique of others; consequently these workers when forced to seek employment seek it wherever they can find it; they do not limit themselves to their own particular trade or craft of which they have acquired the necessary skill; and

Whereas, Under our crude form of system of federation this makes it necessary for workers securing such employment to pay large initiative fees upon each such change of employment, thereby rendering it more difficult for our members to live and provide for their families under this regime of 'Full Dinner Pail' and ever-increasing 'High Cost of Living.' It is in effect, equivalent to the placing of a premium upon non-unionism and a discount upon our members who keep their cards in good standing; it is the placing of a barrier and unnecessary hardship upon those who make it possible for us to maintain our various unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this matter be referred to the proper committee or to the executive council with instructions to prepare a clause for the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which will provide for an equitable exchange of paid-up cards between all affiliated unions.

Fraternal Delegate G. H. Roberts, of the British Trades Union Congress, stirred the delegates when he spoke in favor of working class political action before the convention in session here.

Tells of Labor Party. Fraternal Delegate Roberts is the whip of the Labor party in British House of Commons, and spent most of his address of greeting to the toilers across the Atlantic in showing the advantages of political action and the benefit that it had been to the British workers.

Following almost immediately upon the report of Vice President James Duncan, as delegate to the International Secretariat, at Budapest, Hungary, in which he showed the success of the Socialist-Trade Union alliance, the effect is rather disconcerting to President Samuel Gompers and other reactionaries in the U. S.

"Since 1900 the British Trades Union Congress has set up as a part of its ordinary work, a labor party to act in the House of Commons," said Roberts, who is accompanied to this country by Fraternal Delegation J. Prinias, also representing the British Trade Union Congress.

"With us it is an alliance of the trade unions and the Socialist party, and I am certain that my colleague will agree with me that the alliance has proved highly successful and that the relationship between those two bodies is of a very congenial and agreeable character.

"I believe it is now widely acknowledged by the organized workers of Great Britain that our labor movement could never have occupied the proud position it fills today except that it has added one more to the older functions that characterized trades union movements previous to the calling into existence of the labor party.

The repeated statements that the workers must stand as a class upon the political field was greeted with generous applause by the A. F. of L. delegates.

An attempt on the part of the federal unions, central bodies and state federations to break into the executive council of the American Federation of Labor was promptly squelched by the committee on local and federated bodies.

The report of the committee, which was considered in the convention, was as follows: "Your committee, while fully recognizing the good work done by the Montana state federation of labor in organizing federal labor unions, does not deem it advisable to make class distinctions when selecting members for the executive council."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUE HEARS P. H. SERCOMB. The inter-relationship of all phenomena was outlined last night by Parker H. Sercomb, in speaking before a good sized audience at the Young People's Socialist League hall, 205 West Washington street.

He traced the evolution of all forms of life and showed how they all are subject to the same laws and forces and that a natural relationship must exist between them all.

ARREST EIGHTEEN CHINESE IN MILWAUKEE. Milwaukee, Nov. 20.—Eighteen Chinese, arrested in a Chinese gambling raid, occupy cells in the city jail today. Fan-tan was the game.

Extracts From Weekly Bulletin of the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party

National committee motion No. 6, upon which the vote closed November 14, and which was submitted by the national executive committee, relating to special efforts for propaganda in Alaska, was adopted by the following vote: "Yes," 32; "no," 12; "not voting," 22.

Frank A. Houck, Ninth and Spruce streets, Wilmington, Del., secretary of local Wilmington of the Socialist Party, and treasurer of the Central Labor Union of Wilmington, requests information from secretaries of party locals and of unions as to how the commission form of government is working out where adopted.

Since last reported contributions to the McNamara defense fund have been received at the national office, and forwarded to the office of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, as follows: Local 87, Minneapolis, \$5; Branch Liberty of Local Covington, Kentucky, \$2; Socialist Women's Club and C. L. U., Evansville, Indiana, \$2.75.

The executive committee of the International Socialist Bureau has issued a manifesto, protesting against the Italian-Turkish war, and calling upon the workmen of all countries to unite in protesting against war, and in demonstrating for peace, for disarmament, and for the solidarity of the peoples.

Under date of November 2, the following motion was submitted by Comrade Hillquit and Goebel:

"That a call be issued in the name of the national executive committee and the national secretary, addressed to the locals of the party for immediate and liberal financial support of the Los Angeles comrades in their pending campaign; also that two speakers, one of them a woman, be sent to Los Angeles forthwith at the expense of the party."

All members of the committee voted in the affirmative.

Under date of November 2, a motion was also submitted by Comrade Spargo, that the speech by Charles Russell to Catholics on Socialism be issued in leaflet form.

Comrades Goebel, Hunter and Spargo voted in the affirmative; other members of the committee not heard from. No action has therefore been taken.

Under date of November 3, the following motion was submitted by Comrade Berger:

"That a request be made to the American Federation of Labor convention, through President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, that the federation assist financially in the Los Angeles campaign, and thus prove the solidarity of labor."

Comrades Berger, Goebel, Hillquit, Lewis and Spargo voted in the affirmative; Comrade Hunter in the negative; Comrade Carey not heard from. Affirmative action has therefore been taken.

COMMENT BY COMRADE HUNTER: "I have telegraphed my vote, which is 'no,' on Berger's motion to request the American Federation of Labor to assist financially the Los Angeles campaign."

Comrade Hillquit stated that the American Federation of Labor should assist liberally in that campaign, but I believe that the request should come if at all from the unions of Los Angeles.

Next Sunday Chicago will have its first opportunity to hear one of the lecturers of the National Lyceum Bureau of the Socialist party.

Arthur Brooks Baker will lecture on "How We Are Gouged" at two halls on Sunday and one on Wednesday evening.

The National Lyceum Course has been arranged at an expense of several thousand dollars. Two or three hundred locals of the Socialist party will hold the lecture series at a cost of at least \$300 to each locality.

Every Socialist in Chicago will probably want to hear these lectures, as they will be instructive to all who desire to talk Socialism to their friends.

The three ward branches which have undertaken these lectures expect the help of Socialists of other wards in disposing of the tickets.

Each one of these three ward branches must sell 300 tickets for the series of five lectures at \$1 a ticket. As the task is a big one for single branches, tickets have been placed on sale in the Daily Socialist office and in the County office of the Socialist party, 205 West Washington street.

Every Socialist is invited to purchase one of these tickets at once and to sell some to his friends.

Angelo. I do not believe that our party should ever ask the unions for indorsement or for funds. I have always opposed that. The union movement should be non-partisan. I think our Comrade McLevy, of Bridgeport, candidate for mayor of that city, and at the same time the president of the Central Labor Union of the city, pursued the correct tactics, when he refused to allow the various unions as well as the central body to indorse his candidacy.

Every union in town would gladly have indorsed him and they are all working for him, but no union as a union is pledged to him. His action has taken the ground from under the fakirs forever, and answered finally Gompers' libel that we are in the unions for only what we can get out of them."

COMMENT BY COMRADE SPARGO: "I vote in the affirmative with some hesitation. Under ordinary circumstances I should vote against making any appeal to the American Federation of Labor for finances, because that would, to my mind, be equivalent to asking for an indorsement of our party and our candidates, which I consider to be contrary to the spirit of our declared policy. In the present instance, however, events force us to be practically allies of the American Federation of Labor. No man doubts that the election of Harman would be a great gain for the McNamara and the cause of the labor unions. The circumstances are wholly exceptional."

Under date of November 4, the following motion was submitted by Comrade Goebel:

"That the national secretary be instructed, in compliance with the national constitution, to place on the ballot for national secretary and members of the national executive committee the names of all comrades who shall have been nominated by at least five locals who shall have been party members at least three years, and who shall have signified their acceptance of such nomination."

Comrades Goebel, Hillquit, Hunter, Lewis and Spargo voted in the affirmative. Other members of the committee not heard from. Affirmative action has therefore been taken.

COMMENT BY COMRADE HILLQUIT: "Please record me as voting in favor of the Goebel motion submitted by you under date of November 4."

"While I fully recognize the right of the national committee and of the national executive committee to choose or not to choose any party member as organizer or lecturer, and to impose such conditions upon the choice of members as they may deem proper, it seems to me certain beyond dispute that neither of the two bodies can override or amend the national constitution by adding qualifications for members of the national executive committee which are not contained in the constitution itself."

"I believe, furthermore, that Comrade Work has made a mistake in calling for instruction on that point from the national committee on his own responsibility. The national secretary under Sec. 2, Article VI, of our constitution, is subjected to the exclusive supervision and directions of the national executive committee. The powers of the national secretary are limited to a review of the actions of the executive committee, after such actions have been taken. If the national secretary should ask for instructions from the national

committee or the national executive committee as he may choose, conflicting decisions may result, greatly to the detriment of the efficiency of his work. The present difficulty in which Comrade Work may find himself in the event the decisions of the two national bodies should conflict, illustrates the point."

COOK COUNTY SOCIALIST NEWS

James P. Larsen, Secretary of Cook County Socialist Party, 205 West Washington street. Phone Franks 1829.

MEETINGS TONIGHT. Naturalization Committee - County headquarters, 205 W. Washington street, third floor, 6:30 to 7:30 p. m. 2d ward - Foresters' hall, 3101 State street, top floor. 10th ward - 1420 Solon place. 23d ward - 47th and May streets. German Karl Marx Club - Schiller hall, 1560 Wells street.

Northwest Side Jewish - Columbia hall, Wood and Division streets. Hawthorne Polish branch - Kosciuszki's hall, 5090 Wrench avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH. To those members who failed to attend the last meeting of the branch, and sympathizers who wish to contribute to the Los Angeles morality campaign, an opportunity is offered to do so. The members present contributed \$7.25. Remember Milwaukee! The Milwaukee comrades will never forget the 21st ward and their liberal campaign contributions at the opportune time. Let us repeat it with Los Angeles. The time is short, the opportunity is sacred. Get busy. Your financial secretary, William Acker, will be at the branch headquarters, southwest corner Clark street and Chicago avenue, every evening, to accept contributions, at 978 La Salle avenue any time, and at the Garrick theater Sunday afternoon.

CAMPAIGN LISTS. All members holding campaign lists of the judicial election are urgently requested to send same in at once, as the county organization is in urgent need of funds in order to get out literature for distribution. Please do not delay in sending in whatever money you have on hand.

TUESDAY MEETINGS. 7th Ward - 8390 Ellis avenue. O. F. Branstetter will speak. All members should take notice and bring their friends. 14th Ward - Lodge hall, southwest corner Robey street and Chicago avenue. 20th Ward - 1979 Ogden avenue. 21st Ward - Southwest corner Chicago avenue and Clark street. 25th Ward - 911 Belmont avenue. 27th Ward Committee - 2824 N. Spaulding avenue. 35th Ward - Ziech's hall, 737 N. 48th avenue.

20TH WARD SPECIAL NOTICE. Important matter is to come up at the meeting of the 20th ward to be held Tuesday. Nomination of officers of the branch for next year and voting for national secretary and national executive committee, also completion of the organization of precincts, of which two-thirds are already finished.

17TH WARD. Will meet every first Thursday of the month at the home of Comrade N. F. Helm, 527 N. Centre avenue, third floor.

LAKE VIEW SCANDINAVIAN. Branch meets every Friday night at 8 o'clock at the Swedish Socialist office, 911 Belmont avenue, second floor.

DUNCAN STIRS TOILERS HERE

(Continued From Page 1.) good standing a funeral benefit of \$100. If you will divide \$500,000 by 3,000—the number of injured and killed, to which the eminent counsel confesses—you will see that the average amount per labor unit paid by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and its component corporations to the men and their dependent families who have been immolated to make fat dividends for non-producing stockholders, is only \$229, a trifle more than two funeral benefits. So much for capitalistic generosity and the humanitarianism of the claim agents. I should hope the working class had stood this kind of bludgeoning long enough.

"This leads me to the next particular, and the most unique, in which the aspects of the class struggle in Butte differ from most other places.

Butte an Industrial City. "In most places the struggle is confused by complexities and interventions of various kinds that have a tendency to blur the lines of class distinction. In Butte it is not so. There everything, labor, business of every sort, all the professions, every family and individual, every social circle and coterie is directly and distinctly dependent upon in greater or lesser degree concerned with the mining industry. If there were not copper mining done in Butte nothing else would be done. Upon the mines and the workers employed in the mines every other business, every profession, every trade and every consumer society and church, every consumer of commodities of all sorts depend. "Up yonder is the hill with its steel hoists and its smokestacks and its deep shafts, some of them running down nearly 3,000 feet. Grouped around it on three sides are Butte and its environs, constituting a community of about 75,000 people. It is the collective labor of these people of all crafts, professions and trades that, applied to the various tools of industry on the hill and in the settlements round about, create all the wealth which has made Butte the greatest mining camp in the world.

"Very few of the owners of those great mines live in the city or even near it. Some few small stockholders may, but most of them, all the largest ones and the most powerful live far away in Boston, New York, Pittsburgh and in all parts of the nation, doubtless some live in Europe.

Butte Robbed of Its Wealth. "What portion of that wealth stays in Butte is chiefly in the form of wages and it is upon this that the other business concerns and the professions thrive. The rest of it goes out of the city in the form of dividends. How great is the total of this wealth there are no published figures to show.

"Last year the annual statement of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company alone showed \$12,000,000 paid in wages and salaries, then beside the operating expenses, improvements, etc., there was distributed in dividends \$7,000,000 and after that there was left over an additional net surplus of \$6,000,000. The Anaconda company is only one of the group included in the Amalgamated Copper Company.

"Butte is a laboratory demonstration of the laws and forces of modern capitalism. And if there is any lingering doubt of the reality of a class struggle arising from the modern system of the production and distribution

of wealth, a stay of six months in Butte will remove that doubt. "The capitalist class in Montana is represented by the various interests, lumber, coal, copper, water power, the public utilities and their allies, the railroads. Its economic power gives it political prestige which makes it virtually the ruler of the state. But when the last Legislature, which had promised relief to the working class, failed the working class, it was more than the citizens of the state and Butte in particular could stand for, and was followed by the reaction of organized labor, leading to the Socialist victory last spring.

Socialists Inherit Handicap. "The Socialists, upon entering office, found a debt of \$1,250,000. This was \$90,000 over the legal debt limit. The city's warrants were received at the banks below par. Due to corporate control of the county the assessments of taxable property among the larger corporations is about 30 per cent of its real value, while that of the working class and small business men is 60 per cent.

"In addition the Socialists inherited a dirty city, police corruption, graft in the health department inspection, a speakeasy system, extravagant business methods and a corrupt contract system. "In the police department the Socialists have restored discipline and after dismissing a few of the most corrupt officials now have an efficient service. "We have refused to take blood money from the women of the red light district. We have declined tribute money from professional gamblers. We have segregated the sex traffic and divorced it from the liquor business. Furthermore, in these districts we have eliminated all music, dancing and other devices to attract the night and recruit the ranks of the already existing vice army.

"The city of Butte has purchased its own horses at a cost of \$3,735 to do its contract work and thereby made a saving of \$20,000 per annum. In the inspection of milk we eliminated the giving of bribes, and the dairymen of Butte today maintain that they can make more money by giving milk that grades up to the standard required by law, without giving bribes, than they could formerly by giving pure milk and bribing inspectors to pass it.

Butte's Death Rate Reduced. "Butte today has the lowest death rate from natural causes in the city's history. We now have the lowest percentage of diseases, and less than one-fourth the number of contagious and infectious diseases that we formerly had.

"For the first time in its history the city of Butte is getting the interest from its own money, and steps have been taken to force repayment to the city of large sums appropriated by former treasurers.

"We found that the banks of Butte paid a license of \$400 each, making a total of \$2,800, which is less than the city collects from its dog tax. The administration proposed a new schedule of licenses for banks, corporations and business generally. This resolution was killed in committee by the city council, of which the Socialists have only five out of sixteen members.

"All supplies are now purchased in the open market. Exorbitant contracts are not being renewed. For the first four months the total economies on contracts alone were \$27,000, or nearly \$7,000 a month less than was paid out during the first four months of the preceding administration. Yet public improvements were more extensive than under the preceding administration. This was at a lower cost to property owners.

"In Butte, contrary to the rule in other cities, the cleanest and best ordered sections are in the workmen's districts, and the workmen seem to like it.

Socialists Not Reformers. "The difference between a mere political reform administration and a revolutionary Socialist administration is that the one is content with mere superficial reform and degenerates into playing the political game. "The second is a lack of the social philosophy to discover the sources of social corruption, and they are not guided by a definite fundamental purpose. "They have not the relentless moral courage to strike at the root of the evil in the profit system. Old party progressives and insurgents are still under obligations to the ruling capitalist class. They wish to preserve the decadent capitalist system. Where the Socialists are in office, they go beyond, in the interests of the working class.

Insurgency and so-called progressive movements are signs of change in the social psychology that are caused by the rapid concentration of industrial control and the increasing use of the powers of government by the capitalist class for its class interests.

Signs of the Times Hopeful. "The hopeful signs of the times are in the growing working class solidarity and a tendency toward industrial unionism, dissatisfaction with mere reform, increasing tolerance of revolutionary economics and sociology, a new public and social consciousness of it, a growing self-confidence and self-reliance in the common people and less of hero worship and reliance on leaders.

Workers Will Save Themselves. "Heretofore the workmen and women have fought and died for their dream, but always it has been under the guidance and leadership of men and women from the other classes above them. Mingled with their social passion has been their devotion to heroes and heretofore they have uniformly been deceived and betrayed.

"Today the great mass of proletarians the world over are as willing as ever to fight, and if need be to die, for their dream. At the same time they approach the battle in the strength of their own clear and intelligent understanding not only of the problem confronting them but also of themselves.

"They have such confidence in their own abilities today as the world has never before seen. The working class has done with imported leaders outside its own ranks. The glamor of learning and position no longer dazzles the workers, and they have risen from their knees and turned their faces away from all hero worship. They rely on themselves and they worship their own ideals.

"They know now that all that stands between them and the realization of their dream is the time it will take to educate and organize their own forces. They know that just as soon as they are ready to do so they can evict the industrial masters from the seats of power, organize the industrial state and achieve the emancipation for which humanity has waited and prayed through the historic ages.

Socialists Educate the Workers. "The Socialists are the prophets and teachers of this new gospel of the world over. They represent the last abolition party in the civilized world, for with the emancipation of the workers from wage slavery the last shackles will fall and the struggle of the workers will have ceased, because there will be but one economic class left, and that a working class.

Workers Must Control State. "One in the possession of the state, the political tool by which to carry out its social purpose, with the law-making power and the judiciary in its hands and also in possession of the wheels and levers of the world's industries and with the most highly trained specialists in all the departments of productivity, activity taken from its own ranks, alert and eager to fulfill the tasks before them, the working class will very soon and very ably work out its methods for the political and industrial reorganization of society.

"In that state will be free opportunity, not only to work at what the worker feels himself best fitted to do, but also to enjoy to its full social value the fruit of his labors. Each will receive back from society a full equivalent for the service he has rendered to society. If he renders no service, there will be nothing as equivalent. No parasite will be able to exist in that state.

The Revolution is Now On. "Every strike and lockout, every unjust decision of the courts, every persecution of labor representatives, every holocaust where workers are sacrificed to capitalist greed, every without worker thrown aside to perish in the human scrap heap, every moan of the child slaves, every poverty wrecked home and the shrieks of the white slaves—all these are signs that the revolution is going on right now. And by these signs the soldiers of the revolution are freshly served to the battle.

To Establish a New Order. "If you want to end wage slavery and to have a society in which there can be no master class, if you want this society to come, and come peacefully, then your vote as an intelligent and moral citizen should be cast for the Socialist candidates.

You will not get that society merely by electing candidates, but you will have one if you do at this particular time to help to bring it into being. "If what you want for the world in which man shall at last have opportunity to unfold to his fullest capacity his god-like faculties of creation, if what you want is a world of free men and free women, governing themselves by the law of love and of equal justice, if you want a world where none may live by the sweat of another's brow, or by the wrecked hope and the broken heart of another, if what you want is a world of comrades, and the love of comradeship and men living in mutual helpfulness and aid in the greatest and best things conceivable, if you would know such a world for yourself and be able to leave it as a heritage for your children, then now and here is offered you by the Socialist party a chance to do so.

Workers Must Govern. "Your citizens' part is to bring this hope and longing out of the realm of tradition and vision into the realm of realization, to cast your ballot for the party which is controlled by the workers themselves and whose purpose is to educate all the workers to a realization of their own ability to govern themselves."

National Lyceum Lecture Course Opens Sunday in Chicago



ARTHUR BROOKS BAKER.



W. HARRY SPEARS.



FRANK BOEHN.



PHIL H. CALLERY.



A. W. RICKEB.

First Lecture of the National Socialist Lyceum Course in Chicago Sunday

Arthur Brooks Baker, the well known Socialist humorist, will deliver the first lecture of the lyceum course, on "How We Are Gouged," on the following dates at the places indicated: 28th Ward—Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at the Crystal Theater, North and Fairfield avenues. 25th Ward—Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Belmont hall, Belmont avenue and Clark street. 7th Ward—Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, at Grand Crossing Turner hall, East 75th street and Dobson avenue. Tickets for the entire course of five lectures are \$1, which also gives to the purchaser \$1 worth of Socialist literature, either books or subscriptions to Socialist papers. Tickets for single lecture, 25 cents, which also includes 25 cents worth of Socialist literature. Tickets can be secured at the office of The Chicago Daily Socialist, 205 West Washington street, or at the office of the county secretary, on the third floor of the same building.

1—How We Are Gouged. The first lecture starts with the assumption that you know you're gouged. Everybody is aware that something is wrong. The politician who represents the "interests" will give you many clues to follow. He'll tell you it's low tariff, or high tariff, or cheap money, or dear money, or hard times, or too much prosperity, or spots on the sun. He will ask you to remedy conditions by throwing out of office a certain set of public servants and putting in their places another set of public servants. You have done this often so often that you're getting tired of it—and still the patch-makers insist that if you will just, this once elect some new officials everything will be lovely. Arthur B. Baker will devote his time to showing you what is wrong with the present system of making and distribut-

DUNCAN TELLS A. F. OF L. WHAT GOMPERS DID NOT SEE ABROAD

Says Socialists and Unionists of Europe Are United Force Against Tyranny.

BY J. L. ENGDALH

Staff Special. Auditorium Army, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 18.—One of the first surprises of the convention of the American Federation of Labor in session here was the report of First Vice-president James Duncan, as delegate to the International secretariat, at the Budapest convention.

President Samuel Gompers went to Europe about two years ago and wrote a series of articles for the capitalist press on what he saw and heard there. The views given by Gompers were usually based on the assumption that there was no place in the world like the good old United States of America, that the American labor movement had nothing to learn from the European workers, and incidentally belittling the work of the Socialists in Europe.

Duncan seems to have gone to Europe with a more open mind and to have profited considerably thereby. In speaking of the parliamentary group of labor in the British House of Commons, he says: "They are an excellent lot of men, those trade union and Socialist members of Parliament."

Germans Lead Europe Part of the report is given over to the working-class movement of Germany, concerning which he says in part: "They have two great movements in Germany, and which easily makes it the leading country on the continent of Europe. They have a first-class trade union movement composed of nearly 2,000,000 members."

"It is doing herculean work in many directions. In some particulars it is so far in advance of our labor movement in this new world that it will take us a long time to catch up, but we should be unrelenting in our efforts to do so. In some directions the German movement is as far behind our efforts as in the other direction."

"Each has its particular duty to perform, and each is doing it as well as the circumstances permit. Those among us who have viewed the European Socialist movement from the tactics of certain Socialists in North America are mistaken," declares Duncan.

Socialists Must Blend to Unions "The leaders of both movements in Germany informed me that an applicant for membership in the Socialist movement, whose trade or whose occupation was organized, and who did not belong to his union, was not admitted to membership as a Socialist."

"They looked out of the corner of their eyes at me and asked how a man could be a good Socialist if he were not a trade unionist, if his occupation were organized, or even if he were a poor or indigent trade unionist."

"Different trade unionists. 'I need make no comparison between their action and certain efforts in this country, the great difference has often been made too evident to us all.' Duncan devotes some time to a discussion of the clerical trades unions which have been fostered by the employers in an effort to stay the bona fide organizations of the workers. He says: 'In Germany and elsewhere on the continent there is just the semblance of an alleged organization glorifying in the title Christian trades unionists. Thank God, they are few in number.'

"The clergy, I think, pull down its dignity in fostering the aggregation. The members pay very low dues, about one-fifth of the amount paid by the regular. 'The avowed purpose of this outfit is to hold itself in readiness to participate or not to participate, by direction of the clergy, in any economic or political struggle involving workers' interests.'"

"This is bad enough, but worse still is the fact that when the clergy holding authority over those men disapprove the contention of the workers' organization, the offshoot in question is then used as strike breakers."

Socialists Fight Imperialism In speaking of the struggle of the German Socialist movement against imperialism and militarism, Duncan says: "Against all of that, clamoring for Democratic government by evolution if possible, but by revolution if need be, is the Socialist political party organization. 'There are other groups which in a way protest against imperialism, but the one organized party which is a living, active protest against imperialism and force of government is the Socialist party.'"

political affairs is everywhere in evidence. "Where a trade dispute exists there is a political contest is going on the trades unionists perform their part in supporting the social program, and between the two the future welfare of the masses of the people will be worked out, perhaps along lines of legislation and evolution, provided that the process is not unreasonably retarded; but if by revolution, let us wish that the result will be equal to our own revolution, which laid the foundation for the best system of popular government that has so far passed the test of time and practice."

No Capitalist Officials Wanted When a labor convention opens in some city in the United States one of the most ridiculous of sights is the appearance of old-party politicians before these conventions to give them welcome "to our city," or "to our state," as the case may be.

The present convention of the American Federation of Labor was no exception, the mayor of Atlanta and the governor of Georgia doing their stunts on last Monday morning. In speaking of the opening of the sessions of the international secretariat, at Budapest, Hungary, Duncan says: "A resolution without much discussion or formality was passed not to accept municipal or state hospitality from official sources, owing to opposition of the government to organization of labor and to hostility generally toward the working class, but that the proffered hospitality of Hungarian workers' organizations would be accepted and their functions attended."

Duncan pays his tribute to international marriages as follows: "The sight of women employed as hod carriers and building laborers, carrying on their heads or by hand, barrows of brick, mortar and stone, and in pairs carrying lumber, iron and debris up or down gangways as the case might be, at 30 cents a day in summer and 35 cents a day in winter, gave me a nervous chill. "Strong of body, stout of limb, arms bare to the shoulders, poorly clad or fed, without shoes or stockings, and carefully selected under the law of the survival of the fittest they, as human beings begrimed, without hope, without smiles or evidence of the sunshine of life, offered a pitiable contrast to the human butterflies of Hungarian society."

International Marriages "As I watched the drudgery of those poor women, a thought in comparison came to me that in yonder ivy-mantled case within a cannon-shot of where I then stood, were Princess Gladie, wife of the Vanderbilt peddler, spending lavishly good American dollars which figuratively have been wrung from the sweat of American labor, and her princely nabob partner living in luxury flanked in a way from the manhood and the womanhood of Hungarian peasantry, and I involuntarily exclaimed with the poet: "Man's inhumanity to man— "Makes countless thousands mourn."

"If this were all," Duncan continues, "despair would displace ambition. It can not long endure. I was informed that in several districts of that magnificent and naturally endowed country, where architecture enchants, where public structures and monuments are superb, where art flourishes, where streets and public parks are laid out to please, where gold instead of justice is paramount, where the upper crust revels in luxury and the under crust in abject poverty, where misery is abundant, morality nil, child labor in its worst form, human life a commercial asset, womanhood degraded, her honor smirched, and where the sword means government, that through trade union and Socialistic agitation playgrounds for children are becoming popular, many additional public schools are being erected (I doffed my hat to each one I saw), the school size is being extended, and with an ever-increasing proportion of scholars in attendance."

Great Work in Hungary Then down a little further in his report we find Duncan saying: "Thus you see economic, social and educational evolution is visible in spots. Too much credit can not be given to the faithful, patient, but persistent trades unionists, and to the hustling, protesting and militant Socialists of Hungary for the humanitarian and political work they are performing, and to the excellent foundation for development of a future Democracy they are laying."

Nearly 80 per cent of the people in Hungary are practically illiterate. This includes the thousands of Slavs, Croats and other nations, continuously within her borders, drawn thither by designing capitalists and by scheming employers, and who are invariably illiterate, for a little education would be dangerous to the nefarious system to which I refer.

Social and political conditions in Hungary differ so much from ours that comparison is difficult. The Socialist party is the only organized political protest against aristocracy, feudalism, militarism and the present system of baronial or vested interests.

A Liberty-Breathing Movement "It matters little by what name that protest is designated, the fact is evident that it is a contest between an effete and slowly disappearing aristocracy and a young liberty-breathing demand for freedom under Democracy."

In conclusion, Duncan takes up the international trade union movement: "Right now craving for betterment and for freedom is permeating all movements of middle class and low society. It may be labeled international insurgency against aristocracy, governmental and judicial tyranny, but whatever its caption may be, the movement for universal uplift of submerged and exploited citizenship was never so much in evidence as at present."

The cry for relief from tyranny and the demand for just definition and administration of laws has the dynasty of China on the brink of oblivion, and from there to the capital city of our own country round about in both ways the human tremor is felt.

"The protests of the older established trade unions are being heard around the world and are bearing good fruit. In the most isolated portions of the universe as well as in the parts most in evidence, we heard the sound and feel the pulse of the general demand for more equitable and more just conditions of life."

The following permits were issued by the building department Saturday: 2318 Southport av., 2 story brick house, \$11,000; 2319 Southport av., 2 story brick house, \$11,000; 2320 Southport av., 2 story brick house, \$11,000; 2321 Southport av., 2 story brick house, \$11,000; 2322 Southport av., 2 story brick house, \$11,000; 2323 Southport av., 2 story brick house, \$11,000; 2324 Southport av., 2 story brick house, \$11,000; 2325 Southport av., 2 story brick house, \$11,000; 2326 Southport av., 2 story brick house, \$11,000; 2327 Southport av., 2 story brick house, \$11,000; 2328 Southport av., 2 story brick house, \$11,000; 2329 Southport av., 2 story brick house, \$11,000; 2330 Southport av., 2 story brick house, \$11,000; 2331 Southport av., 2 story brick house, \$11,000; 2332 Southport av., 2 story brick house, \$11,000; 2333 Southport av., 2 story brick house, \$11,000; 2334 Southport av., 2 story brick house, \$11,000; 2335 Southport av., 2 story brick house, \$11,000; 2336 Southport av., 2 story brick house, \$11,000; 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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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The School of Journalism

It Will Not Make Life Pleasant for the Newspaper Men.

A school of journalism has been endowed with one million dollars by the late Joseph Pulitzer. Its purpose will be to train young men to become expert newspaper men. On the face of the plan it is very praiseworthy. It is to be supposed that all facilities for equipping human beings for the duties of life are commendable. But how does it work out under modern conditions? Will the Pulitzer School of Journalism make any more positions open to newspaper men, or will it merely increase the number of men applying for the positions already existing? The latter will undoubtedly be the case. Hundreds of young men who have a yearning for newspaper work will attend the classes of this school and after taking the course will present themselves to the city editors of metropolitan newspapers. Granting that the school may turn out really good journalists, these hundreds of applicants will be knocking at the door for the positions now held by newspaper men. There can be only one result from such competition. The young graduate, who has spent time and money acquiring this journalistic training, is not going to give up his ambition to enter the newspaper field. Had he made his application for a position as a "cub," instead of training for the work first, he would probably drift off after some other employment when he found the newspaper field crowded, but the graduate will have invested something in order to get the training and he will inevitably accept a low standard of wages in order to "get a start in the business." To meet this competition old and experienced newspaper men will have to accept reductions in their salaries. So far as the present economic system is concerned, this will be the only result of the Pulitzer endowment. Pulitzer looked at the problem, of course, from the employer's standpoint. To him it was a desirable thing to have many young men trained for newspaper work from whom he could secure employees at a low wage. Had this school been in operation many years ago Pulitzer's fortune would have been greater by several millions. This is the effect of practically all technical training under capitalism. The more people that can perform a given kind of labor the lower the wages in that class of labor. The tendency of modern development and education is to make all of the workers alike. The newspaper men have heretofore generally remained ignorant of the fact that they are just workmen like any laborers and have ignored organized labor. Perhaps the flooding of their profession with young graduates from the Pulitzer school will force them into a labor organization for their own protection.

High Cost of Living Means Low Value on Life

The World Is Preparing for a Revolt Against Exorbitant Prices.

The one boring subject discussed in all the newspapers, not only in the United States but also in Europe, is the present compulsory lowering of the status of living, due to the excessive prices charged for all necessities, mainly food, clothing and shelter. Luxuries of a high social order, such as quick transportation, easy communication, variety of social conveniences and multiplicity of social diversions, all these expressions of civilization are abundant and relatively easily obtained. The great mass of people seem to be in a sort of passive mood and do not realize that they are being slowly starved, or they surely would rise in open rebellion. England at present is in a state of revolt against the high prices of necessities, likewise Germany. In France bread riots have taken place, also in Austria. In Russia the premier reports that ten million peasants are likely to starve to death this winter. In the United States, notwithstanding this vital problem now confronting the people, the Beef Trust, the Oil Trust, the Tobacco Trust and others are going through a farcical performance, aided by the government in an effort to distract public attention from present intolerable conditions. The solving of high prices for the necessities of life, the insuring to the people of an equal opportunity for a perfect life, a normal healthful life, is a much more important function of government than trying to bust or dissolve so-called "trusts" which are logical social developments, necessary to our present complex civilization. Positive and definite action, when social conditions are threatening the life of a nation, is the prime function of government and the government which fails to recognize this basic truth must necessarily fall. Our present constitution protects only private property and the lives of those who possess private property and it is not in perfect harmony with nature's law and, therefore, must and will give way to the Socialist demand.

Economic Determinism Sways Cardinal Gibbons

"Civilized nations should adopt arbitration, as that idea represents the best spirit of the age and has behind it the indorsement of the Christian world." This statement was made yesterday by Cardinal Gibbons, though no explanation was offered about the present war between Christian Italy and infidel Turkey. The Italian government received the blessing of the "Prisoner of the Vatican," together with the Italian troops who embarked on their mission of wholesale murder of infidels, the Turkish Mohammedans, who only worship one God. The cardinal recognizes the distinction by saying that the brotherhood of man and universal peace among men is essentially Christian. "The truth is that the most frightful sufferings of war are borne by the wives and children of those who fight. The financial side of war, too, has its strong aspect. For instance, I have twenty thousand dollars invested in German securities. Germany goes to war and I must suffer, although I am an American citizen." When the workers realize that they are the greatest financial losers in the insanity of wars between nations, when they realize that they themselves must pay the debts incurred by governments in beginning and carrying on all wars, when they realize that not only their home investments but the home investments of those workingmen whom they murderously attack and most likely kill are likewise destroyed, when economic determinism influences their actions, they likewise will be in perfect accord with Cardinal Gibbons in his desire to protect his money, his investment,

History of the Supreme Court of the United States

By Gustavus Myers Author of "The History of the Great American Fortunes," Etc. (Copyright, 1911, by Gustavus Myers.)

(Continued From Thursday)

The legislative acts were denounced as unconstitutional. The owners of the monopoly fell back in triumph upon that famous constitutional clause inserted by Justice Wilson that no Legislature could pass laws impairing the obligation of a contract. But if this claim was true, of Livingston and Fulton's monopoly, why did it not apply with equal force to Fitch's Livingston and Fulton also pointed out, as though the argument were invincible, that no less a jurist than John Jay, the first chief justice of the Supreme court of the United States, had, in the Council of Revision, pronounced the original act constitutional, and that those great authorities, Judges Lansing, Lewis and Benson, had agreed with him. To give an insight into the real methods by which legislation was induced to pass such acts, a few facts will be given as to certain other charters granted by the New York Legislature during that period. The bill chartering the Manhattan bank, in which Aaron Burr and DeWitt Clinton (13) were prominently interested, was passed in 1799 under the philanthropic guise of being a measure to incorporate a company to supply pure water to New York City, with the plausible pretext of diminishing future ravages of yellow fever. As we have seen, members of the Legislature, including Senator (later Judge) Spencer, were openly charged with taking bribes. Jay, as president of the Council of Revision, signed that bill probably, we may conjecture, in return for the help of Burr and Clinton in passing the act granting the steamboat monopoly to Livingston. Six years after the passage of the Manhattan company act the Mercantile bank received a thirteen years' charter. It was publicly charged by various members of the Assembly that this charter was secured by bribery—charges substantially proved before the Legislative investigating committee. (14) And who, it may be asked, was the organizer and the president of the Merchants' bank, founded and chartered under similar circumstances at this time? No less a personage than Oliver Wolcott, friend and admirer of Hamilton, the successor of Hamilton as secretary of the United States treasury, in 1793, and the intimate friend of Oliver Ellsworth, who followed Jay as chief justice of the Supreme court of the United States. In 1811 the New York Legislature chartered the Mechanics' bank, with a time limit, under peculiar circumstances indicating bribery. Charges of corruption were so continuous that the Legislature, in 1812, in a fine outburst of ostentatious virtue, passed a resolution compelling each member to pledge himself that he had neither taken nor would take "any reward or profit, direct or indirect, for any vote or any meas-

ure." (15) After this rhetorical effusion, intended to save the public, the Legislature proceeded, in that very year, to charter the Bank of America. Flagrant charges of corruption were made and an investigation was held. One Assemblyman testified that he had been offered the sum of \$500 "besides a handsome present for his vote." (16) Oliver Wolcott was the chief organizer of this bank also, and remained its president for two years. (17) The chartering of the Chemical bank, in 1824, was accomplished by bribery, according to the testimony before a legislative investigating committee; the promoters of the Chemical bank set aside a considerable sum of money and \$50,000 in stock for the bribery fund. (18) The charter of the notorious Seventh ward bank was later likewise obtained by bribery. These parallel circumstances of the securing of other charters may tend to explain why Livingston and Fulton were able to get such amazing laws. The final outcome of the long litigation growing out of the Livingston and Fulton steamboat monopoly is described later in this work, comprehending, as it does, one of the most noted of Chief Justice Marshall's decisions. At Jay's death, in 1829, Daniel Webster said of him, in the customary high flown rhetoric of the day: "When the spotless ermine of the judicial robe fell on John Jay it touched nothing less than itself." The facts, however, tell otherwise. Webster would have liked that generation and future generations to believe his encomium of Jay. The decisions of Jay were useful as precedents to Webster, the most active corporation lawyer of his day, the attorney for schemes and projects some of which Jay himself had helped to put through, and the killy by marriage and interest of Jay's class. (19) (13) It was De Witt Clinton who some years afterward drew the charter of John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company, and it was through De Witt Clinton's exertions that it became a law. For an extended description of the long-continued debauching, swindling and murdering of Indians, done upon the strength of this charter, see vol. I, "History of the Great American Fortunes." De Witt Clinton was a nephew of governor, later United States senator, George Clinton. De Witt Clinton became mayor of New York City and governor of New York state. (14) Journal of the (New York) Senate and Assembly, 1809; pp. 351 and 352. (15) Ibid., 1812; p. 124. (16) Ibid., pp. 259-260. (17) The Wolcott family was one of the large landed interests in Connecticut and elsewhere. It was one of the oligarchy that had almost hereditarily ruled Connecticut politically for decades. Oliver Wolcott returned to Connecticut, and engaged in the manufacture of woollens in Litchfield. He be-

came governor of Connecticut, 1818-1827. (18) Journal of the (N. Y.) Senate, 1824; pp. 1317-1359. (19) Webster married Elizabeth, daughter of Herman LeRoy. This was the same LeRoy who, as described in Chapter I, was one of those dispossessing settlers by securing, in virtue of court decisions, great tracts of New York land obtained by fraud and corruption before the Revolution. LeRoy was the founder of the great commercial firm of LeRoy, Bayard & Co., trading with many parts of North and South America. He was one of fifteen men in New York City who, in 1815, could boast of owning a carriage.

(To Be Continued.)

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR

Harry Broloski, the big reformed gambler, Whatever he may be, acts not like a shambler; When asked of the vice trust, he said: "I'm no greenie; It's Hinky Dink, Bathhouse, Nick Hunt, and McWeeny." The poor mothers of Chicago will be interested in reading of the pensions which are being paid to a few poor women who are supporting children. The county has begun right now if it is not afraid that this will help Socialism let it increase the number of the pensions right away. There are plenty of needy mothers. Bill Taft and Roosevelt. Both have quite noney felt While the trusts have been playing the game; Each fears the other so; List to the language now. Then turn them both down, just the same. He—"This axe is awful dull." She—"It isn't as dull as you are, Henry." Some senators still chew a lot on the Tobacco Trust: They cry, "The d-d thing don't break up, though the courts have said it must." A new Mexican revolution threatens. In a country where the grafters have learned to graft as a respectable profession, it can not be hoped that a mere change of masters will suffice to quiet the people. They must get the graft poison out of their systems, though it costs many a revolution to accomplish it. Those jurisdiction scraps Between you union chaps, Must end; so boys, get down to education; And the first thing that you do, Be sure to put this through; Inaugurate the system federation. The man who doesn't "know how to vote" can learn how by observing that he throws his vote away upon any party which does not, in the face of unlimited resources, abolish involuntary poverty. "We do not need the parcels post!" Say the Express Companies; "See!" But the people slowly turn about, And answer, "Who are 'We'?" Wicked Socialist—"There is the wife of that Republican workingman; the fellow who hates the Socialists, and there are two future Socialists right in their baby carriage. Haw, haw!" The poor West Side merchants want vice to remain. If you give them good profits they don't mind the stain. THAT'S BUSINESS. Put a man with wealth on a desert isle, And his piglet would not be funny; That's the way the poor man feels "Midst plenty, without money." Mrs. Harper Cooley, of the State Federation of New York Women's Clubs, is laying the foundations of unpopularity, if a report of her speech, which is at hand, is correct. Last Friday she said that all there is in life depends upon the conditions under which life is lived. That is the rankest kind of Socialist doctrine. Mrs. Cooley ought to know better than to speak the truth thus. While William Brennins Jian is sobbing and a sigh'n, and wonderin' why that mule of his is layin' down and dyin', while in vain he's tryin' to twist 'in, for he meets with no resistin', but only finds her weakness persistin', and persistin'; why don't he stop complainin'; a groanin' and a strainin'; and learn the reason why her pull and all her bray is waa-n? Why don't he see she's older than a wornout hillside boulder, a mule that no one else would keep a day before he sold her? I'll tell you just the reason: he thinks it would be treason; he's driven that old mule to death through season after season; and once he had begun it, he just kept on and done it, like a woman wears for forty years her darned old weddin' bunnit! You know he'll never stop it; he simply can not drop it, till the rendering wagon comes around; and then, you bet, he'll cop it. Say, Bryan big and chunky, is slier than a monkey. And some folks tell me honest how—that he, himself, is a donkey!

SOCIALIST NEWS



PRIMARY LAW PREVENTS FUSION OF OLD PARTIES Milwaukee, Wis.—Fusion of Republicans and Democrats for next year's campaign to oust the Socialists from the city hall, can not proceed, even if the leaders of the two parties are agreed and willing. The primary election law has placed a nice and firm interdict against such a plan. The primary election law provides that on a certain date nominations shall be made for the respective party tickets. The city clerk will place before the nominators—the people at the primary—the respective party designations. There must be party nominations. If the Republicans would desire to nominate all the Democrats or the Democrats confer that honor upon the Republicans, all voters of the respective parties must be of one mind. It will take only 200 to 300 votes to nominate a city ticket. Should the Democrats not have a majority candidate, and yet one Democrat receive sufficient votes entitling him to the nomination for comptroller, the party would be officially represented on the formal voting ballot when the people elect a mayor. Fusion might be possible by nominating independent candidates, yet these names would be placed in the independent column on the voting machine, which is situated way down at the bottom, not readily convenient to the machine voters. The Socialists will enter the next municipal campaign with a strong and united army. The Democrats and Republicans are thwarted in their joint effort to defeat the administration by the operation of the primary law. It has been suggested that the most promising thing to do would be for the Democrats and Republicans to both nominate and later agree upon supporting one or the other of the party tickets, as it seems to be the general conviction that defeat of the Socialists is possible only with the combined efforts of the Republicans and Democrats.

DENVER EXPRESS PUBLISHES STINGING EDITORIAL ON OTIS The Denver Express in an editorial entitled "To Harrison Grey Otis," says: "Behold your work! 'For years and years you sowed the seed of social hate in Los Angeles; you have raised a crop of 20,000 Socialist votes—and more to come. 'You drew class lines, made of yourself and fellow capitalists a separate caste; by the same token, you drove the humble men of labor into a separate political class, and they outnumber your kind—oh, by so very, very many! 'You treated human labor as a commodity, a thing to be bought and sold at the price of mere subsistence; you avowed the soul of labor, made it fight for its life. 'You taught your own class to organize that labor might be kept in subjection; and you thereby taught labor to organize at the polls that capital might be kept in subjection. 'Hardened by fat years; grown arrogant by feeding upon property, you defied money and despised men. Today money grows impotent in the face of the aroused conscience of mankind. 'Whether by the gaseous outburst of your own bad temper, or by the deliberate dynamite of social hate, you have produced a political explosion, and the end is not yet!'"

SOCIALIST ATTACKS CROWN PRINCE IN THE REICHSSTAG Berlin—A feature of the continued debate on the Morocco agreement today was the speech of the Socialist Deputy Frank. He lauded the attack of the Chancellor on Herr von Heydebrand, the Conservative leader, contending that it meant the loss of the support of that party for the government at the coming elections. The Chinese Parliament, Frank said, was more powerful than that of Germany, which is unable to accept or reject the Morocco treaty. He expressed the hope that he would see the constitution made democratic before the crown prince came to the throne.

INDIANA REPORTS SHOW BIG GAINS AT ELECTION Terre Haute, Ind.—The Socialist organization in this state is making great forward strides. Sixteen new locals were taken into the party during the past month, with a total of 309 members. Walter Millard and Kat Richards O'Hare are now touring the state. Additional election returns in the state show more victories and gains in the town elections. Following are some of the late reports: Shirley—Elected entire town ticket, consisting of trustee, treasurer, clerk and marshal. Millersville—Elected every candidate, including trustee, clerk, marshal and treasurer. Diamond—Socialists have had a good local for years. Elected trustee for the Third ward. Oakland City—Ticket received forty-eight votes as against seven two years ago. Arcadia—Socialists recently organized. First ticket in the field and polled forty-two votes. Highest opponent polled ninety-one. Hymers—Socialists beat Democrats for every office and would have elected a marshal but Democrat withdrew at last moment.

PORTSMOUTH MAKES GREAT GAIN; START WORK FOR 1912 Portsmouth, Ohio.—The Socialists in this city polled a total of 1,237 votes as against 142 votes two years ago. The Socialists ran second in many precincts and gave the old party politicians a big scare. The vote is not a mere vote of protest, but one that the Socialists will hold and increase. The Socialists are jubilant and have already entered the 1912 campaign.

SOCIALISTS MAKE BIG GAINS IN FULTON, N. Y. Fulton, N. Y.—Edward C. Rogers, Socialist party candidate for mayor, received 892 votes against 1,155 cast for the fusion candidate. This vote indicates the progress of Socialist sentiment in the northern section of the state. Last year the Socialist vote in Fulton was thirty-five.

WILL CAPTURE BELVIDERE Belvidere, Ill.—Socialism is booming in this city. The Socialists of this city held two rousing meetings, the people paying admission and packing the hall to hear Esther L. Edelson speak on Socialism. The membership is constantly increasing and plans are being laid to capture some of the city offices in the spring.

SWEEP SOUTH CONNELLSVILLE South Conneltsville, Pa.—The Socialists of this town swept the town, electing their full ticket. They secured five times as many votes as the Democrats and defeated the Republicans by fifty-six votes.

AWFUL "What is it you don't like about the Johnston girls?" "Well, you see, one is a good singer and the other is a good cook." "I fail to see why—" "Wait. The one who is a cook thinks she is a singer and the one who can sing persists in cooking!"

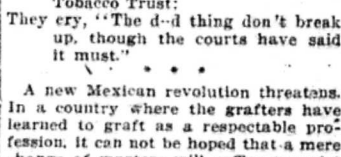
THE RETURNS

By PHILIP G. WRIGHT Where is the worker whose step is not lighter For the news which this morning his eager eyes scan? Who squares not his shoulders, a freeman, a fighter, For yesterday's ballot, feels more of a man? We're gathering, comrades! Once more, all together! The foe that we cringed to is wavering; see How we march on invincible, slipped from his tether! None reads the returns quite so gaily as we. From the sturdy old Bay State to floral Los Angeles, Clear, certain, prophetic, there swells a new note. Like the onrush of ocean in flood our evangel is. Take notice, ye people, the Socialist vote!

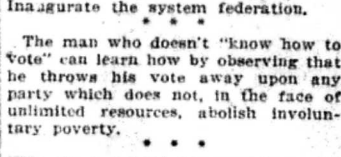
THE WOMAN WITH THE PAIL



By GENE CAREY The pretty, flighty debutante Is trying on a gown; The cost is but five hundred, And it's paid without a frown. She gets a dress for every day, And hats and shoes galore; Her father, just to please his pet, Would purchase the whole store. Outside, the woman with the pail, Shivers, as she's peekin' in; She's on her way to scrub today. Her gown is mighty thin. She's forced to this because the boys Asked for a penny raise. Her little ones are hungry— Have been for many days. Boys, don't you know a penny Will make the millions less, And might deprive the debutante Of a fluffy, silken dress? So forget the woman with the pail, The cent, yourself, you must, For don't you know that when you strike You deeve the upper crust?



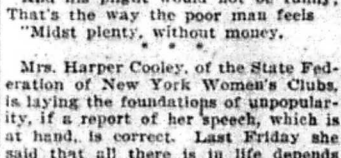
He—"How do you make that out?" She—"You are too dull to understand that woman suffrage is coming."



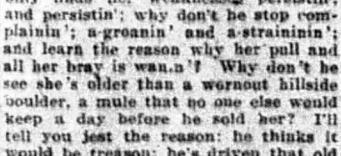
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