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State Historical Society xxx

BALLINGER FRIEND OF TAFT, BRANDED AS A LAND LOOTER

Does U. S. Official Use His Office to Fleece People, Asks La Follette

OREGON LOSES MILLIONS

State Laws Are Broken to Aid Railroads' Plans, It Is Asserted

The looting of the public domain in the west, which resulted in the indictment of United States Senator Borah of Idaho and of Governor Haskell of Oklahoma has spread until it holds Richard A. Ballinger, secretary of the interior, who has and does receive the unqualified support of President Taft. From two sources, one of them Hampton's Magazine, the other La Follette's Weekly, Ballinger receives bitter attack. From the first source comes proof that through the agency of Ballinger the state of Oregon is looted to the tune of $2,000,000 a year. Ballinger issues a hot denial today.

This has been accomplished by the approval of the plans of the Southern Pacific and the Hill railroad interests for cutting a right of way through the Des Chutes river valley in Oregon. To do this Ballinger broke the state law which says: "All the waters in the state of Oregon, from whatever source, belong to the public." Through his concession to the railroads Ballinger ruined the water power value of the Des Chutes river.

La Follette Adds Proof

From the pen of United States Senator Robert M. La Follette, Ballinger receives a direct challenge. La Follette is a strange man. He has not learned to accept the private program of the Republican party which says: "Steal and let steal, only don't be small and petty about it."

So La Follette is strong against Ballinger. La Follette refers to the charges of Louis R. Glavis, a special agent of the department of the interior, before Ballinger was given the leadership of that department. Glavis did his duty and lost his job. On that point La Follette says:

Stand Up, Mr. Ballinger!

"Did you not, Mr. Ballinger, order the commission claims patented in the face of repeated reports from your investigators in the field that they bore all the ear marks of fraud?

"Did you not, Mr. Ballinger, a few days before retiring as commissioner of the general land office, urge congress to pass a bill that would make valid certain Alaska claims that were really fraudulent—claims which you, yourself, admitted were in 'technical violation' of the law?

"Did you not, Mr. Ballinger, very soon after resigning your position as head of the land office, become attorney for the interests represented by Cunningham and others and endeavor to secure patents to their claims from the government?

"Did you not, Mr. Ballinger, know of the existence of a statute of the United States which expressly prohibits an officer or employe of the government becoming, within two years after leaving the service, a private attorney in any case which arose in the department with which he was connected during his term of office?"

Aided the Corporations

These questions refer to the time when Ballinger was connected with the United States land office. They are designed to show that Ballinger was useful to the corporations while holding that office and that after his resignation from it, he entered corporation employ. Not only that, he became active in representing the corporations in those very matters which he had passed on as a government official. For that activity, which La Follette points to as illegal, and for his utility to the corporations, President Taft, at the behest of the Republican politicians of the west, many of whom are land grabbers, elevated Ballinger to the position of secretary of the interior. In that post Ballinger served the land grabbers so faithfully that he came in violent collision with Gifford Pinchot, United States Forester. Pinchot was after the timber thieves. Ballinger was aiding the gentlemen who wanted all the timber land they could get.

Hampton's Flays Ballinger

Ballinger is exposed in an article called, "Mr. Ballinger and the National Grab-Bag," by John L. Mathews, printed in Hampton's. In the course of the article occurs the following (relative to an interview with Ballinger):

"'Is any reservation made about water power?' I asked.

"'Only that at one point if the government ever desires to put in a dam the railroads must raise their tracks 200 feet.'

"'What is your object in giving in to the railroads and letting them destroy this water power?'

"Mr. Ballinger is not a large man. He has been questioned and quizzed about his troubles over conservation until he is no longer able to control his temper. He stepped away from his desk and paced rapidly up and down his office.

"'See here. You don't understand this thing,' he said. 'You chaps who are in favor of this conservation program are all wrong. You are hindering the development of the west. These railroads are necessary to the country. And more than that, this whole big domain is a blanket—it is oppressing the people. The thing to do with it—' and here he stopped and faced me. 'In my opinion the proper course to take with regard to this domain is to divide it up among the big corporations and the people who know how to make money out of it and let the people at large get the benefit of the circulation of the money?'

Ballinger's Position

"It becomes necessary to quote this statement of Mr. Ballinger to make clear his position. It is not probable that he is corrupt, in the sense that a direct bribe could induce him to defraud the government. Mr. Ballinger is primarily an attorney who has received his training in representing large business interests, and it is entirely natural that his sympathies should be found on the side of corporations and capitalists when they come into conflict with the interests of the whole people as represented by the government."

SOCIALIST IN CONGRESS NEXT YEAR, SAYS DEBS

Predicts National Victories in Wisconsin and Kansas, in Address at Topeka, Kan.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 22.—"Next year will witness the election of the first Socialist to the United States Congress," said Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, in his lecture at the Auditorium. To whom Mr. Debs referred he did not state, nor would he name any candidate after the lecture, but he stated that he expected the election of a United States congressman from Wisconsin and from the Third district of Kansas.

Fight Last Year

"The Socialists last year made a splendid fight in Wisconsin and nearly succeeded in electing two congressmen in that state. We will continue the fight and we will make a greater effort to secure the election of a congressman from the Third district of Kansas next year. I can not at this time announce who the candidate will be."

The Debs lecture was attended by about 300 people. Debs strongly denounced the present social system and offered the Socialist ideal as a panacea for all the existing evils.

Scores Coal Barons

He heaped bitter invective upon the management and the owners of coal mines and especially of the wrecked mine at Cherry, Ill. He denounced the judicial system of the country and proclaimed Fred D. Warren, the Socialist editor, who was recently fined $1,500 and sentenced to six months in jail, as a hero who would be honored some day for his persecution.

"The courts of the United States are controlled by the capitalists," said Mr. Debs, referring to the sentence imposed upon Warren.

Judges Part of Machine

"The judges and justices of our federal benches are placed in those positions because it is known in advance that they are subservient to the capitalistic party. They are a part of the great machine which is oppressing the people. Fred Warren is a hero and your children will some day erect monuments to him. If he goes to jail he will go with his head erect and will face the gallows if necessary for the Socialist ideals."

YOUTH HAS NECK BROKEN IN FOOTBALL GAME; DIES

Orange, N. J., Nov. 22.—With his neck broken, Albert P. Wibiralske, 17 years old, died last night in the Orange Memorial hospital, another victim to football. He had been tackled in open field while running with the ball and thrown head first. An operation was attempted, but the hastiest diagnosis showed that the chances of its success were but small, and the still unconscious boy was removed from the operating table and the attempt was abandoned.

State Curbs Harvester Firm

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 22.—The International Harvester company is willing to allow the state of Kansas to regulate its business. In its brief in the ouster suit filed with the Supreme court the company says the recommendation of the attorney general for a qualified ouster is satisfactory to the company.

CLEMINSON DECLARES HE WILL BE FREE BY TOMORROW

"I expect to attend church tomorrow morning with my parents and my two little boys," declared Dr. Haldane Cleminson, alleged wife murderer, today, as the moment for placing his fate in the hands of the jury drew near.

The physician asserted that he has no fear of conviction. He predicted that the jury would deliberate only a short time.

"In my opinion Cleminson will be found guilty on the first ballot," declared Assistant State's Attorney Northup. "There never was such a strong case of circumstantial evidence in the Criminal courts of this country."

CRUELTY TURNS PEOPLE TO AID FREE SPEECHERS

Treatment of Men Under Arrest in Spokane Brings Censure on the Local Authorities

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 22.—Public sentiment is gradually turning in favor of the imprisoned Industrial Workers of the World in their fight for free speech. Spokane has almost had enough of capitalist police methods; it has heard enough of men being beaten and starved in crowded hell holes, and the officials are now being made the victims of censure, where indifference was formerly the rule. The attitude of the public is expected to be the determining factor in the struggle.

Ten more speakers were arrested yesterday, being knocked down and bundled off to jail in the usual rough manner. The police were treated to an extra volley of jeers for their pains by the large crowd.

Jails Reek With Vermin

The conditions in the three jails now being used as bullpens by the city officials is revolting. In the school house a solitary bucket is being used for a toilet. The place is alive with vermin. The prisoners have been refused water to boil their clothes. The windows are broken, offering ready access to the cold winds. All visitors are denied the privilege of seeing the prisoners. There is no place to sleep except on the bare floor. No blankets are provided with which to keep warm. Half a loaf of bread daily are the rations with which the men are expected to fight off hunger.

Sing as They Starve

As a direct result all of the men are suffering with cramps, for which the doctor gives them castor oil. Many are very sick, nevertheless they are ordered to work on the rock pile. Only a few have accepted this means of release.

A six-day striker was released yesterday, badly afflicted. At first they ordered him to the rock pile, but later decided on his release. In spite of the fact that he could hardly walk he was refused admission to the hospital. He was also penniless, the authorities refusing to return thirty cents taken from his person when he was arrested on the plea that he owed for costs.

Apple Show Boycotted

The Socialists have declared a boycott on the apple show, against which an injunction has also been asked. The big show blocks two streets, contrary to the ordinance on which the I. W. W. are being arrested for occupying a small place on the street.

The latest reports from the three jails, where the I. W. W. men are confined, tell of the weakened physical condition of the prisoners. The hunger strike is beginning to tell on them, but they are holding out bravely.

Sick Men Breaking Rock

The prisoners asked for salt at Fort George Wright yesterday, and it was granted them, but this could not satisfy all of their cravings. The songs of the organization are still sung every morning, but they are growing weaker and weaker, shorter and shorter, as starvation stalks among the prisoners. The city jail is a silent, deathlike place now. The shouts of encouragement from cell to cell, the songs of cheer, that have been sung around the world, have almost ceased.

The jailers proudly report that the prisoners are now well behaved. They say that everything is quieter than it has been for a long time. Crushed by hunger, the prisoners are pointed out as being well behaved and with having little to say to any one. In the morning one of the prisoners will start up the "Red Flag" song and a few will join in, but the majority are too weak even to sing.

POLICE OUTRAGE A WOMAN

Worker Locked Up With Man and Attempt Made to Assault Her

BY AGNES THECLA FAIR

Spokane, Nov. 22.—I am now labeled by the police as a "dangerous character." My only offense was mixing in the free speech fight and behaving so different from the other women arrested. My last talk, before my recent arrest, was made from a dry goods box standing at Howard and Riverside avenues, in front of the White house. It was a high one, but I managed to mount it.

Inside of ten minutes I had gathered a large crowd, and the meeting was developing into an enthusiastic one. I was stopped, however, by a detective, who pulled me down from my high pedestal. He wanted me to walk to

(Continued on Page Two)

EXTRA!! EXTRA!!

42 MEN FOUND ALIVE IN CHERRY MINE; SAVED BY WALLING THEMSELVES UP

A BARN-YARD STUMP SPEECH



(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Forty-two men have been found alive by the rescuers in the mine at Cherry. They had succeeded in building a wall around a portion of the mine and thereby keeping the gases and heat from killing them.

Two men found alive in the St. Paul mine have been brought to the surface.

They are conscious, and report that all of the men, while weak, are conscious and will recover.

The men kept alive upon mules, which they killed and ate.

The rescuers, sent down to bring up bodies of the dead, cut through a wall of debris and came upon the forty-two living men.

One of the men rescued is Hugh Antennauer, and his first words when he struck the surface were:

"My wife! My babies!" Then he fell fainting.

The men were taken from the far south end of the second vein.

This shows that had the mine not been hermetically sealed that a large portion of the men might have been saved. The scenes as they were raised to the top beggared all description.

Men broke down and cried as they saw their comrades saved. The shouts of joy were mingled with fierce denunciation as it was recognized how those who had died had been sacrificed to greed.

The work of rescue will now be pushed forward with the most desperate energy, as this has raised the hope that many others may be still alive.

BY W. H. MURPHY

Cherry, Ill., Nov. 22.—Nearly thirty bodies, most of them burnt beyond recognition, have been recovered from the St. Paul deathtrap mine. Of the first ten taken out today only five have been identified. They are:

JOSEPH BURKE, identified by his brother-in-law, Henry Rankin.

STEPHEN PIMKE, identified by his mother, Mrs. A. Pimke.

JAMES JAMISON, identified by relatives.

PETER HLOAKES, identified by a brother.

FRANK JOYOREZEWSKI, identified by his sister.

Thirty-six bodies have been located piled in a blind gallery in the western part of the second level of the mine.

It is planned to bury the bodies within twenty-four hours in the potter's field "granted" by the company. The decomposed condition of the bodies is terrible.

May Jail Mine Officials

Union miners declare that they have collected evidence which will send officials of the St. Paul Mining company to jail as responsible, through criminal carelessness, for the Cherry disaster.

The second level of the mine is now in such a condition that work may be undertaken in it. The stench of gases and of rotting, charred, human flesh is terrific. The third and lowest level, in which 200 bodies lie, is filled with water. The pumps will be started soon to drain it. The state mine commission has announced that it will investigate, and the state legislature has been asked for $25,000 by members of that body who visited here yesterday.

Socialist Heads Relief

Patrick Carr, Socialist and member of the executive committee of the United Mine Workers of America for Illinois, is now the head of one of the leading relief committees. The St. Paul Mining company has donated a "potters' field" for the dead. The general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad has ordered all employes of the road to give 25 cents each for the sufferers. The miners control now and Stedman will represent them at the inquest and examine witnesses. State Factory Inspector Davies has made an official demand for the company's books to get the list of child victims.

The United Mine Workers, represented by Attorney Seymour Stedman of Chicago, are in control of the situation here, and the St. Paul Mining company is at last compelled to act openly. Real experts and practical miners are serving the unionists. The work of the ghoulish claim agents is being stopped.

(Continued on Page Two)

CHERRY TO HAVE 200 NEW LIVES

Sorrow of the Great Disaster Hangs Over Many Unborn Babes

Cherry, Ill., Nov. 22.—This is the city of anguish. Cries are heard on all sides. A symphony of sorrow rises and intermingling in the agony are tiny voices. There are baby voices, voices almost inaudible save to the ear of the mother, the mother of the child new born. Six of these tiny voices cried out yesterday. Today more will cry. Then, as the days go on, the little cries will rise more and more, till the full quota of cries, the gentle sound of baby life, comes from 200 throats.

"In the midst of life ye are in death." In the midst of death ye are in life.

And the mothers, the weeping, widowed mothers, the dry-eyed mothers, the sorrowing mothers, the grief crazed mothers—their cries rise, rise in the little cottages, rise through the long night and sometimes is added the tiny, new cry, the cry of a new life. The tragedy of toil is here, a tragedy of old when the great pyramid was built at a cost of 100,000 lives. The great shaft of the mine yawns black. No cry comes thence, but a filament of smoke creeps up noiselessly. The smoke is that of a sacrificial altar. On that altar lie the bodies of men and boys, over 400 in all.

The Tragedy of Toil

The altar is dedicated to profit and its sacrifices are piled high.

The miners mined and the miners died and it was in the day's work that the mighty engines might spark fire from their hard driven wheels, drawing the products of toil across a continent.

And to the altar what did each bring? The miners brought their muscle and bone. They brought their families, their wives and children, hostages to the lord of toil, Necessity. They wrought and they died.

The miners' wives brought hearts brave in toil, hearts soft for motherhood, backs bent with toil. Now they mourn for the husbands and sons called for the sacrifice.

Greed came and brought blindness, love immeasureable for the day's work, the day's work of toiling men. There was risk. Greed had dared risk before and for all the risk dared. Greed's charnal houses are few, so reasoned greed; for, know that greed is blind.

The company came and brought sympathy and 300 coffins.

Sacrifice Too Great

The widows came and cried aloud that the sacrifice had been too great. The children echoed the cry. The tiny plaint of the babe at breast echoed the cry. And all in chorus mourned that the god of greed should demand so much, so suddenly of those who toil. For all half consciously knew that in the end greed would have exacted as much—of each one, one by one—for greed spares not the aged of toil, nor the babes of toil, nor the mothers, nor sisters of toil, but takes them in divers ways, takes them all.

Therefore round the sacrificial altar watch the women. The inapt at tears weep, and the little babies' tiny cry echoes in the mother's heart, for the cry of a new born babe is loud to the mother ear.

The doctors say 200 babes will be born half orphans, and the doctors know.

BIG DAYLIGHT THEFT BARED

A daring noon-hour diamond robbery, which occurred yesterday in an apartment building at 2128 Sedgwick street, was revealed today. Jewels valued at more than $1,000 were stolen by burglars when the apartment of William A. Gross of the firm of August Gross & Sons Piano company, 1547 Wells street, was ransacked. The family was visiting friends in the neighborhood. Two doors were forced open in the six story building, in which a dozen families live.

Despite the presence of many occupants in the building force was used by the robbers to gain entrance to the Gross apartment on the third door.

PLANS TO FOIL MERRIAM PROBE

Council Lacks Interest in Grant of $50,000 Asked by Commission

Plans are said to be on foot to block the appropriation of the $50,000 asked for by the Merriam commission to enable it to delve into the great mass of fraud at the city hall. This plan will be bared at a meeting of the city council when the recommendation of the finance committee is read, asking that the money be paid. Two members of the finance committee were not "enthusiastic" about granting the money. These men were Bernard Shaw, former Republican leader in the city council, and Milton J. Foreman, the present leader. Foreman knows more about Busse and the Busse regime than almost another living man, and knowledge of that sort is the parent of prudence.

Foreman's Two Pets

The harbor and subway steals, so inconveniently blocked by the scandal now menacing the city administration, are Foreman's pets.

They may be investigated, which would be shocking, for they were not fully developed.

Meantime charges and counter-charges fly thick and fast. The Federal Improvement company, whose president is United States Senator William Lorimer, "Whispering Bill," is said to have been caught selling some leaky water pipes to the city as perfectly good articles. He may be investigated. George W. Jackson, one of the inner circle of city hall pets, will have some difficulty in collecting the $15,000 for repairing his death trap crib and rendering it safe. He wants the city to pay the bill, and Alderman Merriam will investigate.

Patterson to Testify

It's funny about Merriam. Of all the members of the council he alone is a student of political science, and he seems to be having some fun with the "practical politicians" — Busse, Foreman et al.

GOMPERS AGAIN HEADS A. F. OF L.

Labor Leader Elected Without Opposition; Convention Adjourns Today

BY A. W. MANCE

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 22.—Samuel Gompers was elected president of the American Federation of Labor today, to succeed himself, without opposition. Like a wall of living rock the delegates stood behind him in his fight for free speech and a free press. The Socialist delegates, Frank Hayes and W. R. Van Horn, who had introduced the resolution passed by the convention of the United Mine Workers of America indorsing Socialism withdrew the resolution. It had been decided by the Socialist delegates that at this time with officials of the federation facing jail and the courts and employers' associations threatening the life of organized labor, differences of opinion might be set aside, as referring to political matters and thus a united front be presented against the aggression of the courts and nothing be done to embarrass the officials. The convention adjourns today.

Salaries Are Approved

A resolution was passed granting the regular salaries to Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in the event of their being sent to jail. The executive committee instructed the delegates that the alien contract labor law is to be applied to musicians as well as other craftsmen. The federation is expected to put itself on record for the protection of the right of asylum for political offenders, following the action which it has officially taken in various cases, notably that of the Mexican refugees.

Buck Decision Attacked

In a resolution thanking the city of Toronto for its hospitality the convention attacked the decision in the Bucks Stove and Range Company case in which James Van Cleave's firm secured the prison sentences now hanging over Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. That resolution concluded as follows:

"Resolved, That the freedom of speech which we have exercised without judicial restraint based on superconstitutional and self-arrogated authority, has been more in conformity with the fundamental principles of a free and self-governing people, free speech, and a free press, than is possible at present in the United States."

On the subject of injunctions the convention adopted the following expressions and recommendations of the committee on the president's report:

"Injunctions in labor disputes are innovations in our modern jurisprudence. When the court arrogates to itself the power to issue injunctions never contemplated by the rules of equity, and in direct violation of constitutional and statutory law, and assumes the right to issue injunctions for the purpose of enforcing criminal law, it departs from the domain of property rights.

Defiance of the Court

"When any court assumes to exercise powers not delegated to it by the constitution it invades the rights specifically reserved by that document to the states and the people; its action becomes void from lack of jurisdiction and should not be obeyed.

"Until some change has been obtained in the practice of the courts, either through Supreme court decisions or legislative enactment, we recommend that every answer to a writ of injunction or a citation for contempt shall insist upon our constitutional right of free speech, free press, free peaceable assemblage, and freedom from interference with our personal rights by the equity courts and denial of their authority to assume that any one has a property right in man, his good will, or his patronage.

"We learn with deep regret that there is some doubt as to whether the appeals asked for by President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell, and Secretary Morrison will be granted. We hope and trust that the appeals may be allowed so that we may know the position of the final judicial tribunal."

JAILERS ATTACK WOMAN PRISONER

(Continued From Page One)

the station, but as I had never taken a trip in a hurry-up wagon I asked for a ride.

Thousands See Arrest

While waiting for a private automobile the crowd grew to thousands. Taking out a handkerchief as I entered the wagon, I stood up and waved it at the crowd, which began cheering for free speech. Little did I dream of what was to happen to me afterwards. They put me in a cell with a fallen woman and then left us together. They were gone but a few moments when two officers returned, and, although the other woman was not to go until Monday, she told me, they told her to get ready in two minutes and get out.

When she was gone they put me in a dark cell. Immediately ten big, burly brutes came in and began to question me about our union. I was so scared I could not talk.

"We'll make her talk," said one of them, and another added, "She'll talk before we get through with her."

Still another urged that I be subjected to an indecent assault, which was immediately followed by one of them beginning to unbutton my waist. I went into spasms, not recovering until evening.

Locked in Cell with Man

I had hardly recovered from this first attack when they brought in a man, disguised as a woman, and put him in a cell next to me. I thought it was a drunken woman until the officers went out. Then I felt a large hand creeping over me. It is too horrible to put on paper. I jumped out into an enclosure, screaming frantically and frothing at the mouth. If two of our girls had not been arrested and brought in at just that moment I do not believe I would ever have recovered.

Even then they showed no disposition to treat me as a human. I never slept nor ate the three days I was in there. The third day I was so weak the doctor despaired of my recovering.

"She cannot stand it another hour," he told a trusty.

When the police were told this they hurried to my cell and carried me to a window. When the matron, who is on the pay roll but never near the women prisoners, was taking me into court, an officer said:

"Let her walk."

"She can't," explained the matron.

Brutal Treatment by Police

"If she faints we'll throw a bucket of water in her face. That'll wake her up," replied the officer.

"Will you make any disturbance if we release you on your own recognizance?" the court asked me through counsel.

"I won't be able to for a few days," I said. "I don't know what I will do after that."

The attorney worded it different to the court, and the court ordered me to the receiving hospital. How kind of the court!

I had only been there a few moments when I saw a fellow worker pass the door. I called him and asked him to let me lean on his arm in order to get to a hall a few doors away. I wanted to get away and I wanted to walk in order that the public might learn from my condition of the brutality of the "bulls," for I looked dead. The fellow workers carried me on a stretcher through the principal streets to my room.

CONNECTICUT AIDS FIGHT

Resolutions Passed Denouncing the Spokane Officials for Persecution

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Mystic, Conn., Nov. 22.—The officials of Spokane, Wash., were denounced in resolutions passed by Local Mystic of the Socialist party, because of their attitude toward the I. W. W. in the free speech fight. An appropriation of $5 was made to aid the Industrial Workers in their battle. The resolutions are as follows:

"Whereas, Hundreds of members of the working class organization, known as the Industrial Workers of the World, have been thrust into filthy jail cells in Spokane, Wash., for reading the declaration of independence and for trying to exercise their constitutional right to free speech on the public streets; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of Local Mystic, Conn., of the Socialist party, denounce the authorities of the city of Spokane, for depriving the workers of the city of their constitutional guarantees, and for treating worse than brutes those who are trying to assist their fellow workers. We extend our moral and financial support to the brave representatives of the working class in Spokane; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the mayor, judge and chief of police of Spokane and to the press for publication."

TOO MUCH SOAP KILLED A BABY, PHYSICIAN SAYS

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 22.—Liberal application of soap caused the death of a baby in Minneapolis.

A certificate filed today by Dr. C. A. Smith states that the irritation of the skin resulting from the use of too much soap caused the death of Svea Eklund, twenty-four days old.

"The soap itself was good," declared Dr. Smith, "and under normal conditions no such result would have come from its use. But the baby did not have strength to endure the sufferings caused by the irritation."

Plans Hundred Playgrounds

Denver, Colo., Nov. 22.—Establishment of public playgrounds by 100 towns in the mountains of Colorado is planned by Congressman Edward T. Taylor of Glenwood Springs, who is enlisting the mayors of the towns in the project.

Socialist News

National Organizers' Dates

James Connolly—Nov. 21, Farmington, N. M.; 22, en route; 23, 24, 25, Albuquerque; 26, en route; 27, Estancia.

George H. Goebel—Nov. 21 to 27, Wisconsin, under direction of the state committee.

A. Litman (Jewish)—Nov. 21 to 27, special organizing work under direction of the national office.

Lena Morrow Lewis—Nov. 21 to 27, Missouri, under direction of the state committee.

Anna A. Maley (woman's national organizer)—Nov. 21, Joliet, Ill.; 22, 23, Dubuque, Ia.; 24, 25, open; 26, 27, Vinton, Ia.

John M. Work—Nov. 21, Oroville, Wash.; 22, en route; 23, Outlook; 24, Ellensburg; 25, en route; 26, 27, Puyallup.

Swedish General Strike

The general strike is still on in Sweden. Contributions to the strike fund are still needed. The national office has remitted to date $1,054.67 to the strike fund. Contributions should be sent to Landsorkretariatet, Stockholm, Sweden, or to J. Mahlon Barnes, national secretary of the Socialist party, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Adopt Referendum "C"

National referendum "C," 1909, having been adopted, the election of national executive committee and national secretary will proceed under the provisions of that amendment, thus doing away with the necessity of designating the candidates by alphabetical letters in making nominations. One of the provisions of national referendum "C" is that each candidate must be nominated by at least five locals before his name can appear upon the ballot.

Students Boost Socialism

The interest of students in Columbia university, New York, in Socialism has found expression in the organization of a chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist society at a well-attended and enthusiastic meeting. Twenty-five students became initial members in the organization.

Study Course in Jewish

The Jewish Labor World, 722 Twelfth street, Chicago, Ill., has been added to the list of papers that will publish the lessons in the study course in Socialism. The first lesson appears in the issue of Nov. 12.

Expel Spanish Ambassador

Local New Bedford, Mass., makes the suggestion that all branches of the Socialist party forward petitions to the United States government asking for the expulsion of the Spanish ambassador to Alnerica as a means of voicing a protest against the execution of Professor Ferrer. The suggestion was indorsed by the state executive committee of Massachusetts.

Date for Party Congress

The national committee is now voting on the following motion: "That the national secretary shall issue a call to the national committee, Dec. 15, 1909, for nominations for cities and dates for holding the party congress for 1910. Nominations shall close within three weeks from date of submission, and immediately upon close of nominations said nominations shall be submitted in ballot form to the national committee. Vote will close Nov. 15.

LAVIN WITNESS HELD FOR DAYS

Friend of Bruna Verra Was Closely Guarded Since Last Monday

Methods of Inspector "Paddy" Lavin in "fixing" his witnesses were revealed in the trial of Vincent and Joseph Altman, charged with setting fire to the mill of the Standard Sash and Door company, when Casimir Waronowicz, friend of Bruna Verra, the star witness, was grilled in cross examination yesterday afternoon in Judge Tuthill's court by Attorney Daniel Cruice for the defense.

Warnowicz admitted that he had practically been a prisoner in Paddy Lavin's office since last Monday. Before that he had been in the custody of Officers John Malloy and Andrew Stach at a house on Swan street near Wentworth avenue, at Michigan City, and at the Briggs house, Randolph and Fifth avenue, this city.

Cousin of Verra Starred

The witness said that he did not know who was paying his expenses and claimed that he had received no promises of remuneration for his testimony. Warnowics is a cousin of Verra, self confessed slugger and firebug, who was given similar treatment by Inspector Lavin.

Assistant State's Attorney Ben Short repeatedly objected to the introduction of evidence bearing on Paddy Lavin's methods. They were overruled by Judge Tuthill, however, which resulted in repeated clashes between the counsel for both sides.

Court Adjourns Abruptly

In the midst of a tilt between Cruice and Short, Judge Tuthill suddenly adjourned court, refusing to allow Cruice two minutes to complete his cross examination.

"Will you guarantee that the witness talks to no one about the case until Monday?" asked Cruice.

Assistant State's Attorney Short was to the fore in a moment, promising that the witness would not be tampered with.

"You can't guarantee anything," replied Cruice, inferring that the witness was entirely in the control of Inspector Lavin.

The trial will continue Monday, Judge Tuthill advising the witness to speak to no one regarding the case in the meantime.

HURRIED BURIAL FOR VICTIMS

(Continued From Page One)

Duncan MacDonald has notified all the sufferers to make no settlements and that all legal matters will be handled by the union. After the inquest has been held a committee of the union will wait on the railroad to negotiate settlements on behalf of those who have lost husbands, brothers and sons.

Lawyers to Defend Families

"Lawyers will be brought here," said MacDonald, "to represent the grief-stricken families, and the attorneys' fees will be paid by the miners' union. After the inquest has been held a committee will be appointed to confer with the owners of the St. Paul officials to learn what steps they intend taking. If they want to go into the courts and fight the claims we will be prepared to go with them. We have plenty of evidence and it would be folly on the part of the company to deny the claims of the dead men's kin."

At the inquest, which will be held after all of the bodies are recovered, Seymour Stedman, attorney, will represent the families as a whole, and, if possible, he will cross examine the witnesses. Efforts will be made to have miners on the jury.

The labor leaders declare that evidence will be brought out at the inquest which will cause several officials of the Cherry mine to wear stripes.

Bodies Prevent Disturbance

The first body was brought from the shaft at an opportune time for the terrible strain of the last days was beginning to show on the men and women who hovered around the mouth of the mine, fighting for their imprisoned dead. They would not have remained calm another day. The mine officials and the state troopers had clashed, the union miners and the kin of the dead men were clamoring for a chance to take a hand in the rescue work, and it appeared as if all had reached the limit of endurance.

Then the first of the charred bodies was brought to the top of the pit and the actual work of rescue was begun. The body was hurriedly placed in an ambulance and rushed to the city hall, where it was laid on a slab. Women, children and men, crying and whimpering, marched to the city building, but none was allowed to get within twenty yards of it. A cordon of troopers stood on guard with fixed bayonets and awed the sorrowing and destitute survivors.

Back to the Charnal House

Finally the sorrowing throng tramped back to the mine to see who would be brought up next.

At the mine the people were shoved back by another cordon of troopers, with bayonets fixed, ready to pierce the first person who passed the ropes which had been placed to hold back the crowd.

"No more tonight," said one of the troopers, finally, and they scattered the crowds.

At night the entire town was dark and the tower over the main shaft stood out in the night like an emblazoned pinnacle. Down around the main shaft stood fully 200 women, who refused to leave. Strong hearted men broke down amid this mass of sorrowing women and children.

Early this morning the work of fighting the fire was resumed.

Experts in Palace Cars

The experts and mine officials came out of their palace cars after eating hot breakfasts in their luxurious apartments, and walked to the mouth of the sealed tomb, ready to direct the work of fighting the flames. They were met there by crowds of downhearted people, some of whom had remained there all night. Those survivors that came to the shaft in the morning came from cold shacks and without breakfasts, for there is not enough food coming into the town to feed all of the families.

Soon four more bodies were brought up, making five in all recovered. Two of them were just "plain miners," but the other two! There is a story connected with their deaths which is being echoed throughout Cherry today.

Died to Help Family

It is a story of an aged father who found it impossible to keep up the family on the meager salary he was being paid by the coal company. It is a story of how Henry Kroll, aged 62, hoped to keep the wolf from his door this winter by making his fifteen year old son, Alfred, a breadwinner.

Boy's Life Sacrificed

Loyus Windbickler, the married daughter of the aged miner, tells the tale:

"Alf was just fourteen last July and he was sickly. We had to eat and pay the rent, and pa couldn't earn enough alone. One day pa came to us and said, 'I've got to take Alf to the mine today to sprag.' We fought against putting Alf to work, but pa said there was no help for it. Pa and Alf went to the mine. 'Round the Fourth of July Alf burned one of his fingers monkeyin' with some powder, celebrating independence.

"Ma nursed that finger carefully. She was awful fond of Alf, cause Alf weren't strong, and she most died when pa got Alf some overalls and took him to the mine. Pa loved Alf, all right, but pa was awful poor. Now there they are," and the girl pointed to two bodies laid on a slab.

Paid Consolers on Job

"An' all, all for $1.13 a day," she sobbed as she was led away by a paid "consoler."

Alfred and his father, interlocked in each other's arms, were found forty-five feet back from the main shaft. They died together. Now the Kroll family is bereft of both of its breadwinners.

DEBS BRANDS THE OFFICIALS

Places Blame for Cherry Disaster on the Owners of the Mine

Eugene V. Debs at Lawrence, Kan., said:

"The terrible mine disaster at Cherry, Ill., was due to the gross neglect of protective agencies on the part of the owners and operators of that mine. However, it is not different from the mines over the country. In the state of Kansas there are mines at which an animal would not stay unless chained. The entries are narrow and partly filled with water. They are poorly ventilated and unlighted.

"They think nothing at all of the life of the miners, and this was decisively shown when the owners closed up the mine imprisoning the hundreds of workmen with the flames.

TOBACCO TRUST MEN THREATENED

"Social and financial death" of eight American financiers connected with the "tobacco trust" is threatened in each of three anonymous letters received by Frederick D. Countiss, president of the Chicago stock exchange, from some mysterious sender in Barcelona, Spain. The last of the series was received yesterday. Mr. Countiss planned to submit it today to Postoffice Inspector Stuart.

BUYS THREE TONS OF CANDY TO CELEBRATE HIS ELECTION

Valparaiso, Ind., Nov. 22. — Mayor Elect W. F. Spooner celebrated his election in a unique way yesterday afternoon. Three thousand school children were the recipients of his bounty. Three tons of candy were distributed by the new mayor and 3,000 young hearts beat joyously as the owner of each was given two pounds of sweets.

The mayor always has been a friend of the children, shaking hands with them whenever he met them, and all this, too, before he ever wished to be mayor. So the invitation was eagerly accepted.

Ballinger Withdraws Lands

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.—Acting on the recommendation of the agricultural department, Secretary Ballinger has withdrawn from settlement temporarily the vacant unappropriated public lands, covering 48,522 acres, desired as an addition to the Scvier national forest in Utah.

U. S. HOSTILE TO NICARAGUA

Expected That Revolutionists Will Be Favored to Aid Capitalists

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.—Mystery, secrecy and darkness, the triumvirate of words best depicting capitalistic methods, now shroud the actions of the United States government in its latest clash with Nicaragua.

The United States refuses to accept Nicaragua's explanation for the execution of the two Americans—L. W. Grace and D. K. Cannon, at the same time almost openly throwing its support to the aid of the insurrectionists. Sensational developments are expected hourly.

To Serve Capitalists

In order that the capitalists of the United States may be best served, a formal recognition by the United States government of the belligerency of the revolutionist government in Nicaragua under General Estrada is predicted. It is not improbable that a public declaration to that effect will be made in the near future.

At this moment the insurgent forces are in practical control of at least one-half of the whole Nicaraguan territory and have possession of the entire Atlantic coast line, except Greytown, and the blockade of that port completes the whole line.

War Plans Complete

It is said that the revolutionists are conducting their movements against the Zelaya army in strictly military fashion, in contrast to the methods of Zelaya, who is declared to have violated many of the established rules of civilized warfare.

POSTAL NOT INVITED TO JOIN BIG TELEGRAPH MERGER

New York, Nov. 22.—The Postal Telegraph company has not been invited to join the American Telephone and Telegraph-Western Union merger, and, furthermore, has no desire of so doing, says Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal, in an official statement issued in New York last night.

Rumor has been busy of late building a great three cornered wire syndicate, but Mr. Mackay emphatically discredits such a plan and says the recent deal in Western Union stock means only keener competition.

Judges Get $21,000 a Year

New York, Nov. 22.—The board of estimates has increased the salary of New York justices of the Supreme court from $17,500 to $21,000 a year.

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—Up ½@1c. Sales, 5,000 bu. No. 2 red in store, $1.20@1.21; No. 2 hard, $1.09@1.10.

SPRING WHEAT—Up 1c. Sales, 5,000 bu. No. 1 northern in store, $1.10@1.11.

DURUM WHEAT—Firmer. Sales local and trans-Mississippi billing: No. 2, 81c; No. 3, 87½c; No. 4, 86c.

CORN—Now steady to ¼c higher; old steady. Sales, 35,000 bu. Sales local and trans-Mississippi billing: No. 2 yellow 64½@64½c; No. 2 white, 64¼c; No. 3, 63@63½c; No. 3 yellow, 64¼c; No. 3 white, 58½c; No. 4, 59¼@59¾c; No. 4 yellow, 57½c; No. 4 white, 57½c; No. 5, 57@57½c; no grade, 55½@55c.

OATS—Firm. Sales, 135,000 bu. Sales local and trans-Mississippi billing: Standard, 40¾@41¼c; No. 3 white, 39@41¼c; No. 4 white, 39@40¾c; No. 4, 38½c; no grade, 39@39½c.

CATTLE—Only a small supply of native steers was on sale, but orders were light and trade tone quiet, prices holding barely up to the Thursday basis. The run included 1,600 western rangers, and these were also unchanged. Weaker trend in values since Wednesday put the market for medium and plain native steers 10c under last week's closing, but good to choice steers held at a firm level. Supplies this week have included smallest percentage of heavy choice steers noted in many weeks.

HOGS—The market opened steady at Thursday's prices, but later underweights and common grades weakened about 5c. Most of the 6,500 carried over were 150@200 lb averages. Packers purchased indifferently, especially early in the day. Speculators were good buyers at the start and shippers took 2,000, getting the cream of the offering. Half a dozen loads averaging 240@260 lbs sold to outsiders at $8.35, being the same as Thursday top and 5c higher than a week ago.

SHEEP—There was more activity noted in the sheep house than on Thursday and prices were steady with that day. Quality was fairly good and an early clearance was made. Compared with a week ago bulk of fat sheep showed 25@40c decline, while lambs, sort considered, were largely 10@15c off. Fat sheep and lambs were urgently sought at strong prices, with some lambs that looked 10c higher.

PRODUCE—Spring chickens and hens were weaker. Turkeys unchanged. Veal was firm. Potatoes were in fair demand at former prices. Receipts, 23 cars. Butter was unchanged to ½c per lb higher. Receipts, 4,087 tubs. Eggs were unchanged. Receipts 4,017 cases. Oranges and cranberries were a trifle firmer. Trade good.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Eggs, fresh gathered, extra, 32c; butter, extra creamery, 30½c.

POULTRY—Live, per lb.: Turkeys, 13c; fowls, 12½c; roosters, 9c; spring chickens, 11c.

METAL MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 20.—Standard copper—Spot and November, $13.25@13.50; December, $13.25@13.65; January, $13.40@13.75; February, $13.50@13.85; March, $13.60@13.90; in London, spot, £60 15s and futures £61 15s; locally, lake copper, $13.50@13.75; electrolytic, $13.87½@13.50; casting $13.12½@13.37½.

Tin—Spot, $31.15@31.30; November, $31.15@31.35; December, $31.30@31.40; January, $31.30@31.50; February, $31.25@31.60; March, $31.30@31.50; in London, spot, £141 15s and futures £143 17s 6d.

Lead—Spot, $4.37½@4.42½ in New York and $4.20@4.25 in East St. Louis; in London, £12 2s 6d.

Spelter—Spot, $5.35@5.45 in New York and $5.20@5.25 in East St. Louis; in London, £23 5s.

Iron—In England, 61s 4½d for Cleveland warrants; locally No. 1 foundry northern, $19@19.50; No. 2, $18.50@19; No. 1 southern and No. 1 southern soft, $19.25@19.75.

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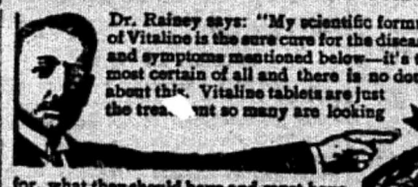
Every sick man and woman in the land should read this great booklet. It costs nothing to get it. It points the way to honest health, true wealth, real happiness. The more you have suffered, and the more you have "doctored"—the more you need to read this wonderful story about OXYDONOR, the most marvelous discovery of the age. No matter what your trouble, it is to your advantage to read this booklet religiously from cover to cover—whether you have STOMACH or BOWEL TROUBLE, RHEUMATISM, LIVER, KIDNEY or BLADDER DISORDER, CATARRH, LUNG or BRONCHIAL TROUBLE, BLOOD or NERVOUS DISEASE, AILMENT or WEAKNESS peculiar to men or women, SCROFULA, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, BLOOD POISON, APPENDICITIS, HEART DISEASE. It shows how thousands have been cured by DR. SANCHE'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY without medicine or knife, and after all else failed.

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by writing your name and address. Send just 10c in stamps or coin to get the bottle of Tablets and pay postage. This is all you have to do to get a $1 bottle of Vitaline Tablets free. We give you the $1 bottle without cost or obligation to prove what a wonderful remedy Vitaline Tablets are. We know when you have taken them you'll say with a glad heart that you have at last found the right medicine.

Vitaline tablets act on the Vital Organs that generate vitality and create the nerve force which makes one forceful, vigorous and healthy; puts to all the duties and pleasures of robust strength and health. They give you vigor and vitality every day and forever; you so fast and completely you never know there was anything the matter.

Vitaline tablets are guaranteed by us under the U. S. Pure Food and Drugs Law by Guarantee No. 8677. You never had anything like them, combining their wonderful curative and strengthening power.

We send you our illustrated book, "Vitality." You have never seen one like it. Our testimonials from people cured after ten to forty years of doctoring will convince you of all we claim for Vitaline tablets.

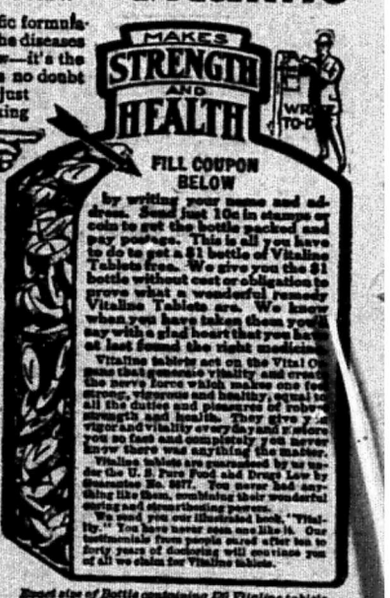
NERVOUS WEAKNESS, DEBILITY—Lack of Vitality, Nervousness, Weakness, Forgetting, Dizziness, Easily Excited, Worried Feeling, Weak, Aching Back, Lack of Strength, Energy or Ambition, Bad Dreams, Poor Memory, Doubtful, Restless at Night, Despondent.

STOMACH TROUBLES—Pain in Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bad Taste or Breath, Belching, Heartburn, Sour Rising, Spitting Up, Nausea, Catarrh, Gas, Gnawing, Nervousness.

HEART WEAKNESS—Fluttering, Skipping, Palpitation, Pain in Heart Side or Shoulder Blade, Short Breath, Weak, Shaking, Cold or Dizzy Spells, Swelling, Rheumatism, Throbbing in Excitement or Exertion.

CATARRH—Hawking, Spitting, Nose Running or Stopped Up, Frequent Colds, Hoarseness, Sneezing, Dull Headache, Coughing, Deafness, Pains in Kidneys, Bladder, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels may be Catarrh.

BLOOD TROUBLES—General Debility, Paleness, Thin, Weak, Run-down, Nervous, Rash, Sores, Ulcers, Pimples, Chilly or Feverish, Loss of Flesh and Strength.



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Investigate this proposition NOW. Call if possible—otherwise write. We have absolutely the best piece of land in Florida, which can be bought at a reasonable price. This we want to prove to you.

Land in Texas and Alabama is selling for $70 per acre, and it has not the advantages and opportunities which our land possesses. You can buy our land for a short time only for $30 per acre. It is going to $50 before the winter is over.

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Our land is in Washington County, Florida, just sixty miles due east of Pensacola—only 30 hours' ride from Chicago. Soil is a deep, black, sandy loam. WE SEND A SAMPLE TO EACH INQUIRER. Crops never fail. Can raise two and three crops each year on the same ground. Good markets and high prices for all crops. Lumber right at your door at ship-load prices. No fevers, mosquitoes, flies, bugs, snakes or alligators. Warm in winter—cool in summer. Plenty of rainfall EVERY MONTH IN THE YEAR. You never have to irrigate. Oranges, grape-fruit, peaches, pears, pecans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, tomatoes, celery, melons, beans, onions and many other crops PAY FROM $200 TO $1,000 PROFIT PER ACRE EACH YEAR.

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GRAND ENTREE AT 2 P. M.

Tickets in advance, 25c. At the door, 35c.

TOOMEY'S BAND

TELLS UTAH OF SWEDISH STRIKE

Delegate Tholin Is Making Tour of Country; Subscriptions $3,483.43

Claes E. Tholin, delegate of the Swedish strikers to the United States, will speak in Salt Lake City, Utah, tomorrow, according to the schedule of his tour. The other dates arranged for him are as follows: Ogden, Utah, Nov. 23; Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 25; San Francisco, Nov. 27; Oakland, Cal., Nov. 28; Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 5; Portland, Ore., Dec. 9; Astoria, Ore., Dec. 11; Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 13; Seattle, Dec. 15; Spokane, Wash., Dec. 17, and Butte, Mont., Dec. 19.

Subscriptions to Swedish Strike

The subscription list of the Swedish Strike Relief committee of Chicago now totals $3,483.43, according to the last installment published as follows:

Reported before	$2,657.01
W. F. of Miners' local No. 57, Aldridge, Mont.	50.00
Twenty-eighth ward Socialist party	2.50
Jay G. Wait, Sturgis, Mich.	1.00
Painters' union, local No. 31, Syracuse, N. Y.	10.00
U. M. W. of A., local No. 11, Coal City, Ill.	15.00
Cigarmakers' union, No. 149, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
W. F. of Miners, local No. 2, Lead City, S. D.	100.00
Painters' union, local No. 693, Dubuque, Iowa	5.00
W. F. of Miners, local No. 10, Burke, Idaho	20.00
W. F. of Miners, local No. 89, Crown King, Ariz.	10.00
W. F. of Miners, local No. 71, Moyie, B. C. Canada	21.00
Cigarmakers' union, local No. 42, York, Pa.	10.00
Cigarmakers' union, local No. 162, Green Bay, Wis.	1.00
U. M. W. of A., Tamaqua, Pa.	25.00
Iron Molders' union, local No. 69, Middletown, Pa.	2.00
Typographical Union No. 16, Chicago, Ill.	50.00
Carpenters' union, local No. 62, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
U. J. of A., local No. 166, Rock Island, Ill.	11.65
List 657, Elof Johnson, sent by C. A. Gustafson, Moline, Ill.	1.50
List 666, Dick Elder, sent by C. A. Gustafson, Moline, Ill.	2.75
List 662, C. A. Sandine, sent by C. A. Gustafson, Moline, Ill.	4.25
List 663, C. A. Sandine, sent by C. A. Gustafson, Moline, Ill.	2.50
List 357, Eric Aspengreen, sent by C. A. Gustafson, Moline, Ill.	1.50
List 239, Ernst Fechner, sent by C. A. Gustafson, Moline, Ill.	6.25
List 253, J. T. Krone, sent by C. A. Gustafson, Moline, Ill.	3.50
Painters' union, local No. 28, Rutland, Vermont	5.00
Painters' union, local No. 274, Stockton, Cal.	5.00
Cigarmakers' union, local No. 362, Great Falls, Mont.	1.00
Cigarmakers' union, local No. 130, Saginaw, Mich.	5.00
U. M. W. of A., local No. 733, Bloomington, Ill.	20.00
List 214, Gust Larsen	6.25
Amalgamated Glass Workers union, Grand Rapids, Mich.	2.00
Harald lodge, No. 13, I. O. V.	4.00
T. A. Olsen, Kenosha, Wis.	5.00
Cigarmakers' union, local No. 204, Racine, Wis.	2.00
C. A. Ormiston, McGill, Nev.	25.00
U. M. W. of A., local No. 800, Streator, Ill.	5.00
List 82, Mrs. Nettie Behrens	4.55
John Larsen	4.95
List 2, Anton Kvist	6.80
Collection in Belmont hall, Nov. 2	15.72
German Tailors' union, Arkansas City, Kan.	2.00
Iron Molders' union, local No. 244, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Iron Molders' union, local No. 142, Hannibal, Mo.	1.00
Iron Molders' union, local No. 138, St. Joseph, Mo.	1.50
Iron Molders' union, local No. 247, Miller Falls, Mass.	1.00
Iron Molders' union, local No. 255, Ensley, Ala.	2.00
Iron Molders' union, local No. 417, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	2.00
Plumber and Steamfitters' union, local No. 211, Moline, Ill.	1.00
Cigarmakers' union, local No. 461, Alta., Canada	2.00
Amalgamated Glass Workers' union, local No. 7	2.00
Cement Finishers and Rock Asphalt Layers, local No. 2, Chicago	40.00
List 316, D. Johnson	2.00
Collection in Belmont hall, Nov. 4	14.85
U. M. W. of A., local No. 2257, Seattle, Wash.	20.00
U. M. W. of A., local No. 822, Pana, Ill.	25.00
U. M. W. of A., local No. 1761, Woodward, Ia.	10.00
U. M. W. of A., local No. 765, Breese, Ill.	5.00
U. M. W. of A., local No. 52, Centralia, Ill.	10.00
Cigarmakers' union, local No. 280, Wallace, Ida.	1.00
Federation of Musicans, local No. 10, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
Lithographers' association, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Machinists' association, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
List 212, Frank Lindquist	10.50
List 190, John Lindgren	2.00
List 150, John Andre	1.50
William Olsen, Evanston, Ill.	11.50
List 426, Thor lodge, I. O. V., Chicago Heights, Ill.	12.60
United Trades and Labor council, Streator, Ill.	5.00
Machinists' union, local No. 203, Mountain City, Pa.	2.00
Machinists' union, local No. 86, Spokane, Wash.	5.00
Machinists' union, local No. 153, Paterson, N. J.	5.00
Machinists' union, local No. 377, Chicago Heights, Ill.	5.00
Typographical union No. 247	5.00
Carpenters and Joiners, local No. 521, Chicago, Ill.	25.00
Painters' union, local No. 29, Galesburg, Ill.	5.00
U. M. W. of A., local No. 2711, Cherry, Ill.	10.00
U. M. W. of A., local No. 720, Staunton, Ill.	10.00
U. M. W. of A., local No. 1526, Hartford, Ark.	5.00
U. M. W. of A., local No. 2809, Farmington, Ill.	25.00
Total	$3,483.43

Plan Long Campaign

Regular meetings are being held by the strike relief committee and plans are being discussed for further carrying on the campaign to aid the Swedish workers in their struggle. It is expected that the committee appointed by the American Federation of Labor to adopt measures to aid the Swedes will have something tangible to offer in a few days.

SAYS U. S. SCHOOL METHODS ARE INFERIOR TO JAPAN'S

American educational methods fared badly in a speech delivered by Prof. J. C. Monaghan, secretary of the National Educational association, before the Men's league of the Woodlawn Park Presbyterian church last evening.

"Our system is far inferior to that of either Japan or Germany," he declared. "We spend far more money in this direction—the total being something like $400,000,000 this year—but we don't get the results.

"We give our college students all the fancy fixings, but we neglect the boy in the factory."

$50,000 Cats Exhibited

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 20.—Fifty thousand dollars' worth of cats were on exhibition today when Pittsburg's annual cat show was formally opened by the mayor.

MOXLEY USING PARK EMPLOYES

West park employes once again have been drafted for political duty. Joining the letter carriers, and the city and county employes of the Sixth district, they took up today the burden of persuading reluctant Republicans to cast their votes for "Bogus Butter Bill" Moxley.

It has been four years since the Lorimer lieutenants were able to use the park employes in politics.

A change came about when, in pursuance to promises made in his primary election campaign of last summer, Gov. Deneen placed George Mugler, a politician of the northwest side, in office as secretary of the park board, and permitted Jens Jensen, the superintendent who had defied politicians, to be deposed.

Once again the free-and-easy days prevail in the west park system, and the report from the parks is that just enough employes are on park duty to keep visitors from running away with flowers, while all the others are hustling for Moxley.

Stone Piller Falls at City Hall

A huge stone pillar that was being hoisted into position on the third floor of the new city hall building this morning fell to the second floor of the structure.

BUSSE TO BE WITNESS IN POLICEMAN'S SLANDER SUIT

Alleged efforts of James A. Fleming, assistant chief clerk of the board of assessors and a Republican politician of the Thirtieth ward, to oust Lester O. Payne, a policeman, resulted yesterday in a suit for $5,000 being filed in the Circuit court against Fleming by Payne, charging slander.

It was said that when the case comes up for trial Mayor Busse will be summoned as a witness on behalf of Payne.

FARMERS PLAN A MILK BUREAU

The Milk Producers' association, through its secretary, James P. Grier, has set out to establish a central distributing bureau in Chicago to fight the dealers' trust. It is proposed to have the bureau in operation when present contracts between the farmers and dealers expire, so the former may have means of distributing milk if the dealers refuse to yield to their demand for a share in the increase which has been made in the retail price.

The bureau would not use delivery wagons, but would furnish milk to retail grocery and bakery shops, whose business has increased since the advance to 8 cents was made. In many of these shops the retail price has been held down to 7 cents.

FALL FROM CAR KILLS WOMAN

A fall from the rear platform of a Cottage Grove avenue car, when it was running at full speed near Sixty-second street, was fatal to Mrs. Angelina Henderson. Her skull was fractured and she died a few minutes after her arrival at the Washington Park hospital. Mrs. Henderson was a widow and lived at 1361 East Fifty-fifth street.

INMATES OF DUNNING NOT TO BE ON EXHIBITION HEREAFTER

Curiosity seekers hereafter are to be excluded from the Dunning insane asylum. The public service committee of the county board has issued a decree to that effect. Under the new arrangement relatives and personal friends of patients will be admitted on any day desired, but the general public will be shut out entirely.

WANTS $50,000 FEE FROM HEIRS OF JONATHAN CLARK

Attorney Arthur B. Wright, in a bill filed in the Circuit court yesterday, asks $50,000 as attorney fees for his efforts in settling the estate of the late Jonathan Clark. Frank W. Clark and other heirs of the estate are made defendants to the suit.

ON THE FIRING LINE

The Free Speech Fight at Spokane is the hottest conflict with the capitalist class since the McKees Rocks strike.

Socialists and coin are on the way to Spokane from all over the country.

The International Socialist Review has received special articles and telegrams from Tom J. Lewis, Elizabeth G. Flynn and other Socialists on the spot, giving accurate information, which every Socialist should know at once.

Fire in your bundle orders as the Review will be off the press Nov. 24.

10 for . . . . . . 60 cents
40 for $2
100 for $5
Delivered.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY,
118 W. Kinzie St., - - - - - - - CHICAGO

W. Kolacek & Co.
1810-12-14 BLUE ISLAND AVE.

Attend Our 21st

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING SALE,
Saturday, Nov. 20, and Following Week

This is the Twenty-First Anniversary of our Thanksgiving Sale. During all these years we have made Thanksgiving a Bargain Feast for our patrons. We are justly proud of the popularity it attained and feel confident that this year's effort will be the crowning success of them all. Your special attention is called to our READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. We have larger and better varieties than ever before to meet the demand for up-to-date, clean merchandise. Our GROCERY DEPARTMENT always is chock full of the greatest kind of bargains. TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS IN ONE LOCATION IS OUR RECOMMENDATION.

Double Trading Coupons with all purchases of Cloaks, Clothing and Shoes during this sale.

Ladies' Wearing Apparel

All our goods are marked in plain figures. "One Price for All" is our motto. Many more Bargain Items space does not allow us to list. Come and see our display.

LADIES TAILOR-MADE SUITS, made of all-wool blue serge, long semi-fitted jacket, trimmed with buttons, lined throughout with gray satin, skirt trimmed to match ... $12.98

LADIES' LONG COATS, made of all-wool black kersey, high collar, trimmed with soutache braid, cuffs and pockets trimmed to match, all regular sizes—only ... $5.98

LADIES' 50-IN. LONG COATS, made of very fine all-wool black kersey, semi-fitted or loose back, all lined or half lined, richly trimmed with satin and buttons ... $12.98

LADIES' BLACK TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, made with tucked yoke, button back, long tucked sleeves, all regular sizes, at ... $2.98

A Lot of Ladies' and Misses' WOOL-KNIT BLOUSES, in blue, red, white and black, worth up to $4.00; to close out at $1.59 and ... $2.49

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS, made of black Panama, plaited and trimmed with bands of silk, regular sizes, at ... $2.98

A Lot of LADIES' WINTER WAISTS, odds and ends of several styles, in brown, blue, black, white and striped, to close out at a bargain, each ... 95c

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE WAISTS, plain, white checked, made with large plaits, button front, all regular sizes, sale price ... $1.25

CHILDREN'S WINTER COATS, in bearskin and crush plush, extra well made and lined, choice of all desirable colors, sizes 2 to 5 years, at ... $3.98
Others from $1.79 to $6.75.

GIRLS' WINTER COATS, made in many desirable styles and colors, sizes 8 to 14 years, this sale only ... $3.95

MISSES' LONG COATS, made of fine fancy striped brown cloaking, trimmed satin bands and satin covered buttons, sizes 14, 16 and 18, only ... $6.98

Ladies' and Misses' WOOL-KNIT JACKETS—gray, red, white, blue or black, at ... $2.39
Others at $2.59, $3.50, $3.98, $4.50.

Our line of Furs and Fur Sets deserves your attention--Call & see them

Long Throws of black or brown French Coney, at $1.48, $1.69 and ... $1.98

Large Pillow Muffs to match, neck pieces, at $1.69 ... $1.75 and upwards

Pretty FUR SETS of brown Coney, muff and neck piece, from ... $3.48 upwards

IMITATION BLACK LYNX CRAVAT, only ... $3.75

LARGE NECK PIECE (Shawl) of Russian Mink, sale price only ... $6.98

RUG MUFFS or French Coney—only ... $3.48

CHILDREN'S FUR SETS AT LOW PRICES.

SEE OUR TRIMMED HATS. WE SELL THEM FOR $2.50

Some of Our Shoe Bargains

LADIES' FINE DRESS SHOES, in Vici Kid, Gun Metal or Patent Leather, button or Blucher style—English welt, strictly all solid leather—all regular sizes, your choice, per pair, at ... $2.48

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' HIGH-CUT SHOES—button style, patent leather or Vici Kid— ...

LADIES' WARM SHOES OF VICI KID LEATHER, beaver tops, in lace or button style, neat, warm and durable—your choice, per pair, at ... $1.48

MEN'S UNION MADE SHOES, suitable for dress or street wear, in patent leather or velour calf, London, Potoe or freak toes, strictly all solid leather, choice, per pair ... $2.48

Sizes 8½ to 11 at $1.50 — Sizes 11½ to 2 at $1.75

We will continue our Closing Out Sale on Men's Clothing throughout this sale. If you haven't seen our clothing yet, you ought to. Remember, we want to discontinue handling clothing and will sell it out without regard to prices. Our best Overcoats we are selling from $4.95 to $7.95. Our Suits from $6.95 to $9.95. CAN YOU BEAT THIS? Winter Caps from 33 cents to 95 cents.

Thanksgiving Groceries

Washburn Crosby Gold Medal Flour, ½-bbl. sack for ... $2.95
Fancy Santa Clara Prunes, lb. ... 12c
Choice Santa Clara Prunes, lb. ... 7c
Fancy Dried Peaches, per lb. ... 10c
Fancy Dried Pears, per lb. ... 12c
Bleached Sultana Raisins, lb. ... 15c
Loose Muscatel Raisins, lb. ... 7½c
CRANBERRIES AND FRUIT AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
PURE CREAMERY BUTTER — fresh churned, no better at any price—salted, per lb. ... 32c unsalted, per lb. ... 35c

Crispo Crackers, 3 packages for ... 10c
Cocoanut Macaroons, per lb. ... 15c
Snider's Salad Dressing, per bottle ... 12½c
Olives, quart Mason jar, for ... 25c
Picalilli or Pickles, per bottle ... 9c
Onions, large, per bottle, for ... 15c
Mustard, large bottle, for ... 12c
Home-made Catsup, per bottle ... 14c
Marachino Cherries, per bottle ... 35c
12c Fig Newtons, per lb. ... 7c
Honey-Spiced Drops, per lb. ... 10c

NEW NUTS.
Choice Mixed Nuts, per lb. ... 12½c
California Soft Shell Walnuts, per lb. ... 19c
Sicily Filberts, per lb. ... 15c
IXL Almonds, soft shell, per lb. ... 20c
Brazil Nuts, per lb. ... 12c
TRY OUR SPECIAL BLEND BREAKFAST COFFEE, delicious flavor and aroma of the 25c kind, with ten of our 10c Trading Coupons, lb. ... 20c
HABIT CIGARS.
HABIT CIGARS—EIGHT FOR ... 25c

Space does not allow us to list our great Underwear, Sweater Coats and Linen Bargains. Come and be convinced. Remember our store is closed all Sunday.

Dollar Treatment Free to Men

Proves the Cure--BUT COSTS YOU NOTHING



We want to prove to your own perfect satisfaction—that you can be cured—not simply fixed up a bit or made to feel a little better—but cured—renewed in vim and vigor. This proof of cure—one full dollar's worth—we will gladly given you free—free of cost, charge or obligation to you of any kind whatsoever.

If you suffer with any man-weakening ailment, such as lack of power or nervous debility, or any kidney, bladder, stomach or liver complaint, or any form of blood poison, constitutional or organic disease, write us today, telling us in a few words what ails you, and at once, free of charge we will send you one full dollar's worth of a specially prescribed and personally prepared remedy for your particular ailment, which will prove to you—without it costing you one penny—that you can be cured—quickly and completely.

When you write just fill in the space below—that is all—and at the same time, also—free, sealed and prepaid—we will send you a book on men's ailments which gives instructions on how men are successfully cured at home. Write now—but SEND NO MONEY.

DR. JOSEPH LISTER CO.,
F-6, 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.
Gentlemen: I am troubled with ....
(Name Your Ailment.)

Please send me, absolutely free, your full dollar treatment for same, and also your book which tells how men can treat themselves successfully at home.

Name ....

Address—P. O. .... State ....

Socialists!
Knowledge Is Power



A Whole Store House of Knowledge Shipped FREE to Readers of the SOCIALIST

Yes, free, to your own home where you can see for yourself what this wonderful library means to you, what it must mean to every thinking socialist. Readers, you owe it to yourself to gain all the knowledge you can. You owe this not alone to yourself, but to the CAUSE OF SOCIALISM. And the Imperial Encyclopedia and Dictionary is a veritable store house of knowledge filled with the harvests of master minds. Just consider the amount of information, instruction and learning that is contained in these 40 volumes.

Socialism, Science, Philosophy—anything you want to find is here. You have but to turn the pages and the information is before you—information on every subject. A whole University Education. It is the very climax of all encyclopedias—an authoritative reference library which brings into your home all the benefits of a college—all the best thoughts of the keenest minds of America and the world. Here are a few of the hundreds of expressions of approval which we are receiving almost daily. The letters are from men whose names are household words throughout the entire country, men who know the best and will be satisfied with nothing but the best for their own use. Read what these famous men say about the Imperial Encyclopedia and Dictionary—then send the free coupon at once.

"In all respects answers my expectations—comprehensive, accurate and compact."—Prof. Day, of Yale. "Although possessing three other encyclopedias of great merit, THE IMPERIAL is selected to [illegible] other. To me it is a necessity."—Rev. John Miller, [illegible], N. J.

"Meets more fully my idea of a perfect encyclopedia than any other."—Fervin S. Fitch, Ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction, Michigan. "I possess five others, but it is to THE IMPERIAL that I refer to [illegible]"—I. T. Cotton, M. D., Charleston, W. Va.

The Imperial Encyclopedia and Dictionary is the only work of the kind ever issued in convenient sized volumes. It is the only work that includes all dictionary words, with their definitions, pronunciations, derivations and synonyms, all under a single alphabetical arrangement. It pronounces every word—historical—biographical—geographical and scientific. It covers a wider range of topics by hundreds than does the largest of all other encyclopedias. Incomparable for information about any word, thing, person, place or event—28,000 pages of learning—7,000 illustrations—everything that the world has accomplished—everything done since the beginning of time. All of this—the entire

40 Volumes At 30 Cents on the Dollar

Forty—yes 40—40 handsome volumes of the Imperial Encyclopedia and Dictionary sent to your home free—positively free on this special Appeal to Reason offer. This is a wonderful opportunity. We want you to see this magnificent work. We want you to examine it. And here is the reason we want you to see it: We are offering this work at 30 cents on the dollar. Positively at 30 cents on the dollar, because the books are slightly rubbed. The rubbing is so slight that you can scarcely notice it. In fact on some of the sets it cannot be detected, and you would never know unless we told you. But even though the rubbing is ever so slight, even if each volume looks perfectly new, we are offering the 40 volumes at 30 cents on the dollar. Forty volumes of the most useful, the most educational, the most valuable work in all literature at 30 cents on the dollar—and sent to your home all charges prepaid for a positively free examination. There is nothing for you to pay. So send the free coupon.

BOOK CASE FREE We have had a limited number of beautiful mission book cases made especially to hold these sets. We propose to offer them as premiums to prompt purchasers. To each of the first [illegible] orders we receive we will include one of these handsome cases absolutely FREE.

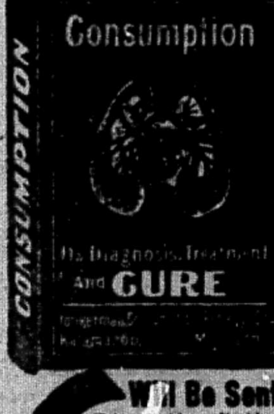
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Name ....
Address ....
Occupation ....



200 PAGE BOOK ON Consumption FREE

To all who are Afflicted with Weak Lungs, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption

Will Be Sent at Once Free to all Who Write

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their cases hopeless.

THE YONKERMAN CONSUMPTION REMEDY CO., 3437 Water Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., will gladly send you this book by return mail, free, and also a Free Trial of the New Treatment for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

If you desire this, for yourself or for a friend, don't wait—write today, before it is too late. This may mean the saving of a life.

GRAND BENEFIT THEATRICAL

IBSEN'S

"The Enemy of the People"

BENEFIT

Chicago Daily Socialist

and Local Cook County, Socialist Party

Under the Auspices of the North Side Socialist League

At *Bush Temple Theater*

Corner North Clark St. and Chicago Av.

BY THE

Bush Temple Stock Company

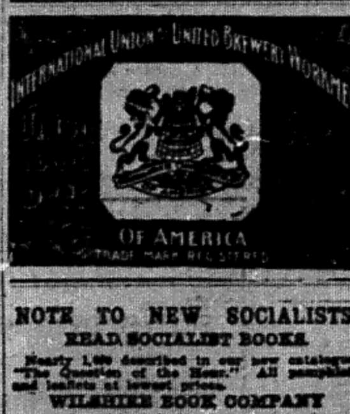
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 7, 1909

TICKETS—Gallery (not reserved), 35c; main floor and balcony (reserved), 75c; and boxes (reserved), $1.00. On sale at County Office, CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, members of 24th and 26th Ward branches, or send money order to League Secretary, J. F. Uhlenbrock, 3551 Lincoln av. Tickets reserved on and after Nov. 22 at box office of Theater. Boxes and Gallery tickets limited number. FIRST COME FIRST SERVED.

Homes Furnished Complete. | LOWEST PRICES. EASIEST TERMS.

EVERY SEASONABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IS CUT TO COST DURING NOVEMBER SALE

THE HUMBOLDT
S. I. Frank, Prop.
2418-2420 WEST NORTH AV.
Near Western Ave.



NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS.
READ SOCIALIST BOOKS.

Nearly 1,000 described in our new catalogue "The Question of the Hour." All pamphlets and leaflets at lowest prices.

WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY
Clearing House for All Socialist Literature.
200 William St.
New York, N. Y.

THOUSANDS of Chicago DAILY SOCIALIST readers are pledged to buy of MERCHANTS THAT ADVERTISE in its columns. Ask about it

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE

ANNUAL PRIZE MASQUE BALL
—GIVEN BY THE—
22ND WARD BRANCH, SOCIALIST PARTY

AT MOZART HALL

1536 CLYBOURN AVENUE, Near Halsted Street,

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20, 1909

MUSIC BY Y. P. S. L. BAND. ADMISSION 25C.

$15.00 in Gold and 50 Other Valuable Prizes.

Value Received Always Assured
WHEN BUYING AT
HENICK'S
Gents' Furnisher
3953 W. 12th st.
Near 40th ave.



Union Hats—All Styles.
FR. STREIT,
3242 West 26th Street.
Bet. Sawyer & Spaulding Ave.

GIRL PREVENTS PANIC IN HOTEL

For the second time in less than two weeks Edna Cumber, 20 years old, 641 West Garfield boulevard, a telephone operator in the Auditorium hotel, averted a panic in the hotel during a fire scare, which occurred in the Congress and Auditorium hotels early today. Smoke and flames were seen coming from an alley in the rear of the Congress hotel in the early hours of the morning, and it was reported that the hotel was on fire. An alarm of fire was sounded by hotel attaches and a moment later guests were awakened and thrown into a state of excitement upon the arrival of the engines.

HORRORS! JAG CURE TO RUB SHOULDERS WITH SWELLDOM

A mysterious stranger of more or less bibulous tendencies has made his appearance in the most exclusive residence district of Prairie avenue—to wit: No. 1919, formerly the residence of Marshall Field Jr.—and the aristocratic inhabitants are aghast. A "jag cure" will be opened within thirty days in the neighborhood made famous by the names of Pullman, Kimball, Glessner, Field, Meeker, Jones, Keith, Corwith and Cunningham.

The Gatlin institute, managed by Dr. Milton B. Pine, famed in his younger days for his skill with the gloves at the Chicago Athletic association, yesterday completed the purchase of the former Field residence for approximately $40,000.

CHARLES GRAVES TO SERVE LIFE TERM FOR MURDER

Charles Graves, 28 years old, 1013 West Congress street, was found guilty of murder and his punishment fixed at life imprisonment by a jury in Judge Kersten's court last night. Graves was charged with killing Alva P. Giles on June 28. The murdered man's sister, Aldah Giles, 23 years old, is to be placed on trial as an accessory. It is alleged she helped Graves to escape. Graves shot Giles after a quarrel over a game of horseshoes.

CHILDREN LOCKED IN HOUSE; 1 DEAD, 1 BARELY ESCAPES

Tied to a doorknob to keep him from playing with the fire, Johnny Kovan, 3 years old, cried himself into unconsciousness while his 1 year old sister, Mary, died of suffocation from fumes of coal from a tightly closed stove at the home of John Kovan in Indiana Harbor yesterday.

The mother had left her children alone while she went to pick up coal along the railroad tracks. She had filled the stove and closed all of the dampers.

CANAL SAILORS HUNTING FOR AUTO VICTIMS' BODIES

A picturesque search for the bodies of the young couple, Max Cohen and his fiancee, Beatrice Shapiro, believed to have been drowned in the river when the automobile driven by Chauffeur Ernest Camp made its sensational dive into the water at Jackson boulevard, the night of November 7, has been instituted by sailors who daily and nightly ply the Chicago river and the drainage canal. Municipal authorities have practically abandoned the quest, and the work has been taken up by the amateur searchers.

GEE! ANOTHER NEW ONE

Business Men Just Swarm Into the Daily Socialist

BY R. DVORAK

BY GEORGE! Comrades, isn't this advertising business making you feel great? Didn't a look at yesterday's paper just make you hit the table a whack and grin like a hyena?

I bet it has, and I bet that the most of you felt as I did—that at last the Daily has discovered a new—great method for making the paper pay.

JUST THINK OF IT! Over twenty-four columns of advertising, when three months ago we had only ten or so at the most.

GREAT! Why, there is no word in the dictionary to express the wonderful progress. And, say, maybe the cashier doesn't grin when the money begins to come in. She grinned after she told us about her marriage, and she never stopped. She's grinning yet.

From now on, let us all grin. Let us grin when a little financial difficulty strikes the Daily and let us rush our quarters in. It will only take one quarter from every reader of this paper to wipe out that old debt, and then: The advertising will take care of the rest. A QUARTER from each! ARE YOU ON? Let us WIPE OUT that d—d bogy. WE CAN DO IT.

You know I didn't lie to you, Comrades, three months ago when I told you that we'd wipe out that deficit with advertising. YOU BELIEVED me and IT IS DONE. NOW to wipe out that OLD DEBT. YOUR QUARTER sent in RIGHT NOW will DO IT. Are you with me for another success. If you are, COME AHEAD.

THAT NEW ONE IS—

BAER BROS. & PRODIE, Clothing. Two stores—Madison street and Western avenue and Madison street and Fortieth avenue. This is a new territory. Baer Bros. & Prodie are the ONLY ADVERTISERS in the neighborhood. CAN WE HOLD THEM? It is up to the comrades of the Twentieth, Thirteenth, and Thirty-fourth Wards. WE MUST HOLD THEM.

MY KICK

My grin disappears for a while, comrades, for I must register a kick.

WM. KOLACEK, Blue Island and 18th street; Atlas Clothing, Blue Island and 18th street; Bach Bros. in Roseland; Cizek, Turner and 26th street and Ridgeway and 26th, are all giving us a try out till Christmas. GET AFTER THEM. Show them that they must stick. Pay them a visit this coming week—THANKSGIVING.

YOU! READ!

Cizek, who has two clothing stores on West 26th street, is giving us a test. He wants to find out HOW MANY SOCIALISTS there are in his neighborhood. He has advertised SATURDAY and SUNDAY as SOCIALIST DAYS. If returns are no good, HE GOES OUT. We can't afford to lose a big ad like his. So get after him. HIS TWO STORES are as follows: One at TURNER avenue and TWENTY-SIXTH street, and one at RIDGEWAY avenue and TWENTY-SIXTH street. You don't have to buy anything; all that is necessary for you to do is to go in and say you are a Socialist. THIS IS THE TEST. If there are enough answers all is well.

TUESDAY

On Tuesday you will see another new furniture advertisement—the General Furniture Co. The grin returns.

TO INVESTIGATE EXPRESS PROFITS

The 300 per cent melon just cut by the Wells-Fargo express company in the shape of Christmas dividends will be the most important evidence submitted to the railroad and warehouse commission on Dec. 16, when an inquiry into the Illinois express rates is resumed. At the first hearing on Nov. 4, when complaints of Illinois shippers were heard, T. B. Harrison, attorney for the express companies, said rates had been raised to prevent heavy losses.

John M. Glenn, secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, said yesterday the announcement of the dividend coming just before the hearing undoubtedly would result in state legislation regulating express rates.

"This gives a chance to quote actual figures on them," said Mr. Glenn, "just as was done on the railroads when they attempted to raise their rates a year ago."

THOUSANDS of Chicago DAILY SOCIALIST readers are pledged to buy of MERCHANTS THAT ADVERTISE in its columns. Ask about it.

LOEB AFTER SMALL MEN IN CUSTOMS FRAUD PROBE

New York, Nov. 20.—Nineteen men were dismissed from the customs service yesterday by Collector Loeb. They were James F. Vail, deputy collector, formerly a deputy surveyor in charge of the weighers; his former clerk, fifteen men whose work was connected with the weighing of dutiable goods and two who had been assistant gaugers.

The discharge of Vail has been expected for weeks. The collector will drop nearly fifty other men between now and the first of the year.

In announcing the dismissals Collector Loeb let it be known that since March 9 he had dismissed seventy-three men and that he expected to dismiss more. He said the greatest shake-up in the history of the department is on.

J. EADS HOW WILL TALK TO WORKERS SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Industrial progress of the working class is to be discussed at the Brotherhood Welfare and Unemployed meeting at Bricklayers' hall, corner Monroe and Peoria streets, at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Among the speakers will be Messrs. L. W. Hardie, Jas. J. Forstall and J. Eads How of St. Louis. "The men of the road" are beginning to rally to the cause and an interesting meeting is expected.

MANY CONTRIBUTERS TO DAILY SOCIALIST

The detailed list of contributors to the Daily Socialist fund raised at the last Garrick lecture is as follows:

H. E. Allen, $10; Arthur M. Lewis, $10; W. B. Pierce, $10; H. W. S., $10; G. H. Tyrrell, $10; Mrs. O. C. Mansfield, $10; a Garrick Comrade, $10; Garrick Comrade, $10; Mrs. L. R. H., $10; John Aird, $5; Martha A. Biegler, $5; C. A. Benjamin, $5; Mr. and Mrs. Austin Cherry, $5; James Cudhie, $5; A. Camuts, $5; Paul Deingtnger, $5; Alfred E. Erickson, $5; William A. F., $5; C. Frank Goldzier, $5; Anna W. Johnson, $5; G. B. Hunt, $5; F. A. L., $5; E. L., $5; T. L., $5; M. M., $5; John Mann, $5; B. F., $5; P. Papke, $5; H. R., $5; W. Harry Spears, $5; Luella Twining, $5; J. Foreor, $5; J. E. Y., $5; J. W., $5; John Ashcroft, $2; C. S., $1.50; B. Walthal, $1.50; John Anderson, $2; I. A. Anderson, $2; C. F. Anderson, $2; P. A. Anderson, $2; I. R., $2; Ada Arkin, $2; William R. Baird, $2; Ben Bayer, $2; J. L. Braned, $2; Harry C. Brace, $2; Mrs. J. C. Bradley, $2; H. C. Brown, $2; J. W. Bulthouse, $2; Henry Burghaut, $2; O. C., $2; W. V. C., $2; Mrs. E. Dipner, $2; Wm. Dybing, $2; Florence Dewey, $2; F. Dyling, $2; W. J. E., $2; G. N. Engstrom, $2; B. and V., $2; Joel B. Fox, $2; C. C. Froholm, $2; L. H. Fraser, $2; J. Franssen, $2; G. C. Ferguson, $2; Julius Goldstein, $2; M. E. Garrigs, $2; A. L. G., $2; Bertha Hoffman, $2; H. D. H., $2; L., $2; M. R. H., $2; William H., $2; Carl Hoffman, $2; Carl Johnson, $2; Joseph L. Kaufman, $2; F. H. Kerr, $2; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Keiser, $2; Max Kramer, $2; Theodore Illegan, $2; G. Iacovina, $2; J. Lund, $2; J. L., $2; Felix Leino, $2; A. Lowenberg, $2; J. Lebine, $2; John Lindgren, $2; J. J., $2; I. L., $2; A. Mandkin, $2; Oen, $2; No Name, $2; No Name, $2; B. N. Nelson, $2; Charles Nelson, $2; S. A. Nelson, $2; Leon Ostrowsky, $2; Fred Olson, $2; Fred Olson, $2; John Peterson, $2; P. Peterson, $2; C. M. Piccard, $2; S. Pomeranse, $2; Harry T. Richards, $2; John Rogers, $2; Louis Schor, $2; S. S., $2; M. J. Scanlan, $2; M. Svendson, $2; J. H. Schussler, $2; C. Smith, $2; H. R. Smith, $2; Wilhelm Voss, $2; Sam Winlooff, $2; C. G. Ware, $2; H. J. Wegel, $2; F. R. W., $2; XXXX, $2; S. Y., $2; Michael Zacharias, $2; John Wanderlich, $2; S. Abrahams, $2; J. M. Wehner, $2; J. Jacobsen, $2; Robert Alkin, $1; M. A., $1; J. Ahlgren, $1; A. B. A., $1; M. L. B., $1; Paul Bruzand, $1; J. M. McBride, $1; George Bohrod, $1; M. Broudy, $1; Kittie Belovitch, $1; N. B., $1; Gerald Burgers, $1; Mr. Bour, $1; Charles Biehl, $1; R. B., $1; Philip Benenrohn, $1; A. W. Batson, $1; Peter Bulthouse, $1; H. Babb, $1; A. Coffgar, $1; J. C., $1; L. Chanenson, $1; F. C., $1; J. C., $1; Ben H. Centilli, $1; I. Cohen, $1; S. Cohen, $1; W. S. Crater, $1; L. Cyka, $1; G. A., $1; Sam Davis, $1; V. Dodick, $1; G. P. D., $1; George Dahlstrom, $1; Eva Epstein, $1; Fred Ebeling, $1; R. Erdesky, $1; C. H. E., $1; W. Espina, $1; C. F. F., $1; Nathan Fine, $1; A Friend, $1; 41144, $1; C. S. F., $1; A. Sam Forsberg, $1; Adolph Fergin, $1; D. Fieldman, $1; W. P. Fisher, $1; A. F., $1; J. P. Goebel, $1; S. Gassenberg, $1; Sam Gorden, $1; F. B. G., $1; M. C. G., $1; S. L. G., $1; Stella Gillhan, $1; Abraham Grade, $1; P. H. G., $1; Nastor Girdwain, $1; A. Grambs, $1; Joseph Goldberg, $1; Arthur Howard, $1; S. Hillman, $1; P. E. Hawkins, $1; Jacques Hurter, $1; Louis Hochheim, $1; John F. Hammerman, $1; A. Paul Holleb, $1; D. W. House, $1; Oscar Hildebrand, $1; J. H. Hansen, $1; Viggo Hansen, $1; R. W. Hain, $1; J. F. Henderson, $1; E. H. Hanson, $1; J. H., $1; W. A. Jacobs, $1; R. D. J., $1; Alvina Jensen, $1; T. Jensen, $1; V. L. J., $1; Eugene O. Johnson, $1; James C. Jacobson, $1; M. Johnson, $1; P. J. Klino, $1; Emil Krap, $1; H. Kaplan, $1; Herman Kaplan, $1; Herman Koopkoff, $1; A. K., $1; Emil Kuhne, $1; "Had to Leave," $1; P. J. Lundberg, $1; Morris Levy, $1; Henry Lapp, $1; M. L., $1; J. Lebow, $1; James Laugnton, $1; A. J. L., $1; J. W. Lindgren, $1; H. Larson, $1; B. E. Moore, $1; A. M., $1; Sadie Meyerson, $1; L. C. Manly, $1; Howard A. 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W., $1; H. Wely, $1; A. K. Ziskind, $1; William Jacobsen, $1; Philip Schneider, $1; E. A. H., $1; W. E. Cornell, $1; J. S., $1; J. A. Lea, $1.—Total, $582.

Of this amount $370 was put in the collection baskets in cash and $69 has been sent to the Daily office since Sunday, making total paid $439.

Further payments may be put in the collection basket Sunday morning in an envelope, giving name on outside, or they may be sent or brought to the Daily Socialist office.

TWO SOUGHT FOR WOMAN'S MURDER

Mrs. Beatrice De Harte was murdered in her room by a person who then deliberately drank a glass of beer and robbed her, the police believe. The victim, a white woman, was the wife of John De Harte, a negro railroad porter, who is now in Texas. Her body was found yesterday, half clad, in a room of her flat at 3626 State street. Her throat had been cut, and she had been dead probably three days.

The police are looking for Mrs. Anna Johnson, colored. She rented a room from Mrs. De Harte, and has disappeared. Search also is being made for Newton Estus, a negro. Estus is said to have been much in the company of Mrs. De Harte.

350 Men WANTED

We want 350 men right away. We wish to send them to different parts of the United States to take up our remunerative work. Every man who works for us says that moneymaking is easy. We want you to write to us if you are out of a position or if you wish to change your position. Let us show you how many of the men now working for us are making big money—bigger than they ever made in the work which they were doing before. Most of our men average

$5 Per Day

Many of them make more—a great deal more. Any man can make at least $3.50 per day clear. We guarantee from $3.00 to $5.00 per day to all of our men, and, indeed, we don't care for men who can earn less than this. We prefer men who run as high as $15 to $25 a day, and many of our men with small experience have worked themselves up to such positions in a short time. Ours is work in which merit wins—the man who DESERVES reaps the big harvests. Eventually we give you the opportunity of working into

A Business of Your Own

The two young men who are offering these 350 jobs to 350 young men started out in the same way themselves a very few years ago. Since that time they have made $100,000. We offer you the absolute use of our capital and we teach you the business. We charge you nothing for using our capital—nor for teaching you the business. We give you the choice of several different routes of travel or we put you at work right here. In either case we guarantee you from $3.00 to $5.00 per day. Every young man who wants to accept this opportunity should write at once today for free plans, sample outfits, etc. All FREE. If you are in earnest about a good money-making job don't delay about writing.

G. H. GROUNDS, Manager,
1077 W. Adams St., Dept. OOOO, CHICAGO, ILL.

Groceries at Wholesale Prices to Consumers

was unheard of until we introduced the principle fifteen years ago in the city of Boston, Mass. We are now doing the same thing in Chicago. Our method enables us to sell goods cheaper than the ordinary grocer can buy them from the wholesale grocer. Our prices are fully 25 per cent below what the department store can afford to sell at. You ask how we can do it? Just this way: We get our goods from producers and manufacturers and sell them in quantities within the reach of any family in a small wholesale way, doing away with the wholesalers' expense of traveling men, losses by bad accounts, etc., which necessitates an expense of 10 per cent, also the retailers' profit of 25 to 40 per cent on the dollar, which he must have in order to sell in small lots to cover his expenses of delivering, losses by credit, etc.

We do not quote you a few articles as leaders, or give you a little sugar below cost as a bait (department store style), but sell everything at prices that cannot be duplicated, unless under our principle. It is well worth your while to investigate.

All orders will receive our prompt and careful attention. We herewith quote a few of our everyday prices:

Best Granulated Sugar, 100 lbs. $5.20; 10 lbs.	52c
Domino Sugar, 5-lb. pkg.	42c
Finest Mocha and Java Blend Coffee, 4 lbs. for	$1.00
Good Old Dutch Blend, 6 lbs. for	$1.00
Golden Santos, good drinker, 8 lbs. for	$1.00
Finest Tea, any kind, 3 lbs. $1.00; per lb.	40c
Jumbo Patent Flour, 98-lb. bags	$2.90
Jumbo Patent Flour, 49-lb. bags	$1.45
New York Pure Buckwheat, 10 lbs.	45c
Pure Cocoa, 1-lb cans	28c
Pure Maple Syrup, per gal.	$1.25
Finest Maple and Cane, per gal.	90c
Walter Baker's Cocoa, ½-lb. can	18c
Walter Baker's Chocolate, 1 lb.	34c
Dr. Price's Baking Powder, 1-lb. cans	38c
Rumford's Baking Powder, 1-lb. cans	21c
K C Baking Powder, 25-oz. can	18c
New Mixed Nuts, 2 lbs.	35c
New Mixed Nuts, 5 lbs.	80c
New Brazil Nuts, 2 lbs.	25c
New Pecans, 2 lbs.	35c
New Soft Shell Almonds, 2 lbs.	38c
New Filberts, 2 lbs.	30c
New Dates, 3 1-lb. pkgs.	23c
New California Figs, 3-lb. pkgs.	25c
New Finest Imported Figs, per lb.	15c
New Layer Raisins, 1-lb. box	15c
Fine Asparagus, large cans	25c
Finest Asparagus Tips, cans	25c

20-lb. Box Ginger Snaps, lb.	4½c
20-lb. Box Soda Crackers, lb.	4½c
12-lb. Box Best Snaps, lb.	6c
12-lb. Box Best Soda Crackers, lb.	6c
Fancy Large Prunes, lb.	10c
Fancy Apricots, lb.	15c
Fancy Peaches, lb.	12c
Fancy Seeded Raisins, 3 1-lb. pkgs.	25c
Fancy Currants, 3 1-lb. pkgs.	30c
Fancy Not-a-Seed Raisins, 3 1-lb. pkgs.	25c
Holstein Butterine, lb.	18½c
Blue Valley Creamery Butter	33c
Pure Black Pepper, ground, lb.	18c
6-oz. Bot. Vanilla	35c
4-oz. Bot. Pure Lemon	30c

Choice New Orleans Molasses, per gal.	45c
No. 1 Mackerel, 10-lb. pail	$1.00
Imported Milker Herring, 10-lb. keg	70c
Finest Imported Sardines, per doz.	$1.10
Finest American Sardines, per doz.	50c
Finest Tomatoes, per doz.	$1.00
Country Gentleman Corn, per doz.	$1.10
Good Corn, per doz.	90c
Finest Small Early June Peas, per doz.	$1.40
Good Early June Peas, per doz.	$1.00
Finest Stringless Beans, per doz.	$1.30
Good Stringless Beans, per doz.	$1.15
Finest California Peaches, per dozen	$2.25
Good California Peaches, per dozen	$1.75
Finest California Cherries, per dozen	$2.40
Good California Cherries, per dozen	$1.75
Canned Goods sold in ¼-dozen lots or more.	
Swift's Hams, per lb.	15½c
Swift's Bacon, per lb.	19c
Pigs' Feet, 15-lb. kits	$1.10
American Family Soap, per box	$2.85
American Family Soap, 10 bars	42c
G A R Soap, ten 1-lb. bars	42c
G A R Soap, per box, 60 bars	$2.50
Ivory Soap, large, ten	69c
Ivory Soap, small, ten	40c

All other goods sold equally as cheap as above quotations

Orders of $7.50 or over packed and delivered free in city and suburban towns; country orders of $7.50 or over packed and delivered to depots free of charge. Every article warranted to give satisfaction or money will be returned.

WEEKLY PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON REQUEST

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TELEPHONE CENTRAL 5812.



DR. I. W. HODGENS

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I will do just as I say I will do in this announcement. I will examine you in my office free. I will tell you just what is the matter with you and I will show you how to remove all suffering. If you are not what you used to be, if your nights are but so many sleepless hours of mental torture, if early follies and excesses have sapped your system of all vitality, if your blood is but so much terrible poison, if your skin is diseased, or your bowels, kidneys and bladder do not do their full duty, if you suffer those terrible pains in the back, if you have tried other so-called treatments and methods and have failed, I want you to come to me. I do not ask you to pay me one penny for the proof I will give you of your cure. I know what my practice will do for you. Men whose hope of cure has left them are made to believe themselves hopeless owing to the ravages of disease which destroy the uplifting and health-giving power of the nerves, the brain and the blood. Try just once more. Come to see me at your first opportunity. Surely you will do this much toward recovery, especially when it will not cost you a penny. I handle all my patients myself and treat each case as its needs demand. Don't delay a single day; in some diseases it may mean that you will have to postpone your cure many weeks or months.

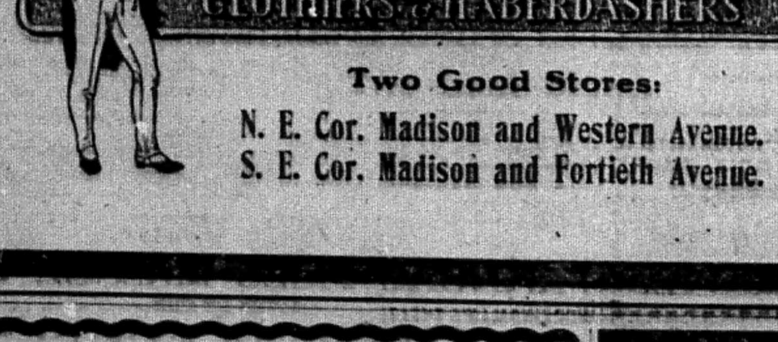
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We will save you from $3.00 to $5.00 on a suit or overcoat. We are showing some special good overcoats and suits at $15.00 and $20.00. We had them made specially for us, and they look different than the clothing you are in the habit of buying. And you will like our way of doing business, for we guarantee everything we sell. If it does not wear good we will refund your money.



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Uric acid, brick dust sediment, frequency, especially at night, swellings, pus, loss of vital power, enlarged gland, nervousness, weak vitality, itching, burning, pain, twisted, difficult passage, straining, pain in bladder or kidneys, aches, rheumatism, and other breaking-down, debilitating symptoms.



Consult a Skilled Specialist Who Cures Where Others Fail.

The above symptoms are often stopped right away and don't come back, because the cause of them is removed by a cure being effected.

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WANTED—Upholsterers to keep away from Boston, as there is trouble on. By order of Local No. 111.

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MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS—You can make money selling a good family medical work. Large profits. See the book: "A Physician in the House." Call or write. Dr. J. H. Greer, 52 Dearborn st., Chicago.

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Come and see our new five-room houses; all modern improvements; lots 30x125; two blocks to Milwaukee av. car line; $1,800 and up; $150 cash; balance to suit.
ALSO FINE VACANT LOTS FROM $150 UP. See CRIPE BROS., 4134 Milwaukee av.

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INVESTORS OF SMALL CAPITAL—We have what you are looking for, safety and big returns. We make under patents we control absolutely the most marketable article on earth—a new power. We demonstrate daily. Interested parties please address Box D. V., care of Chicago Daily Socialist.

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TEN NEW PIANOS, REGULAR $[illegible] VALUE, offered special this week at $[illegible]; easy payments. SAMUEL BLOCK, 10 Wabash av.

LITERATURE

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ "THE INVENTOR'S SHARE," a revolutionary story; 96 pages. One copy 10 cents; three, 25 cents; eight, 50 cents, all postpaid. A. G. BAKER, 12 Grand Circus Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

READERS OUT OF CHICAGO, write, inclosing 2-cent stamp, and let me send you something of very great interest to you. E. F., Daily Socialist.

BOOKS.

"THE NEW SOCIAL SYSTEM" BOOKLET is the new bible and law codes for New Epoch of Time; price 25 cents. Care 180 E. 58th st., Chicago, Ill.

ROOMMATE WANTED

WANTED—Acquaintance of a Socialist or anarchist printer who would "bachelorize" in suburb. Address W. P. I., Daily Socialist.

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FOR PURE HONEY—C. STIMSON, SHELLY, COLORADO.

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BUY YOUR THANKSGIVING TURKEY, GOOSE OR DUCK FROM YOUR BUTCHER, WHERE YOU CAN PICK OUT ONE THAT WILL SUIT YOU. BUY YOUR STYLISH SUIT OR OVERCOAT THAT FITS YOU FROM

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WITH THE WIVES AND MOTHERS AT CHERRY

BY LUELLA TWINING.

My trip to Cherry was a hard one. I rode in box cars and cabooses and walked many miles. From Mendota on the roads were black with people walking to the ill-fated mining camp. I discovered that most of them had



LUELLA TWINING

relatives in the mine. Every day since Saturday great crowds have made their way to Cherry. They stay all day and reluctantly leave in the evening, grief stricken and broken hearted.

At Ladd a trainman told me a freight would come in ten minutes to take two priests and some nuns to Cherry and for me to jump aboard. When the freight stopped I jumped on board, notwithstanding the glares directed my way. The very sky seemed to grow darker and the wind colder as we approached that terrible place of desolation and death, Cherry.

When the train stopped I followed the crowd to the shaft.

On the way I stopped to speak to a forlorn looking woman with six children, one in her arms, two hanging to her skirts and three running on ahead.

The poor soul was so grief stricken that I felt impelled to stop and speak to her, anxious as I was to reach the mine.

I asked her, "Have you friends here?" She began to weep and sobbed, "My poor man, he in the mine."

I told her not to cry and to come and we would see what hope there was. To speak of hope in Cherry is a satire, but I was afraid the poor woman would give way. She lives in Streator, had stood the suspense as long as possible and finally set out in the bitter cold with her six children, hoping against hope that she might find her "man."

We trudged along slowly, the wind was against us, the children were cold and cried bitterly. What a scene when we finally reached the shaft.

Men were standing on top of the mine, shoveling sand. Why they were doing this I could not discover. The mine was sealed tight.

It seemed they were working to tantalize the crazed women who were crowded around as close as the ropes would permit.

A woman called out, "Oh, say, why don't you hit them on the head. Go right down and hit them on the head." If you have ever seen the earth shoveled over the body of a loved one you can imagine how these poor women feel, for the mine is the tomb of their loved ones.

The women stood about the shaft all day. The wind was cruelly cold.

All the railroad officials wore fur coats but these poor women, whose husbands produced the wealth for the mine owners to buy costly furs, are clothed almost in rags.

They hold their babes close to their breasts, wrapping their poor thin shawls about them.

"What do they say?" I have been asked dozens of times since my return to Chicago. They say collectively and individually that the men were murdered.

"Why they no tell my man the mine is on fire? For two hours he work by the fire. He could get out, but they want money for coal. Coal costs money. My John cheap. Plenty other man to work in the mine." This was from a German, Rose Winchesky, and expresses the general feeling.

The men were kept at work two hours after the fire started, each minute bringing death nearer.

The entries and main shaft were pine timbered which is a violation of the law. For two weeks the electric cable lighting the second vein was out of order. They used an open torch there.

Life was constantly in danger and this finally resulted in an explosion killing five hundred men. The mine owners violated the law in not providing safety appliances required by law.

The explosion took place and the men were killed. Was the first thought of the mine owners for the lives of the miners? Not at all. They sealed the mine to save the mine. They then sent for the military to protect themselves against those poor, weeping, grief stricken women who gathered around the shaft and begged the officials to open the mine and take the men out.

The poor women are crazed with grief. For seven days they have stood around the mine in the cold waiting, waiting for the mine to be opened.

I do not know whether or not it has been necessary or better even to seal the mine, but I do know that if the loved ones of the mine owners were in the mine it would not have been sealed.

Every inch of it would have been searched ere this.

The miners would go down so gladly to search for father, brothers or friends.

ON THE WAY TO SPOKANE



The above picture is a group of Socialists and I. W. W. men that left Chicago to re-enforce their comrades in the fight for free speech now going on in Spokane, Wash.

The local organizations of the I. W. W. are recruiting additional re-enforcements at their headquarters, 935 Wells street.

The first detachment above left via the Pullman (side door) route.

They will establish recruiting stations all along the line between Chicago and Spokane, Wash.

MEXICAN STRUGGLE FOR FREE SPEECH

BY J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

It's a matter of several thousands of miles from Spokane, Wash., to Mexico City, Mexico. But the fight of the Industrial Workers of the World for free speech in the western city is also felt in the capital of the land of the Mexica czar.

Capitalism is international, worldwide in its scope. That is why the Industrial Workers are fighting the battle of the working class of the world. When Mexico sends its minions to arrest a De Lara at Los Angeles, Cal., or a Fornaro in New York City, it strikes at free speech and a free press backed by capitalism. These men were trying to enlighten a people, to make them free.

When men and women conduct a fight for free speech in Spokane, Wash., or at Butte, Mont., they are fighting the world monster, known as capitalism, which covets darkness. It lives on such secret meetings as the one held by President Taft of the United States and President Diaz of Mexico at El Paso, Texas.

Jim Hill's railroads, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, the one that killed 400 miners at Cherry, Ill., last Saturday, are among those fighting the Industrial Workers of the World. This is also being done by the lumber companies.

Profits killed the miners at Cherry. Profits for watered railroad stocks mean low wages for railroad workers. This is best secured by disorganization among the toilers. This is what Attorney A. R. Holsten, for L. Gutierrez De Lara, at Los Angeles, Cal., says in this respect:

"My client is only another victim of corporation greed. He has been busy educating the Mexican peasants and showing them how their president, Porfirio Diaz, has helped the Southern Pacific railroad and allied corporations, including several sugar companies, to loot the public domain in Mexico, and to contribute to their present condition of peonage.

"This not only tended to undermine the Diaz administration, but it worried these corporations, for the men at their head knew that the instant a good man was elected in Mexico he would revoke the concessions which Diaz has given.

"These corporations are under obligations to Diaz and if they could assist in sending De Lara back to where Diaz can shoot him they would be returning a favor.

"In support of my contention I want to point out the fact that Assistant United States Attorney Oscar Lawler owes his place in politics to Southern Pacific machine influence. The Southern Pacific has larger concessions in Mexico than any other United States corporation.

"While he was United States district attorney in Los Angeles, Lawler did everything that he possibly could to have Magon, Villarreal and Rivera extradited to Mexico, where they were wanted by Diaz. The inferences from this condition of affairs are obvious. Suffice it to say that shortly after this incident Lawler was elevated to his present position and has been publicly referred to by Collier's Weekly as a tool of the Southern Pacific.

"It is the old fight of capital against labor, and Diaz, finding that capital was not very strong in Mexico, has strengthened himself by giving concessions to foreign capital, to wit: The Southern Pacific and allied corporations."

In Spokane, Wash., capital has cooked a plot to send the leaders of the I. W. W. to jail, hoping in this manner to put an end to the movement itself. That every effort will be made to send the officials to the penitentiary on charges of conspiracy for as long terms as possible there can be no doubt. This has been openly stated by the capitalist newspapers of Spokane and supported by them in their editorial columns.

Efforts have been made to stop the publication of the Industrial Worker. It is in the light of this attempt that a parallel is drawn with the case of Carlo De Fornaro, now in The Tombs in New York, a victim of President Diaz in the censorship of the right of free press.

"I published a book containing some damning facts against some in authority in the Mexican government," said De Fornaro in a recent interview. "The About the time it was brought out a brother of the Mexican minister of finance came to this country on a mission for his government. The mission was to negotiate a loan of $40,000,000 for the Diaz government. The mission failed and failed because of my book.

"What was the result? Just this: The Mexican government said I must be discredited, whatever the cost. Every corrupt wheel of a corrupt government was turned to effect that end. The government sent its own witnesses and its own testimony.

"The Diaz gang are now conducting an energetic campaign against those who, by their writings, hurt the credit of the Mexican government. De Lara was the first victim, his arrest being prompted to some extent by the assistance he offered John Kenneth Turner in obtaining data for the American Magazine articles.

"I came next because of the exposures in my book, 'Diaz, Czar of Mexico,' and two others will follow soon.

"The Mexican government has confiscated all the American Magazines that were shipped there, and it is more than likely that action will be taken against Turner. Diaz knows well that he can have things fixed in a way that would make it hard to corroborate the exposures. No man living in Mexico can well afford to testify against the administration."

"I want to say to you that there never was a greater outrage perpetrated in a free republic than this," said John D. Works, former superior court judge at Los Angeles, Cal., in speaking of the De Lara case, and he might have said the same for every arrest that has taken place in Spokane, Wash. "They kept him in jail without charges," continues Judge Works, "and then they trumped up a misdemeanor charge. It was a fraud. It was done to justify the police in their action. When he demanded a jury trial they were compelled then to release him, but his imprisonment had served its purpose of holding him in violation of the United State's constitution, in violation of the oaths of the constitution; it had served its purpose in its pretense of protecting a president who took an oath to support the constitution, to protect every man within our borders, citizen or not, high or low, rich or poor; a constitution which says no man shall be arrested without the oath of some person charging a crime against him. We have a statute in this state that in case of a man's arrest, he must be allowed to go before a magistrate and give bail. This statute was violated." and by way of insertion it might be said that it was trampled and kicked in the mud by the officials of Spokane, Wash., for the benefit of railroads, lumber companies and grafting employment agencies, the tools of both.

"Efforts were made to make the president believe that he was continually in danger of an assassination," continues Judge Works. "Nothing could be more absurd than this continually hedging the president about with an army of detectives, and keeping him in constant fear of death. I do not hesitate to state that the American presidents who were assassinated were the victims, not of anarchists, but of men who were unquestionably insane.

"De Lara is but an unfortunate and unhappy incident in one of the greatest problems confronting America today. We are standing on the brink of being charged with despotism. Whenever a man may be arrested in the streets of our own Los Angeles without charges being preferred against him and incarcerated without authority of law, what is it but despotism?

"The most serious phase of the problem is that the American people seem indifferent. They say such action is necessary to prevent crime. The same excuse would have justified the Spanish inquisition. There never was a time when the violation of the constitution was necessary to prevent crime. Would the police have arrested him in this way if he had had money enough to defend himself?"

* * *

It was the trail of capitalist influence, Mexican hate of the men who dared protest against the Diaz despotism, excused by Taft's tour, that put men behind prison bars from Los Angeles to San Antonio, Texas.

It was the lawless government officials, prodded on by Mexican desire for blood, who caused the arrest of John Murray, secretary of the Political Refugee Defense league, at San Antonio, Texas, which resulted in his being locked up in a cell without the knowledge of his friends nor the privilege to call in an attorney.

This outrage was perpetrated under direct orders from Chief Wilkie of the United States secret service during Taft's visit. Murray had been spending some months previous in the southwest in a fight to gain a semblance of justice for imprisoned Mexican patriots.

Here is what John Murray says of his arrest and imprisonment in the Appeal to Reason for Nov. 6:

"San Antonio is an old town—older than the ancient tale of the Alamo—and its jail is all that old time cruelty could wish to surround a prisoner. Dark and foul, with rats whose shrill squealings through all the hours of the night make the uneasy sleeper forget the other vermin crawling over him, this place is purgatory.

"In my cell of eight feet square was the sink, and water closet, coverless and open to all the sickening odors that arose from it. Over this pest hole was 'appropriately' placed the drinking water faucet, and hanging on its faucet was a tin cup. Left alone by the jailer I turned on the faucet for a drink; drip, drip went the water, and in despair I tied the cup in my handkerchief and fastened it underneath the spout to slowly fill and relieve my thirst.

"The metallic crash of bars grating on steel announced that locking up time had come in the main body of the prison. I rolled up my coat for a pillow and gradually fell into an uneasy slumber. A thud on the iron floor of the cell awoke me—an enormous rat had dropped from the grating and, as I sat up, made a bolt through the bars. An itching that seemed to set my skin on fire was the next new sensation, and, holding my arm up to the light that streamed in from the electric bulb in the corridor, I saw small black spots, from the size of pin points to as large as apple seeds, creeping over my sleeve and under my clothing. An army of vermin had taken possession of me.

"I had seen so many patriots convicted on the flimsiest, trumped up testimony and confined in American jails to please the hate of Mexico's dictator, that I believed my time had come to be railroaded to the penitentiary. My two years' active friendship for the political refugees could be so easily twisted—with the aid of a little perjured evidence—into grounds for sending me 'over the road' that I determined to be prepared for the worst.

"On the third day, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the head jailer unlocked my cell door, and told me that I was wanted. I followed him down, wondering what the next move of the secret service men was to be. In the office was United States Deputy Marshal Lancaster, smiling, anxious to shake hands with me and profusely apologetic as to his inability to get me before the commissioner or to find a lawyer under three days' time. He offered me a cigar, which I refused, and we finally arrived at the federal building and took the elevator to the second story.

"Opening an office door the marshal ushered me into the presence of what was apparently a court in session. Presiding was Commissioner Scott, before him stood United States District Attorney Boynton, and around the sides of the room were the marshal and various deputies.

"'If your honor please,' began Boynton, 'I ask that this case, No. 64, against John Murray for breaking the United States neutrality laws be dismissed. I will state, your honor, that neither I nor anyone in connection with me had anything to do with this case and the responsibility for Mr. Murray's arrest does not lie in my office.'

"'The case is dismissed,' curtly announced the judge.

"From first to last no questions were asked of me, neither had a particle of evidence been produced to warrant my arrest. I asked the commissioner if that was the end of the legal proceedings and he answered 'yes.'

"I was free. But freedom that depends upon the pleasure of a police officer is of questionable value. For all I know I might be re-arrested at any moment, at the whim of Chief Wilkie or his understrappers. I went to the office of my lawyer and within a few hours of my release a damage suit for $25,000 had been filed against John E. Wilkie, chief of the United States secret service and his tools, Lancaster and Priest."

It is against a similar court system that the men and women in Spokane are fighting, although they are not granted their freedom even after four days. They are kept in jail until they now fill a prison, a school house and a United States fort.

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

LESSON III.—THE ECONOMICS OF CAPITALISM: 2.

What Governs Prices?—Wherever virtually free competition among buyers and among sellers prevails, we observe that the price of any commodity ordinarily oscillates about a certain point, now rising considerably above it, now falling considerably below it, but always tending to come down toward that point when it has gone above and to come up toward it when it has gone below. Why this alternate upward and downward movement of prices about a median point, instead of an indefinitely continued rise or fall? By answering this question we shall approach the statement of the law of value, for the value of a commodity is that ideal price toward which its actual prices are always attracted (under competition) by the opposition of the forces which tend to raise or lower them. For instance, the price of a certain grade of cloth during a considerable period varies generally from 18 to 22 cents a yard, sometimes even going a little higher or lower, but always tending toward a level of 20 cents a yard. We say, then, that 20 cents a yard is the value of this cloth. But what makes its value 20 cents instead of 10 cents or $1 or any other figure?

Supply and Demand.—We are often told that prices are governed by supply and demand. This is true. But it is also true that supply and demand are governed by prices.

It is true that—

a) an increase of supply or a reduction of demand tends to lower prices, and

b) an increase of demand or a reduction of supply tends to raise prices.

But it is equally true that—

c) an increase of price stimulates supply and checks demand, and

d) a reduction of price checks supply and stimulates demand.

To apply this to our illustration: If the market has been unusually well supplied with this grade of cloth, or if the demand for such cloth falls off for any reason, the selling price will go down. But when the price goes down—say to 18 cents—manufacturers find it not very profitable to turn out such cloth, and reduce their output; at the same time, purchasers are tempted by the low price and buy larger quantities. These forces, resulting from the lowness of the price, cause the price to go up again. On the other hand, if the market is unusually ill supplied with this grade of cloth, or if the demand is larger than usual, the price will go up—say to 22 cents. At this rate it is highly profitable to manufacture such cloth, mills are run overtime, and the supply is increased; at the same time, purchasers are deterred by the high price and buy less. This increase of supply and reduction of demand, resulting from the highness of the price, causes the price to go down again. The higher the price goes, the greater are the forces called into play tending to pull it down again; the lower the price goes, the greater are the forces called into play tending to drive it up again.

The law of supply and demand, thus fully stated, explains the modus operandi of the continual oscillation of prices above and below value. But it does not explain the fixation of value itself.

The Law of Value.—We have seen last week that the amount of value in a commodity must depend, not on its utility, but on the difficulty of obtaining it. But in a society like ours, where the vast industrial plant is always ready to adjust supply to demand, it is evident that the difficulty of obtaining any commodity resolves itself into a question of cost of production.

This is confirmed by the observation that every invention which reduces the amount of labor necessary to produce a certain kind of goods results in a permanent reduction of their price; and a permanent reduction of price is a reduction of value.

From the study of these facts the old economists, especially David Ricardo, formulated a law of value which has stood the test of time and which Karl Marx made the basis of his system of economic theory. We may state it as follows:

The value of a commodity at any given time is proportionate to the amount of labor necessary to produce it by the methods and under the conditions generally prevailing at the time.

Comment on This Law.—We speak of the value of a commodity "at a given time." This is because values change with the changes in methods and conditions of production.

We say the value of a commodity is "proportionate" to a certain amount of labor, not that it is equal to it. We cannot say that a certain amount of value is equal to a certain amount of labor, any more than we can say a certain weight is equal to a certain distance. Relations of equality and inequality can exist only between quantities of the same kind—one amount of value may be equal to another amount of value, one amount of labor to another amount of labor, one weight to another weight, etc. When we say that the value of a commodity is proportionate to the amount of labor necessary to produce it, we mean that if two commodities are of equal value, it is because equal amounts of labor are necessary for their production; that if one commodity is twice as valuable as another, it is because twice as much labor is needed to produce it.

We say the value of a commodity is proportionate to the amount of labor "necessary" to produce it, not to the amount of labor actually spent in producing it. Suppose a certain manufacturer uses old-fashioned machinery or has his factory badly organized, so that more labor is spent in producing a certain amount of goods in his factory than in other factories of the same kind. This will not make his goods more valuable than those of his competitors. He will have to sell at the same price as they or not at all.

We say "by the methods and under the conditions generally prevailing at the time." Suppose a new method has just been brought into general use by which the amount of labor necessary to produce certain goods is cut in half; and suppose some of the goods made by the old method are still in the market. The fact that more labor was required to produce these goods when they were made does not keep their value up; they will have to be sold at the same price as those made by the new method. Again, suppose conditions have so changed that it now requires more labor to produce certain goods than was formerly needed, and that some of the older goods remain in the market. The old goods will not be sold cheaper than the new, but the new conditions will affect the value of all the goods alike. Yet again, suppose a new method has been devised which cuts in half the necessary amount of labor, but that this method is as yet used by only a few manufacturers, who cannot fully supply the market. They will not cut their prices in half; they will cut them slightly, in order to expand their trade. But their competitors will be compelled to adopt the same methods or others having the same labor-saving effect, or be driven out of business. Step by step, as the new method comes into general use, the value or normal price of the goods will fall to half what it formerly was.

Finally, when we speak of the amount of labor necessary to produce certain goods, it must be understood that we include all the processes, from the production of the first cent of value in the raw material to the placing of the finished goods on the market, and the needful accessory processes as well as those directly affecting the materials. Thus the production of muslin shirts includes not only the labor of cutters, stitchers, etc., in the shirt factory, but also the labor which had to be spent in raising the cotton, ginning and baling it, transporting it, carding, spinning, and weaving it into muslin, and transporting the muslin; also the labor necessarily spent on other materials; also the labor necessarily spent in transporting the shirts to the market; also the labor which had to be spent in mining coal and transporting it to the factories; also the labor of firemen and engineers in the factories and of machinists who kept the machinery in repair; also the labor of superintending and directing all these processes.

REFERENCES.

Marx, Deville, or Hyndman, as before.

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

1. What is utility? In what respect does the economic use of this word differ from the popular use, in which ethical and other considerations are taken into account?

2. What articles have value?

3. Distinguish value from utility? What are the relations between them?

4. What is distribution, in the economic use of the word?

5. What is money? What is the relation of paper money to real money?

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The Old Battle for Free Speech

It is probable that the very first slave that criticised his master was beaten. It is certain that every tyrant the world has known has instinctively felt that he must in some way gag those over whom he tyrannized if his rulership was to endure.

The suppression of free speech is a sign of at least two things. At first, of course, it is a sign that there is an injustice somewhere. No government or section of a government attempts to keep any portion of its population from freedom of speech unless they have a genuine grievance. If there is no oppressed class, then there will be no objection to free discussion.

But it shows more than this. A master may permit his slave to talk back and look upon it as a joke if he knows that escape from slavery is impossible. Only when there is the possibility of success does the ruling class fear talk of revolt.

For a century there was almost complete freedom of speech. Almost the only thing upon which that freedom was sharply restricted was upon a discussion of emancipation in the southern states. That was a possibility. Therefore it was forbidden.

The very fact that the courts and all the instruments of class rule are being exercised at this time against freedom of speech by the representatives of the working class is a certain harbinger of coming emancipation.

The boycott would not have been forbidden, and Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison threatened with jail had it not been effective. The threat to imprison Warren is a certain proof that the Appeal to Reason fought with force in the battles for the lives of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone. The attempt to choke the Industrial Workers of the World to death in Spokane would not have been made had they not been organizing workmen into compact fighting bodies that were battling for better conditions.

It was not until the existence of human slavery was threatened in Mexico that De Lara and Fornaro were thrown into American jails at the behest of Mexican tyrants.

That all these assaults upon free speeech should occur at the same time is indicative of the crumbling of the walls of capitalism.

In this battle for the right to freely speak and publish our protest against injustice there can be no compromise and no divisions in the ranks of labor. Not all will agree with the tactics or all the actions of Gompers and Mitchell, or Warren or De Lara and Fornaro, or the men and women in the jail at Spokane.

But if we are men and women, and not cravens, if we are revolutionists and not cowards, if we know the meaning of class solidarity and class consciousness in time of battle, then we must resist to the utmost each and every one of these assaults upon freedom of speech and of the press.

When Mexican revolutionists objected to wholesale murder and unmentionable atrocities by Diaz they were promptly arrested and thrown into American jails. When Nicaraugan revolutionists started a private war the United States sent a warship to help them out. Moral: If you want the help of the United States government in a revolution buy a sugar plantation before starting it and keep away from the working class.

Just how much longer will Cook county put up with a deaf, dumb and blind state's attorney?

Why is not Lavin employed to hunt up those documents that have been "lost" from the city hall? He made his reputation on framed-up jobs.

Hearst does love union men, but "Oh, you injunction kid."

"BUNK" LIBERTY

BY EDW. HAMMOND

Well, we knew it all the time, didn't we? Sure! Well, what are you going to do about it?

Is it necessary to rehash all that has been said about capitalist liberty?

Haven't you read the Communist Manifesto, Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, by Engles; Class Struggles in America, by Simons; Industrial Unionism, by Trautmann and Debs, and the Spokane Industrial Worker?

What? No! Well, all that I can say is that you must be a sloppy mutt.

I am not going to tell you to read them. We are looking for men that don't have to be told what to do.

A man does not need to be told that he is a man.

Of course, this may be rude. Don't worry, there are ample excuses for you.

Right now there is a fight going on for the thing that is absolutely necessary to the existence of the revolutionary movement.

The struggle for free speech is as old as the class struggle and is always going on to a greater or less degree.

On November 2 the working class locked horns with the employers in a finish fight.

The place was Spokane, Wash. The weapons were to be the city government versus The Industrial Workers of the World. A splendid fight it is, both are "fair" and fight "according to rules." Surely a clean cut fight.

The capitalist tools, the police, clubbed "inspiringly." The workers played for wind and took the clubbing gamely.

The next program was sweating the prisoners. This was truly "artistic." They jammed as many as they could into a cell without any toilet facilities or ventilation and turned on the steam.

They kept this up for thirty-six hours.

Then they turned them into a cold cell with all the windows open.

One cannot help admiring the ingenuity of these capitalist tools. Five hundred years ago a man who could have thought of such a device would have become famous. Now it just come natural to the capitalists.

Next came the hunger strike. The first in the history of the western hemisphere.

Think of two hundred men voluntarily starving themselves. This method of fighting seems to be getting the capitalists "goat," and they are saying that they "too" believe in free speech, but they won't be "bullied."

Interesting developments will come from this struggle.

The working class of the northwest understand what it means to them. Lumber jacks, harvest hands, shovel stiffs, extra gang men, and rough necks of all kinds are going into Spokane by every train to get a chance to starve themselves. Funny, eh!

The "me, too" revolutionist, parlor Christian, millionaire Socialist, and the pale "high brow" has not yet shown. I suppose they will be there when the scenery is arranged.

There have been no checks received from the "Daughters of the Revolution," whose sires fought for this "liberty" of which we are getting such a large chunk. Working men with families that cannot go into the fight are sending money.

The "leaders" are all in jail. That is just where we want them; that is if they are "leaders," because "leaders" have been the curse of the labor movement.

The capitalist will pay a good price for "their" liberty as there are damage suits filed against the city amounting to $225,000 to date and it is proposed to quarter the entire army of the unemployed in the city of Spokane this winter.

Workers are beginning to refuse to buy commodities produced in Spokane. What is Chicago's working class going to do about it?

One delegation left Monday—thirty of them—for Spokane.

Another is being organized to start next Monday. Those interested will meet at the local headquarters, 935 Wells street, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The struggle has already cost the working class the life of Fellow Worker James Kelly Cole, one of the thirty that left Chicago to take part in the fight in Spokane. Fellow Worker Cole was killed at Tomah, Wis., Wednesday night, Nov. 17. Shall we falter where he gave so much or shall we take up the fight where he laid it down?

Let us hear your answer next Sunday at local headquarters

STRUGGLE FOR FREE SPEECH IN SPOKANE

BY JOHN C. CARROLL.

To possess power is to be invited to oppress. Few have ever been proof against such invitation. Those men who drafted the constitution of the United States constructed a machine, a governmental machine. After it had been drafted it was found that before it could be ratified it must contain those amendments commonly known as the "bill of rights." The amendments of the constitution from the first to the twelfth amendment are popularly known as part of that "bill of rights." The men who drafted that "bill of rights" had been accustomed to experience oppression, and what is more to the point, oppression under the form of law and color of right. Therefore the first amendment to the constitution reads:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

In the city of Spokane, in the state of Washington, at the present time, men and women are in jail for having exercised the right in which the constitution of the United States, just quoted, protects them. It was the intention of the people and their representatives in drafting the amendment quoted, and of the constitutional convention in passing it, and of the colonies in ratifying it, that by written law the congress of the United States should be forever prohibited from silencing the right of protest, expressed either in the medium of free speech and a free press, or in popular assembly, peacefully conducted.

The power prohibited to the United States congress has been claimed and exercised by the city council of the city of Spokane. Judge Mann of that city has declared that an ordinance drafted in the defiance of the constitutional amendment is void, the ordinance so invalidated containing a provision which discriminates in favor of religious street meetings.

* * *

The ordinance so ruled on by the judge reads:

The city of Spokane does ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to hold any public meetings or make any speech, give any show, performance, exhibition, or do any other act which shall tend to draw or collect a crowd upon any street in the city of Spokane, to-wit:

Beginning at the intersection of Division street and Second avenue, thence north on Division street to the Spokane river, thence west along the bank of the Spokane river to Lincoln street, thence north on Lincoln street to Mallon avenue, thence west on Mallon avenue to Madison street, thence south on Madison street and Madison street produced to Second avenue, thence east on Second avenue to the point of beginning.

Provided, That the mayor may grant a permit to any regular religious organization to hold religious meetings within the above described territory.

Sec. 2. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the city jail for a period of not to exceed 30 days, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 3. Ordinance No. A2890, entitled "An ordinance prohibiting the use of certain streets, alleys and sidewalks within the city of Spokane for the purpose of holding public meetings, street shows, or the use of the same by street fakers or other persons or the doing of any act which tends to collect or draw a crowd," be and it hereby is repealed.

Sec. 4. An emergency existing, this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from the date of its passage and its approval by the mayor.

Passed by the city council Aug. 16, 1909.

E. LAMBERT,
President of the City Council.
Attest: C. A. FLEMING.
Approved August 11, 1909.
N. S. PRATT, Mayor.

* * *

In his decision Judge Mann said:

"According to the constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land, no man shall be prohibited from openly speaking or publishing his views. The only restriction that is placed on each individual speaker or publisher of views is that he must stand responsible for the results of such speaking or publication."

The judge had rendered his decision on a test case presented through the arrest of James P. Thompson. The city then could have taken refuge under the old ordinance, which was identical with the one just quoted, with the exception that the old ordinance lacked any clause relative to religious meetings. Had the city tried to enforce the old ordinance and had a test case been brought a decision similar to that in the case of Thompson was a foregone conclusion.

The city then fell back on the "disorderly conduct" decision of the state supreme court of the state of Washington. In that decision the court said:

"A city ordinance providing for the punishment of every person who shall, on any street, sidewalk or alley, or public place, or in or upon any private house, building or premises, act in a noisy, riotous or disorderly manner, merely uses the term 'riotous' in its popular meaning of wanton and boisterous, and has no allusion to the technical crime of riot."

The foregoing detail is entered into merely to show that not only did the city authorities violate the letter of the constitutional amendment, but they were checked by that same section of the constitution. Their purpose had been in the ordinance an avowed attack on free speech. The decision of Judge Mann showed the city authorities of Spokane that they must proceed with the suppression of free speech in a different manner. Exactly that advice was followed. Before Judge Mann speakers were convicted under the disorderly conduct ordinance.

Decisions of courts are usually tiresome and verbose. The meat of the decision of the supreme court of the state of Washington, in which Judges C. J. Revis, Anders, Dunbar and White concurred, lies in these words:

"Uses the term 'riotous' in its popular meaning of wanton and boisterous, and has no allusion to the technical crime of riot."

That means that any enthusiasm aroused by a speaker on the street makes the speaker guilty of disorderly conduct. It means that "wanton," meaning careless, and "boisterous," meaning noisy, conduct on the part of a crowd, without any damage whatever to persons or property, is disorderly conduct and renders the members of the crowd liable to arrest. In Spokane, under that ruling of the state supreme court, they are arrested and jailed.

Freedom of speech and of the press have been violated in Spokane by the indirect method heretofore made clear.

What is the method reduced to terms of men and women listening to speakers? It means that the minds of the hearers must be so stagnant, or the ability of the speaker so poor, that no enthusiasm can be aroused.

Under that decision audiences could be arrested in theaters, actors taken from the stage and jailed. When the dramatic critics wrote, "The applause was tumultuous," that would warrant a police investigation and arrests.

* * *

So far passion has touched this in no way. The passion has come from the other side. Officers of the law and aldermen of a city council have violated the constitution of the United States. A court has so held.

What roused these men so that they did these things? What caused the sworn guardians of the law to break the law? What caused Americans in office and in business life to violate American traditions? Is it natural that man should so act? Have men so acted before? Does financial interest or some other dominant idea override reason, judgment, calmness in the mind of the average man, citizen or official?

First of all, the officials acted through passion.

Men and women, members of the Industrial Workers of the World, a labor organization, had roused that passion. How had they done this?

The city of Spokane is a great employment center for the railroad construction camps and the timber companies. These enterprises employ millions of dollars in their operation and hire vast throngs of men. Always and everywhere the unorganized laborer is the prey of the employment shark on the one hand, and the corporation on the other. If there be any doubt of that the story of the Corn Products Refining company stockade at Argo, Ill., will settle that doubt.

Sworn evidence before a federal grand jury told of peonage, of men fed on rotten food and kept in a stockade by the armed guards, who insisted that all debts be worked out. Back of that oppression was an $80,000,000 corporation, whose leading directors are Standard Oil men.

What, then, did the Industrial Workers of the World do in Spokane? They exposed the extortions of the employment agencies. This exposure was made in open air meetings, on the streets. What did that matter to the great corporations? The sole defense against extortion was organization. The Industrial Workers of the World were pointing out that fact.

* * *

The fruition of that plan menaced the great employing corporations.

Then the city authorities awoke and attacked free speech by the methods described, described without passion and with truth.

It is true that the authorities might in all modesty have been content with breaking the constitution once, but that did not satisfy their ambition. So they broke it twice. How? To refer to that document so little studied in Spokane, the constitution of the United States, the amendments Article VIII, "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fine imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted."

Where the mayor and the city council are ignorant of the fundamentals of the constitution, which, by the way, they are sworn to uphold, Chief of Police Sullivan can not be expected to know, without excessive presumption on his part, the foregoing section of the constitution. Perhaps he is, then, free from blame, and as justice is the thing herein sought, let his conduct be attributed not to intelligent malice, nor intentional violation of the constitution, but rather to that bruitish rage and love of official approbation which habitually leads the ignorant man to excesses.

Under the orders of Chief Sullivan men and women were clubbed.

Let it not be supposed that Chief Sullivan beats his wife. The lower animals have most decent discrimination in such matters, and Chief Sullivan is a policeman. Still women were clubbed and housed in a filthy jail. Agnes Fair, a delicate woman, was put through the police third degree. Ever see a healthy college football game, when there is a mass play on tackle? Well, that's the working model of a police third degree.

Agnes Fair was more dead than alive when she passed through the ordeal.

There was a double violation of the constitution there.

The provision against cruel and unusual punishments was violated to render successful the conspiracy to violate the provision guaranteeing the right of free speech and assemblage.

That was pretty good for a police officer who knows not the constitution of the United States.

* * *

But let it not be supposed that the corporate interests, having been aroused by the threat of unionism, and the city officials having been aroused in the corporation interest, and the double violation of the constitution so far proven, having taken place, that the limit of official ingenuity had been run, or the limit of police brutality reached. There has been plenty of willing effort to that end.

Justice compels the payment of a tribute of admiration to officials who, having seemingly exhausted the resources of ingenious law breaking, still found fresh fields for activity. This tribute extends to the police. It will now be rendered as justice may dictate.

On the 10th of November there were in the "sweatbox," a highly steam heated room, with about 60 square feet of floor space, twenty-seven men. The door of the room was seven feet high. It was, that door, about three feet wide, worked in a strong lattice with intercises five inches. The heat in the room was excessive. The sweat of twenty-seven men fouled the air already made unhealthful from their breathing.

The tribute does not end here. The mayor in allowing the maintenance of such a place of torment broke the constitutional provision against cruel and unusual punishments. In so doing he broke his oath of office and laid himself open to impeachment.

In this narration the "running of the gauntlet" was almost forgotten. This was presumably an invention of Chief of Police Sullivan. Ignorant of law, of his oath of office, of his duties as a man and a citizen, he was resourceful, it seems, in brutality. The gauntlet has been developed in many cities. It was once used in Chicago. It is the child of brutality and cowardice.

This is the "gauntlet" used in Spokane: Four policemen, divided in pairs, stood facing each other. The prisoner was passed to the first man. The first man shoved the prisoner to the policeman opposite, who struck the prisoner with a clenched fist. This continued till the last man "threw the boots into" the prisoner if the prisoner had fallen down.

No that was not Russia, that was Spokane, but it is a good imitation. In Russia they beat a man with wire whips or dance with heavy boots on his chest. In Russia there are men of a genius more comprehensive than that of Chief of Police Sullivan.

* * *

It now remains to say whether or not it is natural for men so to act from their financial interests, from their dominant ideas and whether or not men have so acted before?

It has been the result of experience that man is tenacious of possession, either of tangible property in lands or castles or factories, or in the power to exploit or in the pursuit of a dominant ideal. The officials of Spokane are not to be hated. They are to be pitied. Most of all, they are to be understood.

There is little doubt, and justice must be preserved in observation and action, that had the things recounted up to this time happened in Chicago, the very men now doing them in Spokane would be shocked. There is an instance in history which bears this out strikingly, because it concerns the action in the life of one man, the action as if the man were a spectator of the Spokane outrages and condemned them and then went elsewhere and did worse.

That instance is intermingled with that great, and justly and rightly great document, the Magna Charta, called the Great Charter, and more popularly called the "Foundation of English Liberty." That charter was wrung from the unwilling King John of England, at the famous meeting at Runnymede. The very leader in procuring that charter was Simon De Montfort, one of the leading nobles of England. In English history Simon De Montfort is a great man, just as Chief of Police Sullivan is in Spokane, in certain circles. The general history of continental Europe shows that very same Simon De Montfort as the leader of the "crusade against the albigenses," "heretics," what those people believed is neither here nor there. They were mild and inoffensive, but they differed with Simon De Montfort's dominant idea and the detailed cruelties of their extermination by Simon De Montfort's men would make Chief of Police Sullivan blush for his laurels, even cause him to cry out in horror.

This is not a historical lecture. It is to point out this.

The capitalist, big or little, talks about clean government, and occasionally jails a crooked banker or politician, but that's the same as Simon De Montfort in England. But when workmen want to form a union and prevent exploitation of men, the workmen then differ with a fudamental idea of the capitalist. The workmen are then albigenses, and the capitalist, or rather the combination of capitalists, are industrial Simon De Montforts.

* * *

In these days the thumbscrew and the rack are out of date, so is the wheel, so is dismemberment by wild horses; so are knights and men-at-arms and castles and moats, and so are peasants.

But today the skilled trust lawyer, the trust corruptionist, the venal judge, the lash of hunger are in date; so are labor spies and ignorant police officials and the militia, and so are exploited working men.

The Spokane situation is appalling because of its brutality, a brutality little less terrible than that of the convict camps of the south.

Coming back to the clauses of the constitution which have been outraged in Spokane, but worse than outraged. They have been set at naught. They contrasted with the facts at Spokane, contain the tragedy of the world. That tragedy is that thought travels so much faster and further than fact, hope is speedier than its realization.

This brings another point, a point at which the processes of logic may be laid aside, where denunciation need not tread.

Those men and those women who went to jail in Spokane, the men and women who have fought the employment sharks, those men and women who are striking, "hunger strike" in the Spokane jail; those men and women are making a place in history. When the heat has passed away, when even their names have been forgotten, their courage will still point the way that vigilance is the price of liberty and that liberty's fields must be fought and refought.

In the fight of what history, in calmness and lack of passion, shall recall of these men and women their act will be a significant one in the drama which is in its latter acts to place manhood and womanhood above money. With the spread of understanding must come a time when conditions such as those now existing at Spokane will be but a memory, a dusk at which future society looks with sorrow, a dusk lying in the remote past and all but lost in present brightness.

THE COAST LIGHT

By George E. Bowen

Beside the ghostly banks of dawn I swing my welcome light.
Above the mist across the bar I flash you fond "Good night!"
And all the day and all the night, tho clouds be bending low,
My welcome for your weariness bears forth its loyal glow.

Whatever danger be your part, your heart is in my care.
Whatever joy the winds provide I help the tide prepare.
O come or go your wanderings, my love as far must ride
With every storm, with every calm, with life and death beside.

THE NEED OF THE HOUR

BY VINCENT ST. JOHN, GENERAL SECRETARY I. W. W.

Every member of the working class has a duty to perform in the fight that is being waged for free speech.

Supporters of the revolutionary working class movement have also a duty that they can fulfill.

The needs of the hour are:

1. PUBLICITY.—Every one can help in filling this need, workers, supporters, and even sympathizers can show their sympathy by using all their power to see that the attention of the World is called to the fight and the plans contemplated by the enemy.

2. RE-ENFORCEMENTS.—Re-enforcements are wanted to go to jail—to fill the jail, the bull pen, and all they will build of them. They won't build many if they see that we are going to fill them. Every wage worker that is living within reaching distance can do their share in this part of the fight.

3. FUNDS.—The first two needs above will help to make this need easier to achieve. We want to fight this battle with as little expense to the working class as possible, as we know that the workers will have to foot the bill. Now, the more publicity the fight gets and the more men and women we get that will make the taxpayers feed them this winter the less will be the expense of putting up a "legal" fight.

But we must have funds to defend the Fellow Workers that are charged with "Criminal Conspiracy." WE cannot allow these members of the working class to be victimized by the employers and their hirelings.

One member of the working class has given his life in this fight. No one could give more. Will you have his donation to the cause be in vain because you did not do what you could do?

SHALL FELLOW WORKER JAMES K. COLE'S DEATH BE IN VAIN?

Names of all contributors will be published in the Industrial Worker. Send all money to Thos. Whitehead, Box 2199, Spokane, Wash.

MITCHELL ON FREEDOM

(It was not what John Mitchell said that made his speech on the boycott resolution an historic point in the history of the American Federation of Labor. It was the note of defiance that sounded through the very applause with which his words were received. It was the expressed determination to defeat and defy the efforts of the courts to crush the labor movement. Every person who heard that speech felt this impulse. It was the first thrill of a coming conflict that may weld the forces of labor into a compact fighting force and force a fight that no man or set of men can stop.)

I take this occasion to say that I am most heartily in favor of the resolution as reported by the committee. I rise in no spirit of defiance, but simply to say that I will surrender no rights that I possess as a man or a citizen.

I know not what physical or mental suffering I may be called upon to endure, but no amount of such mental or physical suffering will persuade me that I have not the right to spend my own money when I please and where I please and to say and write what I please, being responsible for the consequences of my statements before the law. I deny most emphatically that any merchant or manufacturer has any claim upon my mind or my money, and any attempt to create such a claim through the subtleties of the law must be resented to the very limit.

I have heard that cognizance is being taken of the words spoken upon the floor of this convention. I wish, therefore, to get clearly into the record the fact of my determination to exercise my full rights as guaranteed by the institutions of this country.

I may be sent to jail. If I am, when I return from there I shall declare again that I shall not for myself purchase any of the products of the Buck Stove and Range Company.

I make these statements, not to tickle the ears of any man, but to publicly declare the convictions that are within me.

This whole proceeding should be a lasting lesson to the working men of the United States and Canada. If all men had been true to themselves and to their union there would be no non-union products manufactured or offered for sale. Working men have been too much concerned with their own affairs to have any time or interest for the broader things that affect their fellows. If working men will but realize that they are the real employers of labor and will carry their principles out there will be no non-union products. I believe that the time will come when working men will demand that all the goods they use shall be made by union labor. Merchants are glad to supply union goods when they are demanded. Manufacturers will be glad to supply the merchants if they demand the union goods. Union men have not sufficiently insisted upon the label. Some few have done so, but it is perfectly obvious that only a small part have done their duty.

I repeat again that I am little concerned with what the consequences may be to me, I propose to exercise to the full the liberties and the rights that are guaranteed to American citizens.

I have grown up with pride in the name of an American. When I was a little child and my stepmother could not buy the bread with which to still my hunger nor the clothes with which to keep me warm, I have wrapped myself in the old army overcoat and felt proud of the fact that I was an American and the son of an American soldier.

I am not less proud today. I want to live to see the word American stand for all that is symbolized in that flag. I want it to stand for real liberty; I do not want it simply to stand for the liberty to do the things that I do not want to do, but to stand for the right to help my fellows.

I do not stand for the liberty enunciated by some of our courts in recent decisions—the liberty of women to work themselves to death. I do not believe in the kind of liberty granted by Judge Tuthill of Illinois when he declared that the women of that state have a right to work ten hours a day. I believe in the liberty that gives to every man and woman the right to live and grow and to develop the best that is in them.

This litigation will have one good result. It will compel the people to realize the necessity of working in concert. It will teach them the need of standing together in defense of their rights.

I once visited a German newspaper. I saw there a man who seemed little fitted for the conduct of a newspaper. I asked who he was and was informed that he was there to go to prison. Surely the time will not come when organized labor must employ some one to stay in prison. I have been told that there was a time in the struggle of Ireland for freedom when an Irishman was looked upon with suspicion and could not expect to be elected to any office unless he had served a term in prison. I hope that the American labor movement has now reached a similar stage.

In conclusion I wish to express the hope that the law may be such that every liberty loving man can keep it, and that the law may be so interpreted that every man may feel that he has a square deal before the courts.

I. W. W. FREE SPEECH FIGHT IN SPOKANE

BY E. S. NELSON.

The Spokane authorities have decided to abolish free speech in that city. The law and order gentlemen knew that free speech is a constitutional right of the people in this country, but that is immaterial, because the right to protest against slavery and exploitation is undermining their power.

The Industrial Workers of the World is a revolutionary organization which has done everything in its power to stop the employers and the employment sharks from robbing the workers.

The I. W. W. are organizing and educating the working class in their own interest, as against the interests of the ruling class.

The employers, the employment sharks and the city authorities are one, they are the ruling class in that city.

Here is the game the I. W. W. has protested against:

The employment agent stands in with the employer, because he not only furnishes cheap help, but actually divides up with the employer. For instance, the employment agent sends the employer fifty men a week, and receives $2.00 for each man; that is $100 all told. They divide up, and get $50 each. Both the employment agent and the employer are making good money this way, and they don't want to be disturbed by a bunch of "undesirable agitators."

"Now," says the employment agent, "don't let the grass grow under their feet; fire them out as soon as possible." "Yes," replies the employer, "that's right, that's business." "The more men, the more dollars for both of us, you see?" Yes, we see, that it is a good game, but we are next to it.

Thousands of working men are shipped back and forth day out and day in, and the conditions are getting worse and worse. See big crowds of American citizens, each carrying a bundle of blankets upon his back, marched down by an employment agent to the railroad station like a flock of cattle. They are put to work under a professional slave driver, and allowed to exist a few days in a camp and then fired out to make place for another bunch.

They make just enough to get back to town on, and, in a few days they must ship out again, to try their luck in another camp, and so on back and forth. If they stop in town too long, and "bum around" till they get conspicuous, they are arrested and put on the rock pile or chain gang by the city authorities.

The I. W. W. is telling the workers on the streets to stop patronizing the employment sharks; to organize themselves into the I. W. W., the union of their class, and thereby force the employers to come to the workers' headquarters whenever they need men.

The employers and the employment agents demand from the Spokane city authorities that that kind of talk upon the streets be suppressed. They say: "The I. W. W. speakers must be arrested, because they are hurting our business." Why certainly the I. W. W. speakers are hurting their business, because they are educating their fellow workers—the workers are getting wise to the game. The boss and the shark wants to be free to enslave and rob the workers as they please without interference. So the police are sent out to arrest all I. W. W. speakers. But the I. W. W. is here to stay until every boss and shark has been abolished.

Over 200 men and women have been arrested, and slugged after they got in jail. The jail is packed to the doors and now they are putting them in a schoolhouse.

Many are on the way to Spokane. One bunch left Chicago and one left Minneapolis Monday, and more are contemplating leaving soon.

This fight must be won!

Thirty-five I. W. W. men were sent out to work thirty days on the rock pile, but went on strike and were put on bread and water, then all of them went on a bread strike. They refused to eat, and demanded that all should have the same kind of food or no food at all. Many have fainted. Some are dying.

It's up to you, Mr. Reader. If you are a fellow worker, then you cannot afford to lose this fight; it is your fight.

Shall free speech be abolished in this country?

These are times that try the manhood and womanhood of the American workers.

The Spokane authorities have made up their minds to abolish free speech, and to fight it out to a finish. Shall they succeed? Are we not to be allowed to protest against slavery and robbery? Will you fellow workers allow the authorities of Spokane to throttle the voices of your comrades?

Spokane is only a test. If it can be done successfully there it will be done everywhere. Now, it is time to show that red blood flows through your veins. You cannot be neutral; it's a struggle that involves one of your fundamental rights in this country.

The men and women who are laying in the dark dungeons of Spokane need no sympathy; sympathy never paid for a doughnut; it's money and fighters they need, not sympathy. If you love freedom prove it by helping those who are fighting for it.

This is your fight.