

SOCIALISTS VICTIMS OF RACALLY TRICK IN 'FRISCO ELECTION

McCarthy, Union Laborite, Springs Roorback on Eve of the Contest

IS DIRTIEST ON RECORD

Makes Socialist Party, in Fake "Manifesto," Flout Trade Unionism

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) San Francisco, Nov. 4.—The election of P. H. McCarthy, candidate of the Union Labor party, has brought to light the use of election methods which would do credit to Tammany Hall in its palmy days, so far as campaign "literature" is concerned. Following "Bulletin No. 1," issued by the henchmen of McCarthy, and containing a fake brand of Socialism, came the issuance of an alleged answer to "Bulletin No. 1," this answer, which is a clear fake, being signed "Socialist Press Committee," and giving a distorted version of Socialism, with a view to vilifying the party before the rank and file of the trades unions. A certain amount of cleverness was used in getting up the alleged answer, as, while denouncing "Bulletin No. 1," it contains far more damaging matter than did the first outburst of the McCarthy "pluggers."

Text of the "Manifesto"

The "answer" is headed, "Socialist Party—Porto Manifesto," and reads: "The Socialist party of San Francisco wishes to utterly and regardlessly repudiate that scurrilous, defamatory and unauthorized document, which has been so severely criticized by publications antagonistic to the pure and simple class conscious revolutionary proletarian Socialist party, written by a bunch of illiterate, reactionary ignoramus, known as 'BULLETIN NO. 1,' ISSUED BY THE PSEUDO 'SOCIALIST PARTY BOOSTING CLUB.'"

"In so doing the Socialist party clearly declares that it DOES NOT stand for PEACE, PROSPERITY and PROGRESS, and represent the 'decent elements' of honest, upright citizenship," but reaffirms its perpetual adherence to the eternal principles of class conscious international revolutionary Socialism as a political expression of the down-trodden workmen, of whom, according to our latest platform, "we demand" shall seize and control the powers of government and shall use these powers for the purpose of enforcing and defending their ownership and operation of the means of production."

Revolution With Big "B" "In short, the Socialist party is ready, willing and able at all times to take over the machinery of production, mills, mines, railroads, factories, drug stores, etc., and operate them in the interest of the workmen, thereby restoring the encroachments of the greedy capitalist exploiter, who takes the food, clothes and shelter out of the mouths of hungry children, which is essential to the progress of the human race in the final emancipation of labor from wage slavery."

The mere fact that in the present mayoralty campaign of San Francisco most of the leading Socialist party candidates are not WORKINGMEN is simply a result of the system due to economic determinism and does not in any way impair the sacred scientific principles of the materialistic conception of history upon which the party is based.

Opposes Labor Unions! "The Socialist party stands for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of rent, interest and profit, representing the material interest of the toiling masses whenever men and women are organized to abolish poverty and misery, and in so doing to demand to militarism and all the kindred horrors of capitalist domination, which are the only political issues of importance to the worker. The Socialist party opposes ALL labor unions—as evidence the printers' label has been omitted in this particular case—and stands for industrialism, but, nevertheless, laments the fact that George Speed denounces the Socialist party in an issue of the 'Industrial Worker' of Spokane, Wash. Although the Socialist party never joined the I. W. W., it has lately declared itself in favor of industrialism, free of charge."

"Let the capitalist class tremble when they read this manifesto."

"Through the Ballot Box"

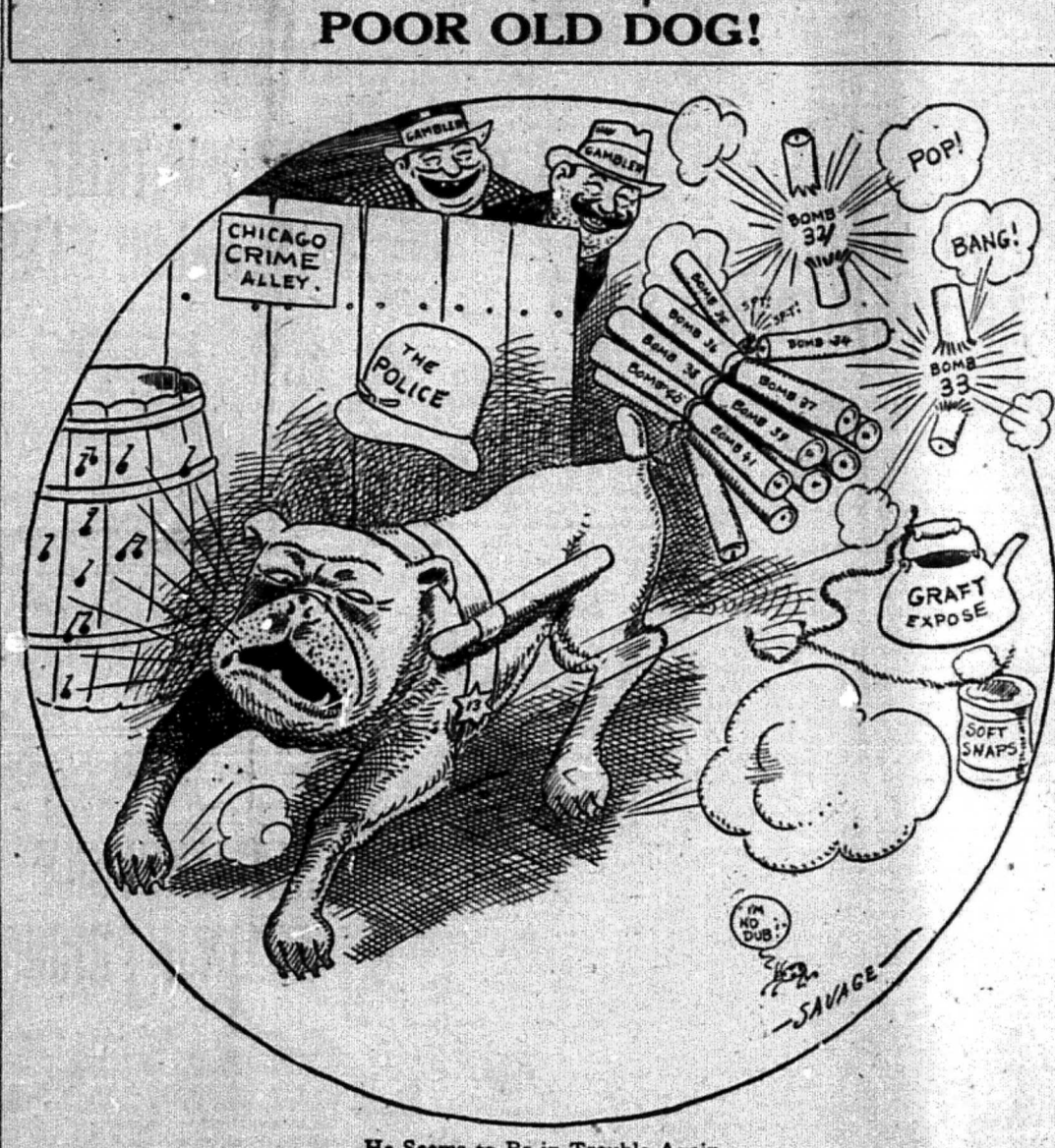
"In order to hasten the day when the co-operative commonwealth may be established, so that every man may sit under his own vine or fig tree, the Socialist party proposes to organize individually and collectively the myriad hosts of labor into a solid industrial and political phalanx and march them through the ballot box to emancipation."

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STREET CARS TOO CROWDED, ANGEY TOLLERS WRECK THEM

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 4.—Poor street car service caused a riot at Wilmerding, Pa., Sunday evening when 1,900 employees of a car air brake company wrecked several cars of the Pittsburg Street railway company, running between that place and East McKeesport. Twenty persons, including ten

young women were hurt. Warrants were issued for the arrest of ten persons, including two girls. The enforcement of the recommendation of the state railroad commission against passengers riding on the front platform when there was no standing room in the car caused the riot. Two policemen were badly hurt in trying to check the riots. The Pittsburg railway company sent new cars and had each car manned by six men, who were armed with clubs.



He Seems to Be in Trouble Again.

T. P. O'CONNOR FEELS FRIENDLY TOWARD SOCIALISTS OF BRITAIN

In strong contrast with the intolerant attitude of many of his race in regard to Socialism, is the stand taken this morning by T. P. O'Connor, the famous "Tay Pay," Irish member of parliament, who in a dictated interview to the Daily Socialist showed that the Irish party has co-operated with both the members of the "Labor Party" and with the "Labor Liberals" in measures for the good of labor and that both the labor factions in parliament had voted consistently for Irish home rule. The Labor party, besides having thousands of Socialists in its ranks, is dominated by Socialist thought, and O'Connor, being a man of broad political experience, engaged in no trade against Socialism, but declared that the labor parties in England, through their co-operation with

the Irish party, have broken down any feeling of bitterness between the masses of Irishmen and the masses of Englishmen.

Answers Socialist Question

T. P. O'Connor is staying at the home of Medill McCormick, the head of the Chicago Tribune. After several ineffectual attempts to reach Mr. O'Connor yesterday afternoon he was communicated with over the telephone this morning and asked the following question:

"In the efforts of the Irish party to secure the passage of measures, it is necessary is it not for it to enter into alliances with other parties and does not this method extend to co-operation with the Labor party? If it does, how far does the Irish party go in supporting the policies of the Labor party?"

"I will be willing to give you an interview on that," said O'Connor, "if

you will have what I say taken down in short hand and not put in the form of answers to a series of questions."

O'Connor Gives Statement

This request was at once complied with and O'Connor gave the following statement:

"The fundamental principle of the Irish party, in parliamentary action, is the position of absolute independence of all other political parties. It is not in alliance with other parties, neither with the Liberal, the Tory, the conservative nor with the labor party. Its purpose is self government for Ireland, and we will accept that from any political party which is able and willing to give it."

"At the same time, we have strong political sympathy and have steadily voted during the party's entire existence for every measure calculated to

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"MUG" DE LARA LIKE A CONVICT

Los Angeles Police Take Photograph and Bertillon Measurements

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 4.—This city is in a ferment over the fact that L. Gutierrez De Lara, Mexican Socialist, was photographed and measured by the Bertillon system the same as a convicted criminal, by the police department, which has just been made public as a result of De Lara's release from prison on \$5,000 bail. He tells of being hounded and jeered by the police officers before whom he was paraded. When De Lara, well known throughout California and the southwest, was first arrested the police and federal officials in Los Angeles became the storm center of an aroused public conscience. This was expressed in a monster mass meeting at which a large amount of money was raised for De Lara's defense.

Incomprehensible to Citizens

That De Lara should be "mugged" like an ordinary convicted criminal even before he has been charged with a crime seems incomprehensible to Los Angeles citizens, unfamiliar with police methods and the Russian tactics to which they resort.

Los Angeles is stirred as a result hardly less than New York when the investigation was started that resulted in the removal of Police Commissioner Bingham, who was responsible for the "mugging" of an innocent

youth, and the popularity of Justice Gaynor that has just swept him into the mayoralty chair of New York city. The charges against the New York police department were made by Justice Gaynor and showed that the Bertillon system was being used to take the pictures and measurements of practically every one arrested, innocent or guilty. "I would like to tell the people of the United States my latest experience with the police of Los Angeles," said De Lara after his release.

Tells of His Arrest

"On the Sunday that I was first arrested I made a long speech on 'The History of Mexico.' It is a speech I have made several times before. When I was through, being tired, I walked over to the fence around the Plaza park and leaned against it to rest. There had been no disturbance during my speech and the crowd was slowly beginning to break up."

"A fat man came up to me and said, 'I want to speak with you,' to which I consented, and as he merely stood and looked at me, I said, 'Come, we will go away and talk by ourselves.' "He said, 'No, we will stay here,' and when I expressed surprise at his remark, he said, 'I am a detective; you are under arrest.' "Why," I asked. "Talamantes told me to arrest you," said he.

Locked Up in "Bull Pen"

"Then I was taken to police headquarters and kept in the detectives' office for some time. After that they took me into jail without ever taking me near the desk sergeant's office, where it is customary to book prisoners, so I am told."

"I was locked in what they called the 'bull pen,' a dirty place inhabited by filthy men, and here I was kept until next morning. "Early Monday I was ordered to come out into the hall and here I saw a lot of men in plain clothes. A man with a paper in his hand called out, 'This is De Lara; he is an anarchist.' "This was the first instance on which I was informed why I was arrested. "I saw Detective Talamantes in the

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3-RING CIRCUS IN GRAFT FIGHT

Wayman, Steward and McGovern Perform Some Wonderful Stunts

"Graft Ridden Chicago" is witnessing today still further performances in its three ring scandal circus, one ring being in the city hall, the second in the police department and the third in the county building. In the first ring, the McGovern scandal is being dodged by all the city officials, criminal liability being the whip seen in their official dreams as the motive for moving fast and finding a scape goat on whom to center the operations of Chief Ring-Master John "Fourflush" Wayman.

Officials in Separate Rings

Wayman is now engaged before Judges Honore, Barnes and Rinaker in ring number three in the county building, with the jury packing scandal, having trotted out the stockyard interests to show how juries have been packed in their favor. In the second ring Chief of Police Steward, in his nice new uniform, is performing that "Oriental dance," called "catching the bomb thrower," assisted by "Shifty Paddy" Levin and "Tasteful Herman" Schuetler. Mayor Russe is wearing a worried grin.

The public is looking on in grievous amusement. In detail the performance in ring one is as follows:

The McGovern scandal is to the fore.

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TROOPS READY TO SHOOT SOCIALISTS IN SPEECH FIGHT

GAYNOR MAYOR IN NAME ONLY

Tammanyite Wins but Fusionists Elect Rest and Control Treasury

New York, Nov. 4.—The forces of fusion will be in practical control of New York's city government after January 1 next, although the Democrat candidate for mayor, William J. Gaynor, was elected to that office by a plurality of 73,016 votes. With the exception of mayor the fusion sweep was complete. Not another Democratic candidate on city or county tickets won success.

\$1,000,000,000 in Their Hands

The fusion forces, by electing their candidates, for comptroller and president of the board of aldermen, together with the victory of fusion and anti-Tammany candidates for the presidencies of all five boroughs, will give the opposition to Tammany thirteen out of sixteen votes in the important board of estimate. This board will have in its hands during its term of office the expenditure of practically \$1,000,000,000. On the county ticket the fusionists elected their candidates for district attorney, sheriff, county clerk, register and city court judges, which, with their other victories, will place nearly every bit of patronage in the greater city in their hands.

Complete Vote for Mayor

Complete returns show the vote for mayor was: Gaynor, Democrat, 250,678; Bannard, Republican, 177,662; Hearst, Civic Alliance, 153,843.

Below mayor the fusionist candidates on the city ticket won by substantial pluralities, that of Prendergast, for comptroller, being approximately 67,000, and that of Mitchell, for president of the board of aldermen, 54,000. The borough presidencies all went to the fusion or anti-Tammany candidates. In Manhattan George McAneney was elected by a plurality of 16,500; in the Bronx, C. C. Miller won by a narrow margin of 1,350 votes; in Brooklyn, A. E. Steers had the comfortable margin of 15,000 votes; in Queens, Lawrence Greaser, independent, won by 8,700 plurality, while in the borough of Richmond George Cronwell, the fusionist, had 140 plurality.

Whitman for District Attorney

The strength of the fusionist cause in New York county was indicated by the plurality of 25,000 votes which Chas. S. Whitman, the fusion nominee for district attorney, received over George Gordon Battle, the Democratic candidate.

Tom Johnson Defeated in Cleveland

Cleveland, O., Nov. 4.—The official knell of Tom L. Johnson, four times mayor of Cleveland, was rung in the election here. After working all night the board of election commissioners announced that in his fifth mayoralty campaign Johnson had been defeated by Herman C. Baehr.

Drys Gain Three Counties

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 4.—The liquor forces suffered more defeats in the battles at the polls in Illinois. The dries carried the precincts in Calhoun, Morgan, Scott and Pope counties necessary to make those counties entirely dry. They lost five precincts in Pulaski county, which goes back to the wet column. The net result is an

increase of three in the number of counties made entirely dry, making the total 39.

Topeka for Commission Rule

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 4.—Topeka voted yesterday to adopt the commission form of government by 407 majority. The total vote was only 4,757. The vote for the proposition was 2,542, and against 2,145.

Brand Whitlock Wins Again

Toledo, O., Nov. 4.—Brand Whitlock is re-elected mayor of Toledo for a third term. Early returns from the downtown precincts, where his adversary, David T. Davies, was expected to be strongest, showed such slight gains that all hope of overcoming Whitlock's plurality of 4,550 in 1907 was abandoned, and both Republican organs acknowledged the election of Whitlock, but claimed the rest of the ticket. Whitlock will probably have over 4,000 plurality.

Despite the fact that the independents were not allowed a circle at the head of their ticket and had to mark sixteen X's to vote the straight ticket, the voters have been so well educated to ballot tricks on the part of the election authorities that the ticket follows Whitlock very closely and it is probable that all the more important city offices will be filled again by independents.

To Fight Gary Election

Gary, Ind., Nov. 4.—Charges of fraud in the election here will be made and will be filed at once, according to party leaders, who plan a contest.

Thomas E. Knotts, Democrat, was elected mayor by a majority of only 55 votes. John A. Brennan, the Republican candidate, and his followers are demanding an investigation of conduct at the polling places during the election.

More than a dozen fights marked the election, and a number of men were arrested in court today. Attorney C. M. Pennolett and Dr. T. B. Templin were among those arrested.

NEGROES WHY IN MARYLAND

Proposed Amendment to Disfranchise Them Fails

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 4.—The disfranchising constitutional amendment under which the Democratic organization expected to shut out 16,000 negro voters in Maryland was defeated by a majority of from 5,000 to 6,000. Returns indicate the re-election of Controller Hering, Democratic head of the state ticket, by a substantial majority.

The legislature will be Democratic in both branches, insuring the re-election of United States Senator Rayner. Four years ago a similar amendment to the one defeated, though more drastic in its provisions, was rejected by 34,058 majority. Then Gov. Warfield and his following of Democrats, together with the entire independent vote, were against the amendment. A large proportion of the Warfield element voted for the amendment this time. In some of the strongly Democratic counties the vote was not so heavy for the amendment as had been expected. The western section of the state rolled up its usual Republican majority.

23 in One Small Cell

Twenty-eight men were thrown into a diminutive cell, six feet wide by eight feet long. The horrors of the "black hole" of Calcutta, India, were in part duplicated in the dingy police cell in Spokane. In Calcutta 146 men were confined in a small chamber twenty feet square in an old fort. There was but one small window in the cell. When morning came after the night of June 21, 1756, there were only twenty-three prisoners still alive.

In India, Surajah Dowla gave his 146 prisoners of war 400 square feet of prison room. In Seattle, Wash., today, the capitalist police force does out 48 square feet of space for twenty-eight prisoners who were toilers struggling for the right to protest against their masters. The Spokane jail evidently had better ventilation than the Indian prison.

Women Clubbed by Police

Men and women alike were clubbed and beaten by the police. So far as could be learned the total arrests number one hundred and sixty-four.

The hall of the Industrial Workers was raided without a warrant and James Wilson, editor of the Industrial Worker; James P. Thompson, national organizer of the I. W. W.; J. T. Filigno, secretary of the I. W. W., were all thrown into jail on trumped up charges of criminal conspiracy and other ridiculous complaints.

Thousands of Industrial Workers and Socialists from all parts of the state, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and even California are on their way to Spokane to help carry on the fight. The toilers refuse to be intimidated by the police and military demonstrations.

Victory Won in Missoula

The Industrial Workers of Spokane were most prominent among those who came to the support of the battling toilers of Missoula, who were sent to jail by the scores. Mrs. Charles Fennette, a Spokane woman member of the I. W. W., was arrested in Missoula on Oct. 6, during the free speech fight there. She is active in the Spokane struggle. The fight in Missoula ended in all the cases against the Industrial Workers being dismissed.

EVELYN VISITS POLICE; SEES THAW'S PHOTO IN GALLERY

New York, Nov. 4.—Evelyn Thaw started the police last night by visiting headquarters with Alexander Krogh, a deputy assistant district attorney and a newspaper man. She had heard the election returns read in such an unsatisfactory way that she had gone to verify some of the figures. Before leaving Mrs. Thaw asked to look at the rogues' gallery, which she said she had never seen. As the first cabinet was swung open the face of her husband stared at her. "Oh!" she said, "I thought that picture had been taken out."

"Not yet," said the detective.

150 Industrial Workers Are Arrested at Spokane; Women Clubbed

28 IN ONE SMALL CELL

Members of Organization Flock to That City Determined to Win

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 4.—Two companies of the national guard and the members of the fire department are being held in readiness here to crush the militant Industrial Workers of the World, who have carried their "free speech" fight to Spokane after their recent brilliant victory at Missoula, Mont.

More than 150 industrial workers were arrested here Tuesday in the "free speech" fight charged with disturbing the peace by speaking in the streets without police permission. Incidentally the horrors and outrages of the Spanish Inquisition, which the workers faced in Missoula, were repeated by the police of this city.

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IN CONSPIRACY TO BOOST MILK PRICE

The plot of the Chicago milk dealers to still further bleed the public is being bared from day to day.

Several retail milk dealers today admitted that there exists among them an understanding by which a general boost in the price of milk is to be made all over the city following the lead of Borden's Condensed Milk company and the Ira J. Mix Dairy company.

Fear John "Fourflush"

The only thing that is holding them off from making a simultaneous advance to 8 cents a quart is fear that the state's attorney, John "Fourflush" Wayman, might institute grand jury proceedings and cause indictments to be voted against them on charges of conspiracy to increase the price of a staple commodity.

By allowing a few days' interval between each advance by the various dealers they believe they will overcome the obstacle which beset the deal-

ers two years ago. At that time a simultaneous advance to 8 cents a quart was made by the members of the Illinois Milk Dealers' association, and it resulted in a grand jury investigation and indictments on the charge of conspiracy.

"Consider" Price Raising

W. B. Wanser of Sidney Wanser & Sons said the officials of that firm were considering the question of raising the price. He denied an agreement for price boosting. James P. Grier, secretary of the Milk Producers' Protective association, said the dealers are willing to pay the advance of 2 cents on each eight gallon can demanded by the farmers.

Dies After Football Game

Crawfordsville, Ind., Nov. 4.—Harry Houston, 19 years old, fell dead of heart failure as the result of overexertion during a football game here.

SOCIALIST GETS VOTE OF 1,393

Strickland in Good Show- ing at Anderson; Alder- man at Elwood

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Anderson, Ind., Nov. 4.—Democrats of this city were probably the uneasiest politicians in the nation until the ballots had been counted in the mayoralty race showing that Frederick Strickland, Socialist, had not been elected mayor in spite of the wonderful fight put up by him.

Strickland's Vote Is 1,393
The count showed Frank P. Foster, Democrat, 2,153 votes, while Strickland received 1,393 votes, which will result in Anderson being a wide-open, booze-fighting town. The law making Anderson a "dry" town goes into effect immediately. The Democratic party, made up of the "business interests," declared that they wanted a saloon town and would not guarantee law enforcement. The Socialists declared for law enforcement and fought the campaign on this issue.

The Republican candidate dodged the issue and was left in the "also ran" class, it being admitted that he was merely nominated as a "dummy," the Republican faction throwing its support to the Democrats to defeat the Socialist candidate.

Steal Socialist Poll Books

Elwood, Ind., Nov. 3.—Election day was a busy one among politicians, the three tickets, Democratic, Republican and Socialist, making the strongest fight ever known here for a full ticket. The poll books of the Socialists were stolen from their headquarters and could not be found. The Democrats made a clean sweep. Brumbaugh (Dem.) was elected mayor by a plurality of 114. Haynes (Rep.) by 815; Wallace by 676. The council will staff four Democrats and one Socialist.

STEALS TO HIDE LOSS OF JOB

Because she was afraid to tell her parents that she had lost her position Mary O'Keefe, 19 years old, stole from a downtown department store and paid her mother out of the proceeds \$5 a week—the amount she was in the habit of giving her when employed.

This was the plea the girl made yesterday before Judge Fike, who resented her on bonds and continued the case until Thursday.

Girl Steals Mourning Garb

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 4.—Because she was alleged to have taken a quantity of black silk goods with which to make a dress of mourning to wear at the funeral of her father, who lies dead in Covington, Ky., Miss Mamie Schmidt, 28 years old, was arrested in a department store in this city by detectives yesterday and taken to the house of detention, where a charge of petit larceny was lodged against her.

The young woman wept bitterly as she was led away by the detectives, saying it was her first offense and that the mortification caused by her arrest, together with the grief caused by the death of her father, who left his fam-

ily unprovided for, was more than she could bear.

It is probable that the charge against her will not be pressed.

LONE BANDIT HOLDS UP CONDUCTOR ON STREET CAR

A lone highwayman, armed with two revolvers, held up and robbed Frederick Ditch, a conductor on the Thirty-fifth street car line, on the rear platform of his car while it was going west at top speed near South Ashland avenue shortly before 1 a. m. today. The robber boarded the car at Wallace street and stood on the rear platform. Covering the conductor with a revolver, he compelled the car man to hand over \$5. The bandit then ordered the car stopped at South Paulina street and escaped.

The robbery was completed so quietly that the motorman in charge of the car knew nothing of it until the bandit jumped from the car to the street and ran south in South Paulina street.

"GYPSY" SMITH LEAVES CHICAGO

Gipsy Smith is gone, and his exit from the Park Row station this morning furnished probably as dramatic a spectacle as the grim walls of a Chicago railway station ever witnessed.

Two thousand women made laughing stock of the rules against entering the train shed, and when the train bearing the Roman evangelist began to pull out of the station, with Gipsy Smith beaming happily from the back platform, handkerchiefs were alternately waved and applied to eyes.

3-RING CIRCUS IN GRAFT FIGHT

"I knew nothing of the nature of the material dug out," said City Engineer Ericson. "Nor did I," says Commissioner of Public Works Hanberg. "Nor I, either," says Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Redieski. "You cannot not say I did it," says Comptroller Walter Wilson. "MacHarg is responsible," say all in chorus.

What of MacHarg? "MacHarg is sick of paralysis at his home; he can talk only a few minutes and then he collapses," says Ericson.

Not a Lively "Goat"
MacHarg will not make a lively scape-goat for Chief Ring Master John "Fourflush" Wayman. Still some one stole \$45,000 and gave it to McGovern.

In ring two stands Chief Steward. "I will suppress the gamblers and put the quietus on the bums," says Steward. "We catch the gamblers and they get away," says "Tactical Herman" Schuster. "I have him, I have him not, yet still will I catch him—I caught the Altman," says "Shifty Paddy" Lavin. "Let us be consistent, if we arrest one gambler let us arrest all—hark we can't arrest all," says "Wise Steve" Wood, head of the detective bureau.

John "Fourflush's" Act
In ring three stands John "Fourflush" Wayman. "The law is broken," says he. "The law breakers have an object. They break the law to gain that object. Bubby Creek was investigated and lo—hark! hark! Edward S. Swift of Swift and company was taken from the petit jury list and put on the grand jury list. Corporation grand jurors have met with their principals in saloons!"

NEARLY 500 MINERS ALMOST
IMPRISONED BY MINE FLOOD
London, Nov. 4.—Nearly 500 miners were imprisoned yesterday afternoon by water rushing into the Tareil coal pit at Yatal-y-Fera, Glamorganshire. Four men were drowned, while more than 450 others made their escape or were rescued.

The International Socialist Review.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST THOUGHT

EDITED BY CHARLES H. KERR

ASSOCIATE EDITORS: John Spargo, Robert R. La Monte, Max S. Hayes, William E. Bohn, Mary E. Marcy

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START BIG WAR ON SOCIALISM

Oklahoma Democrats Scatter Scurrilous Pamphlet Through the State

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Guthrie, Okla., Nov. 4.—Fearing that the increase of the Socialist vote in Oklahoma will mean the defeat of the Democratic party in Oklahoma next year the Democratic state committee through its press bureau has begun a campaign against Socialism.

In 1907 the Socialists polled 9,203 votes in Oklahoma, and in 1908 they polled 21,989. The Democratic ticket was successful over the Republican by 30,000 in 1907 and by only 12,000 in 1908, with many precincts that went Republican thrown out.

The "Perils of Socialism"

The Democratic state press bureau is this week mailing broadcast throughout Oklahoma an eight-page pamphlet entitled "Perils of Socialism" by Hon. W. M. Franklin, of Madill, Okla. The sub-heads of the pamphlet are: "A Lurking Danger," "Methods of Socialism," "Socialism Strikes at the Home," "Socialism Strikes at Our Grandest Institutions," "Socialism Would Paralyze Incentives," "Socialism Has Been Against the Church," "Class Struggles," "At War with Nature," "Strikes at Liberty," "Grafting by Socialist Leaders."

"And well may they issue their statements and begin to fight the one movement that is destined to turn them out of control in Oklahoma," comments the Advertising Advertiser, a Socialist weekly, of Adlington, Oklahoma. "Think of it, a gain of 11,786 votes in one year and a greater gain since that vote was polled. We have not seen Franklin's efforts to demolish Socialism in Oklahoma but would advise every Socialist in the state to procure a copy of his pamphlet and read what he has to say."

Will Take Mighty Effort

"Mr. Franklin, you will have to put forth a mighty effort to check Socialism in Oklahoma, an effort greater than you are capable of generating, we fear, and unless we are mistaken your present pamphlet will only stir the faithful ones to more energy and greater endeavor. One thing is certain your effort will not change the views of a single Socialist and we are of the opinion that it will set others to thinking."

'MUG' DE LARA LIKE A CONVICT

(Continued From Page One)

crowd of men and he called out, "He stole wool in Mexico."

"Then Detective Louis Rico said: 'He is a vagrant,' and Detective Tom Rico added, 'He is a tramp.' Louis Rico then said, 'He is wanted in Mexico,' and Tom Rico added, 'He will get back there.'

"As I walked between the lines of men in plain clothes they hooted at me and some of them made barking noises like dogs; they acted like big, bullying babies."

"On Monday night I was walked between two lines of uniformed patrolmen, while a man read out, 'This is De Lara, an anarchist.'

"But during the day, Monday, was a more novel experience. I was taken upstairs to a room where they had a camera and some machines to measure and weigh a man. A nice looking, smooth-faced fellow wearing glasses, who answered to the name of Adams when spoken to by another man, asked me why I taught anarchy to ignorant Mexicans. He also told me of a riot 'at he said had resulted from my teaching and how a man was nearly killed in the disturbance. These fellows tried to jolly me and be nice to me, but every now and then they asked me such pointed questions that I saw that they were trying to get me to make statements."

Is "Mugged" Like Felon

"As I am not an anarchist and never have been they did not get the answers they wanted, and after awhile they quit, but not before they had taken my picture and measured me, as I understand is done with convicted felons and not with innocent men wrongfully accused of crime."

"I was paraded before one more crowd of hooting policemen and then left alone in a dark cell until released on bail."

When asked why De Lara had been photographed and measured in the bureau of identification, known as the rogues' gallery, before he had been convicted of any crime, Captain of Detectives Flammer made the following statement:

"We do not always measure a man for the purpose of putting his record in the gallery, but for purposes of comparison, to see if he is a criminal, photographed and measured at some other city in past years."

Filmy Excuse Is Given

"When a man is arrested, who, in our opinion, may have a criminal record, we have him measured and photographed, and send the pictures to the places where he is suspected by us of being wanted, and compare the measurements with those in our files. In case we find that he is not wanted we

Social Turners' Society Ferrer Celebration

ON
Thursday, November 4
In the Large Hall of the
SOCIAL TURNERS' HALL
Belmont av. and Paulina st.
Several able speakers will deliver addresses on the murder of Professor Ferrer by the Spanish government and the Socialists.
Ladies' tickets, \$1.00.
All Are Welcome. Women Especially Invited.
BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

do not add these records to our permanent gallery.

"Often times this act of measuring and photographing a suspect acts as a great benefit to the man suspected. He may look exactly like a man wanted for a desperate crime, and yet on comparing the minute details of the photographs and measurements we find that he is not the man wanted."

When asked whether or not he had measured De Lara, Detective Adams replied:

"I don't know anything about any pictures of De Lara. What do you want to know for—to make a big story about it?"

Light on the Accusation

Inspector Ridgway has made public the evidence given by Detective L. A. Rico and concurred in by Detective T. F. Rico, on which De Lara was arrested on the charge of being an alien anarchist. A portion of this statement by Rico follows:

"De Lara had been up there and made a speech in regard to what he calls the Socialist meeting, and he tells the ignorant Mexicans that stand around there and listen to him that we must overthrow this government and the capitalists, and the only way they can do it is to pick up the arms and make a revolution and fight against the government."

T. P. FRIENDLY TO SOCIALISM

(Continued From Page One)

Improve the conditions both as to hours, wages, and right of combination among the masses of the English, Scotch and Welsh as well as the Irish people.

Friendly to Labor Party

"For this reason, the Irish party has frequently found itself in the same division with the labor party of both sections. On the other hand, it seems a remarkable fact that every single labor member both now and in the past has been avowedly and constantly a 'home ruler,' and this combination has done a great deal to break down the bitterness of feeling between the English and the Irish masses. Indeed, that feeling now may be said to no longer exist."

"The two parties have also been drawn together by a common hostility to the house of lords which is the most formidable and persistent enemy of Irish self government."

Not Industrial Country

"I wish, however, to be clearly understood that while the Irish party is strong and united in favor of the improvement of the conditions of labor, it can in no sense of the word be called a Socialist party. The very conditions of Irish life make that impossible, for Ireland consists now and will consist more in the future of a nation of peasant proprietors and peasant proprietors and Socialism are opposite in their tendencies."

TREASURER OF "BIG FOUR" SAID TO BE SHORT \$100,000

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 4.—Charles L. Warriner, until recently treasurer of the local passenger department of the Big Four railroad, is said by officials of the road to be short \$100,000.

Warriner, in the company of Vice-President Carstenon of the New York Central lines and detectives, has gone to the New York offices of the company, where his accounts are being investigated. Warriner's friends say he may be able to show the trouble is due to errors in bookkeeping.

One official says Warriner took over \$1,000 last month. Just how he reconciles this statement with the new methods of railway accounting—which demand that an official submit his complete accounts every month—is yet to be explained.

YOU CAN BE INDEPENDENT For Life on a 10-Acre FLORIDA FARM.

Small Cash Payment Down—Balance
in Easy Monthly Installments.

OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME

Crops of one year will many times pay for the land. Ten acres will make you independent for life. Town lot in Santa Rosa, 50x125 ft., free with every 10-acre farm.

CONSIDER THESE FACTS CAREFULLY.

This land is located on Choctawhatchee Peninsula in Washington County, Florida, one of the very best sections of the South—only a short distance from the large city of Pensacola.

The soil is a deep, black, sandy loam, which will raise enormous crops of all kinds of fruits and vegetables, corn and other field crops. You can always raise two and three crops each year on the same land. Crops never fail. There is more rainfall than we have in Illinois. You never have to irrigate.

You can raise Oranges, Grapefruit, Peaches, Pears, Pecans, all kinds of Berries, Irish Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Cabbage, Beets, Beans, Celery, Melons, Tobacco, etc., etc. These crops pay from \$200 to \$1,000 per acre each year. Good markets and high prices for all crops. An orange grove is worth from \$1,000 to \$2,500 per acre. Can you beat this opportunity?

There is plenty of work down there. Three big sawmills. Can get your lumber at wholesale prices. Enough for a good home for from \$25 to \$50. There is a great abundance of all kinds of fish, also oysters, crabs and wild game. Your living costs you practically nothing.

Florida is the healthiest state in the United States. No fevers, mosquitoes, flies, bugs, snakes or alligators. Grass on this land is now almost knee high. The finest climate known. Frost-bites and sunstrokes are unknown.

If you are interested in any land proposition, by all means get our literature at once and investigate this land; then draw your own conclusions. You will regret it if you don't. Land is selling

SWEDEN DELEGATE SEES CATAclysm

Tholin Says Swedish Workers Will Revolt Again in Two Years

Predicting a general strike within a few years in Sweden that will be one of the severest blows yet delivered at capitalism in any part of the world, C. E. Tholin, delegate of the Swedish strikers in this country, told an audience at Belmont hall, Belmont avenue and North Clark street, last night, of the successes which had resulted from joint political and industrial action in Sweden.

Predicts Another General Strike

"The capitalists have been robbing the working class up to the present time," declared Tholin. "Within a few years there will be another general strike in Sweden, in which the toilers will show by their actions what they are going to do about it."

Tholin has just returned from a tour through Wisconsin and Minnesota, where he has held numerous meetings in behalf of the striking workers of Sweden.

"Although my trip was not as successful as I could wish, it was probably as successful as I had a right to hope," said Tholin. He leaves next Sunday for Toronto, Can., where he will appear before the convention of the American Federation of Labor in an attempt to have that body levy an assessment on its membership for the support of the Swedish strikers.

Tholin's address last night was the first of two in which he will tell what has been accomplished by political and industrial actions by the Swedish workers. Last night he took up the political side of the question.

Compromises Thing of Past

"There have been compromises in the past between the Socialist party and the liberal party of Sweden," said Tholin. "I believe that is a thing of the past. The general strike now going on has made clear the lines separating the opposite efforts of the Socialist and the bourgeois parties. The Socialist party will henceforth stand alone."

Tholin told how the first Socialist was elected to the riksdag as a result of the lack of foresight on the part of the capitalist politicians.

"Oh, we'll just put one of these Socialists into the riksdag and then they will keep still, behave and cease their agitation," said the capitalist politicians to each other, according to Tholin, and Branting was elected as a result of the strong demand in his district that he be sent to the riksdag. That was in 1896.

The politicians discovered their mistake in 1899, when four Socialists were elected; again in 1902, when two more were sent to the riksdag from Stockholm. In 1905 there were 14 Socialists in the riksdag, and in 1908 there were 33. As a result of the new suffrage laws which go into effect next year it is expected to increase this number to seventy.

Tholin's Meetings This Week

"The Socialists in the riksdag today are from the most northern and the most southern extremes of Sweden as well as from the different districts in between," said Tholin, in showing that Socialism was not confined to any district of Sweden.

Tholin will speak tonight to Hiawatha hall, Twenty-second street and Kedzie avenue; tomorrow night again in Belmont hall, Belmont avenue and North Clark street, and Friday evening, before the Socialist Sick Benefit society, S. S. S. of 1865, at Jacobson's hall, Wabasha and Washtenaw avenues.

ASK NEW TRIAL IN WALSH CASE

TSCHAIKOVSKY AGAIN IN PRISON

A petition for a rehearing of the John R. Walsh case will be filed with the United States Court of Appeals by Mr. Walsh's attorney, John S. Miller, by to-morrow morning. If copies of the petition come from the printers in time, Mr. Miller said this morning, it will be filed just before the court clerk's office is closed today.

The petition is a long one, and cites what Mr. Walsh's attorneys consider errors in the admission and exclusion of evidence and rulings of the court on the progress of the trial. It urges that the verdict was not in keeping with the facts presented, in the belief of the petitioner, and asks a new trial.

The exact substance of the petition could not be learned before it had been presented to the court. "It would be a discourtesy to the court to reveal its nature," was the reason advanced by the attorneys. They admitted its general character, however.

The financial affairs of Mr. Walsh are practically at the point at which they have been for several days.

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St. Petersburg, Nov. 4.—Nicholas Tschaikevsky, one of the founders of the Russian Social Revolutionary party, who was arrested after his return from America and who, after a long confinement in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, was released on bail before trial, has again been arrested and incarcerated.

One of Tschaikevsky's aids in forming the revolutionary party was Gerschuni, who has also been in this country. He was sent to the salt mines of Siberia as a result of his activities, but escaped by hiding in a sauerkraut barrel in a freight car on the Siberian railroad. He has since died.

Both Tschaikevsky and Gerschuni believed that the social revolution was merely a matter of organizing the proletariat and establishing the social democracy without going through the evolutionary process that would aid in doing away with capitalistic society.

25 Hurt; Car Overturned

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 4.—Twenty-five persons were hurt, one probably fatally, and many other seriously, when a heavily-laden street car on the University line jumped the track at the foot of Nineteenth street hill at 8 a. m. today. The car turned upside down.

SOCIALISM SWEEPING LIKE PRAIRIE FIRE.—T. E. WATSON

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 4.—Asserting that an armed clash between federal and state courts "has to come sooner or later," Thomas E. Watson, several times populist nominee for president of the United States, in a letter to Attorney-General Hart advocates armed resistance by the state authorities to a writ of habeas corpus issued by a federal court for a prisoner in the custody of a Georgia court. Mr. Watson writes:

"The people are considerably wrought up against the federal judges. There is more profound hatred of the federal judiciary, especially the lower courts, than of any other institution in America."

"President Taft knows as well as I do that Socialism is sweeping the country like a prairie fire and that there is an army of nearly 400,000 banded to-day, true to the organization which their leaders have made, and that those men are thirsting for an opportunity to come into collision with the federal army. That is one reason Taft and Roosevelt are so eager to increase the number of federal troops."

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goods. Demand the Bakery Union Label.

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YOUNG MEN—Ambitious, to learn the elec-
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highest wages in Chicago. Day and night
day. If you are tired of plugging along in the
same old rut for a bare living salary call and
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a few months required and small cost. Posi-
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The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein. Include postage for return of unused manuscripts.

When Boycotting Was Legal

This country was born of the boycott. If there is any institution that is thoroughly American it is the boycott. If there is any one method of action that is sanctioned by custom and hallowed by tradition it is the boycott.

The first act of any importance of the continental congress was a boycott. It was no gentle boycott, either. It provided for one of the most extensive and comprehensive and thoroughgoing boycotts ever inaugurated. The particular line to be boycotted was English manufactures—this, of course, by a body that was still protesting its loyalty to Great Britain.

This early act of the ancestors of the American nation provided for a primary boycott, and also for a secondary and a tertiary and all the other kinds of boycotts that C. W. Post and Van Cleave and a lot of other patriots declare are "un-American."

These "fathers of the republic" did not confine themselves to "moral suasion," either. They organized secret "committees of correspondence" in every corner of the country whose business it was to see that this boycott was enforced. To insure its observance they tarred and feathered hundreds of persons who did not observe it. They rode many others on rails, hanged a few, assaulted almost countless others, destroyed newspapers that were lukewarm or hostile, and, in short, terrorized all those who opposed them and violated the boycott. Please remember that all this was at a time when the colonies had not yet declared themselves independent and when a majority of the population was most decidedly loyal and opposed to such tactics.

The documents collected by the United States government and accessible in nearly all large libraries afford ample proof of how a minority succeeded in terrorizing a somewhat indifferent majority into observance of one of the biggest boycotts ever declared.

All this was at a time when the race of competitive capitalists, the merchants and little traders, who were the ancestors of our present ruling class of trust kings, were attaining their ruling position.

In every such case, in every country when the ancestors of the present class of capitalists were gaining social power, they progressed through disorder and violence and bloodshed. Is it any wonder that to them any sort of social revolution has always meant murder and rapine and blood?

Now the working class is fighting its way to social mastery. It is struggling to defend its interests. It is using, in a comparatively mild way, the weapons by which the present ruling class gained power.

It is using the least violent of all methods of warfare, the method of nonresistance, of disregard, of refusal to support its enemies.

But because the organized workers refuse to buy goods manufactured by their enemies, and because they urge all other workmen to join with them in this refusal, all the powers of the law are set in motion.

Of course the attempt to stop boycotting will fail. All such attempts have failed. Suppression of an open boycott makes a secret one ten times as effective.

There is no power yet known that can force American workmen to buy Buck's stoves and ranges. The jails are not large enough to hold all those who will circulate notices of such a boycott and who will glory in showing that they know when a court has become contemptible.

But there is a more certain and effective way to stop such action by the courts. English workers have shown us the road. When English trade unionists used their ballots along with the Socialists to back up their strikes and boycotts it was not long until legislation made boycotts legal.

If Gompers and Morrison and Mitchell go to jail it will be because they have led American workmen to waste their ballots and thereby to make their political power more contemptible than that of the capitalist courts.

What Has Wayman Done?

Four months have passed since State's Attorney Wayman was driven by the exposure of the Daily Socialist to begin his clamorously advertised crusade against vice and corruption in Chicago. It is about time that some sort of results should be shown.

Up to the present time he has succeeded in securing one conviction—that of Inspector McCann—and this case is still in course of litigation, with little prospect of any imprisonment being suffered by the defendant. Furthermore, it is notorious that this was the weakest case that could have been selected.

Inspector Wheeler still rules on the south side. Lavin still juggles with gamblers and hunts down labor leaders to draw attention from his bomb-throwing friends.

The great jury investigation is rapidly petering out into a howling farce, although few doubt that the jury packing exists and could be discovered if really sought for.

The whole line of action pursued by Wayman seems cleverly designed to draw attention from those who are guilty and to permit their escape while the brass band is playing before the strutting figure of the state's attorney.

If this is not his purpose, if he is really trying to secure the punishment of those who are guilty of fattening upon the vice of the slum and the boulevard, it is about time he pursued some sort of tactics different from those followed up to the present moment.

Scriptural Precedent	Fore and Aft
Jonah stepped ashore.	She—They do not live happily together.
"I left my records in the whale," he observed. "Anybody who wants to see them can go after them."	He—No. It's the eternal struggle between religion and society. He is as straight-backed as she is straight-front—Puck.
It was noted that none questioned his exploit—New York Sun.	

A CHALLENGE TO LABOR

BY ROBERT HUNTER

President Taft, on his recent tour of the West, spoke at the City Hall in Phoenix, Arizona.

His words had a curious, imperial sound, such as one would expect Edward to use to the people of Egypt or of India.

He spoke as "the little father" of Russia might speak to the peasants and workmen of his vast dominions.

The President has instructed the Filipinos in Republican government.

Speaking as a father to his children, he told them that they might have statehood on one condition. "You have GOT," he said, "to formulate a constitution AFTER Congress says you shall come in."

He then warned them against preparing a constitution similar to that of Oklahoma, which he called a "zoological garden."

Perhaps our readers have not a very clear idea of the legislative freaks in Oklahoma's "zoological garden."

The railroads are forced to give two cent passenger fares.

The initiative and referendum is established as a part of the legislative system.

The State is expressly given the right to engage in any business or occupation for public purposes.

Trial by jury is granted in contempt cases for violation of injunctions or orders of restraint. No one can be punished for contempt of court before trial.

Records, books and films of all corporations shall be subject to full visitation and inspection.

The railroads are declared public highways.

Campaign contributions from corporations are forbidden.

Watered stock is prohibited.

Constitutional protection is given to working men, to women, and to children.

That list includes the chief freaks in Oklahoma's "zoological garden."

The trouble with Oklahoma is that human beings are given some protection. Labor is granted some rights and Capital, the God of Mr. Taft, is hampered and hobbled a little.

Mr. Taft was once a judge. He was trained in our school of Czarism.

He believes that judicial Czars should have the right to abolish trial by jury, cast men in prison and smash unions of working men at pleasure.

He does not like restrictions or railroads. He does not like the State to have the power to do business and compete with John Rockefeller, John Haynes Hammond, or Pierpont Morgan.

Such ideas belong to the managerie, and children of Arizona, New Mexico, Honolulu, and Manila, if you want Statehood drop such freak ideas.

I know something of the people of New Mexico and Arizona. I have lived on their broad mesas, slept in their canyons and tramped over their mountain peaks.

They are rough, thoughtful, independent, fearless men. They cannot be driven, but they may be outwitted and allowed Mr. Taft, Senator Root, or Speaker Cannon to write them a constitution that will bind them hand and foot.

They may be hoodwinked by these smooth gentlemen and establish courts with power to declare anything and everything the people want, unconstitutional.

They may, through ignorance, accept a constitution creating judicial Czars who can hold in contempt every man who fights the battles of his fellows.

They may, through ignorance, barter away their freedom for two new stars on the American flag.

Our comrades of the West should make their fight NOW. The American Federation of Labor, the Western Miners, and the Socialist Party should take up this challenge of Mr. Taft and fight with every democratic element in Arizona and New Mexico that desires constitutional freedom and an approach to political democracy.

The Socialists of Europe have always fought with any party or class to obtain measures extending the suffrage, extending democracy and granting to the people greater constitutional freedom.

The Trade Unionists and Socialists of Arizona and New Mexico should do likewise. They should do all in their power NOW to persuade the people of these western territories not to barter away freedom for the sake of statehood.

INVENTOR DIES IN DIREST POVERTY

Jasper Davis is dead.

Some day the crown of laurel may be placed above his tomb, but in life success was denied him.

Starving, in want, broken in health, Davis died a few days ago in direst poverty, in his squalid home in the Park House tenement in Mulberry avenue, Muscatine, Iowa.

The county took charge of his poor remains and the county is now called upon to minister to his wife and two little children.

Davis was an inventor. The tragic fate of great inventors was his without the knowledge that success had come to him and that riches were within his grasp.

Frightful poverty, direst want, mockery and suffering has been his portion and all that man might be benefited by a few pounds of coal saved and energy now going to waste

could be made to turn the wheels of the factories of the land and run the great steamers and that the wheels of progress might move.

For years Davis worked and toiled that his invention might be a success. He was working on a steam engine that would use the waste steam over and over again until thoroughly cooled.

It is said that he had his invention well under way and that he had applied for a patent on his work.

Those who have seen the model say it was excellent.

He was still waiting for the granting of the patent when he died.

Davis spent his life with a singleness of purpose that brooked no obstacle.

He toiled daily as a button cutter to earn the funds to carry out his invention. He rented squalid rooms in the Park House that he might have more money to push his work. He toiled late at night until his health gave way.

Upheld always by the golden dream of success he counted all naught and sacrificed his welfare for success.

The strain commenced to tell on him some time ago and about four weeks ago he was forced to his bed. He became a nervous wreck.

Daily as he lay on his death bed he watched for the letter that never came—the letter that would bear the great golden eagle of the government and tell him that his work had been recognized as the child of his brain alone and that the government stood back of him to protect his rights.

He lay and dreamed of a golden future through a golden haze of hope—the thorns had pierced his side, the way had been rough, but—hope, hope, hope him up and nerved him in a sort of frenzy—he could not fall in his mind—and so he died.

Just another tragedy and a few more broken hearts.

EASLEY'S LATEST

When the National Civic Federation meets on Nov. 15, Mr. Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the executive board, will lay before that body a proposition to call a world's labor congress.

Was abroad this past summer and claims to have questioned many foreign government officials and labor leaders on the idea of the congress and found a general sentiment that great good would result from such a gathering.

It is probable that Easley's scheme will be sprung at the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor.

That the foreign government politicians and possibly individual unionists who represent no one but themselves might participate in an Easley talkfest is all very probable, but it is extremely doubtful whether any foreign labor organization will send accredited representatives to anything that the Civic Federation may promote.

The foreigners have learned the meaning of the class struggle and have a great hankering to engage in any bunco game where they are compelled to hold the bag.—Cleveland Citizen.

All the Same to Her

"I must warn you, dearest," he said, "that after we are married, you will very likely find me inclined to be arbitrary and dictatorial in my manner."

"No matter," she replied cheerfully. "I won't pay the slightest attention to what you say."

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

A STUDY IN CONTRASTS

BY ANNIE P. E. BLACKWELL

The rain fell pitilessly, beating the pavements in foamy fury. 'Twas cold, and the woman who stood on the doorstep shivered as she drew her well-worn cloak more closely around her. She paused irresolutely, and looked back into the room behind.

Cheerless as the apartment was, it looked inviting compared with the wind swept street, and she went back and laid the parcel on the table. How she wished she might make a fire and spend the evening with the boy in its cozy cheerfulness. But there was only a handful of coal in the house, and 'twas but the beginning of September—a fire in September was altogether outside the bounds of her domestic economy.

The boy, who was playing quietly in the corner, looked up wistfully.

"Ain't you goin', Mummie? I see so hungry." The woman started.

"Yes, laddie," she spoke cheerfully but there was in her eyes an agony that comes only to those who witness the suffering of loved ones. "Yes, laddie, I'm just going; but I must wrap up the parcel a bit better to keep out the rain. I won't be gone long, and when I get back you shall have something to eat. Good-bye."

"Good-bye, Mummie. When I grows to be a man I shall take your work home for you, and then you won't have to go out in the wet."

The little fellow went back to his corner and the woman went out into the rain.

After half-an-hour's walk she reached her goal—tired, cold and soaked to the skin, but hopeful. A smart maid opened the door, and the woman had a glimpse of a pleasant, brightly lit hall.

"You please tell Mrs. Smythe Jenkins I've brought the needlework, and—and I'll wait for an answer, please."

"There won't be an answer," Mrs. Jenkins is engaged," the girl replied, preparing to close the door.

The woman made an ineffectual attempt to explain the necessity of receiving

payment for the work, but the girl, though sympathetic, could only repeat that her mistress was not to be disturbed, and that she would post the money.

The door closed on the warm, bright hall, and the woman turned despairingly homeward. She passed numbers of gayly-lit shops—shops where all the necessities of life were temptingly displayed, so close at hand, and yet so unattainable. She was cold and tired, and hungry—but 'twas the thought of the boy waiting at home for the meat that was not forthcoming, that lashed her into something akin to frenzy.

She gazed into the window of a confectioner's—gazed at the loaves and the cakes—thought of the boy—and—

And they called it theft, and a paragraph appeared in the newspapers something like this:

Emma Jane Brown was yesterday sentenced to seven days' hard labor for stealing a loaf of bread from the shop of Messrs. Baker and Co. in Market street.

The Honorable Mrs. James Upper-

ten sat in the showroom of a high-class drapery store, fingering dainty articles of filmy lace—lace upon which the women folk in the little Irish and Devonshire villages spend hours in earning a shilling, and for which the big shopkeepers ask pounds.

The honorable lady held up the lace trifles, viewing them from all possible angles. They were marvels of intricate workmanship and delicate beauty—but the honorable lady was critical. Could she not see some others? The assistant left the counter to comply with the request, and the honorable lady calmly stuffed a costly bertha into her secret handbag.

"Jiny should give me an adequate allowance," she murmured in self-exculpation. "How in the world am I to dress decently on a barely eight hundred a year?"

The assistant returns with a fresh selection, but the madame is hard to

please—she finds nothing to suit her, and therefore leaves the shop.

The man who had been watching compares notes with the assistant, who misses the lace; and the management decide to prosecute. There has been so many affairs of the kind—they have had their suspicions—they must make an example of someone, and the honorable lady is not a big customer.

The Honorable Mrs. James Upper-

ten, wife of the ex-Government official, was acquitted of a charge of shoplifting, medical evidence showing that the defendant was suffering from severe nervous and mental breakdown.

CONDITIONS IN TRADES IN WHICH WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED

BEER BOTTLERS

A dimly lighted room filled with steams; outside doors being opened continually so that the heating system is wholly inadequate to keep the air at a comfortably warm temperature; the atmosphere laden with the odor of beer; the cold stone floors covered with water which has poured over the beer filled pipes too rapidly to be carried off by the holes that have been bored in the floors—this is a picture of the inside of a brewery. Women label the bottles at a machine, or place them in boxes; their feet are damp, their skirts are bedraggled with water and dirt. There they stand all day long, and lift bottles back and forth—a continual repetition of two mechanical movements. A girl who is operating a labeling machine must stand with one foot placed forward upon a treadle which she must press; the burden of her weight is, therefore, borne by one side of her body. Last year, girls working in union breweries in Chicago worked nine hours a day, this year the union has reduced the working day to eight hours. In one city where girls are not in a union they receive \$2.50 a week for the work described above; in another city where the girls are unionized they are paid \$7.30 a week, and for all over-time they are paid time and a half. The union is, therefore, a decided benefit to the women workers among the bottlers.

X-RAYS

BY JOHN M. WOOL

The Republican party of South Dakota is divided into two factions. One faction is in and the other out. The one faction has had a "X-ray" of virtue and has been telling things out of school. The following extract, issued by it, gives a glimpse at the workings of the Republican machine:

"By the 'personal spoils system' is meant the 800 appointive offices, state and federal; \$40,000 of insurance statements every two years, and \$10,000 to \$20,000 of cash obtained from the practice of levying a cash assessment of 10 per cent upon the salaries of the state and federal office holders and appointees as a campaign fund. The influence of this patronage and spoils, being directly under the control of the governor, the two United States senators and the two congressmen without any fixed, or legal, party restraint upon them, forms the evil basis of the personal machines for the office holders to perpetuate themselves in office. This army of appointees, being under political obligations to their creators, act as their personal lieutenants at the primaries and elections, and with \$40,000 worth of publications of insurance statements to peddle among the newspapers for personal support, and with a large cash campaign fund, this tremendous selfish organization can, and does, generally overcome any ordinary opposition by the rank and file to its methods. It is, in fact, an enemy to popular form of government, because it interferes with the normal, popular verdict at election, so much so that it is practically impossible to obtain an unfinanced expression of the electorate in this state upon any public question on its merits."

Oh, of course most people call them land seekers instead of land suckers. But then I am a stickler for accuracy.

The government of the United States recently opened for entry the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River Indian reservations in the Dakotas. From October 3 to 23 the registration books were open, and any eligible man or woman in America could register and take chances on drawing a "lucky" number.

Did I say any?

I take it all back.

Anybody who had the time and money to go to Dakota could register. Aberdeen, Pierre and two or three other places in South Dakota were the registering points. Each person who wanted to register had to journey from his home, no matter how distant, to one of those points. Once there, it took about five minutes to make out to the registration blank.

Then, after taking in the wonderful side shows provided for the purpose of giving him the privilege of dropping what coin he had left, it was necessary for him to wend his way homeward again. For the "lucky" ten thousand do not enter their claims until next April. There are about ten thousand quarter sections to be entered.

Several times that number of persons registered. Those who did not draw "lucky" numbers have had to waste their time and money going to Dakota and back. Those who did draw "lucky" numbers have to make two trips instead of one.

Meanwhile millions of homeless people throughout the country wanted to register, but could not afford to go to Dakota in order to do so.

"But," you indignantly exclaim, "why on earth did they not let people go to any postoffice in America and register, instead of requiring them to go to Dakota?"

Dear, unsophisticated reader, you appear to be laboring under the impression that this land was opened for the purpose of giving homeless American citizens an opportunity to carve out homes for themselves.

But the truth is that it was opened for the purpose of enabling the railroads and business men to rob the already disinherited of their last nickel.

Can't you see that if people had been allowed to register at their local postoffices there would not have been any graft in it for the railroads?

Can't you see if people had been allowed to register at their local postoffices there would not have been any graft in it for the business men at the registration points?

What do you suppose our capitalist government is run for, anyway?

To provide homes for the homeless!

Well, you're dead easy.

You're about as easy as the land suckers.

I happened to be in South Dakota while the registration was going on.

I was scheduled to go to both Aberdeen and Pierre. Various people urged me to register while there, asserting that it was the chance of a lifetime. I studied the question pretty thoroughly and decided that it was the chance of a lifetime to get beautifully skinned.

While on one of the crowded trains headed for Aberdeen I inadvertently referred to the land suckers as innocents abroad and nearly got mobbed. It was a good deal safer to use that expression after they had been to the registration point and had talked with people who had personally inspected the land.

They had been willing to overlook the railroad graft, so long as they thought there was a reasonable chance to secure good and cheap homes. But when they discovered that the price the government was charging for the land was equal to what they could buy similar land for elsewhere, and that an enormous expenditure of money and labor would be necessary in order to make it habitable, and that it would still be poor land after all this was done, they began to realize that they had been cleverly bamboozled.

A good many of them put on a brave countenance, but they were ready to admit that they were not very anxious to be among the "lucky" ten thousand.

Most of them will consider themselves lucky if they are not "lucky."

Pursuing my policy of noncommittal inquiry, when I arrived at Aberdeen and met the well-known Socialist agitator, E. Francis Atwood, I asked him if there was a reasonable opportunity to get a good home at small cost on the new land. He replied: "Oh, yes; there's a chance out there to make five or ten thousand dollars of easy money."

I thought I detected a suspicion of a wink in his off eye, so I inquired: "Did you register?" and he hastened to vindicate himself from sarderkdom by an emphatic negative.

I met a cowboy who told me that he had for several days been trying to register at Pierre, but the registration booth was beyond a saloon, and he had never been able to get any farther than the saloon. Being an alleged opportunist, I advised him to walk around the block next time and approach the booth from the other side.

These incidents show how the local residents looked upon the project. Very few of them registered. They knew it was a railroad and business men's graft. They knew the land was covered with rocky buttes. They knew that water had to be handled for miles or secured by drilling artesian wells at a cost of from several hundred to several thousand dollars. They knew that the best land had been reserved for the Indians and for town sites. They did not want any "lucky" numbers in theirs.

The maps of these reservations, the maps published before it was decided to open them for settlement, are covered with lines to show the mountains or buttes.

The maps published since are distinguished by an entire absence of those marks, throwing out the impression that it is all tillable land.

The railroads have the money. Several tens of thousands of suckers have the experience. Ten thousand of them are destined to secure additional experience. And the capitalist government at Washington still lives.

But how long?

Possibilities of Co-Operation

Comrade Schulz' discussion of co-operative possibilities under present conditions raises a very important question. European Socialists and workers are not so much afraid of that question as we appear to be in this country, and we have made much progress, and, incidentally, many Socialists, by promoting co-operative enterprises.

This is notably true in England, Scotland and Belgium. In those countries the Rochdale plan of co-operation is used and its work is largely that of purchase and distribution of the necessities of life. Last year the British Co-operative union sold over \$500,000,000 of products and divided over \$60,000,000 in profits among its members, who are wage workers.

This concern has begun in manufacturing lines also, and well-known statisticians are predicting that its recent ratio of growth, continued for another twenty-five years, will witness the domination of English industry by the workers through the British Co-operative union.

I do not myself believe that we shall ever establish Socialism except through political domination, but there is no reason why we should not use the co-operative principle to help alleviate present conditions and also to promote Socialism. We can hardly deny the practicability of the plan in view of the success of the British Co-operative union.

Co-operative distributive stores on the Rochdale plan are being successfully established in this country, mostly in the northwest. The Rochdale plan is to establish a chain of retail stores at a station with a wholesale store centrally located to supply the retail stores.

From fifty to one hundred stores usually make up the "chain." In Minneapolis there is such a "chain," with seventy retail stores and one wholesale located at Minneapolis. There is a similar "chain" in California. The Minneapolis organization is only about two years old and has been quite successful. The membership of these stores is large.

ly of farmers, though some wage workers are members. Farmers in the West also control many co-operative grain elevators and creameries.

According to the Rochdale co-operators, the weakness of the isolated co-operative store is the certainty of discriminations against it by the wholesalers and their "chain" system, including a wholesale, prevents that kind of trouble, also saving the wholesaler's profit.

I have no doubt that the workers in this country could successfully co-operate in the purchase and distribution of their supplies, saving something like 15 per cent on their purchases. They could also hope to co-operate in such industries as require little machinery. And it appears to be a rational conjecture that if Socialists should undertake this kind of work as an adjunct to the all-important political propaganda they would find it a substantial aid in making converts to Socialism. I confess, however, that most Socialists with whom I have talked concerning this phase of the movement show little enthusiasm for it. But if Belgium can make in its chief instrument of successful propaganda, I do not see why we should scorn the plan in this country.

R. S. COLLIER.

Nashville, Tenn.

Sure of His Whereabouts