

SAYS LABOR SHOULD ELECT OWN MAYOR TO PREVENT GRAFT

Brittain Scores Busse and Clique at Chicago Federation Meeting

"CITY BEAUTIFUL" IS HIT

Fitzpatrick's Declination to Serve as Capitalist Tool Brings Him Praise

Mayor Busse and his administration and the business interests backing the "City Beautiful" were scathingly denounced at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor Sunday. No direct mention was made of Busse's name, but he was aptly described. John J. Brittain, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, declared that labor should elect its own mayor to prevent graft and business favoritism.

Raps "City Beautiful" Plan

John O'Neil, head of the City Firemen's union, said of the "City Beautiful" plan: "It is only a scheme to get people in a frame of mind so they will vote for the \$16,000,000 bond issue. Then there will be some more Lawrence avenue sewer contracts and that's all labor will get."

Fitzpatrick was given a rising vote of thanks by the delegates for his declination of the appointment on the commission for the "City Beautiful." "There are thousands of children who can't go to the public parks because they have no clothes enough to cover their nakedness," said Fitzpatrick, at the close of a bitter speech. "A. M. Glasgow, veteran Socialist and delegate from the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local 194, praised Fitzpatrick. "Fitzpatrick," he said, "has told me, and I believe it to be true, that he goes as far with the Socialists as he dares. He can't go ahead of the rank and file. If he does he will lose his usefulness. I feel proud of him for his letter. I am glad that when so many labor leaders are leading backward, he is leading forward."

Fitzpatrick's Stand Praised

Delegate Esdorn of Local 194 of the printers gave Fitzpatrick a rising vote of thanks. This action was prompted by many of the delegates, the Socialists acting as a unit, had praised the stand taken by Fitzpatrick. Charles Curtis of Typographical union No. 16 said: "When the business men of this city join together in a scheme like that for the 'City Beautiful' rest assured that they see in it a means of increasing dividends and that side of it is all that they care for." John Keating of the same union praised Fitzpatrick, as did many others.

The thanks to Fitzpatrick came when, after Esdorn had made his motion, John Flora of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners moved to amend, asking that before the vote was taken the letter be read. The motion was amended passed and Edward Neckels, secretary of the federation, read the letter. Its powerful sentences made a marked impression, and when it had been read cheers and applause broke loose. After several had spoken Fitzpatrick himself rose to further explain his position.

Could Workers Enjoy "Beauties?"

"I believe in parks," he said. "I believe in a beautiful city. I believe in museums. But I can't see how a man who works twelve hours a day can enjoy the parks. Neither do I see how his tolling wife and hungry children can enjoy the museums. There has been lots of this work of reform. I have heard a lot about improved tenements. I am not an expert, but I say that to my mind the crowding of people together in any sort of a tenement is wrong."

"We, as members of organized labor, do not need city beautiful schemes. We get our wages and our hours through our organizations, and no matter what the opposition, we will continue to get them. But I say to you that there are many thousands of men and women unorganized. Take the employees of Armour & Co. Armour is a member of the committee for the city beautiful. But I tell you that in the homes of the thousands of Armour's employees there are children who can not go to the parks because they have not enough clothes to cover their nakedness. We want a city beautiful wherein the men and women of labor shall receive wages which will give them their own homes and give them money and time to educate their children, and give them the benefit of the parks and the museums."

Thinks Fitzpatrick Made Mistake

John Brittain dissented from the general view of the city beautiful commission. "I think Fitzpatrick made a mistake," he said. "If there had been one white man on that commission, and I take Fitzpatrick to be a white man—he might have done the others some good. We working people have the votes if we had the sense to get together and nominate and elect our own mayor. Then we would not have

State Historical Society

lect a man whose personal record is to be covered up, and we would have an administration with a fence avenue sewer scandal and other graft."

"Some one will say we are bombing Fitzpatrick for mayor," said a delegate.

"I hope the papers will say that," said Brittain.

"I want to ask," said a delegate from the carpenters, "if Schmitt was not a clean, straight man when he was elected in San Francisco? Is it not true that he was and that now one of the pleas on which his friends ask suspension of sentence against him was that the politicians betrayed and used him. We can't do anything unless we have a system of recall to make a man responsible to labor."

Tutthill's Decision Scored

Local 504, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, presented resolutions condemning Judge Tutthill's decision on the ten-hour law. The resolution was passed. Charles Curtis of Typographical union No. 16 presented a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the American Federation of Labor to appoint a commission to investigate the truth of the figures presented by the United States department of commerce and labor, relative to the production of the average wage worker and his annual wage.

Rev. Walter MacPherson attended the meeting, representing the Universalist Ministers' association. Rev. Wm. Merrill of the Sixth Presbyterian church wrote a letter expressing his sympathy with the ten hour law.

Delegate Anderson of the Hoot and Shoe Workers' union reported that the trouble with the Douglas Shoe company has been adjusted and the firm will use the union label. The Chicago Federation of Musicians wrote a letter of protest against the importation of the Mexican National band for the land exposition at the Coliseum, charging that the United States Irrigation company, which the Chicago Tribune is backing, is violating the alien contract labor law by bringing the Mexican band.

1,050 Machinists on Strike

The railway machinists reported 1,050 machinists on strike all over the system of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. A resolution of thanks was passed, relative to letter of Rev. William Merrill.

HOMESTEAD TO BE UNIONIZED

Carnegie Steel Company to Head Citizens' Demands

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 9.—Homestead, the place where the great Carnegie Steel company is located, is about to be unionized, according to the latest reports, which say that in the near future the company will recognize union workers and employ organized labor in all its operations. The business men of Homestead are seriously disturbed by the social conditions among the workmen there and are demanding a change.

They have shown the managers of the company that they would certainly be benefactors to the general public of Homestead if they would make the change, and would render good service to the whole community in doing it. And the managers have the matter under serious practical consideration.

Tollers Hold Secret Session

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Delegates representing the railroaders in this section of the state have held a secret session here at which they discussed the advisability of making a general demand for an increase of wages and for a reduction in the hours of work. Men of the Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia & Reading and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western were represented.

To Remedy Industrial Ills

Lancaster, Pa.—Owing to the very startling development of industrial and

(Continued on Page Two)

WHEN PROSPERITY SEEMS LIKE A GOLD BRICK



There Are Plenty of Funds to Improve Chicago Boulevards, But Not a Cent for the Improvement of Its Workers' Conditions.

TRIBUNE RAPS BUSSE'S POLICE

Paper Advocates the Use of Autocratic Power to Clean Up Force

So deeply is the Busse administration mired in crookedness that the Chicago Tribune, which lauded Busse as a demigod when he ran for office, is now howling that the police department be taken from the protection of the Civil Service and that it be cleaned from end to end, by the use of autocratic power. Busse's record in regard to the police is one which might make the Tribune ask that he be censured in the general police clean up. Let the cleaners up see why:

Fred Busse made George M. Shipley chief of police after Shipley had left the Chicago fire department under unfavorable circumstances.

Fred Busse has elevated to power the discredited police inspector, "Paddy" Lavin.

Fred Busse has supported Inspector Hunt, equally notorious with Lavin.

Busse Backed Lavin

Fred Busse has made no effort to remove Inspector John Wheeler in whose station Ike Roderick the straw-

bondsman operates and in whose district white slavers are protected.

Meanwhile the police have met with no success in their hunt for the bomb throwers. One hundred sleuths were played with by the gamblers last night. The armed officers of the law had been informed that bomb 45 would be exploded. There was activity in the department, but no bomb was fired off. The sleuths watched for a time and then went back to their stations.

The police continued to raid small gambling places, but no large men were touched.

Shelby M. Singleton, secretary of the Citizens' association, who has had long experience in newspaper work and in the work of investigating crooked public officials, said, in reference to a police clean up: "The police department would be benefited by the discharge of all inspectors and captains at present in office and the substitution of men from the civil service eligible lists. Chief Steward would do well to break up the United Police by making membership in it punishable by dismissal. It tends to promote the protection of graft and corruption."

Steward Is Noncommittal

Chief of Police Steward shied at the whole proposition when interviewed today.

"I read the Tribune story," said the chief. "What about it?"

"The Tribune is the strongest administration paper in the city and you notice that it says you should be given autocratic power to save the situation in the police department. That is pretty significant, isn't it?" the chief was asked.

"I had nothing to do with the Tribune story and I don't like to discuss it. I did not inspire it," said the chief.

"Still the story indicates that the Tribune trusts to you to clean up the force and says that the only way to do it is to suspend the civil service. What about that?" was asked.

"There are a great many matters for me to consider; so many in fact that I cannot give special consideration to one matter. As I am here at the telephone there are four or five men waiting to see me. I can't discuss the Tribune story. I am getting results quietly."

Then the chief said goodby.

John Fourtush Wayman is said to be planning to bring the gambling situation before the grand jury.

HAYES WILL NOT OPPOSE GOMPERS

Frank Hayes of the United Mine Workers of America while in Chicago yesterday put an end to the rumors that he is to be nominated as a successor to Samuel Gompers as president of the American Federation of Labor which meets in convention at Toronto today. "I will not be a candidate against Gompers," said Hayes, "and I do not think that at this time there will be any organized opposition to Gompers. So far as I know he will be re-elected almost unanimously."

Delegates from unions all over the country assembled today. Many of them are Socialists, prominent in the trades union world. The sentences against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison will be one of the principal topics for discussion. It is thought that because of the sentence Gompers will receive the support of the delegates and that any differences which many have with him on other scores will be buried.

SHIRTMAKERS ON STRIKE TO ISSUE A PAPER

New York, Nov. 9.—The 40,000 striking members of the shirtwaist makers' union have begun the publication of a daily paper which is to contain the news of the strike. It will be sent to nonunion workers as well as to union members.

I. W. W. MEN VS. POLICE BATONS

Spokane Unionists Victims of Russ Tactics Instigated by Capitalists

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Spokane, Wash., Nov. 9.—Russo-Mexican police and military tactics, adopted by the local police in handling helpless, innocent toilers fighting for their rights, are described by Attorney Fred H. Moore, counsel for the I. W. W. in its fight for free speech. The I. W. W. men want to organize the lumber mill and railroad workers. The lumber trust and the big railroads do not want their employees organized and are using the policeman's club in an effort to carry out their desires.

Describes Attack on Socialist

"One man, James C. Knust, a prominent Socialist and I. W. W. worker, was arrested in front of my office," said Attorney Moore. "He made no resistance but the police officers beat him just the same. On the way to jail they knocked him down, he had to be taken to the city prison in the police wagon. We have five witnesses who will swear there was absolutely no reason for such treatment."

"The men are being arrested on charges of disorderly conduct. Some have been arrested without having even opened their mouths, and at points where there was practically no traffic. The instructions given the men were to go where the traffic was not heavy."

"E. J. Foote, national organizer for the I. W. W. at Portland, who came to this city a few days ago to become editor on 'The Industrial Worker' was arrested in my office on a charge of criminal conspiracy. It is absolutely a trumped up charge and without any foundation whatsoever. The only thing Foote has been guilty of is that he has been acting as editor of the I. W. W. organ. He has been in no way con-

CUT-THROAT FIRM SEEKS TO EXTORT FROM SICK WOMAN

Victim Long in Movement

"Foote has been in the labor movement for eighteen years. He has fought in the battles of Cripple Creek, Goldfield, Portland and a number of other places."

All of the women who came to Spokane to aid in the fight for free speech and free press have been thrown into jail. The last victim was Agnes Thecla Fair, arrested on a charge of criminal conspiracy for aiding in the editing of 'The Industrial Worker.'

Her arrest was the immediate result of an attempt to make a speech from a "soap box." The audience enthusiastically applauded her denunciation of the police in their efforts to turn the United States into a new Mexico.

"When we go into a free speech fight we take a red ribbon in one hand and a fountain pen in the other," she continued. "While the bulls go after the rag, we use our pen."

She could get no further in her speech, being pulled from the "soap box" and hurried off to a prison cell. Two of the women prisoners are still suffering from injuries and bruises received as the result of a beating at the hands of arresting police officers.

Will Use Tongues as Weapons

"We are not figuring on rioting, but we figure on fighting the police with our tongues," said Secretary Filango, in reviewing the situation. "We have both men and women to speak, and as soon as the police arrest one speaker for addressing the crowds on the streets, hundreds of others will be ready to mount the stand in their place. It is ridiculous for the police to think they can take away our rights to free speech, for that is a liberty given every man in America by the constitution of the United States."

"When we gave a demonstration against the city's anti-street speaking ordinance here a year ago, the police effected a truce by asking us to be quiet till they could make a test case in the street of Organizer Walsh. That case has never been brought to the Supreme court, though we were given promises of expediency. Now we are tired of waiting and we are in the fight against the police until we win our point."

To Strike on Chain Gang

The convicted members of the I. W. W. have decided to refuse to work when they are placed on the rock piles to work out their sentences. The strike on the chain gang is expected to put the local police officials in another quandary.

Most of the men, who work on the railroads and in the lumber camps of the west, have just come from their summer work and are not broke. They have a "piece of money" as they put it, to insure the payment of their board and room rent for some time. They are all ready to go to jail if need be.

BOSWELL LEAVES DAILY SOCIALIST

Peyton Boswell, for the last two years the managing editor of the Daily Socialist, has ended his connection with the paper, having at last yielded to the temptation of a larger remuneration elsewhere. He has accepted an editorial position on another Chicago newspaper.

Boswell, in parting, has this to say to the readers of the Daily Socialist: "Of all the years of my life, I regard the two spent on the Daily Socialist as the most useful. I have had more satisfaction out of my work during those two years than I ever had before. It has been a pleasure to add my mite to the building up of a great Socialist newspaper, and I am proud of my connection with the Daily Socialist during this time."

"It now looks as if the battle were won—that the paper is now firmly established and that it is on the verge of financial success. For this reason I feel more free than in the past to consider my personal interests, which demand that I leave its service."

Boswell's parting words of cheer to the staff are: "Stick to the guns, boys—the battle is nearly won."

This change will not affect the Progressive Journal of Education or the Modern Magazine, which will continue to be published by Boswell. He will be found every afternoon until 5:30 at the office of these publications, Room 8, 45 La Salle street.

Shameless Method Used

It might be a mere coincidence, those figures—\$3.80 or \$4.00—were it not for the shameless methods which the firm used to collect that \$3.80 from Mrs. Stoddard. As it is, it is an important key to the correspondence to be produced hereafter verbatim.

Some letters had evidently passed between Mrs. Stoddard and the firm, and all had been paid on the face of the bill for the goods except the fictitious overbilling of \$3.80. Mrs. Stoddard and her husband never said this stuff was broken. They said it was never received.

If the Stoddards were dishonest, why should they hold out a sum between the figures "3.80 or 4.00" mentioned in Jacobs' form letter as being held out by other agents.

Text of "Black Letter"

At any rate, upon June 14, the Merrill company was trying to collect the claim against Mrs. Stoddard, for the

Tries to Collect Sum of

\$3.80, Not Due, by Using

Threatening Letters

PRISON CELL HELD OUT

Merrill Company's Literature Shows Regular System of Extortion

The Daily Socialist will herewith tell a story which shows the limit to which the methods of criminal greed will go. This story will tell how the Merrill company, 1146-1148 West Fourteenth street, Chicago, fastened like a vampire on a woman prostrated with spinal meningitis and with all the foul methods of the professional extortioner threatened that woman with the penitentiary unless she settled a fictitious claim for \$3.80.

The Daily Socialist will tell the story by using the actual letters of the Merrill company to the prostrated woman. The Daily Socialist has these letters and the postal authorities will be furnished with them.

In the meantime the Daily Socialist wishes to do justice to Merrill & Co. If the Merrill company thinks that justice is not done in this story, let it rest assured that there is more justice to come.

Use Word "Embezzlement"

The story begins with the shipment of a bill of goods to Mrs. Barbara Stoddard, Hot Springs, Ark. The shipment was made by the "Merrill Company, Incorporated; Capital Stock, \$50,000." That shipment was overbilled \$3.80; that is, there were items to the sum of \$3.80 charged on the bill which did not appear in the shipment. They never were in the shipment. THE MERRILL COMPANY NEVER CLAIMED WITHOUT QUALIFICATION THAT THEY WERE IN THE SHIPMENT, yet the company used the means of a FAKE NOTICE OF A FAKE SUIT to intimidate the woman into the payment of the \$3.80 which she never owed them. Not content with such intimidation, HOWARD STEWART, manager of the Merrill company, POSING AS A NOTARY PUBLIC for Carr, MacVeach & Elliot, alleged attorneys for the Merrill company, has the nerve to write Mrs. Stoddard a form letter, Every word in it was that of a "facsimile" letter, a form letter gotten up to look like the hand writing of F. M. Jacobs, but the only words in human hand writing in the copy Mrs. Stoddard received were "Mrs. B. R. Stoddard," "Mrs. Stoddard," "June 25, 1909," and the figures "\$3.80." These were written in, in spaces left in the printed facsimile.

Fac Simile Letter Sent

That is not all. So far the story is one of greed and fraud. It now becomes one of hypocrisy. Its leading character is F. M. Jacobs, president of the Merrill company. Jacobs sent Mrs. Stoddard a form letter. Every word in it was that of a "facsimile" letter, a form letter gotten up to look like the hand writing of F. M. Jacobs, but the only words in human hand writing in the copy Mrs. Stoddard received were "Mrs. B. R. Stoddard," "Mrs. Stoddard," "June 25, 1909," and the figures "\$3.80." These were written in, in spaces left in the printed facsimile.

Jacobs off to Mrs. Stoddard, if she will pay the \$3.80, "a valuable and extremely magnificent, oriental reversible rug." He goes on to state that the rug is so valuable that he never gives it away except as a premium for a \$15 order for merchandise to be shipped by his firm. That just gives a sidelight on Jacobs, but here Jacobs confesses in his form letter, a letter so worded as to seem an intimate personal letter, that he is in the habit of collecting fictitious claims, like that for \$3.80 against Mrs. Stoddard. Jacobs in his letter says: "Sometimes we ship goods to a woman who reports that a few articles were broken and then she holds our \$3.80 or \$4.00 of our money." This extract is taken verbatim, with its errors in English just as they stand.

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following letter, which is a stock letter printed in red ink, was received by Mrs. Stoddard. It reads:

June 14, 1939.
Dear Madam:—As a stockholder in the Merrill company of Chicago, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst. regarding the matter of the Merrill company of Chicago.

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When I say free I mean it. I intend to send it to you and pay all the charges myself so that you may have no doubts whatsoever regarding this offer. I have even gone to the expense of making a sworn legal affidavit. Please find some attached herewith.

I explained the principal reason for making you this wonderful offer. There are still other reasons. I find our bookkeeping department—how naturally is zealous to keep their records clean and paid up, has been writing you for some time about that small balance due. They did not know that I had picked you out for the position as a special agent. Possibly in their desire to be loyal to me they have been 'peevish' and have done more harm than good. If you have received severe letters from them, please take into consideration that I have just explained. Unfortunately in a large business, one man cannot do everything to everything himself and although I work from seven in the morning till about seven at night, I nevertheless am able to handle only a very small part of work done in our huge establishment, and somehow these young men and women raised in the city, simply can't understand how to give proper attention to company patrons like I can. I was on my own once and I'm proud of it.

Not the Money! He Says
"Now I believe thoroughly you are an honest woman. I trust you. I believe you'll do right by me if I do right by you. That's why I write you this letter—it's not because of the money so much—but I want you to think well of me. We two ought to be friends. I want you to remain working for our company and continue with the work for in spite of all. I am satisfied that you will succeed. Don't be angry if a few articles were broken or short. I'll see that your next order goes out in proper shape and all previous breakage and shortage is replaced. Place yourself in my shoes. Sometimes we ship goods to a woman who reports that a few articles were broken and then she holds our \$3 or \$4 of our money. This amount remains open on our books and we must get the money before we can replace the goods. The woman writes again and again. Sometimes the agent forgets that we only agreed to replace articles that were broken when we ship the next order. That's our agreement and we never fail to live up to it. We can't make a special shipment because the express charges would be more than our entire profit on the order. You can easily see that.

"The agent on the other hand doesn't feel like paying for broken goods and maybe can't take up another order and there you are. On one hand we have the company who want the amount closed on their books, who are anxious to replace the goods with the next order. On the other hand we have the agent anxious to get the matter closed without any unpleasantness but who can't afford to send us the money and get nothing for it, and so it goes until the company and the agent or both are angry at one another.

Here Is a Bit of Ouf
"Think how nice it will be when we straighten up this matter! No more annoying letters. No trouble—no more arguments and an exquisite Oriental rug is yours. My firm gets its money, the account is closed and they are satisfied. I am the only one that is out and I have a renewed friendship with the company. It's also no matter what the cost.

"I want you to continue with us. I want you to have confidence in me. I want you to understand and believe that I am offering this costly present to you because I want you satisfied and grateful much more than I want my company satisfied. I want your account settled so it would be possible to appoint you as our special salaried representative.

"Don't disappoint me. I am banking on you. I feel just as sure as can be that I haven't written this long letter in vain. I have never written a letter like this before. I am appealing to your honor to settle with my firm and I am personally offering you a present of the value of the amount due and I want to feel proud to know that I did not misjudge you. I want to go to my office and say to the manager: 'You see she paid her account without giving it to an officer, she is just as honest as can be. I told you so and here is the proof. All she wanted was good treatment at your hands.' That's what I want to do and in the future when you have dealings with Merrill Co. I want you to write direct to me so that I can see that you get the best of everything.

Numerous Improvements Made
"May I send you a set of new catalogues? Since you took up your last order we have made numerous improvements in our products and premiums. We are better fixed to give you satisfactory service and I would also mention the very noticeable increase in size and quality of our Celebrated Health Brand Products although there is no increase in price. Anyway, send me that money order right away, as there aren't very many of those magnificent rugs left. When you send the money order it to me direct, using the self-addressed envelope. Write me a nice friendly letter that I can show my office force and to prove that you know my heart is in the right place, also state the salary you would be willing to work for.

"With the very best wishes and hoping to hear from you by return mail. I am
Yours friend,
F. M. JACOBS.

"P. S.—Please be sure to use the enclosed money order blank."

Comment on the above letter is unnecessary. It speaks for itself. It was written to a sick woman. It was written to save over the letter written by Stewart. It talked in its own way of action. It was followed, July 15, by this:

FINAL NOTICE BEFORE SUIT.
State of Illinois, county of Cook, ss. No. 1214.
In the matter of the claim of Merrill company vs. Mrs. Barbara Stoddard, the above named debtor, do hereby certify that the above named creditor, Mrs. Barbara Stoddard, has a valid claim against you for goods sold and delivered amounting to \$100.00, and that you are indebted to her for the same. If you do not pay the same within ten days after the date of this notice, the creditor will sue you for the same, and you will be liable for the costs of the suit.

That said debt is now overdue, and, unless made, nothing has been received on account of same, except the sum of \$10.00.

That said creditor, Mrs. Barbara Stoddard, is now residing at 1214 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., and that she is now suing you for the same.

Dated at Chicago, Ill., this 15th day of July, 1939.

CARR, McVEIGH & ELLIOTT, attorneys for plaintiff, 1214 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

APPEAL OF ACCOUNT.
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CARR, McVEIGH & ELLIOTT, attorneys for plaintiff, 1214 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

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FERRER MOTION IS SUBTRACKED

Socialist Makes Reactionary Members of School Board Show Their Hand

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 9.—Frederick Heath, Socialist member of the Milwaukee school board, has put the reactionary members of the board in a bad light before a large part of the public by introducing resolutions condemning the execution of Prof. Francisco Ferrer. The old party school board members tabled the resolution.

"A time like this demands men who possess opinions and a will and are not afraid to express themselves when the interests which they represent are assailed by the powers of darkness and tyranny," says a "Patron of the Milwaukee Public Schools" in writing to the Social Democratic Herald, the Socialist weekly of Milwaukee.

Action Is Criticized
"I am sorry the resolution was tabled. It seems to me our public school officials ought to have some convictions with regard to the principles of public education, and especially that they ought to have the courage of these convictions."

"Whereas, The civilized world has been shocked by the secret trial and execution of Dr. Francisco Ferrer, a famous educator who has been called the John Dewey of Spain; and

"Whereas, Prof. Ferrer, by the establishment of the popular school movement in Spain faithfully labored for the enlightenment of his native land, where 68 per cent of the people can neither read nor write; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Milwaukee school board deplores the killing of this notable schoolmaster and records its profound regret that the Spanish nation has lost so valuable a friend."

At the last meeting of the board the efforts of the Socialist members were mainly directed to the affairs of the trade schools. These schools, although under the control of the public school system, are managed by a committee of manufacturers and business men, with only one Socialist trades unionist on the committee.

Meta Berger, wife of Victor Berger, at a previous meeting, had introduced startling resolutions arraigning the mismanagement of the boys' trade school, which were adopted. The capitalist press, however, was afraid to report the matter in its columns and smothered it with silence.

Shorter Hours for Girls
She has introduced a resolution for the appointment of a new committee "on industrial education," one of the members to be a woman. Socialist Heath also introduced a resolution demanding shorter hours for the young girls in the girls' trade school.

The manufacturers having charge of the trade schools have made it their aim to replace the girls' schools with "shop conditions," evidently with the purpose of teaching the children as early as possible to be accustomed to a wage slave's lot. The Socialists will fight this move. Another measure which the Socialists succeeded in putting through was a resolution to reduce the number of pupils in the class rooms of the grade schools.

Loss Majestic in Prague
Victor Berger had an interesting experience in Prague. He was to speak at a meeting which had been called to protest against the execution of Ferrer. As usual, the police commissioner was present to watch the addresses on behalf of the government, and when the first speaker, who spoke in Czech, said some unkind things about the half idiot king of Spain, the commissioner dissolved the meeting. Comrade Berger writes that the meeting was a tremendous affair.

Submitted and sworn to before me this 14th day of July 1939.
HOWARD STEWART, Notary Public.
Note the signature of Howard Stewart.

His Tone Changes Here
Still that was not enough. That might fail to break the nerve of a sick woman. It did fail. It was followed by this:

Mrs. Barbara R. Stoddard, Hot Springs, Ark.:
Dear Madam:—Do not think for one instant that we intend to drop the matter of that money which you owe us.

You have acted in such a contemptible manner we are determined to make an example of you. If you need any more money, simply to collect the \$100 which is due, and which you are withholding with apparent intent to violate your contract with us and the laws bearing on consigned goods. You may either send us a remittance by next Wednesday, or take the consequences. We trust we make ourselves clear.

Yours truly,
MERRILL CO.

That finishes the first installment. Let anything has been omitted, let the Merrill company rest assured that measures have been taken to supply it.

LEWIS LECTURE ON "MAN" PACKS THE GARRICK THEATRE
To an audience which packed the house and overflowed into the wings and the foyer at the Garrick theater Sunday morning, Lecturer Lewis presented the latest biological evidence for the "Evolution of Man." Madame Bonnar's magnificent singing and Madame Brumlik's violin solos received the usual hearty appreciation. The collection was \$106.40 and the literature sales reached the fine total of \$64. Total receipts of meeting, \$170.

RIGHTS DENIED MEXICAN EXILES

United States Refuses Protection to Political Refugees, Says G. Gardner

Los Angeles, Nov. 9.—A political refugee from Mexico has no rights in the United States. The historic notion that there is asylum here for those driven from other countries by political persecution must be revised. For the Italian or the Russian there may be; not for the Mexican.

This is the view of the Mexican situation taken by Gilson Gardner, well known newspaper correspondent, who has been in the southwest for some time investigating the imprisonment of Mexican refugees. He says in part as follows:

"In the Arizona penitentiary at Florence are three prisoners serving eighteen-month sentences at hard labor, whose only crime is opposition to the administration of Porfirio Diaz. Their names are Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal and Librado Rivera. To please Mexico they have been jailed by the United States authorities.

Branded as Anarchists

"In the fall at Los Angeles when I arrived, de Lara. He had been arrested by the city police of Los Angeles, charged with being an 'anarchist.' A fifth, Manuel Sarabia, is a 'fugitive from justice,' having forfeited a \$1,000 bail bond which was holding him to trial in the federal court at Bisbee, Ariz.

"These five men are leaders of the Mexican liberal party. They are not anarchists. They are not criminals. In Mexico they have been guilty of publishing papers, speaking and writing in favor of a return to the constitution of 1857; which is another way of saying that they oppose the military dictatorship of President Diaz. That is their offense. It is purely a political one.

Hounded by American Officials

"In the United States they are guilty of nothing, unless it be a crime to be a Mexican refugee. Yet these men have been arrested by American police, confined in our city jails, prosecuted by district attorneys of the United States, and finally lodged in one federal penitentiary.

"Incidentally, they were arrested without warrant and held without bail. They were refused the writ of habeas corpus. They were confined 'incommunicado' by order of the district attorney, and they were dragged from a state to a territory for convenience of the prosecution.

"Finally the three prisoners at Florence were prosecuted and sentenced on the absurd charge of 'conspiracy to violate the neutrality of a friendly nation'—a charge not even suggested until months after their arrest, and which has been found its first application in the United States.

"Magon, Villarreal and Rivera were wanted in Mexico. Magon had edited a paper in Mexico City in which the Diaz government was freely criticized. For this he was thrown into jail when a student. Villarreal had been secretary of the Mexican liberal party. All had come out of the liberal element of the Mexican university, and in their experience as attorneys and in political life had come to be looked upon as the nucleus of a dangerous opposition.

"They were wanted in Mexico for the purpose of being jailed or stood up against at wall and shot, a favorite method in our sister republic for 'putting down an opposition movement.'

Bonaparte as a Diaz Tool

"These men are wanted in Mexico. These were the words of a telegram from Attorney General Bonaparte to the United States District Attorney in California.

"Resist the issuance of habeas corpus on every possible ground, as these men are wanted in Mexico," came the orders. The dispatch was read in open court at a hearing before Judge Ross at San Francisco.

"The district attorney did as he was ordered, and the writ was refused by four federal judges. Judge Olin Wellborn, in finally denying the appeal, based his decision on the singular technicality that a rule of the Supreme court required that 'pending an appeal the custody of the prisoners shall not be changed,' and a release on bail would be a change in custody from the court to the bondsmen.

"Even before the attorney general showed his hand it was evident that powerful influences were at work to deprive these men of a political refuge in the United States. By bribery or otherwise, the long arm of Diaz was reaching them.

"From San Antonio, Texas, whither they had fled from Mexico, they were driven to St. Louis, Mo., and finally to Canada to escape the hired thugs and trumped-up prosecutions in police and other courts. Finally, in 1907, they all had found their way to Los Angeles. Here the publication of a paper, La Revolution, was begun.

Kidnaped by Detectives

"Then this happened. In August, 1907, while writing quietly in a hired house in Pico street, Magon, Rivera and Villarreal were arrested. Men armed with revolvers and claiming to be detectives, forced their way into the house, seized private papers, and took the three Mexicans to jail.

"Where is your warrant for our arrest?" the Mexicans demanded.

"Here," said the detectives, drawing their revolvers.

"On the way to the jail the prisoners called out to persons on the street, saying they were being kidnaped, and when they refused to obey orders to 'keep still' were beaten on the head with revolvers. Magon was knocked senseless.

"At a hearing before United States Commissioner Van Dyke, the leader of the raiding party declared that he was Thomas Parsons, of the Furor Secret Service company, of St. Louis. He said he was in the employ of the Mexican government, and admitted that he had made the arrests without warrant.

"For twenty-three days the Mexican prisoners were held in the Los An-

gels city jail 'incommunicado.' They were placed in solitary confinement, and with the exception of their attorney, no one was permitted to see them nor were they permitted to communicate in any manner with their friends.

"For eighteen months they were kept in jail. Various trumped-up charges of 'crimes committed in Mexico' proved to be groundless, but at length Mexico succeeded in securing the assistance of the department of justice at Washington, and the United States district attorney at Los Angeles, Oscar Lawler, now Secretary Ballinger's attorney in the Interior Department, took a hand.

"This, of course, was equivalent to charging the prisoners with making war on Mexico, or at least of conspiring to lead a filibustering expedition into the Diaz empire. Considering that the men had all been in jail for many months before the charge was brought of it, it must be apparent to the feeble minded that it was but a pretext.

Jailed After Farcical Trial

"But it worked. Backed by the powerful influence which has from the beginning flowed through diplomatic, political and other channels, and helped by an obvious use of bribes, the Mexican liberals were dragged to Bisbee, Ariz., put through the form of a court trial, and sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary.

"One month after the arrest of Magon, Villarreal and Rivera at Los Angeles, the private detectives hired by Mexico, arrested in similar fashion and in equally unlawful manner L. Gutierrez de Lara, who had taken up the work of editing the paper, 'La Revolution.' Like the others, he was held in jail without warrant, or bail to wait charges from Mexico.

"When these failed to materialize de Lara was released, but not before he had been imprisoned three months and two days for nothing. Since his release he has been arrested by Mexican detectives on the Los Angeles police force, charged with 'being an anarchist.' De Lara is a graduate of the Mexican university, and before his political exile was a mine owner and practicing attorney at Cananea.

"The fifth of the group of political exiles, Manuel Sarabia, before he sought safety in flight, was kidnaped by Pinkerton detectives at Douglas, Ariz. After being taken from the jail there he was placed in an auto in dead of night and taken across the border into Mexico. The kidnaping was discovered and local indignation was so high that he was brought back and released by the Mexican officials. He, too, was rearrested in Los Angeles."

TAFT-DIAZ MEETING DENOUNCED

Trade Union Men Brand the Conference at El Paso as Inexcusable

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 9.—The trade union men of Wheeling have held a mass meeting 'denouncing the recent love feast of Presidents Taft and Diaz, with especial reference to the case of L. Gutierrez de Lara, arrested at Los Angeles, Cal.

"We register our most emphatic protest against the chief executive of our country, the United States of America, meeting on terms of amity with the despotic despoilers of our fellow workers of Mexico, and against the arrest and imprisonment, without cause or warrant, of unoffending citizens of our common country," say the resolutions that were passed.

"We claim that the meeting with Diaz was inexcusable; that the arrest of harmless Americans citizens is illegal, and that both affairs indicate with brutal frankness that the present policy of the American government is to no longer permit our country to be the refuge of the oppressed of all lands, but to use our government simply and solely for the gratification of corporate greed which in all countries places Mammon above man, dividends above human development and lucre above liberty."

CATHOLIC WAR ON FRENCH

PUBLIC SCHOOLS SPREADING

Paris, Nov. 9.—The situation resulting from the French episcopate's declaration of war against the public schools and the effort to mobilize Catholic voters for the coming general election is rapidly entering an acute stage.

Mgr. Gely and other bishops have forbidden Catholic parents to send their children to public schools if Catholic schools are available, and parents everywhere are urged to refuse to allow their children to use the interdicted text books.

The decision of the Teachers' association, comprising 106,000 members, to test in the courts the church's right to interfere with the public schools will be followed by damage suits instituted by the authors of the interdicted text books.

The Catholic catechism is being revised to teach that it is a religious duty to vote for the candidate who is pledged to defend church interests.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

You are hereby notified that at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of November 28, 1909, at the office of the Chicago Daily Socialist, 130 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill., the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Workers' Publishing society will be held for the purpose of passing upon the annual report of the board of directors and for the election of seven members of the board of directors for the ensuing year. Members who cannot be personally present may send a proxy to any stockholder, they please to vote their share or shares for them.

B. BERYLYN,
CARL STROVER,
GEORGE KOOP,
A. M. SIMONS,
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FORM OF PROXY

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I hereby authorize and direct you to vote..... shares of stock in my name at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Workers' Publishing Society, to be held in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, on November 28, 1909, A. D. 1909.

Name.....
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PARONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

SOCIALIST MAYOR HIGHLY ENDORSED

Grand Junction Capitalist Paper Says Todd Will Give His Best

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Grand Junction, Colo., Nov. 9.—Grand Junction is wondering how it is going to get along under its recently elected Socialist mayor, Thomas M. Todd, who secured 1,050 votes, 133 more than his closest rival.

Instead of receiving the opposition of the entire local press, the Daily News comes out in an editorial on Todd's election entitled "No Cause for Alarm." In the following manner:

"Not once, but many times, during the campaign which ended Tuesday, was the expression heard, 'Todd is a good man, and I would vote for him in a minute if he were not a Socialist.'"

Bugaboo Losing Its Power

"Mr. Todd, as it happens, is a Socialist, but that the Socialist bugaboo is rapidly losing its power to frighten thinking men is proved by the handsome majority which was rolled up Tuesday for Mr. Todd.

"After all, it's pretty hard to tell in these days what is Socialist and what is not. Everything progressive is dubbed by its enemies as Socialistic. And by the way, they are using that word as a term of contempt for so many excellent ideas, isn't there danger that they will convert the term from one of contempt to one of honor? Even our charter was dubbed Socialistic by the local opposition press.

"As Mr. Todd was a good enough man to serve on the convention that drafted the charter, most people considered him good enough to act as one of the commissioners to put its principles into practice. As far as the News is concerned, Mr. Todd's Socialism never entered into the question; he was supported by the News with the same loyalty that was shown to all the other charter candidates.

"It's quite possible, too, that those who have had such great fear of Mr. Todd's Socialism will be pleasantly disappointed.

"Indeed, the News is inclined to believe that the very fact that Mr. Todd is a Socialist will result in his giving the city the very best that is in him. He may want to prove how absurd are the fears some of us have entertained."

Leave Out Partisan Politics

It is generally admitted that the combined labor, Socialist and so-called church vote elected Todd to office. It was largely an anti-saloon and pro-charter campaign, with the Socialists working hand in hand with the labor assembly. This is the first time that the toilers of Grand Junction have acted and voted independently. They have conducted a clean, educational campaign, leaving out partisan politics. Aside from electing a Socialist mayor, Bostwick W. Vedder, Socialist, was made commissioner of water and sewers.

The pre-election statement made by Socialist Mayor-elect Todd is as follows:

"The charter form of government having been adopted, placing the city management on a strictly business basis, and holding each official directly responsible to all the people, I propose, if elected to the office of commissioner of public affairs (mayor), to give all of my time to the city's business, and to give all classes of people a square deal. Pure mountain water is an absolute necessity, and street paving very desirable. I stand for a strict enforcement of all laws. As new conditions arise I expect to be able to meet them."

Big Growth at Findlay

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Findlay, O., Nov. 9.—The Socialist vote of Findlay last Tuesday showed a gain over the presidential vote of last year of 150 per cent. There was a substantial increase in every precinct of the city. There were 719 Socialist votes cast this year against 287 last year.

"Election is over, and while no Socialists were elected, they polled by far the largest vote ever registered by them in this city and made themselves in two precincts the second party, and a close third in the other ten precincts of Findlay," says the Findlay Call, in reviewing the election.

"We are particularly pleased, with the large number of straight votes cast, there being 524 in the city. The campaign of 1910 is on. It is one of education, and the attack will be directed against those who do not know how to vote for themselves."

Party Gains at Reading

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Reading, Pa., Nov. 9.—The Socialists gained 45 votes in this city at last Tuesday's election over four years ago, while the two old parties lost over 4,000 votes.

Gain at Meyersdale, Pa.

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Meyersdale, Pa., Nov. 9.—The Socialists polled 45 votes here against 32 by the Republicans, 49 by the Democrats and 7 by the Prohibitionists. The Socialist gain was 4 votes over the total polled in the presidential election last year.

Vote More Than Doubled

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Martins Ferry, O., Nov. 9.—The Debe vote of last year was more than doubled by Peetere, candidate for mayor this year on the Socialist ticket. The vote last year was: Debe, 24; Taft, 1,655, and Bryan, 442. The vote for mayor this year for Peetere, 518; Long, Rep., 644, and Heinrich, Dem., 547, showing the increase made by the Socialist party on the old party vote.

Hold Ground at Rochester

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Local Socialists held their ground at Tuesday's election. Candidates Richard Kitchell, for mayor; Harry Kennon, for comptroller; Joel Moses, for city treasurer, and Emil Vilehr, for judge of the municipal court, received 1,020, 1,904, 1,000 and 1,065 votes, respectively. The figures practically equal those of 1905.

Some New Jersey Returns

Orange, N. J., Nov. 9.—The Socialist vote cast here Tuesday was 287 as against 196 last year, and in spite of a greatly decreased total vote and a strong clerical opposition.

Irvington, N. J., Nov. 9.—The Socialist party received 104 vote here as

against 116 last year. The S. L. P. got 17, an increase of 10 over 1905.

Mountainside, N. J., Nov. 8.—Out of a total vote of 70 cast in this borough the straight Socialist vote was 22, as against 10 for Debs last year.

Big Gain Is Shown

Olean, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The Socialist vote for the head of the ticket here was 196, as against 60 for Debs last year and 28 in 1907.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 8.—Mrs. Ada Smith Lang, Socialist candidate for the house, received 875 votes out of a total of 23,000 in the second legislative district of Baltimore. While the other candidates for the legislature were anxiously patrolling their districts to see how the vote was going, Mrs. Lang was home looking after Donald Lang, five years old, who, she says, is her most cherished possession. Mrs. Lang is enthusiastically in favor of woman suffrage.

Philadelphia, Nov. 8.—La J. Santamore, Socialist candidate for district attorney, polled 2,401 votes as against 5,192 for Debs last year.

Gain at Greenfield, Mass.

Greenfield, Mass., Nov. 9.—The Socialist vote cast for White, Socialist candidate in this city for governor, was 127, as against 114 for governor last year and 98 for Debs. The highest Socialist vote cast was 316 for Vaneer for senator. The total vote was 1,444.

Rome, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The straight Socialist vote cast in this city was 79, as against 63 last year. The highest Socialist vote was 191 for the candidate for superintendent of the poor, out of a total of 3,354.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Socialists of this city cast 945 votes for Robert Dornburg for justice of the supreme court, as against 948 for Debs last year and 309 for Merrill for mayor in 1907. The Socialist vote for Charles W. Noonan for mayor was 927, and for T. W. Burns for assemblyman, 926.

MINNESOTA HAS PARTY ORGAN

Frank Finsterbach Launches New Commonwealth to Boost Socialism

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 9.—Frank Finsterbach and Mrs. Finsterbach, formerly well known in Chicago, have started the New Commonwealth, which aims to be the official organ of the Socialist party in this state. The initial number under the date of November 4 contains news of the meetings of locals of the party, an appreciation of Prof. Ferrer, a suggestion as to the memorial for Governor Johnson and other matters of interest.

CZAR TIGHTENS GRIP ON FINNS

SAYS 5,000 CHILDREN DIE NEEDLESSLY EVERY YEAR

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.—The emperor has received the resignations of Gen. W. A. von Boeckmann, governor general of Finland, and M. Knipovich, director of General cons Boeckmann's chancellery. There is little doubt these will be accepted and that the officials appointed to replace them will carry out the government's policy of bringing Finland under close control.

It is understood that General Markoff, chief of the mobilization department of the Russian general staff, will be appointed vice president of the Finnish senate. The cabinet has decided that the Russian minister of railways shall hereafter have supervisory rights over Finnish railways.

Reforms Are Begun

The duma has finished the first reading of the industrial holdings bill and has begun the discussion of the conditional sentences bill, which is based on the American system of suspended sentences.

General discussion will be opened November 12 on the reform of local courts, and immediately thereafter the bill on inviolability of person will be taken under consideration.

Opposition in Duma

The opposition in the duma is making efforts to extend conditional sentences to political crimes not of a violent nature.

The local courts bill abolishes the peasant communal court. In future justices of the peace will all be elected.

The reform will cost the treasury 30,500,000 yearly in salaries.

ALSHULER IN LECTURE ARKS

MORE JEWISH FARMERS

"If the Jews of America were all gathered together in a community where there was no other creed or people they could not live by their own efforts forty-eight hours."

This declaration was made by Samuel Alshuler, a Jewish scholar, in an address last night to the Kadimah, a Jewish society of research, at the Hebrew institute, 125 West Taylor street.

"There would be representatives of every profession and none of the trades. There would be a Jewish doctor for every Jewish patient. There would be many Jewish lawyers, civil engineers, more Jewish merchants than customers and many Jewish pawnbrokers, but where would you find the man to drive the nails, to build the homes and till the soil? You could not find them because the Jewish parents object to their children selling their hands."

CURTAINMENT OF CLOTH

PRODUCTION AFFECTS 17,000

New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 9.—The curtailment in cotton cloth production adopted by most of the mills of New England was begun today in all the mills of this city except those of the Whelan corporation. Each day's working time is to be shortened twenty minutes, making the weekly hours of labor 54 instead of 58. The curtailment will be about 25 per cent. About 17,000 operatives are affected.

FLAN TRIBUTE IN HONOR

OF HAYMARKET ANARCHISTS

New York, Nov. 9.—To commemorate the execution of the Chicago anarchists who were hanged twenty-two years ago the New York anarchists have advertised a new mass meeting for next Thursday night. Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman will have charge of the meeting and in anticipation of trouble there will be a strong detail of police on guard.

IN APPEAL TO CHICAGO LABOR

Federation Here to Ask for Aid for Swedes From Local Unions

Every trade union local in Chicago is to hear of the Swedish strike as a result of the action taken by the Chicago Federation of Labor Sunday afternoon on the receipt of the appeal from the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, urging that financial aid be given the Swedish toilers in their struggle.

Socialist Tells of Strike

The conditions that led up to the general strike and the three-months' struggle were told by John Flora, a Socialist delegate to the federation from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. He pointed out how the general strike was an example of the international solidarity of labor and how the Swedish situation affected the working class in all countries. The delegate of the Scandinavian Painters' union also spoke.

"We must send more money than we have done in the past," said Flora. "We have not contributed near as much as some of the smaller countries of Europe where the rank and file of the toilers is much smaller than it is in the United States. Our contributions should be a credit to the American trade union movement instead of being a reflection upon it."

Tholin Off to Convention

The delegates to the A. F. of L. convention, which began today, from the Chicago unions whose membership consists for the most part of Scandinavians, have been instructed to urge the matter of a general strike assessment on the American Federation of Labor membership. The matter will be brought before the convention by C. E. Tholin, delegate of the Swedish strikers to this country, who left yesterday for Toronto, Canada, where the A. F. of L. convention is in session.

In the meantime the Chicago Federation has ordered that every local in the city be advised of the action of the American Federation of Labor in sending out the appeal that appeared in the Daily Socialist last Friday.

SAYS 5,000 CHILDREN DIE NEEDLESSLY EVERY YEAR

Five thousand children under 5 years of age are being killed needlessly by disease in Chicago each year is the assertion of Dr. Thomas Grant Allen last night in the first of a series of lectures at the library.

These deaths result, declared the speaker, because of a lack of proper children's isolation hospitals and lack of proper care and cleanliness on the part of parents.

"The annual mortality of children in Chicago is 10,000," said Dr. Allen, "of which at least 50 per cent could be saved. Of the 150,000 deaths each year in the entire country of communicable diseases, fully 70 per cent could be prevented, and may be rated as needless deaths."

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The Convention at Toronto

The great convention of the American Federation of Labor which meets in Toronto marks the culmination of one set of tactics. It should mark the beginning of new tactics. There is little hope of this, however. Those who defend the old methods have absolute control of the machinery of the organization and will use it to perpetuate their ideas.

There is a tremendous opportunity before this convention. There are questions pressing for answer, on whose solution depends the future of the organized movement of this country. They are questions that demand a breadth of treatment and understanding such as has been largely absent from the councils of the American Federation of labor in the past. Only the enemies of that organization would shut their eyes to this fact.

There is the question of a more compact organization of labor to meet the growing concentration of employers. On this question there is more of hope than on some others. There is a tendency toward industrialism in many directions. The miners, brewers and several others have long had this form. The newly strengthened building trades departments is a recognition, even though still somewhat loosely, of the same principle. Here the evolution of events is forcing progress without regard to theories. Nevertheless, it is certain that the time of the convention will be largely occupied with jurisdictional controversies. It is a safe prediction that many more hours will be spent in adjusting quarrels between union men than in planning new lines of action against the employers.

While the American Federation of Labor will still show a growth of numbers, yet it must face the fact that it is being shut out from whole fields of industry, and those just the forms of industry toward which our whole productive system is tending. The great United States steel trust has almost completely driven union men from its employ. The Standard Oil has eliminated union men from most of its plants. The only place it has employed them in large numbers is at Argo, Ill., and they were placed there through the efforts of the Chicago Daily Socialist. The International Harvester company has an almost exclusively scab shop, where once only union men were employed.

The disastrous political policy pursued a year ago may not come up for consideration, although its results are just becoming fully recognized. As a general thing, the endorsement of a candidate upon a capitalist ticket by organized labor served only to defeat him. The only exceptions seem to have been where his fidelity to the cause of capitalism was too thoroughly tested to be discredited by such endorsement. In Chicago, Congressman McDermott, the candidate of organized labor upon the Democratic ticket, was one of the few who crossed party lines in order to support the notorious Joe Cannon for speaker of the house of representatives, and he is now engaged in campaigning for "Ogden Gas" Sullivan's candidate for congress.

Judge Windes, endorsed in Chicago for the bench and elected, has just handed down a disgraceful decision maintaining the deadly basement bakeries (by declaring unconstitutional a law that the bakers' union had obtained).

The president of the Federation of Labor has just returned from Europe and might have brought back much that would have been of value. But from the reports he has so far published it would seem that he went to Europe as a missionary and not a seeker for information. He seems to have found plenty to criticize, but nothing from which to learn.

In spite of the fact that for fifteen years the unions of this country have not been able to increase wages as fast as prices have risen, so that today they stand where they stood almost a generation ago, there is little hope that any suggestion as to new tactics to meet new conditions will be presented or adopted.

The president of the federation comes to the convention under sentence of imprisonment. He has visited countries where such a thing would be impossible. Will he tell the members of the American Federation of Labor by what means boycotting was legalized in England and Germany while it remains a crime in the United States?

The Socialists raise these questions and make these criticisms, not because they are simply friends of the unions. If they were enemies they certainly would not make them. They would reject over these facts and praise the policy that had produced these conditions. That is what Belmont does, and Belmont has never shown by his acts as an employer that he is a friend of union labor. Yet, as was said before, the Socialist does not stand as a friend and adviser to the trade union movement. HE IS A PART OF THAT MOVEMENT. He shares its gains or losses. His cause rises and falls with the resisting power of labor. His welfare and the welfare of his family depends upon the success of organized labor, for he is usually a member of a union, and always has thrown in his lot with the cause of labor.

The Socialist feels that he has been struck when the wages of labor cease to grow, when organized resistance is crushed in the dominant industries of the country, when labor is divided in the face of the enemy, when the tactics of organized labor are made crimes, when the political power of labor is worse than wasted.

When reading the weeps of "big business" over conditions in Chicago do not forget that Busse was elected by those who are weeping. It was the combination of the parasitical criminals of the slum and boulevard that placed him in office, and those of the slum are the least of these.

Once more it is still worth while to call attention to the fact that up to the present time not a single member of the Socialist party has been mentioned in connection with the Astor divorce.

"CAPTURING THE UNIONS"

BY ROBERT HUNTER

B. A. Langer, general secretary of the Garment Workers of America, wrote recently the following words from abroad. He was attending the British Trade Union congress and this was what he imagined he saw:

"Before the congress convened," he says, "it was said in many quarters that an attempt would be made to capture the trade unions for Socialism."

"The most prominent of the Socialists attending the convention were Zeir Hardie, Will Thorne, George Roberts and Ben Tillett. The attempt, supposing it to have been seriously made, WAS A NOTABLE FAILURE."

Now such statements are amusing. Poor friend Langer evidently thought he was back in his own benighted country, where Socialists are supposed to be trying to capture the unions.

He does not know, I fear, that the game was long since played out. The Socialists of Europe do not have to capture the unions. That was done long ago.

At the Liverpool congress in 1890 the Socialists "captured" the Trade Union congress of Great Britain.

If capturing means the passing of out and out Socialist resolutions, then that was done that year by British TRADE UNIONISTS.

If Socialism means the capturing of the rank and file, then that, too, was done long since.

If Socialism means capturing the secretaries and officials of the unions, then that also was done long since.

The fact is the British trade unionists have done almost everything that any Socialist could desire.

The congress itself has adopted hundreds of "Socialist" resolutions. The congress has also adopted a de-

claration declaring for the collective ownership of all the means of production, distribution and exchange.

The congress has also established an independent political party. And about 1,200,000 trade unionists belong to that party. And the trade union representatives in that party have adopted a SOCIALIST resolution by a large majority.

That party has today thirty-two representatives in parliament fighting for the amelioration of the conditions of labor and for the final emancipation of labor.

Now, Langer, you may NOT know this, and if you do not, all right.

But it is about time that leading trade unionists should understand a little about the international labor movement.

A man sent as a fraternal delegate to England could have learned these facts and could then have stated them honestly to his fellow unionists. It would not have been very difficult and it would certainly have been more honorable.

Socialism is advancing by leaps and bounds. Even among garment workers here there is a very strong Socialist element.

It is doubtful just how long that element should remain silent when their executive official misstates facts whenever he chooses to speak about Socialism.

It is all right for Mr. Langer, if he chooses, to be a non-Socialist, and all right, if he desires, for him to oppose Socialism.

But a large number of the rank and file of garment workers are Socialists, and if I mistake not, they will NOT ALWAYS suffer in silence, misrepresentation, misstatement and ignorance concerning their position and their views.

REFLECTIONS OF A REVOLUTIONIST

VII

BY NICOR

Now that the breathless summer days have gone and the crickets, benumbed, no longer chirp in the cold, moonlit fields, we may be permitted a glance backward over vanished years. Only four months from now snow and snow, and our brief summer is at an end.

The interpretation of nature's moods and seasons, whether attempted by pen or by brush, must ever fall short of the mark if we have not learned how to live.

Not alone is the charm of scene one of blue blend of sky and distant forest of palpitating heat and shadowed bank, of waving field and forest depths, but of scent and color, and that go to the making of a summer's day.

The white of locusts and the warble of all the birds we know; the tinkle of cowbells and low of cattle; the blended perfume of wayward flowers and of ripening grain and scent of wooded hollows.

It is the charm, too, which lies in briar grown paths and hazel thickets, unexpected turnings and forgotten fence corners.

Beneath a high green bank, half in sun and half in shade, where all, slim weed spikes grow, a turtle lay sleeping on mud-coated reef of driftwood.

Above was the sheen of glossy, quivering poplar leaves and featherlike locust tree top against the bluest of blue skies, and near at hand the ripple and wash and gleam of the river.

So short a time it seemed since the cold June rains and leaden skies and chilled our marrow, and now it was midsummer, almost at a jump, in the valley of the Rock.

And now again it is all over. In the silence of a starlit night came Kabbibnoka, the frost, and smote the land. All its fields lie waste; all its forests are brown.

Bands of yellow butterflies may yet flit over the brown fields, in the Indian summer days, and the cricket chant may be feebly revived, while the leaves of the forest color and fade and fall, but the breathless summer days of growth are gone.

Much has been written of the valley of the Rock. Railway lines cross it, but neither these nor trolley lines traverse it, so that it enjoys the distinction of a river valley untroubled by modern ways, where much of the poetry of life clings to it on a summer's day.

In June and July the roses bloomed from every garden and from fence and field along the highways. In the shady, quiet village streets, streets mown smoothly quite out to the un-

paved roadways, everything wore a look of security, leisure and homely happiness, as contrasted with the anxiety, rush and squalid misery of Chicago. One felt that here was abundant time to sleep, to eat and to work, and to bathe in the waters of the Rock, if fancy dictated.

And yet, so perverse is humanity, I found people in this idyllic haven longing for the clatter of a trolley line and for a factory to fill their glorious sky with the smoke of progress.

Cultivation had driven most of the wild flowers to the roadside, where they grew in great profusion and much variety. Many were new to me. One in particular, a wild petunia, which I found growing near two groups of ancient mounds, is perhaps a wild tobacco, and has a small purple flower.

These mounds are less frequent than in the Mississippi valley, and the river cliffs lack much of the rugged beauty of those of the great valley. Still it was all very beautiful, and the river is more clear and with swifter flow.

A little remnant of the river terrace of late glacial times is crowded thickly with thirty-nine mounds, beautifully located where the waves of a long reach of the blue waters of the Rock break on a gleaming yellow beach and where crab trees and wild plums bloom.

On the Firing Line

BY MONOSABIO

Mr. Hearst now looks at his recent nomination like a strap-hanger doing a seat in a crowded car when he has arrived at his destination.

After Mr. Rockefeller has banished the hook-worm of the poor, if he will kindly eradicate the hook-worm of the rich, we may all be happy yet.

Since the election in New York the Criminal Court building and the Tombs prison threaten to tumble down. Probably afraid of a Tammany house-cleaning.

Rev. Charles F. Aked is of the opinion that all Christian people regard actors as "unclean." Actors have probably failed to get their "immunity baths" like some of Mr. Aked's distinguished parishioners.

There is one justice in the Supreme court of the District of Columbia who still dares to believe in free speech and a free press. From this day on Justice Shepherd will be a marked man.

Mrs. Mary Roberts Coolidge, Ph. D., in her book, "Chinese Immigration," showed up the corruption of Federal officials. Pressure was brought to bear and the volume withdrawn "for correction."

Edwin Ginn, the publisher, who announced some time ago that he had made a will leaving a million dollars for universal peace, and who thereby stirred up the tax collectors so that they wanted to know why he did not pay taxes on this property, is probably busy drawing a codicil.

With a wide-open town, Gaynor would be Tammany, Tammany would be Gaynor, and the people would be loser.

Unable to conceal the outrageous profits which they are squeezing out of the public, the express companies are talking of a giant merger, which means millions of water added so as to conceal the size of the dividends.

Captain James Larkin, of the Jersey City Detective Bureau, who started an Ex-Convicts Employment Bureau, reports that he is disappointed; that out of forty ex-convicts for whom he found jobs only three are at work. Wonder how much pay was offered by the employers?

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Conditions in Trades in Which Women Are Employed

PRINTERS.

Notice the printing in this newspaper which you are holding. The man or woman who operated the machine which made the type for this newspaper set about 4,000 ems, or 8,000 letters, in an hour. Compare such speed with the time it used to take to do this amount of typesetting. Did the monks in those ancient monasteries, who were accustomed to spend years printing a single book, ever fancy such a revolution of their art? I wonder if good old John Gutenberg, when he laboriously carved his shapely letters upon little blocks of wood—I wonder if his ingenious mind, in a dreamy moment, ever caught sight of the miracle which his invention would grow into? Have you ever seen this wonderful machine—this linotype—upon which, in one hour, a man or woman can form thirty-six thousand perfectly shaped letter in the proper order to express coherent ideas? Let me tell you how this machine does its work. The front of the linotype looks much like a typewriter keyboard. The compositor touches a key. Immediately a little piece of brass drops down and takes its place in a groove below. Upon this little brass matrix, as it is called, is an imprint of the letter which the compositor wishes to make. He brings several of the matrices down into place. Shall we follow this line of brass matrices? They are carried along a little channel where they are properly spaced. Next they are carried and held for an instant against molten lead in a narrow groove which has been automatically brought there for a purpose. As the matrices press against the lead they mold upon it the small forms of the letters with which they are engraved. The lead cools instantly and a solid line of type is complete. It is now elevated to its place in the receptacle, which is holding other new lines of type. The matrices which have finished their work for a time are carried through a little shaft and suspended upon a bar which drops them back to the places where they belong, ready for their next journey when their turn comes. Does it sound as if we had followed "Alice in Wonderland"? We are proud of such a machine. Of course we are! But have you ever been in a printing office? What of the lead dust found in the air, on the floor, on the shelves? Do you know about lead poisoning? Do you know that one-third of the printers die of consumption? Some day we will understand that to create good industrial conditions which are health producing, not health consuming, is a greater achievement than the invention of any machine, for men and women as if we had followed "Alice in Wonderland." We are proud of such a machine. Of course we are! But have you ever been in a printing office? What of the lead dust found in the air, on the floor, on the shelves? Do you know about lead poisoning? 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