

A. F. OF L. IN CALL FOR UNIONS TO AID SWEDISH STRIKERS

Gompers Issues Circular

Asking the Locals to Consider Plea

EMPLOYERS ARE BLAMED

Says Conflict Could Not Be Avoided by the Workers of That Country

Washington, Nov. 6.—That the American Federation of Labor's executive council is determined to urge all members of that organization to help to the best of their ability, the workmen of Sweden in their long struggle with the organized bosses of that country is shown by the fact that a circular letter, explaining the cause of the general strike and the necessity of aiding the Swedish workers, is being sent to all local unions.

Text of A. F. of L. Plea
The letter in question reads as follows:

"American Federation of Labor, Executive Council."
Washington, Oct. 24, 1909.

"To All Organized Labor:

"From time to time you have, of course, read the newspaper reports of the great struggle in which the wage workers of Sweden have been and are now engaged. Sweden, like other civilized countries, has passed through an industrial crisis which has forced a great number of workers out of employment, leaving them, their wives and children, destitute. Advantage has been taken of this situation by the employing classes to try and force the workers to accept such conditions as would eventually lead to the dismemberment of the organized labor movement. The Swedish conflict could not be avoided. Eighty thousand workmen were locked out and the remainder threatened with a lockout to force the workers into an impossible position. The workers took the other alternative and declared for and went out on strike.

"These matters have been officially brought to the attention of the executive council and a request made that all labor, its friends and sympathizers, should come to the financial assistance of the Swedish workmen, who are suffering and struggling.

Where to Send Money

"Contributions should be sent direct to Herman Lindquist, 'Landsekreterare', Stockholm, Sweden, or to the Swedish Strike Relief committee, with headquarters in Chicago. The financial secretary of this committee is John Dawn, 404 North Sacramento avenue, Chicago, Ill.

"While thus placing particularly before you the need of the striking wage workers of Sweden, the executive committee at the same time desires also that you should not be unmindful of the need of the iron, steel and tin workers of our own country, who have for the past months engaged in a great struggle for the maintenance of their rights and interests.

"The above is submitted to you, and through you to your organization, for whatever assistance you may be able to render.

"By order of the executive council.

"SAMUEL GOMPERS.

"President A. F. of L."

"Attest:

"FRANK MORRISON,

"Secretary A. F. of L."

Pittsburg to Raise Cash

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Pittsburg, Kan., Nov. 6.—Local Pittsburg of the Socialist party has passed resolutions soliciting financial and moral aid of all union labor men for the striking workers of Sweden.

"The workers of the United States will be more affected by the outcome of this general strike than any other country, because, if the union men are defeated many of them will be driven to this country in the hope of bettering their financial conditions," say the resolutions.

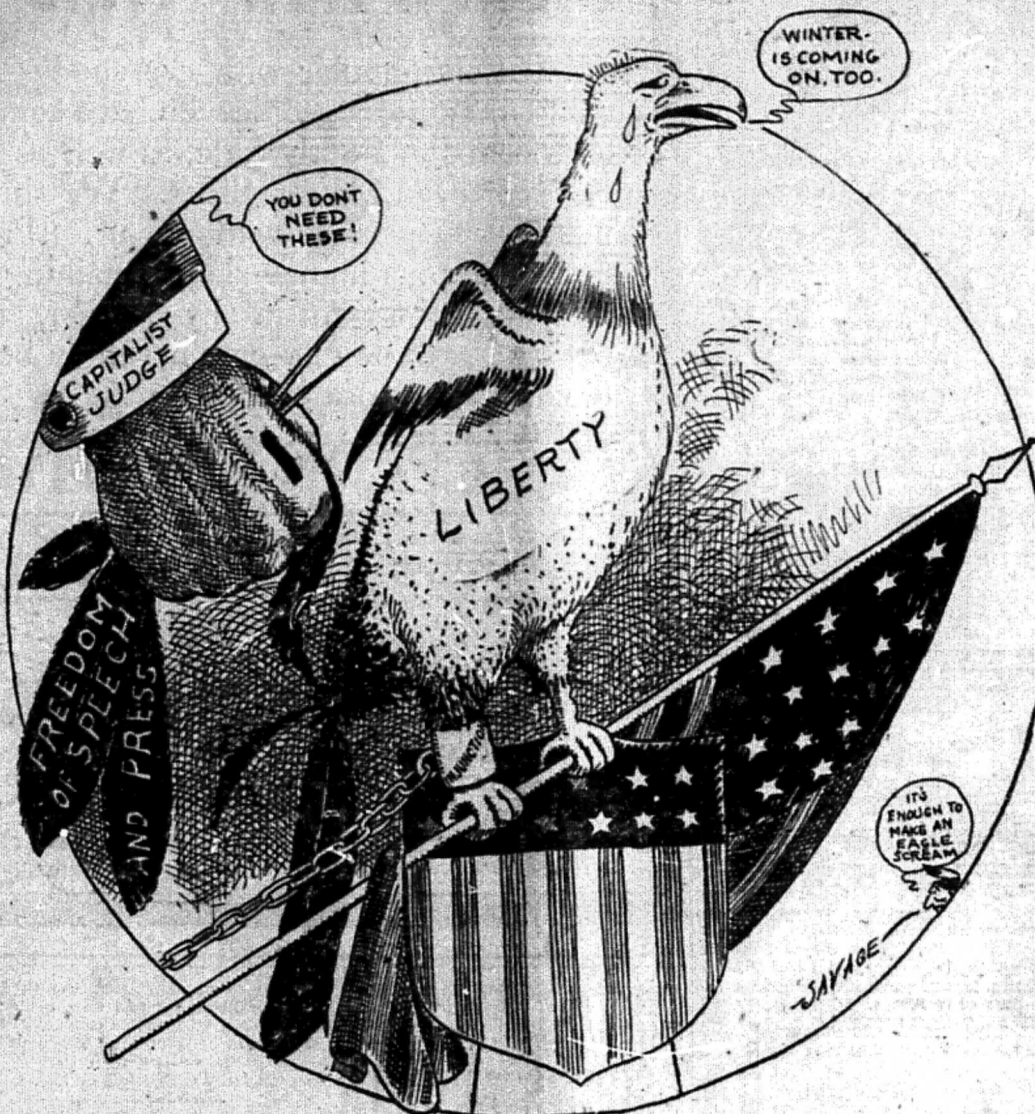
YOUNGSTOWN INDICTMENTS BRING PATHETIC SEQUEL

Youngstown, O., Nov. 6.—Two men are reported near death from the shock of being indicted charged with bribery in connection with county contracts and another declares he would rather go to the penitentiary for life than plead guilty.

The pleading of N. R. Milligan, an aged contractor, to a misdemeanor charge in connection with bridge estimates was pathetic. After his attorney had entered the plea of guilty while Milligan was absent from the courtroom, Mrs. Milligan took the stand. Her husband, she said between sobs, was a physical wreck, and she begged the court to show mercy, as he had confessed his guilt.

John R. Waldeck, another of the indicted men, is said to be at death's door. A physician's certificate gave the information.

THE OLD BIRD HAS LOST LOTS OF FEATHERS LATELY



AND HE ISN'T MOULTING, EITHER

MANCE ON WAY TO CONVENTION

Will Report the A. F. of L. Meet at Toronto for the Daily Socialist

A. W. Mance, a leading figure in the great Milwaukee tanners' strike of 1896, has volunteered to cover the initial sessions of the convention of the American Federation of Labor for the Chicago Daily Socialist. Toward the closing days of the convention, A. M. Simons, editor in chief of the Daily Socialist, will take charge of the Daily Socialist correspondence at the convention.

Mance on Way to Toronto

Mance left for Toronto last night, intending to visit his old home and take a few days' vacation before the convention starts.

Mance is going back over familiar ground, for as a very young man in Toronto, where he was born, he joined the Knights of Labor. In the Milwaukee strike Mance was secretary of Local No. 1 of the Brotherhood of Tanners and Carriers. Ninety hundred and fifty men were on strike for nine months, and on strike for nine months, and on strike for nine months.

This fact is the cause of an opportunity soon to be afforded to his fellow citizens to see him in other than a public capacity. Monsieur de Paris, for that is his traditional title, has been erecting in the Rue de la Convention, near the banks of the Seine, a superbly handsome apartment house, which, no doubt, is destined to be a source of much revenue.

But now comes the day of settlement with the building contractor, and a difference arises between him and the "Door of Exalted Works"—a literal translation of one of his official titles. The contractor is not the least awed by the man of bloody hands, but insists on his account in full.

An arbitrator has proposed a compromise favorable to the executioner, but without effect. The case is soon to be heard by a tribunal.

MERGER OF MINERS' UNIONS INEVITABLE

It is practically assured that a great labor combination will be perfected in the mining industry in the near future. The United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners will form an alliance that will include upward of 400,000 men, and eventually over half a million. The two bodies are desirous of organizing all workers in and about the mines.

Dream of Miners' Leaders

It has long been the dream of President T. L. Lewis and Frank Hayes of the U. M. W., and such men as Moyer and Haywood and John O'Neill of the western miners, to secure an organization that will completely control the mining industry. Last summer Frank Hayes visited the western men and invited them to join hands with the eastern coal miners. Next January the

national and a state organizer for the party at different times.

Familiar with Union Movement

He represented the Chicago Daily Socialist at the last annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis. Mance is thoroughly familiar with the "trade union movement and with the hopes and aspirations of the rank and file of the labor organization." Mance was Hustler Editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist for several months.

J. HOWARD MOORE WILL SPEAK AT SETTLEMENT HOUSE

Prof. J. Howard Moore will be the lecturer at Neighborhood House, Sixty-seventh and May streets, Sunday night. He will give his lecture on "Napoleon Bonaparte," which proved quite a drawing card in the series of lectures given by the Young People's Socialist League.

The Neighborhood house lectures are given under the auspices of the Thirty-second ward branch of the Socialist party and have proven quite a success. A good musical program has been arranged.

NO MERCY SHOWN MME. STEINHEIL

Judge Is so Severe on Accused Murderess That She Almost Collapses

Paris, Nov. 6.—The Steinheil trial remained the center of intense interest today. Contrary to expectation, Mme. Steinheil again took the stand, it having been decided to resume the direct questions addressed to her yesterday. She plainly showed the effects of the trying ordeal she had passed through during the last two days. There were great black rings under her eyes, and her face had the color of putty. Nevertheless she rose to her feet when the inquiry began and responded bravely to the examination.

Actor, Good Press Agent

The presiding judge, M. de Valles, showed solicitation at the outset lest the strain of previous days had taxed the witness' strength too severely, but he was quickly reassured by Mme. Steinheil, who said:

"No, I am not at all fatigued." In opening the proceedings Judge de Valles dealt with the appearance yesterday of Rene Collard, an actor, who caused a momentary sensation by asserting that he was the real assassin. He gave his name as Lefevre. Judge de Valles disposed of this incident as a pure invention.

"It is nothing more than a joke," said the court. "The inquiry has established that this was a crack-brained youth whose parents have said that he followed the case passionately and had previously attempted to intervene with anonymous letters addressed to the examining magistrate."

Prisoner, Cornered, Breaks Down

Judge de Valles then turned his attention to Mme. Steinheil. He confronted her with various conflicting statements she had previously made regarding the occurrences on the night of the crime. He also questioned her closely on the involved financial condition of the Steinheil household at the time of the murder.

Mme. Steinheil's composure gradually

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SOCIALIST POLL SHOWS GROWTH

Results from Various Sections Indicate a General Increase in the Vote

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 6.—Corrected reports show that Charles H. Morrill, Socialist, was elected to the Massachusetts legislature, by a majority of 22 votes, the figures being: Morrill, Socialist, 651; Bartlett, Republican, 629. Details of the fight put up by the Socialists, show that it was one of the stiffest campaigns ever made in the country.

Not Obtained by Money

The Socialists had but little money with which to conduct a campaign and did not employ teams to get out the voters. Albert L. Bartlett, the defeated candidate, was formerly superintendent of schools, and now holds the position of park commissioner and public library trustee. Bartlett is somewhat wealthy and the organization behind him had teams and automobiles hustling voters for him on election day.

The defeated candidate last year gave the city a piece of land upon which to build the best brick school house in the city and placed his name upon it. While he expressed sympathy for the workers as the ordinary politician does, the Socialist candidate did not commit himself to any specific measure in behalf of the working class, or state a single principle for which he stood.

Made Money by "Philanthropy"

The Socialist candidate did point out, however, that the presentation of the school lot was no monetary loss to Bartlett because the remainder of the land had become more valuable by the presence of the school. The returns show that the voters evidently saw the points the Socialist was trying to make.

The vote was light, many of the workmen who sympathized with the Socialist candidate failing to turn out to vote, being affected by the general

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CHIEF STEWARD IN BIG BLUSTER; SAYS GAMBLING WILL END

apathy which prevailed in Massachusetts and which affected all parties. James F. Carey, the Socialist who formerly represented this district, was in the state legislature for five successive terms, 1898 to 1902 inclusive. In 1903 there occurred a fight between two rival unions of the shoemakers and the prejudice they displayed because the Socialist refused to take either side, was a large factor towards Carey's defeat. The Socialists took the position that they would assist either union at any time in a fight against any capitalist, but did not wish to dictate how either union should be conducted or encourage the workers to fight each other.

Catholic Church in Opposition

The Catholic church here also conducted a special mission during the campaign of 1903. One night was devoted to a lecture against "Socialism." Upon the night following a copy of the daily paper, containing an eight-column report of the lecture, was presented to everyone attending the mission. The labor difficulty coupled with the Catholic mission contributed largely towards Carey's defeat.

During the last few years a workman, Arthur L. Nason, has been a representative on the Republican ticket from this district. He made a specialty of labor measures. This year Nason was elected to the state senate. Mr. Morrill, the successful Socialist candidate, who succeeds Nason in the Massachusetts house of representatives, has been an active member of the Socialist party for fifteen years. He is financial secretary of Local Hay-chill and secretary-treasurer of the Essex County Socialist Federation. He is also a member of the state committee.

Surprise at South Bend

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) South Bend, Ind., Nov. 6.—Socialists of South Bend are having the laugh on the old party candidates as the result of the neat way in which they "called" the bluff of the Republican and Democratic politicians, when Oliver M. Porter, a carpenter, Socialist candidate for mayor, was asked to take the contract for the erection of the bulletin board on which the election returns were to be displayed.

The old party men, of course, expected the Socialist to refuse. Porter, on the other hand graciously accepted the job, got five other carpenters, members of the carpenters' union and good Socialists, and the big board went into place to the great discomfiture of the surprised and puzzled politicians of the demo-republican machine.

The returns showed that Mrs. Anna Housekeeper, the Socialist woman candidate, for councilman-at-large, ran way ahead of the Socialist ticket, getting 346 votes. The vote for mayor was 276 votes, against 424 in the presidential election last year, and 235 in 1905. A large number of Socialist votes were thrown out, as the emblem of the party filled the circle to such an extent that not much room remained and voters put their cross outside the required space. In one precinct alone 14 votes were thrown out. It is thought that the vote would have equalled that of last fall had not this occurred.

The Democratic machine swept its entire ticket into office, the mayor being elected with a plurality of 2,505 votes.

"We are still in the fight and are going on with our continuous campaign of agitation," says James W. Palmerton, one of the leading Socialists of South Bend.

Socialist Town Marshal

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Knightsville, Ind., Nov. 6.—Sidney Sharp, Socialist, has been elected town marshal of Knightsville, while the ticket all along the line gave the successful Democrats a hard run for their money. This is despite the fact that Local Knightsville was organized last August. Knightsville polled but 42 votes in the presidential election last fall.

The figures in Sharp's successful run for office are: Sharp, Socialist, 78; Waugh, Democrat, 63; Rader, Republican, 51. Other figures were: Councilman, first ward, Salmond, Socialist, 66; Johns, Democrat, 57; Clemens, Republican, 50; second ward, Allan, Socialist, 60; Parker, Democrat, 52; Stewart, Republican, 54; third ward, Rayce, Socialist, 61; Taylor, Democrat, 55; Northway, Republican, 52; town clerk, Purcell, Socialist, 52; McCullough, Democrat, 65; Myrick, Republican, 71.

Five Votes Defeat Socialist

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Byesville, O., Nov. 6.—The Socialist party of Byesville has scored its first

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Takes the Bit in His Own Month at Conference With His Inspectors

BUT THEY ONLY SMILE

"I Will Stop Gambling; I Will Stop Bomb Throwing," He Asserts

Chief of Police Steward is tired of being double crossed by his subordinates who are acting in the interests of police protected gamblers, and, therefore, the police chief has taken personal charge of the investigation into the bomb throwing. Steward is an inquisitive person and therefore may learn something. Steward this morning, in a conference with Schuetter and with various inspectors, took personal charge.

"I will stop gambling; I will stop bomb throwing," said Steward, and his subordinates smiled. They have heard talk like that before. They should have said, "Tell it to Bussie," but they did not.

To Investigate Jackson?

While proof of the fixing of juries in the interests of politicians was being bared this morning in the county building there was great uneasiness in the city hall, where, in addition to the McGovern scandal, threats are heard that the George W. Jackson company is being investigated by the Merriam commission, because that company has presented a claim for \$15,000 against the city on account of the repair work done on the crib which burned, killing 68 of Jackson's employees. This claim was in a fair way to be allowed till Merriam got wind of it and stopped it. As an example of the audacity of a vagrant city hall contractor it is not even second to the McGovern scandal.

In the Inter Ocean this morning it was pointed out that very slender evidence is needed to ensnare leading city official in a plot with McGovern to loot the city treasury.

Meanwhile the police have done nothing to stop gambling. The gambling dives are open and prosperous. A Chinese gambling game at 54 South Clark street was raided after midnight last night and a small gambling place was raided in McNeill Brothers' saloon, Thirty-fifth street and Hoyte avenue. The big gamblers have not been touched.

More of the Jury Scandal

Pierce Maguire, a clerk in the jury commissioners' office, was on the stand again today and told in fuller detail how he had received jury lists from court bailiffs and ward heelers. He attempted to justify such lists on the ground that they contained the names of men who had failed to register, and who would not otherwise have been available for jury service.

It has been discovered that the First ward hall is being given this year in the name of the First Ward auxiliary, a "sick and death benefit" association, and that in that way it is hoped that its promoters will be able to carry out the program for holding it with the customary features.

Those who incorporated the auxiliary are P. J. Andrews, clerk in Ald. Coughlin's office; Maurice Frank, liquor dealer; "Nick" Martin, private secretary to Ald. Michael Kenna, and under indictment in connection with jury "fixing"; John Atchison and James M. Duffy.

Detectives raided a k

SOCIALIST BALL! GET YOUR TICKET

Every dues paying member of the Socialist party in Chicago is to receive two tickets to the tenth annual ball, to be given by the Socialist party at the Second Regiment armory, Curtiss street and Washington boulevard, December 11. These will be sent through the mails accompanied by color cards to be returned.

The tickets will be sold to members at 25 cents apiece. They will cost 50 cents at the armory on the evening of the ball. The ball this year will not be a masquerade affair, as in previous years. Prof. Franz Reidel's orchestra has been secured to dispense the music during the evening. This is one of the best orchestras in the city. The proceeds of the ball will go to the Daily Socialist and the county organization of the Socialist party.

Taft Refuses Mint Julep

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 5.—President Taft here refused a mint julep which he was informed had been made "with consummate skill by a real colored."

LAVIN IS HATED BY HIS OWN POLICEMEN

A story current in Chicago circles showing that Inspector Paddy Lavin is not popular in his own bailiwick—the Central police station—relates: "The defeat of his candidates for the convention of the 'United Police of Chicago,' a protective organization. The 'United Police' hands together all the members of the force for protection against suits and other legal difficulties, such as the operations of loan sharks and the like and all members pay an assessment. There is now about \$10,000 in the treasury.

Lavin's Candidates Defeated

The election, affecting Lavin's hopes, was held this week and resulted in a defeat of his candidates by 234 to 23. It is said that many of the policemen used uncomplimentary language to

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ward Lavin, referring to the things which the Daily Socialist has said of him. It is said Lavin was even threatened with ejectment from his police station.

"Why don't you fight the Daily Socialist?" was a question often hurled at him according to the story.

"How dare you dictate to honest men?" was another phrase said to have been used.

It is said that Lavin almost wept on the shoulder of his faithful Lieutenant Sheehan.

Oh, You Beauty Squad

"My beauty squad! My beauty squad! Oh, you beauty squad!" he is said to have lamented.

"For thee, Oh my beauty squad, I had the old men pensive and sad, and now some strong language when aroused."

The convention will be held Sunday.

HOW RAILROADS BRIBE JUDGES

Appeal to Reason Tells of the Santa Fe's Famous "Fishing Trip"

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.
Girard, Kan., Nov. 6.—How Railroads Angle for Millions with Federal Judges as Bait, is the title of this week's installment of the exposure of federal court conditions by The Appeal to Reason. It is the story of how three federal court judges went on a fishing excursion with railroad attorneys, where it is not disputed that the railroads paid the bill, and that pending litigation before these distinguished jurists was decided "in favor of the railroads and against the dearly beloved people."

A Distinguished Party

The personnel of the party, which went on the fishing excursion now known to fame as "that Tampico trip," was:
Judge John C. Pollock, United States District Judge for Kansas.
Judge John F. Phillips, United States District Judge for the western district of Missouri.
Judge Smith McPherson, United States District Judge for the southern district of Iowa.
Gardiner Lathrop, general solicitor of the Santa Fe system, Chicago.
Samuel W. Moore, general solicitor for the Kansas City Southern railroad, Kansas City.
Judge O. M. Spencer, general attorney for the Burlington system, St. Joseph, Mo.
Dr. Jabez N. Jackson, Kansas City, W. N. McLeod, one of Senator Warner's law partners.

In telling about the trip itself the Appeal to Reason says:
"Briefly, Gardiner Lathrop's private car was attached to a train at the Union station, Kansas City, Mo., and, with the party of federal judges and railroad lawyers, departed for Tampico, Mex., Sunday night, January 28, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock. The car and the party returned to Kansas City on the night of Tuesday, February 13, two weeks later."

In a Drunken Brawl

"On the return trip," it is reported, "one of the distinguished excursionists, in a fit of drunkenness, fired his revolver at another member of the party, but missed, the bullet plowing its way through the end of the car."
"It is enough simply to declare the fact of the journey of debauchery, taken by three federal judges and three railroad lawyers, on a car equipped with wine, edibles and cigars, the expense of which was paid by the railroad companies, and lastly, the fact that the decision rendered by the judges to the detriment of the interests of the people of Kansas, Missouri and Iowa."

Judge Tells of the Trip

When the "trip" had become a public scandal through the activity of H. R. Wamsley, for several years a member of the Missouri state legislature, George Creel, editor of The Independent, a Kansas City weekly publication, and Judge J. McR. Trimble, of Kan-

sas City, Mo. Judge Phillips wrote to the Kansas City Star, as follows:
"Responsive to the intense spirit of demagoguery of the hour, a pleasure trip of personal friends is thought to be colored with a sinister purpose on the part of Gardiner Lathrop, as solicitor of the Santa Fe Railway company, to place under obligation three federal judges. In justice to him and the truth I state that the fishing excursion to Tampico was entirely of my initiation. It is true that we rode in a special car, just as I would have gone fishing in the private wagon of a friend, standing in proportion of the 'grub and bait.' From its inception to its close the 'outing' was distinctively social in its makeup and character."

Not Explicit Enough

Commenting on Judge Phillips' reply to the criticisms that were leveled at the excursionists, George Creel, editor of The Independent, said in part:
"This paper believes that Judge Phillips made a splendid answer to an insidious attack. Of course, it could not have been more splendid had it not been written under the influence of excitement. For instance, it would have been better had he been more explicit in the matter of 'grub and bait.' It must be admitted that he is guilty of ambiguity there, for it is indeed difficult to know whether he paid his share of all expenses or not."

Decisions After the Trip

The Appeal to Reason continues:
"At the time these federal judges went to Mexico with the railroad lawyers the constitutionality of the railway freight and passenger rate reduction, as recently passed by the Missouri legislature, was pending in the federal court."
"The general assembly of Missouri passed a maximum freight law, making a reduction of twenty-five per cent in freight rates upon various commodities of traffic, amounting to about one-fifth of the entire freight traffic of the state."

"June 14, 1905, the date on which this act of the legislature was to take effect, the railroads doing business in Missouri secured, without notice, from Federal Judge John F. Phillips, a temporary injunction, or restraining order, restraining the attorney general of the state and the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, and a number of shippers along the lines of each road, joined in the suit as defendants, as representatives of the entire class of shippers, from taking any action to enforce the law."

"Granted Without Argument"

"Shortly after this the application for a temporary injunction was heard by Judge Phillips and Judge Smith McPherson, who, without argument, granted the same. Following this the attorney general and the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners filed demurrers to the plaintiffs' bill, but the judges, arbitrarily refusing to hear the demurrers, adjourned the court for the summer. In the fall the judges overruled the demurrers, whereupon the defendants filed their answers to the plaintiffs' bill, and sought to secure the lifting of the restraining order of the railroad companies."
"Instead of the court proceeding with the case without unnecessary delay the attorneys for the railroads and the two federal judges, with the federal judge from Kansas, made the Tampico trip in a private car belonging to the railroad companies."

Kill Two Cent Fare Law

"Upon the return of the party from the fishing trip the replies of the railroad companies to the defendants' answer were filed. Delay followed delay in these legal proceedings during which, meanwhile, the Missouri legislature passed a two-cent passenger law. Later, Judge McPherson, arbitrarily and without notice to the state, issued an order enjoining the railroads from obeying either the two-cent pas-

senger law or the freight rate law. This action on the part of McPherson was indorsed in a series of acts by Judge Phillips and was afterwards affirmed by Judge Pollock.

"In the Kansas City Star, May 4, of the current year, in an interview defending himself generally in answer to charges in the rate cases made in congress, by Representative Murphy, of Missouri, Judge Pollock says:
"As to the fishing trip of three years ago this winter, I have but little to say. I was invited by Mr. Gardiner Lathrop, now general solicitor for the Santa Fe system, a warm personal friend of mine, to go with the party to Tampico, Mex., and was gone two or three weeks as his guest. I was then glad to be his guest, as I always am."

What Trip Really Meant

"Judge Phillips, in his communication to The Star, declared he initiated the trip and invited Pollock; the Kansas judge says he was invited by Gardiner Lathrop. No matter by whom he was invited, the fact remains that Pollock, with Phillips and McPherson, instead of giving the people a square deal in the railroad rate legislation, slapped public sentiment in the face by going off on a fishing excursion with the attorneys for the railroads at a time when he, as well as Phillips and McPherson, should have maintained a position of neutrality. By taking the trip the federal judges definitely declared themselves on the side of the railroads, and against the interests of the people."

Impeachment or Promotion?

"If nothing else were brought to bear, the Tampico trip, and the circumstances connected with it and the results following from it, constitute cause sufficient to warrant the impeachment of every federal judge who participated in it. At the time Representative Murphy, of Missouri, preferred charges against Judges Phillips and McPherson, scores of attorneys in the middle west declared that Judge Pollock should be included in the investigation that congress was asked to make. Representative Rucker, of Missouri, stated that Judge Phillips ought to have been impeached twenty years ago."

"Signs are not wanting now, and the story is current in many quarters to the effect that the corporations are actively at work preparing to boost Pollock to the United States Supreme court, in the event that Chief Justice McKenna carries out his rumored intention of resigning."

Investigation Is Demanded

"On the day the knowledge of Pollock's judicial career becomes general the demand now made by this paper will be voiced by the people of the whole country, and that is John C. Pollock, judge of the federal court in Kansas, must be investigated by a congressional committee with full power to authorize his impeachment."

STONECUTTERS IN GENERAL WALKOUT AT BEDFORD, IND.

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Bedford, Ind., Nov. 6.—The Stonecutters of Bedford have joined in a general walkout as a result of the action of the contractors in posting placards in various shops stating that after Dec. 1 they would employ no one but members of the so-called "National Stonecutters' Organization," a rival organization. Stonecutters are requested to keep away from Bedford.

Girl Shot, Posse Hunts For

Heidelberg, Miss., Nov. 6.—A large posse of armed men is scouring the surrounding country today for an unknown man who late yesterday shot and probably fatally wounded Maggie Windham, a young woman, near her home, eight miles from here. It is believed he will be lynched if captured.

Results at Anderson, Ind.

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Anderson, Ind., Nov. 6.—After a splendid campaign, carried on by the Socialists against a combination of the old parties, the election returns here show the following figures: Foster, gold Democrat, 2,150; Ewin, put up by the Republicans, 1,514; Strickland, Socialist, 1,392. Four years ago the Socialists lost 135 votes. One year ago their record was 400 votes.

The Socialist Vote

The Socialist vote was obtained without carriages, automobiles, coercion, bribe or boodle, all of which was utilized by the demo-republican combine to secure a "wide-open" Anderson. Fred Strickland carried the third ward over both of his competitors. The Socialists are highly elated over the result and will hold a ratification meeting at the Bijou theater Sunday night to begin a vigorous campaign of education for the next election.

New York Socialist Vote

New Rochelle, Nov. 6.—The Socialist party here nets 50 votes; last year, 117. Auburn, Nov. 6.—Socialist municipal candidates polled 483 votes. Light registration. Gain of 100 per cent over last municipal election in 1905.

Patchogue, Nov. 6.—There are 48

straight Socialist votes here out of a total vote of 608. Last year 74 out of 1,390.

Lindenhurst, Nov. 6.—Socialist candi-

date for assembly from second district of Suffolk receives 47 votes. For county clerk here, 12; for coroner, 24.

Syracuse, Nov. 6.—Socialist candidate

for mayor receives 604 votes; two years ago for mayor, 485.

Gloversville, Nov. 6.—For Socialist

ticket, 180. Last city election, 126. Johnstown, Nov. 6.—Socialist candidate for justice of Supreme court for this district receives 216. Two years ago, 148.

Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Oliver Curtis, head of ticket, received 214 votes, with two districts to hear from. Vote in 1907 was 274 for same office. Vote light this year.

Six Socialist Votes Here

Westerly, Conn., Nov. 6.—Six Socialist votes here; same as last year. S. L. P. jumped from 2 to 8.

Vote at Orange, N. J.

Orange, Nov. 6.—Fourth ward gives Socialist party 173. S. L. P. 17. Last year S. P. had 58.

The Socialist vote in Hudson county

seems to be about the same as at the last mayoralty election in 1907, less than the Debs vote of last year.

Socialist Decrease in N. Y.

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
New York, Nov. 6.—Returns on the Socialist vote in New York's municipal

"Have you seen them?"

Stern's New "Auto" Coats

Immensely popular with everybody—best coat we ever sold—bought by people who have come from the "Loop" and from the South Side, as well as from all points on the North and West Sides. We show them in all new materials—specially made for us. "Protector" neck (like cut)—buttons high—shape retaining front—a beautiful coat—can be worn in any weather. Come here tomorrow and try one on—you'll simply be delighted—scores of coats to choose from at—

\$15, \$18 and \$20

See our elegant New Fall Style
Soft and Stiff Hats at

\$2.00

Our \$2.40 "Tenderfoot" Shoes in
patent box calf, patent kid leather,
best for the money

\$2.40



North Avenue and Larrabee Street

Open Saturday Evening Until 10:30 P. M. Every Sunday Until 12 o'clock.

SOCIALIST POLL SHOWS GROWTH

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victory and it was a "big one," as a local Socialist is putting it. The Socialist candidate for mayor lost out by five votes, the Republican getting 212 against 207 secured by Socialist C. A. Engle.

Out of the six councilmen to be elected the Socialists won five. The Socialists who will go into the city's council chambers are L. H. Hickie, Isaac Lightowler, George Milton, W. C. Thompson and John Trotter. Socialist G. S. Peters became marshal by a large majority, while R. B. Pierce was made assessor of real property with the Socialists also claiming Edward Nichols elected assessor of personal property.

"We gave them a close call for every office," said D. Lewis Davis. "We hope this kind of a record will give the Socialists courage everywhere and show them the effects of a good working organization."

Results at Anderson, Ind.

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Anderson, Ind., Nov. 6.—After a splendid campaign, carried on by the Socialists against a combination of the old parties, the election returns here show the following figures: Foster, gold Democrat, 2,150; Ewin, put up by the Republicans, 1,514; Strickland, Socialist, 1,392. Four years ago the Socialists lost 135 votes. One year ago their record was 400 votes.

The Socialist vote

The Socialist vote was obtained without carriages, automobiles, coercion, bribe or boodle, all of which was utilized by the demo-republican combine to secure a "wide-open" Anderson. Fred Strickland carried the third ward over both of his competitors. The Socialists are highly elated over the result and will hold a ratification meeting at the Bijou theater Sunday night to begin a vigorous campaign of education for the next election.

New York Socialist Vote

New Rochelle, Nov. 6.—The Socialist party here nets 50 votes; last year, 117. Auburn, Nov. 6.—Socialist municipal candidates polled 483 votes. Light registration. Gain of 100 per cent over last municipal election in 1905.

Patchogue, Nov. 6.—There are 48

straight Socialist votes here out of a total vote of 608. Last year 74 out of 1,390.

Lindenhurst, Nov. 6.—Socialist candi-

date for assembly from second district of Suffolk receives 47 votes. For county clerk here, 12; for coroner, 24.

Syracuse, Nov. 6.—Socialist candidate

for mayor receives 604 votes; two years ago for mayor, 485.

Gloversville, Nov. 6.—For Socialist

ticket, 180. Last city election, 126. Johnstown, Nov. 6.—Socialist candidate for justice of Supreme court for this district receives 216. Two years ago, 148.

Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Oliver

Curtis, head of ticket, received 214 votes, with two districts to hear from. Vote in 1907 was 274 for same office. Vote light this year.

Six Socialist Votes Here

Westerly, Conn., Nov. 6.—Six Socialist votes here; same as last year. S. L. P. jumped from 2 to 8.

Vote at Orange, N. J.

Orange, Nov. 6.—Fourth ward gives Socialist party 173. S. L. P. 17. Last year S. P. had 58.

The Socialist vote in Hudson county seems to be about the same as at the last mayoralty election in 1907, less than the Debs vote of last year.

TO DISTRIBUTE 25,000 LEAFLETS

Two big meetings and the distribution of 25,000 leaflets were planned at the meeting of the joint campaign committee for the special elections in the Second senatorial and Sixth congressional districts at a meeting last night.

The meetings will be held at Barnes' hall, 1279 Ogden avenue, Thursday evening, November 15, and at Labor hall, Thirteenth street and Forty-first avenue, Thursday evening, November 15. The speakers so far secured are Frank W. Stone, candidate for the legislature in the Second senatorial race; Anthony Karella, candidate for congress in the Sixth congressional district, and Attorney Thomas J. Morgan.

A four-page leaflet is being prepared, 25,000 copies of which will be distributed among the voters in the two districts. The election will be held on November 21. The next meeting of the campaign committee will be held in the office of C. F. Kellogg, 721 South Western avenue, next Sunday afternoon.

November Outdoor Meetings

Fall weather has no terrors for the "soap boxers" in the Thirty-first ward, according to a communication just received by County Secretary G. T. Fraenkel, in which John F. Kendrick, C. E. Steere, M. Sullivan and Ed Dierkes want to be booked for an outdoor meeting tomorrow night at Sixty-second place and Halsted street.

"While the summer is blessing us," says the communication, "we feel the call of the wild, and if it be consistent with you would bill our old propagandist corner, Sixty-second place and Halsted street, for the following 'soap-boxers' for next Saturday evening, November 6, providing, of course, the weather continues as fine as we have been having for the last few days, or anywhere near as good."

County Secretary Fraenkel refuses to stand in the way of any effort to make November open-air meetings a custom in the Socialist party. The "soap-boxers" have been given permission "to go ahead and do their worst."

Maywood and Melrose Park

Sunday meetings of the Maywood and Melrose Park Educational society will be held every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at Raven's hall, Fifteenth avenue and Lake street, in Melrose Park. Samuel Block will be the speaker Sunday afternoon, talking for his subject "The Benefits of Co-operation."

A musical programme will be given by

Jernberg's orchestra.

NO MERCY SHOWN MME. STEINHEIL

(Continued From Page One)

gave way before the succession of sharp questions. Her feeling at last found expression in an agonized look of words in which she appealed to the jury to believe in her innocence, complaining bitterly that in the hour of her misfortune she had been deserted by high placed friends, asserting also that society women who had frequented her home had now deserted her.

Judge De Valles Relentless

Notwithstanding this passionate appeal Judge De Valles pursued his interrogatories relentlessly. When he pinned her down with proof that she had concealed jewelry, which she afterward said had been stolen, she turned her back on him and with crossed arms and flashing eyes admitted that she had done so, justifying her action by the motherly instinct of shielding her daughter from the knowledge that these jewels had come from her lover.

PATTEN, ET AL, DIVIDE MILLIONS

New York, Nov. 6.—In the financial district yesterday a report was current that the Patten-Brown party, who have been behind the great bull movement in the cotton market for the last few months, had divided among themselves \$4,000,000 within the last forty-eight hours and that this profit taking accounts for the decline of 50 points in cotton today.

None of the members of the Patten-Brown party seen today would discuss the report. A reliable authority roughly estimated the paper profits of the Patten-Brown crowd at \$15,000,000. Upon this basis it is evident that something less than half the net profits of their deal has been divided.

The persons who participated in the distribution of the profits are James A. Patten, W. P. Brown, F. B. Hoynes, E. G. Scales and Mr. Rothchild. This is Rothchild's first year as an oper-

ator in the New York Cotton exchange. He is one of the biggest cotton producers in Mississippi, his home state.

MRS. DU PONT'S EX-HUSBAND TO AID IN SLANDER SUIT

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 6.—A sensation was created here when it became known that George A. Maddox, now in the west, former husband of Mrs. Alfred I. du Pont, and former employee of the Du Pont Powder company, would testify in her behalf at the trial of Mr. Du Pont's slander suit against Mrs. Elizabeth Bradford Du Pont.

Stories had been circulated to the effect that Maddox denounced Alfred I. du Pont for "breaking up his home life." The former husband will refute this, it is said. It is asserted also that Maddox, before his separation from his wife, had arranged to bring suit against Mrs. Elizabeth Bradford Du Pont for slander.

Mr. Du Pont, probably the wealthiest man in Delaware, declares he will prosecute the suit in defense of the good name of his wife to the limit. Edward G. Bradford, Jr., brother of Mrs. Alfred I. du Pont and law partner of John H. Nicholson, former chancellor, made a statement in support of his sister.

FELIX KAHN & CO.

WHOLESALE MAKERS

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT TILL 10 O'CLOCK

2,000 Fancy Tweed, Swell New Cheviot, Homespun, Vicuna, Black and Blue Kersey

OVERCOATS

Guaranteed worth \$20.00,

\$12.50

Nothing like these Overcoat bargains has ever been offered in Chicago. In fact, it is impossible for any one but the wholesale maker to sell them at this price and at the same time give you an Overcoat whose true retail value is absolutely \$20.00 everywhere. Look them over tomorrow—all the modish materials, the new loose Protector models, the more conservative semi-body fitting or loose box coat, all lengths from 40 to 54, plain or velvet collars, Venetian or serge linings, all sizes, 33 to 46, and mind you, no other place in Chicago where their equal is ever sold for less than \$20.00, choice tomorrow.

This store is headquarters for Single and Double Breasted, Black Thibet, High-Grade Cassimere and Worsted Suits at \$9.95. You simply can not elsewhere buy as fine a Pure Woolen Thibet or Cassimere Suit for less than \$16.00. Why not come right here to the wholesale and have your choice of these splendid Suits at only **\$9.95**

For 7.50 you may buy tomorrow a Strictly High-Grade Woolen Plain or Fancy Suit or Overcoat, also choice of several hundred Cassimere Suits, in neatly figured patterns, strictly woolen materials only, worth up to \$16.00, tomorrow **\$7.50**

In this special offer a saving of one third is plainly evident. The Suits are exquisite silk mixtures, high grade black unfinished worsteds and blue serges. The Overcoats are finest black kerseys and gray Scotch tweeds, with Skinner satin sleeve linings. **\$14.85** and \$20.00 values, special.

\$20 to \$35—you would willingly pay it for these beautiful imported worsteds and meltons in suits and Overcoats. Tailored almost every stitch by hand, it's impossible to make better garments. This season's very latest models. Specially priced **\$19.75**

SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED

Corner Van Buren and Market Streets

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FRANCISCO FERRER

Price 25 cents. Postpaid 30 cents.

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Member S. W. Bond Branch, Chicago.
AGENTS WANTED all over the world. Local commission. Address

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ALCIS SPACHMAN

Best Equipped

RESTAURANT, SALOON

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PHONE RIVER PARK 3064

But knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time did ne'er unroll;
Chill penury repressed their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of their soul.

So wrote Gray of the unfortunate English peasants, who lived and died in the densest ignorance of almost everything worth knowing. No Chicago worker, man or woman, need suffer such a fate. Every Sunday morning at the Garrick Theater, there is a session of "The Workers' University" where there are no tuition fees of any kind and the teaching goes deeper and wider than in any other university in the country.

The lecture next Sunday will be of especial educational value. The lecturer, Arthur M. Lewis, will deal with "The Evolution of Man." The basis of the lecture will be a book by the German scientist, William Bolsche, of the same title. Madame Bonnar will sing the bird song from "Pagliacci," the waltz song from "Carmeno" and "Coming Thro' the Rye." Doors open at 10:15. Come early if you want a seat. After the lecture the audience will have its picture taken outside the theater.

SUBJECT: "THE EVOLUTION OF MAN"

A Personal Word

I have selected Bolsche's wonderful little book as the basis of my lecture next Sunday morning for a special reason. For the reader who desires to know the best and latest results of modern scientific research in regard to the origin and development of man, man's place in the universe and in the organic scale, there is no better book of its size in the English language, and it is vastly superior to most of the other thousand through the middle west.

I receive many letters from men and women asking me if I think the writers have any chance to sufficiently master the sciences to be able to do something worth while in the domain of education. Here is one good test. Take a copy of this book and read it carefully through. When you reach the end, if you have not entered a new world, if you are not deeply impressed with the sublime reach of science, if you do not feel disposed to thank your lucky stars that somebody persuaded you to read the book, you may safely confine your future reading to Nick Carter or Laura Jean Libby. I came across this book, soon after it was published, while I was lecturing at Portland, Oregon, during the World's Fair. I read it through at one sitting and then plunged at once into a second reading. I sent a big rush order to the publisher and in a few months I had put it in the hands of over a thousand readers up and down the Pacific slope. I proclaimed its merits from Vancouver, B. C., to San Diego by the Mexican line. Since then I have done the cause of working class education some service by scattering more than an

I have made a special arrangement with the publisher, by which I now offer you this book at its regular price of 50 cents, along with a four months' subscription to "The Evolutionist," free. If you are at the Garrick Sunday morning, buy your copy as you go in, and you will find the subscription card inside the front cover. The book is cloth bound and illustrated. If you live outside Chicago send 50 cents in stamps or coin, or any way you please, to the office of "The Evolutionist," and the book and card will be mailed, postpaid.

Address "The Evolutionist," 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Yours fraternally, ARTHUR M. LEWIS.

The Huxley Book.

The 350 copies of Huxley's "Lectures and Essays" have all disappeared. By a stroke of luck the New York book houses have managed to unearth 400 more copies unbound copies, and these have been sent post haste to the bindery at my wired request, and the orders which are now beginning to pile up will be filled in the order in which they reach this office—first come, first served. The book, with a 25-cent four months' subscription to "The Evolutionist" inside the front cover, costs 50 cents. There will be NONE on sale at the Garrick next Sunday—or until the 400 arrive some days hence. Send your orders at once to "The Evolutionist," 180 Washington St., Chicago.

ARTHUR M. LEWIS.

A Special Edition.

While the New York book houses were hustling around to find some more Huxley books they discovered just 50 copies of a special limp leather, gilt top, edition. It surely is a beauty. I have taken out five copies for presentation to special friends, and the remaining forty-five will be on sale at the Garrick table Sunday morning. Any that are not sold will be used to fill orders from outside Chicago as long as they last. The price is one dollar, and the four months' subscription to "The Evolutionist" will be found inside the cover. Purchasers who cannot be at the Garrick next Sunday morning had better order at once from "The Evolutionist," 180 Washington street, Chicago.

Lewis-White Debate.

The November number of "The Evolutionist" will contain the entire Lewis-White debate, and will be on sale at the Garrick meeting one week from next Sunday. An extra large edition is being printed, as big special orders are coming in. In order to encourage missionary education work, a special rate of six copies of this debate number will be sold for 25 cents. You can get these six copies at the Garrick, or order them from "The Evolutionist" by mail. The subject of the debate is: "Will Socialism Meet With Triumph or Disaster?" And it was a grand struggle from start to finish. This number will also contain a fine picture of Professor Francisco Ferrer, the martyred educator.

HAYES IS SEEN AS BEST MAN TO HEAD UNIONISTS IN U. S.

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Cleveland, O., Nov. 3.—Peter Power, labor writer for the Newspaper Enterprise association of this city, which syndicates its matter among newspapers in all the prominent cities of the country, predicts an internal war in the American Federation of Labor, when that body meets in Toronto, Can., next week.

Frank J. Hayes, secretary treasurer for the 70,000 members of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, is mentioned



FRANK J. HAYES

as an opponent of Samuel Gompers, in the fight between the radical and conservative element in the A. F. of L., while the various causes for discontent in the big labor organization are carefully explained.

Gompers to Be Opposed

"It can be stated as a certainty that the official family in the American Federation of Labor will meet with opposition at the Toronto convention next month, when the time comes to name the leader for another term," writes Power.

"For a number of years the election of officers has been permitted to go on without, so far as opposing the administration was concerned, and with but few exceptions Gompers, Mitchell, Duncan and other members of the executive council were chosen by unanimous vote."

"In all conventions during the past decade the administration has presented some dominating issue, such as declarations of war against ship subsidies, compulsory arbitration, government by injunction, etc., and the dele-

gates were given to understand in so many words that, if they ran counter to the issues and the officers, the antagonistic employers' associations would interpret such a situation as an indication of internal dissension and a weakening of the labor movement.

Jail Sentence Is Help

"Thus last year Gompers, Mitchell and Secretary Morrison had a full sentence hanging over their heads, and quite naturally won the sympathies of the delegates. This year the same sentence—pronounced against them by Judge Wright in the famous Buck stove case—still confronts those officials, and Gompers and his friends are sure to make the most of it."

"But the administrative officials appear to have almost entirely alienated the radical element in the A. F. of L., the latter claiming that the officials have fallen too strongly under the spell of the National Civic federation, which latter body, headed by August Belmont, Andrew Carnegie, H. C. Frick and others (and of which Gompers is vice president and Mitchell a paid official), has declared war upon the Socialists and other radicals in the labor movement."

"The electrical workers' controversy, which, on account of the A. F. of L. executive council taking a stand with the minority faction, has created turmoil throughout the country, will prove a thorn in the side of the administration."

Want Political Action

"Gompers European tour and denunciation of political action as practiced in the older countries is also meeting with the disfavor of those who believe that the trusts and corporations are becoming too powerful to combat with the strike and boycott and must be met with the ballot. Gompers has always been successful in the past in heading off political action, but many thousands of workers throughout the country are becoming more clamorous in their demands that some forward movement be made to ruin political power."

"First Vice President Duncan is being bitterly attacked by the boot and shoe workers, who charge that he used the prestige of his position to defend a prominent manufacturer hostile to their organization, and aided in splitting their union."

Turn Against Mitchell

"John Mitchell, second vice president, has aroused the ire of many of the miners, because he is advocating the establishment of trade schools under the auspices of the National Civic federation instead of under the control of the union affected. It is also claimed that he is constitutionally ineligible to represent the miners, being no longer employed in the trade."

"Treasurer John R. Lennon has a fight for his official life as general secretary of the tailors on at present, and some of the unionists employed in the

liquor industry would like to lift his scalp because he espoused the cause of the prohibitionists. Third Vice President O'Connell is harassed by a split in the machinists' union, of which he is president, which is spreading through the country."

Calls Hayes Fine Type

"Among those discussed as a probable opponent of Gompers is Frank J. Hayes, secretary treasurer of the 70,000 Illinois miners. Hayes occupies a responsible position, as he handles half a million dollars a year and is an influential factor in determining wage scales for the miners of the entire country. He is under 30, a speaker and organizer of exceptional ability, and an all around fine type of intelligent American manhood. Hayes probably deserves the credit of having been the youngest union man in the country, joining the miners' organization in Iowa when 12 years of age."

"It is likely that all other A. F. of L. officials will have opposition at Toronto."

RIVAL IMPRESSARIOS WAR OVER NORDICA'S DATE HERE

With Max Rabinooff, impresario, holding a signed contract with Mme. Nordica for her appearance in the Chicago Auditorium, Sunday, January 23, rival impresarios are making every effort to get her to break the contract and appear at an earlier date in Chicago. The contract specifies that this shall be the first and only appearance of Mme. Nordica in Chicago this season.

Rabinooff has departed for New York in a hurry to settle all doubts of the famous singer's appearance, and also to dispel all rumors to the contrary.

Meanwhile the Atwell-Rabinooff popular priced concert will continue. This coming Sunday, November 10th, Mme. Olive Fremstad, the noted soprano, will appear, as will Alexander Zubowsky, a young Russian violinist, whose genius has been favorably commented upon by Herr Willy Oliva, conductor of the Dresden Philharmonic orchestra.

Along with these two artists, the Chicago Philharmonic orchestra, conducted by Chev. Emanuel, will appear.

4,000 INDIOTMENTS KILLED BY ANTI-BLUE LAW JUDGE

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 3.—More than 4,000 indiotments returned during a "Sunday blue law" crusade made by Judge William H. Wallace of the Criminal court here a year ago, were dismissed by Judge Latsch here yesterday. Prosecutor Virgil Conkling moved that they be dismissed, in keeping with his pre-election promise. Only nine cases ever were tried. Seven resulted in acquittal and two in convictions.

SELLS 4 BOTTLES OF BEER FOR 50 CENTS; FINED \$480

Carmi, Ill., Nov. 3.—John Dietz, former city treasurer, yesterday was fined \$480 and costs by Judge Julius C. Kern for selling four bottles of beer. The costs totaled \$90. Dietz accommodated four thirsty friends in his restaurant. Dietz received fifty cents for the four bottles.

The Daily Socialist is delivered by carrier in Chicago for 6 cents per week.

RAILWAY MEN MADE CATSPAWS

Roads Coerce Many of Them Into Making Fight on Electrification Plan

Made scapegoats by the Chicago & Northwestern railway, suspended through no fault of their own, members of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen and of the Order of Railway Conductors and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have issued a statement declaring that electrification of the railroad terminals about Chicago would mean a slaughter of the employees. It so happens that railroad men have worked out calculations that if an engine is correctly fired, a thing impossible for a human being to do, there will be little or no smoke. For that reason, when a complaint is received that such and such an engine on the Northwestern smoked inside the city limits, the fireman is penalized by suspension.

Forced to Be Catspaws

"Such a grossly unjust policy has forced the railway brotherhoods to come once more to the rescue of their employees. Just what there is in the constitution of a railway unionist's mind which makes him an easy victim in that regard is not clear, but it is the general experience that, though the railroads have filled the unions with spies and only tolerate them because of their strength, still the brotherhoods somehow feel that their employers' interests are also the interests of the brotherhoods of railway employees. Electrical experts point to the fact that in the use of electricity on the New York Central line, there is a third rail system which is protected as follows: There is a hood over the rail extending from the ties up over the rail which is suspended inside of the hood on insulators. The top of the rail is turned downward and the locomotive takes power from a rail protected from contact with other material. In this way the rail is protected above and on the sides and exposed at the bottom."

Not an Unprotected Rail

When a third rail is spoken of, the unprotected third rail on the elevated roads or on the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago is generally thought of. The T. L. McGrath of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and a member of the committee making the statement for the railroad brotherhoods, said:

"It would do away with the smoke, but to electrify the freight and passenger terminals here would be the building of human slaughter houses. Railroad employees in a body protest against electrification solely on the grounds of danger. New York city, with the straight pull into the terminals, has such a danger zone that every engineer and fireman is in fear of their lives until they reach the open country again."

Big Values in Suits & Overcoats \$15

Do not fail to see these special values at the Continental—the home of clothing bargains. Elegant suits offered at an amazingly low price—quality considered. The suits are shown in the newest weaves and shades—in excellent materials handsomely finished—cut both for conservative and smart dressers. Nothing we might say would really tell you what great values these garments are. See them for yourself. You'll know.

FURNISHINGS, HATS AND SHOES.

A full and complete line of furnishings for boys and men will always be found here. Everything we sell is of the highest grade and the very latest on the market. Our hat and cap showing for men and boys cannot be surpassed. We sell shoes for men, women and children. Buy your shoes at the Continental for yourself and children and save money.

Other Suit and Overcoat Values \$10 to \$35

In our children's department we give away a genuine regulation Rugby football with every child's suit or coat at \$3.50 or more. Get one for your boy.

OPEN SATURDAY TILL 9 P.M.

THE CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE

Corner Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues

THE WEST SIDE'S LARGEST CLOTHING AND SHOE STORE

OPEN SUNDAY TILL NOON

Central Drug Co.
Chicago's Largest Drug Store
100 STATE STREET
Diagonally across from Marshall Field & Co.

The Elston
CLOTHIER & FURNISHER
WALTER RASH
ELSTON, CALIFORNIA, WILSON, N.Y.

TRY A HELP WANT AD IN THIS PAPER

"GLOBE" IN NEW TRADING SCHEME

Association, Once Held as Fraud, Works Through "District Managers"

The Globe Association which has been under investigation by the United States postal authorities for several months and which, in the year 1914, was the subject of a fraud order, has changed its methods of doing business, and its operations are now being carried on by local agents, men well known in their respective communities and therefore likely to be able to promote the business of the Globe Association. To such agents the Globe Association is now offering the lure that they can make \$50 a month by selling memberships in the association. These memberships are to run either three or five years, those running five years carrying with them a premium of \$250.

Association's Stormy Career

The advertising of the Globe Association does not bear its name any longer. Equipped with its former lists, it has appointed local managers whose names appear at the bottom of the alluring ads. In these ads it is asserted, both in the form of price lists and printed text, that unheard of savings can be accomplished by joining "this club." The Globe Association has had a stormy career. The records at the Chicago post office show that on November 28, 1914, there was a fraud order issued against the concern, which ran till January 7, 1916, when without any reason being assigned, the authorities at Washington suspended it.

Last spring the concern procured a mailing list of Socialists and by the lure of "co-operative" plan secured many customers. Complaints poured into the offices of the Chicago Daily Socialist, and they, together with data bearing the name of the Globe Association, were presented to the post office department. No action has as yet been taken by the authorities. In the meantime the concern has changed its method of doing business, as described.

Local Agent Tells of Plan

The Daily Socialist has on file the name of a man who was made a local agent of the Globe Association in a western town. This man wrote a letter to the Daily Socialist, describing his dealings with the Globe Association. A request has been sent to him for all contracts and correspondence which passed between him and the association. The reason for the request is that from the following points, taken from his letter, the Globe Association should be investigated by the post office authorities.

The points alleged by the local agent are:

That the Globe Association declared to him that he could make \$50 a month and expenses by selling memberships in the association.

That he sold such memberships and was paid in \$50 cash and \$20 worth of merchandise contained in one of the "combinations" offered by the firm.

That in general the goods sold are not as represented.

Called an English Plan

That the firm claimed to be doing business on a co-operative plan, called an English plan, tried and proved successful in England.

That an assortment, known as "G19" on the catalog list of the firm, which was sold at \$20 was worth but a fraction of that price.

That the offer to refund money if the goods were not satisfactory was nullified by a notice with the shipment of goods setting an impossible date for their return and stating that the package must be unopened.

PEARY TO GET \$1.20 PER WORD

New York, Nov. 6.—The literary end of discovering the north pole is more profitable than that of running errands in Africa for the Smithsonian Institution. Commander Peary is to get 20 per cent more a word for the magazine story of his achievement than former President Roosevelt is getting for his hunting story, and as a rule words do not grow as long in the Arctic as below the equator.

Mr. Roosevelt's price is \$1.50 a word. Commander Peary is to get \$1.20 a word for a story of about 50,000 words that is to run serially in Hampton's Magazine for the next eight months. A statement that the contract had been signed with the explorer was made yesterday by Benjamin B. Hampton, the editor.

IOWA TEACHERS TO DEMAND UNIFORM PAY AND CONTRACT

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 6.—Three important recommendations will be made to the state legislature, as a result of the action of the executive council of the Iowa Teachers' association, now in session here.

The council will urge the passage of a law fixing a minimum wage of \$40 a month for all teachers, also a contract binding for an entire school year.

The bill will be fashioned after the Ohio law, which provides for the punishment of a school board for its violation. Under the proposed law, no teacher can be removed from office without just cause.

Pensions for teachers are also favored by teachers of the state.

The third recommendation favors the mandatory medical inspection of all pupils. Unless legislation along this line is secured, the council will recommend that school boards of the state supply school children with medicine containing instructions on the care of the teeth and general health.

These resolutions will come up for action by the association Saturday afternoon. More than 2,500 teachers are in attendance.

MARY McDOWELL BLAMES RICH FOR INFANT MORTALITY

Miss Mary McDowell, head resident of the University settlement, speaking before members of the University of Chicago, charged the residents of Hyde Park with personal responsibility for the infant mortality back of the stockyards. She declared that the dumping of the garbage from the residence districts of the south side back of the yards caused fumes deadly to babies. This practice still continues despite a fourteen year fight against it.

The speaker asked her audience who of its members would like to have garbage dumped on the Midway. She said that the results would not be so terrible if that were done, as the results in the stock yards district where the poor are huddled together.

During normal business hours, she said, at least three thousand men and women can be seen at the gates of the stockyards each morning, pleading for a chance to sell their labor power. During the panic this crowd has increased to 5,000, she said.

Young girls between the ages of 14 and 16, alone and friendless, come to the yards to seek work and are driven by the miserable conditions either into sickness or the red light district, the speaker declared.

BRITISH BUDGET IS UP TO LORDS

Passed by House, the Upper Branch May Damn Self by Vetoing It

London, Nov. 6.—The budget, England's financial bill, which has been hailed around the world as being "Socialistic," has passed the third reading in the house of commons by a vote of 379 to 149.

The bill will be formally put on its first reading in the house of lords some time today, the debate on the second reading, which will terminate its fate, beginning November 22. If the lords refuse to pass the bill it is declared in many quarters that the action will mean the first step toward the abolition of that branch of the British government.

Nationalists Hold Aloof

The nationalists—the Irish members of the house—at a meeting yesterday decided to abstain from voting in the division on the third reading of the budget. The nationalists, who are the combined conservative element, had hoped that the nationalists would join them in opposition to the budget.

The liberal papers this morning are pleased that the budget has left the house of commons backed by a solid majority representing the whole strength of the party, including the labor members, who are Socialists. The only matter of discontent is the refusal of the nationalists to support the budget. Their support, however, could hardly have been expected in view of the fact that they opposed the government on the second reading.

Irish Against the Lords

The abstention of the nationalists is a declaration of war against the house of lords when the struggle is carried into the country at the general election. Timothy Healy, nationalist M. P. for the north division of Louth, tried ineffectually at yesterday's meeting to induce his party to vote against the budget, but he secured only nine colleagues to support him.

In announcing his party's decision to abstain, John E. Redmond, in a speech in the house later, emphatically declared that if it was to be a question of the lords' power to block the country's legislation permanently, he would not be on the side of the lords, but on the side of the commons, and he would not allow himself to be called from this attitude by reason of his opposition to increased taxation in Ireland.

What the Budget Does

The budget increases the existing tax rates on tobacco and liquor and also adds to the rates on inheritance taxes. It provides for a surplus on large estates and incomes of over \$25,000 a year.

The real opposition, however, has been aimed at the taxes on lands, which have been declared Socialistic, confiscatory and ruinous for the country. The land taxes are of a twofold character. One of the taxes is small, only one penny in the pound on undeveloped land either urban or suburban that is being held for speculative purposes and which has an actual market value greater than that at which it now is assessed.

Tax Unearned Increment

The other tax on land is one of 20 per cent on the future unearned increment. This was the clause in the budget which provoked the most bitter attacks from the opposition and was defended by Lloyd-George. The Tories and owners of large estates protested that it was unjust to tax the unearned increment on their land when the unearned increment of merchants and other classes of business was not to be taxed. Lloyd-George in reply declared that land was different from any other kind of property, inasmuch as the value in many cases had increased one hundredfold without any effort on the part of the owner.

SANDBAG EXPRESS CASHIER AND ROB HIM OF \$14,156

Niagara Falls, Ont., Nov. 6.—William Dobson, cashier of the Canadian Express company here, was sandbagged yesterday afternoon in the company's office at the Grand Trunk station and a package containing \$14,156 taken from him by two men.

The robbery was committed with a score of the station employees within twenty feet of the office. Dobson was alone at the time. "Two men entered the office and one asked if a trunk had arrived for him. As Dobson stooped over to get his 'on hand' book one of the men hit him behind the ear. Five minutes later Dobson was found lying unconscious by R. B. Brown, the local agent. He did not recover consciousness for about an hour.

The robbery evidently had been carefully planned and the habits of the station employees closely studied. The trunk was made up just as a train arrived and the employees were walking out to meet it.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN

Conducted by H. G. Creel

I promised good news and a big surprise for today. Here it is: THE APPEAL ARMY IS GOING TO JUMP IN AND HELP US PUT A QUIETUS ON THE OLD DEBT!

Now, then, when our comrades of the Appeal force dig in with us, we've GOT to make a BIG showing. AND WE'RE GOING TO!

You know the Appeal boys; you know our own bunch when it's GOING. Now just imagine those two combined—and prepare to see things HUM!

As before, the success of this new move depends on YOU. There's an Appeal army man in YOUR town. In all probability he's watching YOU to see how INTERESTED you are in aiding the Daily. Probably he'll lay low till YOU get in action. When he sees that YOU mean business HE'LL go after subs for the Daily. With BOTH of you working, local plumes will think the end of the world's at hand.

Now it's ALL TOGETHER FOR A GIGANTIC BOOST. We'll have it if YOU, as a Daily Socialist Hustler, dig into the subscription game.

Today has shown a slight falling off. Neither yesterday nor today were normal. Let's go to them HARD now that we've the Appeal army in the fight with us.

Let's hear from YOU.

The list of "ones" for today is not quite so large as that of yesterday. This is the barometer. Just as YOUR name does or does not appear in this list the Daily goes forward or backward. YOU can help things along by getting ONE subscription TODAY. Each of the following hands in a single subscription today:

G. W. Peterson, Kewanee, Ill.
G. W. Peterson, Broadhead, Wis.
Charles L. Bird, Rock Springs, Wyo.

Geo. H. Goshel, Newark, N. J.
A. R. Jones, Keystone, Okla.
A. T. Newbury, Vermillion, Alta., Canada.
L. W. Bailey, Indianapolis, Ind.
Wm. Gustafson, Peoria, Ill.
F. S. Welsh, Newton, Kan.
Oliver H. Purcell, McVally, Ia.
L. K. Hill, Farmington, Mo.
Henry Case, Monaca, Ia.
G. W. Peterson, Broadhead, Wis.
Margaret V. Longley, South Pasadena, Cal.
E. M. Lyle, Sunnyvale, Cal.

THANKSGIVING DAY

Hustler Editor—Dear Comrade: On November 23rd, Thanksgiving Day, I will send to the Chicago Daily Socialist 25 cents. ON MORE, to help wipe out the old debt. I am proud and thankful there is a working-class daily in the field I can help support until it is self-supporting. I wonder how many Socialists in the United States and Canada are thankful for a working-class daily paper. If I, let us find out by asking those who are thankful to join hands in one big boost for the Chicago Daily Socialist November 23rd, Thanksgiving Day.

ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE.

A supporter of the Daily since its birth. ALEX M'ALRECE, Dubuque, Iowa. Previously acknowledged: W. J. Bryant, Chicago. Ben. Zimmerman, Springfield, Mo. Frank T. Carlson, Waukegan, Mich. William L. Dixon, Hudson, Mass. "Reader," Fort Collins, Colo. Conrad Sprague, Rushing, Mich.

E. A. Hallberg, Rose Creek, Alta., Canada. W. H. Lansing, Milw. City, Mont. F. Pfeiffer, Oshkosh, Wis. H. C. Repper, Sedalia, Mo. Frank T. Carlson, Waukegan, Mich. John Schuch, Cincinnati, O. J. P. Kimmel, Worth, Ill. J. Sandahl, Chicago. A. Carlson, Sheridan, Wyo. J. E. Miller, Danville, Ill. Gus Barringer, Rittman, O. W. M. Wilkinson, Laurium, Mich. E. C. Bailey, Indianapolis, Ind. C. H. Axelson, Minneapolis, Minn. Frank T. Carlson, Waukegan, Mich. R. Campbell, Salem, Ark. L. Laberge, Auburn, Me. J. Sandahl, Chicago. J. Sandahl, Vermont, Tex. Perry Engle, Newton, Ia. J. W. Thomson, Slater, Mo.

A PAPER FOR PROGRESSIVE AND THINKING PEOPLE

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In Chicago, by carrier, same rates. Carrier will collect.

Name..... Flat.....

Address..... State.....

City..... If you live in Chicago, mention which flat.

Bear in mind that this is the only daily paper in Chicago which gives news and editorial comment from the viewpoint of the worker. Other papers are printed in the interest of the employers and capitalists. Once you get to know the Chicago Daily Socialist you will depend upon it for all news of interest to the wealth producers.

CITY MUST OWN CHICAGO HARBOR

Expert Sikes Makes Report On the Proposed Big Dock System

George C. Sikes, one of the experts employed by the Chicago Harbor Commission, has just issued his report on the ownership and leasing of commercial docks and he is in favor of public ownership based on the experience of European and American cities which have developed their wharves. In his report Sikes states:

"With respect to public ownership, dock property belongs to the same category as waterworks, and not in the class of utilities as street railways, lighting, and telephone plants that are the subject of controversy in this regard. Experience and the best official and expert opinion on the subject substantially lead to the same conclusion—that the wisest ultimate policy with regard to what are commonly known as commercial dock facilities, such as it is intended to provide north of the mouth of the Chicago river, is public ownership.

Public Ownership First

"Whether the docks shall be constructed and owned by the city from the outset, or whether a private corporation shall be used as the agency providing them in the first instance under conditions that shall admit of a later acquisition by the municipality is a question of business judgment. "Unity and development according to a comprehensive plan, offering adequate facilities for all applicants on fair terms, are the chief essentials of a well ordered port. That comprehensive plan should take account of rail, as well as water terminals.

"No one with faith in the future water commerce of Chicago can believe that the docks which it is proposed to provide north of the mouth of the Chicago river will prove adequate for future needs.

Calls for Future Study

"It will be necessary some time to provide additional facilities in some other part of the city, where, it is difficult to wax at this time. The problem calls for future study, separately and in connection with the railway terminal problem and the proposed lakes to the gulf waterway."

Condemns National Platform

Local Pittsburg, Kan., has passed a resolution condemning the present national platform of the Socialist party. The resolution states that the platform is "a platform made that will be more consistent and one that it wants based on 'fact' and possibilities."

Send notices of your union meetings to the Daily Socialist.

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—Of 1922. Sales, 15,000 bu. No. 2 red in store, \$1.50 1/2; No. 3, \$1.45 1/2. DUMM WHEAT—Lower. Sales local and

An Ideal Boot Is Rupper's "Prospector."

Colt skin upper, calf lined all through, \$5.00

ALSO OIL GRAIN, HEAVY SOLE, WATER-PROOF, \$3.50

For stock yards men and other outdoor workmen this boot is a guarantee of warm, dry feet. The correct model, excellent workmanship and quality of leather cannot but give satisfaction to the wearer

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Entered under this heading: Three lines daily for one year only \$3.00 per month. Each additional line \$1.00. Tell your merchant about the Daily Socialist Purchasers' League. Invite him to advertise.

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DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

To the Editor

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

Professionals—Their Benefit to and Misuse of the Party

There is much of merit in the argument of Comrade Langrock against professionals and intellectuals in full executive control of our movement. In this revolt of essential workers against the exploiting class it would seem harmonious to have workers in control.

We believe in the inherent capacity of the race to receive education and develop. Only a small percentage are born imbeciles and the ruler and the outcast are of common clay. All are related, mentally and physically, only the conceived holder of power and the blinded bearer of burdens do not know their relationship.

We trust in those educated to useful things, rather than to those educated in graceful expression and the art of using others. To capitalism the possession of wealth, whether stolen or inherited, is evidence of ability and merit. We crown the producer who would sooner be robbed than be robber. On such beliefs we associate and have demanded equality of opportunity for all.

In our own party movement we neglected to safeguard opportunity for all our numbers and have, a somewhat privileged if not parasite class in partial control.

This lack of control by all is due to fundamental weakness in the organization.

We may not blame those who control, for the desire to gain and hold power belongs to the race. The conception of desirable power varies with persons, but all power is sought for personal benefit.

Altruistic beliefs or economic necessity may cause many to prefer the power for good that is promised by equal opportunity. The tendency of all is toward that power which promises gratification of desires along the lines of least resistance.

Many of those with leisure to develop mental powers become educated to correctly and forcefully express ideas and to push themselves to the front. We who live distant from the centers must judge of the ability of men by their writings, of their fitness for place by seeing their names printed in connection with place most frequently.

We do not believe that the men who are prominent are the only fit ones, but we have no other means of judging.

There is more competition for place among those educated solely to write and talk than in our essential industries. When educated workers get a place they cling to it as do other workers.

It should not be true, but is true that our farmer Socialists are largely landowners; whether or not possessed of much wealth they are comparatively secure in the means of existence. Tenants and farm hands are not outwardly Socialists.

Now these farmers are outspoken and zealous, asking no place or prominence. They are not recognized by party executives yet are more beneficial to the maintenance of our principles and the growth of the party than the professionals. Yet were they to give their whole time to the cause they would soon become professionals.

Farmers are more essential to the cause than intellectuals for the simple reason they are more numerous.

That farmers, factory workers, mechanics and all callings should be represented in executive councils for the good of the movement is evident. That the man from machine or plow is better fitted is doubtful.

Nor should we who work undervalue the services of those who by power of utterance become prominent. They are as superior to us as advocates as we may be to them in our callings.

But as most of them lack the experience of life confined hopelessly to one duty and one condition, they are unable to represent those of that condition.

The weakness of our near bourgeoisie is their assumption of experience and their monopoly of expression from all viewpoints.

It is weakness that causes anyone to exaggerate his own importance. It is very natural for anyone to seek a place of trust with living income and to secure his holdings.

Personally, I have no care about who are in our prominent places or how long they hold them. But for progress it would be better to have executives selected by proportional representation without regard to state lines. The rule of the party should be by voice of all-legislation direct.

It is for us to consider whether we can govern ourselves by direct action instead of by a class with power and privilege. I believe not only that we can, but must, if ever we hope to win, arrange so that opportunity of expression and equal voice in control is given to all.

Had those interested in land tenure had a voice I do not believe the "all land" amendment would have carried or even have been proposed.

So long as all propaganda among farmers is controlled by those who, however able, have no real understanding of the psychology, ethics, prejudices and desires of the farmers, we might as well make no attempt to educate farmers into a respect for organized Socialism. True, some writers have good knowledge of farm economics but most of the reasons given "why farmers should be Socialists" are built on such apparent fallacies that our movement is harmed and the logic of Socialism is discredited.

Most Socialist papers give the farmer an opportunity to speak for himself and even assume that he is not competent. Papers and executive committees, too, often are the property of individuals. The Chicago Daily Socialist seemingly stands alone—"a paper by workers for workers." These city workers who control the paper seemingly recognize that if our movement wins its strength will come from harmonious union of city and farm workers, and they alone, so far as I know,

invite farmers to speak for themselves.

As these town workers conduct their efforts so must the party be conducted. The people to whom powers are delegated become masters. We know the ease of control by legislation direct and we commend proportional representation for necessary councils. The ability displayed in the struggle for place, which even divides and disrupts state organizations, should be used by the party, but the party should not belong to the professionals.

Kankakee, Ill.

FRED FREEMAN.

Co-operative Business Again

A. Mendheim of Chicago did not understand my plea for co-operative business or read it thoroughly. I laid special emphasis upon the fact that co-operative business alone cannot and will not abolish the capitalist system, but it will go a good way in furnishing the necessary money to educate the people in the fundamental principles of Socialism. You cannot deny that the backbone of the Socialist movement in Belgium, Austria, Italy and other countries is the co-operative plan.

The Rochdale Co-operative association in England started with the insignificant capital of \$140 and it is doing a business of over \$500,000 now. The Belgian comrades started to deliver bread, which they baked in a little basement with a little two wheel dog cart, and they now control nearly the whole bakery business in the kingdom. As a result of this co-operative effort, bread is being sold for one-half the price of what it used to be, sold when it was produced in capitalistically owned bakeries. It does not take such big amount of money as one imagines, and as to men that argument is really too foolish and therefore unnecessary to discuss here. There is certainly no scarcity of men or women, hence we could have no trouble to find the employees for any business that we may start.

We certainly would have the capitalist profit system with us even though we start co-operative business enterprises, but is there any Socialist foolish enough to believe that the full program of Socialism is going to be carried into effect all of a sudden, with one great big bound? Modern capitalism came into the world gradually by the natural law of evolution; Socialism will not and cannot be ushered in in any other way but by degrees. The failure of a co-operative business enterprise could not be considered as a failure of Socialism, because they are two entirely different things.

You say even Socialists do not like to part with money—that is self-evident. But for this very reason I am advocating co-operative business, because in a co-operative business the profits would remain in the hands of those who own the business collectively, is that not plain to you? Supposing there are a hundred Socialists in a certain neighborhood, who use 200 pounds of coffee a week, and they would get together and put their 50 cents into a common fund; they would have \$50, wouldn't they? Now, let one of these club members go to the wholesale house. He could buy from 450 to 500 pounds of the same kind of coffee which retails for 25 cents per pound and then let those club members get their coffee at regular retail price. If you can figure you will find that they would have gained a profit of from \$62.50 to \$75.00 on that one transaction.

If those 100 Socialists do not club together that amount of money would be turned over to capitalism, but in this case it could be turned over to the Socialist press or for other Socialist agitation purposes. I did not say that the Socialists should put their money into co-operative business enterprises and neglect their press or the Socialist propaganda in general, but on the very contrary I want them to go into co-operative business for the purpose to gain more financial power to support their press.

It does not require a majority of the Socialists to start co-operative business. As far as your fears for the position of a Socialist with the profit mongers is concerned, let me say that the political movement of the Socialist has been and is being fought right along by any means, fair or foul, but only a coward would say we should abandon the fight.

GUSTAV SCHULZ.
5631 Normal Avenue, Chicago.

On Co-operation

Is there not something that the comrades can manufacture and sell co-operatively?

After we see what has been done in Ghent, in England and other places, isn't it about time that we here in this country tried something?

Let us hear from you, comrades. Send in your ideas and suggestions.

JAY G. WAIT.
Sturgis, Mich.

NO "WOMEN-OUT" SOIL

From Professor Whitney, chief of the bureau of soils of the department of agriculture, comes the cheering word that in reality there is no such thing as a "women-out" or an exhausted soil. The soil, he says, "is the one asset that the nation possesses. It is the one resource that cannot be exhausted, that cannot be used up."

After a long series of investigations and experiments, Professor Whitney has arrived at the conclusion that there is no basis for the common notion that the growth of plants, grains and vegetables deprives the soil of certain chemical properties until it eventually becomes incapable of furnishing the necessary food constituents. It is true that the repeated planting of one particular crop, or injudicious crop rotation, causes a decline in fertility, but Professor Whitney declares that this decline is not due to the exhaustion of the soil, but to the fact that the soil is not properly treated and becomes unproductive, but only temporarily. With proper treatment they may be quickly restored to their original fertility.

A Western Solicitor
Prosecuting Attorney (Frieden Dog)—Your honor, the sheriff's bull pup has come and chased up the court Bible.

Judge—Well, make the witness kiss the bull pup, then! We can't adjourn court for a week just to hunt up a new Bible!—San Antonio Express.

Somewhat Cheaper
"Is it so, that you used to call regularly on that girl?"
"Yes, she always sang a song to me that I loved."
"Why didn't you marry her?"
"I found I could buy the song for 50 cents!"—The Circle.

Two Western Solicitors
Prosecuting Attorney (Frieden Dog)—Your honor, the sheriff's bull pup has come and chased up the court Bible.

Judge—Well, make the witness kiss the bull pup, then! We can't adjourn court for a week just to hunt up a new Bible!—San Antonio Express.

BLAMES MOTHER NATURE

BY GRACE D. BREWER.

"Woman's proper place is at home. When she tries to have herself placed in legislative halls she seeks a place where she is entirely out of the sphere which was intended for her by nature."

So says the Duke of Newcastle. Was it really nature who fixed the sphere of woman?

May we ask, my dear duke, who fixed the sphere of man? If nature fixed the sphere of woman she made a miscalculation. You say the sphere was fixed within the home. Has woman stayed there? Why hasn't she? Has nature pushed her out?

Think of the thousands and thousands of women today who never see the inside of the home except a few minutes in the morning and evening, who never have time to join the family circle; or think of the homes who have no family circle, or of the women who have no homes. Think of the women and girls forced to leave home and go to the city to live in an attic room or in a worse place.

Do you think this condition of affairs was the choosing of nature, or of woman?

Perhaps, Duke of Newcastle, the class of women you mingle with do have lovely homes and have time to enjoy them and are not forced to earn bread for themselves and perhaps a family of small children, or aged parents. Perhaps you know some women who belong to the working class, and perhaps you think that the reason they belong to the class is because of their shiftless manners and idleness. If you do know both classes of women you will have to admit that the ones who have the luxuries are the ones who are idle.

Take it from me, Mr. Duke, that woman is not responsible for the place she finds herself in today; she has had no hand in framing the laws which have allowed the present system to ripen and develop; she has had to conform to the laws without a word to say about them; she has been forced from her home out into the business world by these laws and conditions, and if she protests and asks for a little broader field in which to do her work, can she be censured?

Women are not asking to be members of legislatures, or hold other public offices, although if she is competent to do these things why should she not? Women are asking that they be accorded the same privileges as men, to whom they are harnessed side by side in the industries of the world, and with whom they have to suffer the injustice of the capitalist system.

We are tired of being reminded we are women. We want to be recognized as humans, and when the world begins to see that there is but kind and intelligent beings in the world, and that human beings, and when both sexes are accorded the same opportunities and privileges and rights, woman will have a chance to say whether or not she will remain in the home, where today she is not consulted.

Certain would-be mental lights cry out against woman's suffrage and against the employment of women in the shops and factories and other fields of industry and desire to keep her protected from the cold, chilling blasts of the world. They surely are forced to admit to themselves that the men have failed to do this. We are not blaming the men necessarily, but since the person quoted has placed women in a

class, I intend making a distinct class of the men. That is where the trouble lies today in solving this question, and that is that men and women are not considered the same sort of beings.

It is true that the cold blasts of the business world grate on the fine sensibilities of the woman and she is often forced to grit her teeth, from necessity, and take many insults that her brother workmen do not have to take, and these all from men, who the duke says would shield her and give her a home if she would accept it, and not spend her time trying to force her way into the halls of the parliaments.

However, we must reckon with things as they are, and not as we would like to have them.

Woman has already been crowded out into the world, in all the various industries. She finds herself there today. She has got to meet the problems that confront her in that position, and she believes she could best do it if she had the right to exercise her franchise. Why should this right be denied her?

I would not censure a single individual, or class, for the position society finds itself in today. Evolutionary forces are at work and will go on working, and they are responsible for the position woman occupies in the world the same as the position man occupies, but men can not stop these forces, neither can woman, and as woman develops under these conditions, as she will along many lines which the conditions of the past never offered, she will take her place in the world's work and side by side with her brothers fight the battles of the human race on the industrial field and at the ballot box.

Girard, Kan.

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Suits and Overcoats
\$15 \$20 \$25
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A DAY OFF

BY MRS. GEORGE HUGHES.
I'll go for a day from the noisy street
Of a smoky city and the stifling heat,
To some quiet place to be alone
And dream and rest the whole day long.

So I'll lie me away to the woodland green,
There to lie to the ripple of the purling stream,
Where the chipmunks play the live-long day
And the robins are singing their song so gay.

And there I'll lie in some quiet nook
Beside the waters of a cooling brook,
Where the katy-did and the bumble-bee
Will drowsily hum a song to me.

I'll peep through the trees at the azure sky,
And watch the clouds go sailing by
As I lie and leisurely take my ease
'Neath the spreading branches of the old oak trees.

I'll live one day 'mid nature's charms,
Then wander back to the drifting arms
'Midst the grimy smoke and the city's heat
And the hustle and bustle of the crowded street.

Johnny and the Whale
Mother—Johnny, you said you'd been to Sunday school?
Johnny (with a faraway look)—Yes, mamma.
Mother—How does it happen that your hands smell of fish?
Johnny—I carried home the Sunday school paper, and the outside page is all about Jonah and the whale.

Somewhat Cheaper
"Is it so, that you used to call regularly on that girl?"
"Yes, she always sang a song to me that I loved."
"Why didn't you marry her?"
"I found I could buy the song for 50 cents!"—The Circle.

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Prosecuting Attorney (Frieden Dog)—Your honor, the sheriff's bull pup has come and chased up the court Bible.

Judge—Well, make the witness kiss the bull pup, then! We can't adjourn court for a week just to hunt up a new Bible!—San Antonio Express.

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—THE—
Overcoat Month

AND we have made unusual preparations to surpass our greatest Overcoat sales of previous years. Exceptional values, unlimited styles to select from and satisfactory prices.

Men's Overcoats \$10 to \$12
Men's Overcoats \$15 to \$18
Men's Overcoats \$20 to \$25
Children's Overcoats . . \$1.95 up to \$5.95
Boys' Overcoats . . . \$4.95 up to \$12
Youths' Overcoats . . \$7.45 up to \$15

OVERCOATS FOR ALL CHICAGO

Yondorf Bros

TWO STORES:

North Ave.

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SUNDAY UNTIL NOON

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OVERCOATS \$15.00 SPECIAL.....

We are specializing on Overcoats made up special for us by one of the leading tailors of the country. These Overcoats cannot be duplicated for \$15.00 at any store. They are made up of excellent material and come in the Auto and plain collar style. We have them in Black, also in neat shades of Grays. Don't miss them,..... \$15.00

You have never seen a finer line of Auto and plain overcoats than what we show at our store. We have them in large varieties, snappiest styles. They are positive to please the conservative and smart dresser. Don't fail to see them. They run at

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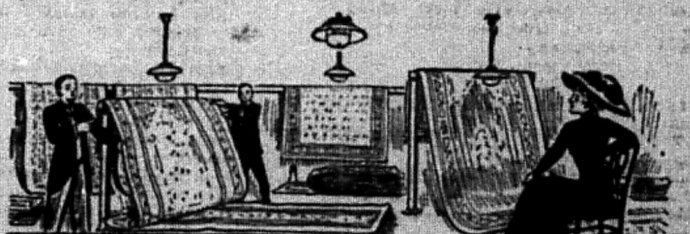
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A Splendid Rebuke

Union labor and the entire working class of Chicago owes a debt of gratitude to John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, for the splendid rebuke which he has given to those who would seek to whiten still further the sepulcher full of dead men's bones that we call Chicago.

As he so well points out, a beautiful city is not one where the buildings are grouped in the most effective manner, where wide boulevards stretch away to the horizon, and where men must work for wages that mean less than an animal existence to their families.

The Commercial club and allied organizations of exploiters who devised the "city beautiful" did not put thousands of dollars, taken from the mouth of labor, into their plan for nothing. They know that every dollar so expended will come back in increased values of real estate, which is but another name for increased rent paid by those who work.

To Fitzpatrick and to the working class in general a palace filled with hungry babes, ruined women and ignorant, crippled childhood, is not beautiful. A "city beautiful" where the great mass of the population are condemned to misery does not appeal to labor.

Right here we have an example of those two points of view which divide society. The men who devised the plan to "beautify Chicago" were probably well-meaning men. They probably love THEIR wives and children as much as the workers love theirs. They did all their class consciousness would permit them to do.

THEY PLANNED THEIR IDEA OF A BEAUTIFUL CITY.

It was to be a city filled with magnificent buildings, with splendid boulevards for automobiles, with wide harbors for yachts and shipping, with extensive subways and broad plans of transportation to add value to central real estate, with the surface of everything gilded and ornamented and made gaudy to the eye. They had no thought of the people who were to live in this city. Their own lot was cast in pleasant places and the remainder of the population never came within the scope of their plans.

But labor's idea of a "beautiful city" is something so wholly different from this that the men of the Commercial club could not understand it if they tried. The first essential of a city of any kind to labor is the people who are to live in it. All else is but the shell, the means to serve the ends of those people.

The most important portion of that "city beautiful" of labor is composed of those who do the work, who will build the houses, pave the streets, plant the trees, erect the great public structures, watch the wheels that feed and clothe and satisfy the manifold wants of mankind. Therefore, labor would begin by beautifying the lives of these people. It would not begin by giving them pictures and parks and playgrounds—although these are good, all good.

But before it built palaces it would feed babies. Before it laid out boulevards it would pay living wages to those who build the streets. When the people were able to feed and clothe themselves like human beings these other things would be added, and they would then be enjoyed and appreciated.

Between these two points of view there yawns the abyss of the class struggle. While one class rules society its point of view will prevail.

When labor rules it can build a city beautiful based on strong men, educated, healthy mothers and happy, growing childhood.

The Decline of Middle Class Reform

For three years middle class reform has been on the decline in the United States. The election of Busse in Chicago, of Taft in the nation, the defeat of Heney in San Francisco and Tom Johnson in Cleveland, all have been but parts of a general movement discarding the multitudinous panaceas offered by those who seek to patch up capitalism.

Municipal ownership, three-cent fares, "putting on the lid," and similar "uplift" measures have ceased to interest any large number of voters. They seem rather to prefer that the capitalist should have full swing while they rule rather than to attempt to restrain exploitation by tethers and handicaps.

The Bryan democracy has practically disappeared. The Hearst movement never attained any national strength, and today is only a newspaper, that is growing constantly more conservative.

If this tendency means anything it means that the class lines are growing sharper. When it is remembered that it is accompanied by a steady decrease in the number of votes cast, it would seem to argue the growth of a large body of voters who have grown disgusted with middle class reform, who are antagonistic to the present ruling class, but who have not yet been reached by the Socialist movement.

This is only another of many indications of a vast Socialist sentiment awaiting crystallization. This is the work of the Socialist party. It is an opportunity such as has never been offered to the Socialist movement at any other time or place. Whether we meet it or not will decide the question of whether we are able to fulfill the social mission for which we have worked these many years.

A Tip to Wayman

The Daily News has published the definite statement that a well-known gambler has declared that a certain definite sum is paid weekly to the police for protection. This gambler affirms that he knows the parties who do this paying, and they are necessarily known to the police.

The same paper quotes a statement from another person to the effect that the police had the bomb thrower and released him when he threatened to squeal.

Why does not Wayman repeat his performance with the Daily Socialist? Why does he not summon the staff of the Daily News before the grand jury and demand that they produce their informants?

Then Wayman could notify his friends again, as he did in the case of the Daily Socialist, in time for them to protect themselves.

GOMPERS ON GERMAN TRADE UNIONS

BY ROBERT HUNTER

In Mr. Gompers' letters from Europe he quotes the words of a German trade union official concerning the relations of the unions to Socialism.

The words of this official are strange words. It would be difficult very often to hear their like in Germany. They express so much the sentiment that Mr. Gompers wants to have expressed that in all fairness to him I wonder if in stating them they were not colored a bit by his own feeling.

He does not name the official and we cannot therefore go back to Mr. Gompers' statement of the man's views. All that we can do is to assure Mr. Gompers that this particular trade union official grossly misinformed him.

The German official stated that the leaders of the Socialist party of Germany are intellectuals, professors and others of the same sort, who are constantly fighting the trade union movement.

I wish Mr. Gompers had asked for the name of just one such Socialist.

The trade union movement of Germany has been built up by Socialists. It would be difficult for Mr. Gompers to point out a single prominent trade union official who is not a Socialist.

It is quite impossible for him to point out a single Socialist of prominence who is opposed to trade unions.

The leaders of the German trade unions are city councilors and members of parliament elected by the Socialist party.

Carl Legien, the head of the German trade union movement, is himself a Socialist member of parliament for Schleswig.

Indeed a large majority of the Socialist members of Parliament are working men and members of trade unions. Bebel, the unquestioned leader of the party, was himself a working man and a leader of the trade unions of his time.

The Socialist movement of Germany is particularly free from so-called intellectuals. It is a working class movement of the same character as the trade union movement.

It is unquestionably true that among the leaders of the German trade union movement there are differences of opinion. Such differences exist in America, in the federated union.

But such difference as exists in Germany is not between Socialists and trade unionists, but between Socialists and Socialists. That must be so because practically every unionist is a Socialist.

When Bebel, therefore, differs with Legien it does not mean that a Socialist is fighting a trade unionist. When a member of parliament differs with Legien, the head of the trade unions, it is not a difference between a Socialist and a trade unionist.

It is a difference between two Socialists. A difference, often, between two Socialist trade unionists, both of whom are members of parliament.

Carl Legien differs at times with other members of his own party. Once or twice such differences have been serious. But Legien is not an autocrat. He knows that no movement would be healthy which did not have such differences. Those differences, however, are not between trade unionists and Socialists. They are between Socialists and Socialists.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

The Juvenile Protective association, an adjunct to the Juvenile court, has issued a bulletin to the citizens of Chicago calling their attention to the provisions of the adult delinquency or adult responsibility law. It states that the ignorance of parents as to their responsibility under this law for the care of their children is evidenced daily in the courts.

Under the old law a court could only reprimand a parent whose child had committed an offense. It had no power to enforce any sentence against him. Under the adult delinquency law, passed four years ago, the parent is held to a strict accountability for the support and nurture of his child. The law provides that as high a fine as \$300 or a year's imprisonment, or both, may be imposed upon a parent on proof of his neglect or willful connivance at the offense.

The bulletin states that before the passage of this law it was no punishment to a negligent parent to have the court order the commitment of his child. It often happened that he instituted proceedings in order to be relieved of the responsibility of the child and its support. Now the responsibility is kept closely attached to the parent.

The association draws attention to the fact that parents who permit or encourage their children to frequent railroad tracks for the purpose of picking up or stealing coal or riding freight cars, who permit their boys to lounge about saloons or the streets late at night, frequent pool rooms or run with maliciously inclined youths who persist in sending their children for liquor or to collect garbage or market refuse; who permit or encourage their children to sell gum or flowers at night, or to beg; who drink heavily and allow their children to go without proper food or clothing, or who in any other way do that which will directly tend to cause the dependency or delinquency of their children, are liable under this law.

The Juvenile Protective association was formerly the Juvenile Court committee. It played an important part in having the juvenile court law passed in this state and the present court established in Chicago. Each of its hired workers is a probation officer of the court. It has for its primary object the decreasing of the number of children who yearly are arraigned in the various courts. It estimates that each year between 3,000 and 4,000 children pass through the Juvenile court and about 11,000 young people between the ages of 16 and 20 through the other courts.

The association offers free advice and counsel to all parents on questions dealing with the law and agencies operating for the welfare of children. It will prosecute infractions of the adult delinquency law. It seeks information about vicious and unlawful influences and conditions which exist to the detriment of the child. It has 13 district offices in the city, with a general office at room 1620 Ashland block, 59 Clark street.

Department of Health and Sanitation

DIPHTHERIA—THE MOLOCH OF MANKIND

BY SAMUEL A. BLOCH

One of the most dreaded, widely-spread and most infectious diseases is diphtheria, which has demanded and been given a great many victims. The extraordinary mortality among diphtheria patients, the obvious futility of all orthodox medical remedies, and the frequency of the disease in all sections of society, in the cottage and palace alike, among poor and rich, stamps this disease as one of the most avenging angels of the human race.

Diphtheria is found inland and on the seacoast, on the tops of mountains and deep down in valleys; in well wooded districts with a sandy soil as well as in swampy, low-lying districts; in villages, in towns and in cities. It carries off young and old, strong and weak. Naturally then, terror seizes parents when a child is attacked with this dread disease.

This disease which greatly resembles croup is not a mere local complaint. It is not only a throat trouble, but represents a disease of the entire system, although the peculiar inflammatory process of the mucous membrane of the pharynx, in which a soft, loose, decomposing, putrid and gangrenous "false membrane" is formed, which rapidly attacks the neighboring mucous membrane, have given rise to the mistaken popular belief that the disease is purely a local one.

The diphtheritic coating spreads, not only over the pharyngeal, nasal and laryngeal mucous membrane, but also over the mucous membrane of the oesophagus, of the stomach and the intestines, a fact which can be recognized from the repeated vomiting or the obstinate diarrhoea, which contains masses of soft smelling products of diphtheritic decomposition.

Diphtheria arises either independently as a primary disease, or associated with and as a result following whooping cough, scarlet fever, measles and smallpox. While the disease greatly resembles croup, the non-commercial physician will never mistake one from the other. The diphtheritic coating, bears the characteristics of decay, while in croup a real membrane forms; people of any age are subject to the former, children only to croup; in the former there is swelling and suppurative of the sub-maxillary glands, but not in the latter; diphtheria is contagious and croup is not.

Diphtheria also resembles and can be mistaken for catarrhal inflammation of the throat, thrush and aphthae; and in order to be perfectly clear I will give a concise account of the distinguishing characteristics of each:

Croup.—The excretion has a pale yellow color, clings very fast to the mucous membrane and is difficult to remove. Barking cough, commencing suddenly and generally at night.

Catarrhal inflammation of the Throat.—White or yellowish, point-like prominences, easily squeezed out and wiped off, frequently form on the tonsils.

Aphthae.—Aphthae are generally found on the edges and the under surface at the point of the tongue, where croup never touches.

Thrush.—The matter formed is white, very easily wiped off with a handkerchief, and makes its appearance in the whole of the throat. It is an infantile disease.

Diphtheria.—The incubation, which lasts, as a rule, from two to five days, during which time the patient complains of hot head, cold hands and feet, loss of appetite, depression of spirits, shivering fits alternating with great heat. This is accompanied by a general feeling of ill health, with difficulty in swallowing, pain in speaking—pains which extend to the ears; there are swellings and vivid reddening of the

Winter Months—Greater Danger for Switchmen

The perils incident to the daily duties of a switchman at any season of the year are such as necessitate the utmost care and judgment at all times to insure him of any hope of personal safety.

With the approach of winter and during the worst elements of weather these dangers are much greater than in milder weather. With increased amount of clothing to carry, with snow in many sections of the country to obscure the view of dangerous obstructions and render more unsafe every step and movement, the greatest degree of precautionary judgment and forethought should at all times be exercised to prevent any greater sacrifice of life and limb than is absolutely unavoidable.

While, perhaps, the general public may be a little better informed as to the dangers encountered by those employed in the duties of this vocation, yet it has but a vague conception of them at the best.

How sadly true, however, do the wives and mothers and children realize that, for how well they know the sad consequences of the accidents that are of daily occurrence in the great switching terminals throughout the country. To them the ambulance gong is a familiar tone, and to view a loved one being gently borne into hospital or home, either a corpse or maimed relic of the unnecessarily hazardous occupation, is a view that is of frequent occurrence.

This list of casualties could be considerably reduced if the railroad companies would devote a little more attention to human safety rather than to mere profits when constructing these yards.

There are many yards located where tracks would have a straight view, where the vision could have rendered every move in sight of some member of the crew.

Many tracks are entirely too close to each other, making every move between them unnecessarily dangerous. Many platform buildings and other obstructions are allowed to be built so closely to the tracks and the same rule prevails as to overhead obstructions, and from each of these forms of death traps our men are called upon to sacrifice much blood, which means not only the loss of life, but all the sufferings which must of necessity follow the loss of those broad winners.

It will be admitted that some of this loss of precious lives could be avoided by a better observance of the dangers on the part of the men themselves, but entirely too much of it is due to such things as above mentioned and no effort on the part of companies nor the legal profession will enable them to shift the blame for it to any other cause when once the public have been properly educated in regard to the actual existing conditions around these terminals.

It should behoove us all, therefore, at all times to enlighten the public upon these subjects that they may fully realize the truthfulness of them and be in a position to bring about a correction of the matter so far as safe and sound precautions can be devised and applied.

The wintry blasts are now in evidence in the northern section of the country and there is no class of men more cognizant of the fact than are the switchmen whose duties are all performed in open weather.

Exposure to these varying climatic conditions cannot be overcome, but many of the other conditions that are the cause of so many sad accidents can be and should be remedied.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS

A western editor has come to the conclusion that those desiring "puffa" in his paper must pay for them and has established the following schedule of prices: For telling the public that a man is a successful citizen when everybody knows he is as lazy as a government mule, \$2.70; referring to a deceased citizen as one who is mourned by the entire community when he was a nobody, \$1.00; for saying that a man is a successful citizen when everybody knows he is as lazy as a government mule, \$2.70; referring to a deceased citizen as one who is mourned by the entire community when he was a nobody, \$1.00; for saying that a man is a successful citizen when everybody knows he is as lazy as a government mule, \$2.70; referring to a deceased citizen as one who is mourned by the entire community when he was a nobody, \$1.00.

Mrs. Smith was showing a visitor a new hat, red as her recently purchased wife's. Samuel came in and neglected to remove his hat. Thinking to teach him a lesson, she said: "Samuel, what did I buy that hat-tree for?" "For \$1.00," answered Samuel promptly, "but you said I wasn't to tell anybody."

He (approvingly)—You're a girl after my own heart. She (indignantly)—Sir! I'm after nothing of the sort.

His All. Knox—There goes young De Short in Jay Greene's automobile. Crox—Why, I thought De Short owned it. He told me not an hour ago that he had put all his money into it. Knox—Well, he probably told the truth. He bought 50 cents' worth of gasoline.

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

Authorized by the National Executive Committee

LESSON I—THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM

"Socialism is a criticism of modern social conditions, a theory of progress, an ideal of social organization, and a practical movement of the masses. To be fully understood, it must be studied in all of these phases."—Morris Hillquit, "Socialism in Theory and Practice," preface.

In this course we shall follow the foregoing order. By "criticism of modern social conditions" we do not mean simply a denunciation of evils, but such an analysis of the conditions as will enable us to understand their causes and effects. Capitalism is the name given to the economic and social system which has grown up since the Middle Ages and become mature within the last century; which now prevails in a fully developed form all over Western Europe and North America, and which is rapidly growing and spreading to other parts of the world. The Socialist movement is a product of capitalism and it is also its destined destroyer. It cannot arise in any country till capitalism has developed to a certain point; and wherever capitalism becomes established the Socialist movement makes its appearance.

We must begin by examining the main characteristics of capitalism. Next we shall consider the manner in which social tendencies and movements are produced by the environment and the conflicting interests of various classes. Then we shall study the position of the wage-working class under capitalism, and its resultant ideals. This will bring us to the Socialist movement. After briefly sketching the growth of this movement, we shall more particularly study its nature, its methods, and its program.

Historic periods and economic systems cannot be sharply divided. We cannot specify the exact year in which medieval society gave place to modern society, though we may say it was about the beginning of the sixteenth century. Economic systems overlap to some extent. Thus, for three centuries in most parts of Europe the feudal system was gradually declining and the capitalist system gradually developing side by side with it; even now there remains some relic of feudalism in the midst of an essentially capitalist system. In this country, down to 1865, the system of chattel slavery existed side by side with a pretty highly developed capitalism.

Yet, if we examine each system in its full development, we find that each has its peculiar characteristics, that they are distinct systems, and that in the long run they cannot co-exist without a conflict in which one must conquer and destroy the other.

The capitalist system grew up gradually in Western Europe during the sixteenth and following centuries, having its earliest, and for a long time its fullest, development in England. In the latter eighteenth century it underwent a sudden change and expansion, due to the introduction of power-driven machinery. In this course we shall study it only in its mature form.

In Europe the capitalist system had to struggle to displace the feudal system which had prevailed for a thousand years. In America we never had a feudal system, as the country began to be settled in the seventeenth century. The American War for Independence was about contemporaneous with the rise of machine industry in England. The history of the United States is, therefore, the history of a capitalist society developing freely and without confusion with other systems, except in so far as it was affected by the existence of slavery in the South before the Civil War.

In order to understand the workings of this system and the movement which has grown out of it and seeks to overthrow it, we must bear in mind some of its main characteristics.

1. Capitalism is essentially a system of production of commodities for sale in a general market. Superficial writers assume that men have always been engaged in producing things to be sold. In fact, throughout most of the world's history, production for sale has been exceptional, production for use the rule. In the Middle Ages most of the people were engaged in agriculture, and far the greater part of the produce was consumed on the estate where it was raised; even the minority who were engaged in handicraft made goods largely "to order" for specific customers. Production for sale grew with the widening of commerce in the sixteenth century; since the great inventions of the eighteenth century it has become the dominant form. Today, in the most advanced countries, less than half the people are engaged in agriculture; even these sell most of their produce and buy all their clothes, furniture, tools, etc., while in other branches of production goods are turned out almost exclusively for sale, neither the workmen nor the employer knowing who is going to use the things they make.

2. Capitalism is essentially a competitive system. In earlier systems most people were confined to specific occupations in specific places; land was hereditary in families and not easily transferred; prices and wages were regulated by law or custom. Now every man is legally free to change his occupation and his residence at will and to buy or sell land, goods, or services at whatever price he can; buyers may bid against each other to get goods, sellers to dispose of them, employers to get workmen, workmen to get employment. (As we shall see, competition tends eventually to destroy itself and produce a new species of monopoly when capitalism becomes very highly developed.)

3. Capitalism is essentially a system of production on a large scale by the use of complex, power-driven machinery. The invention of the steam engine (1769), spinning machinery (1769-92), power loom (1789), blast furnace (1785), cotton gin (1793), etc., revolutionized industry. They enabled a given number of workers to produce many times more goods than could the same number working separately with hand tools. By cheapening production, they drove hand industry out of the field.

4. Capitalism is essentially a changing and expanding system. This results from its being a system of large machine-production for competitive sale in a general market. Every invention facilitates new inventions and the improvement of methods goes on continually. With few exceptions, the effect of every successful invention is to reduce the total amount of labor necessary to produce a given amount of goods. Since goods are produced for competitive sale, and cheapness gives a decisive advantage in competition, as soon as a labor-saving improvement is brought into use it becomes necessary for all to adopt it. Methods are continually revolutionized, old trades destroyed and new ones created. The most advanced countries and the most advanced establishments in each country continually expand their market at the expense of those less advanced.

5. Capitalism is essentially a system of social production. In the modern factory no individual worker produces a single complete article. The factory is a unit, employing a large number of workers, specialized for many correlated processes, acting together under one plan and control. The product is created by their joint or social labor.

6. Capitalism is, nevertheless, essentially individualistic as a system of distribution or appropriation. The form of private property was suitable to the older method of production with simple and inexpensive tools. In the United States a hundred years ago (except where slavery prevailed), the worker usually owned the things with which he worked and consequently owned the product and was "his own master." This same form of property, applied to complex and costly means of social production, has just opposite results.

7. Capitalism, therefore, involves the existence of two distinct and hostile classes—owners who do not work and workers who do not own. The reality of this class division is not destroyed by the fact that it is not legally recognized, that occasionally a person passes from one class to the other, and that the classes overlap to some extent. The essential point is that there is a powerful class of capitalists, whose income is derived from the ownership of the means of production, and a numerous class of wage workers, who are practically propertyless and have not the means of employing themselves. These classes are not all-inclusive; of the other classes, and of the antagonism between capitalists and wage-workers, we shall speak later.

REFERENCES

- Each student is urged to read within the next week at least one of the following:
- Hillquit, "Socialism in Theory and Practice," preface and introduction.
 - Spargo, "Socialism," introduction.
 - Kirkup, "History of Socialism," introduction.
 - Deville, "The People's Marx," preface.
- And also at least one of the following:
- Vandervelde, "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution," Part I, Chapter I, pp. 15 to 50.
 - Hillquit, "Socialism in Theory and Practice," Chapter II, especially pp. 24 to 29; "History of Socialism in the United States," general introduction, pp. 15 to 18, and introduction to Part II, pp. 149 to 154; and Spargo, "Socialism," Chapter II, pp. 16 to 29.

On the Firing Line

BY MONOSABIO

Socialism is simply the incarnation of the eighth commandment. Ha, what is this? John Jacob Astor has broken up his home? Surely he is not a libidinous Socialist?

Thomas F. Ryan returned home from abroad on New York election day, not to vote, but possibly consumed by a frantic desire to build those subways at once.

If what I hear of Thomas Nelson Page's latest book, "John Marvel, Assistant," is true, the author has like many other brainy men of this day, become an earnest exponent of Socialism.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, in the North American Review, calls upon women to demand their suffrage and to "compete with men." This capitalist idea of woman and the ballot should win for Mrs. Belmont a Carnegie-Rockefeller-Morgan medal.

Poor, frantic mob, what are you rejoicing and blowing horns for? I can see some sense in the efforts of the poor faking who are blowing the horns and rattling the rattles in order to sell them. But you, dear mob, what have you to gain by your change of masters which you are now celebrating?

A mighty crusade "to lower mortality among infants" will be inaugurated at Yale university on November 11 and 12, we are told. In the meanwhile, to give the crusade a little work to do, capitalists will see to it that millions upon millions of infants

are born so poor that death is a relief to them.

A friend sends me a publication of St. Vincent's college, Los Angeles, Cal., in which I find this fetching "yell" prescribed for the students: "Anarchism, Socialism, Nihilism—Bah! Fourth High! Fourth High! Bah! 'Rah! 'Rah!' And what do you think of that? Teaching the young idea how to excrete!

Giving It Away. A woman just can't keep a secret," he declared, opposing a statement. "Oh, I don't know," contradicted the fatter lady. "I've kept my age a secret ever since I was twenty-four."

"Yes," he replied, "but one of these days you will give it away. In time you will just simply have to tell it."

"Well," she replied, with confidence, "I think that when a woman has kept a secret for twenty years she comes pretty near knowing how to keep it."

—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Sounded Like Sarcasm. "What's this?" demanded the customs officer, pointing to a package at the bottom of the trunk. "That is a foreign book, entitled 'Politics,'" answered the man who had just landed.

"I guess I'll have to charge you a duty on it," replied the inspector. "It competes with a small and struggling industry in this country."

The Latest. "What is the latest in the Arctic controversy?" "As we went to press," replied the editor, "one gentleman is reputed to have remarked, 'Pou!'"

"You don't say?" "Yes; to which the other gentleman was alleged to have responded, 'Bah!'"

—Louisville Courier-Journal.