

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Complete.

VOLUME I.—NO. 1.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1906

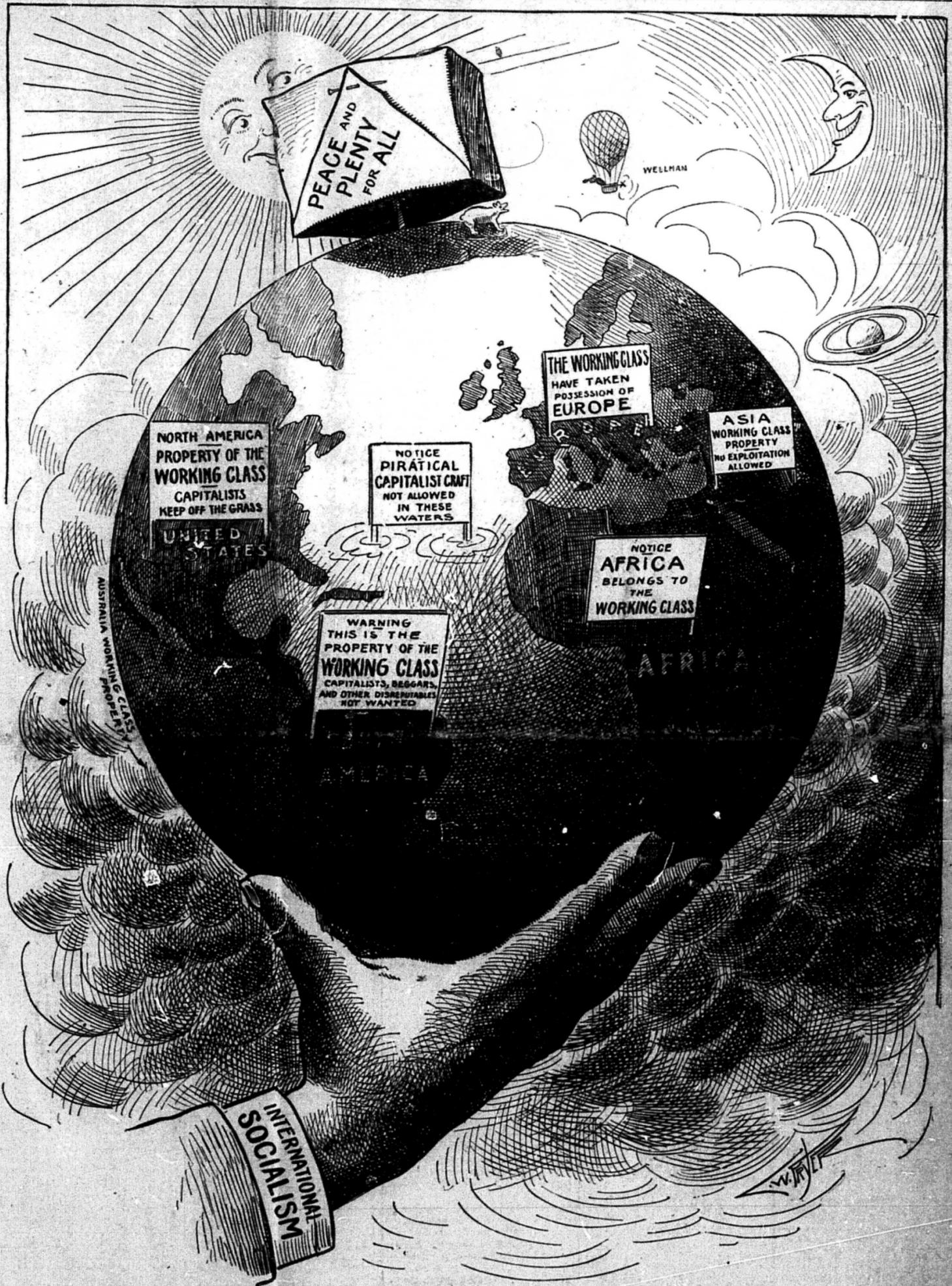
PRICE ONE CENT

This Paper Is for Working Men and Women.

THEREFORE, it is against capitalists. BECAUSE the interests of the employers or capitalists are just exactly opposite to the interests of the employes or working people. The workers want to work short hours and employers want them to work long hours. The workers want high wages and employers offer them as low wages as they will take—and sometimes lower. The workers want to form unions for mutual aid and protection, and their employers, however gracefully they may sometimes yield to necessity, are opposed to unionization. Don't these three facts, which cover the main points of contact between capital and labor, show conclusively that the interests of capital and labor, instead of being the same, are exactly opposite? This paper is published in the interests of labor and, therefore, it is against capitalism from start to finish. All the daily papers published in Chicago are for capitalism. True, they don't come out every day with leading editorials upholding the capitalistic system. But they serve that system much better by keeping quiet about it and trying to get the mind of the working class off it and interested in some unimportant matter, such as whether the republican ward politicians, the democratic ward politicians, or the Hearst politicians shall fill the county offices. Just a word about Mr. Hearst. He is trying to perform an impossible straddle. He says he is for both capital and labor. But since the interests of capital and labor are precisely the reverse of each other, no man can be for capital and labor any more than he can be for the hen and the hawk. Hearst is in favor of alleviating or lightening some of the grievances of labor, but he is not in favor of removing the fundamental grievance from which all other grievances spring; viz., the grievance of wage-slavery; the grievance of social inferiority; the grievance of exploitation. Today the workmen eat their black bread in the sweat of their brow; and in the sweat of the workmen's brow also the capitalists eat their cake. Socialism proposes to end this—to say to everybody "in the sweat of your own brow shall you eat your bread." No daily newspaper in America is in favor of ending the present capitalist system, excepting this paper. The other dailies—the most radical of them—while in favor of making labor's position a little more tolerable as to wages, house, etc., are yet for keeping labor in the inferior, servile position FOREVER. The Chicago Daily Socialist alone wants labor to free itself from its chains and to gain for itself the right to look upon idlers, not as social, economic and political superiors, but as social, economic and political inferiors.

The Coming Panic

A question is agitating the financial world today. It is the question of the coming panic. No one questions that it is coming. All agree upon its inevitability. The only question is WHEN will it come? Panics have occurred at fairly regular periods throughout our history. The first was in 1819; the next came in 1837; then came 1857, 1873, 1887 and 1894. Whether the next one will come in one year, or three or five is the only uncertain thing. IT IS SURE TO COME. Its coming will mean bankruptcy and failure for the weaker capitalists. It will mean untold misery and suffering for the working class. It will mean armies of unemployed—larger than any army that ever followed the flag of militarism. The death rate of that gaunt and hungry army will be greater than that of any that ever followed a general into a battle of bullets and bombs. That panic will mean evictions, hunger and cold, and rags for the families of the workers. It will mean a daily massacre of the babes of the proletariat—a hundred fold greater than that which sent the name of Herod down through twenty centuries of ignominy as the synonym of barbaric cruelty. All these things this coming panic will mean. We know it, because panics have ever brought these horrors. Yet before this impending horror we stand as helpless as if it were some world-wide cyclone foretold by an omnipotent weather bureau. It is as if some all-wise geologist had foretold the coming of an earthquake. The famines of other ages were inevitable. They came because pestilence stalked through our cities, or because winds and floods had swept the fields, or drought had parched the promised crop. The famines of today come in the midst of abundance. Indeed our political economists tell us they come because of that abundance—because of over-production. The wage workers watching the wondrous mechanism of the factory produce such an abundance that their masters cannot consume it. The social rulers of today, though living in luxury such as was never dreamed of by any previous ruling class, cannot consume the wealth that flows in an unending stream into their possession. Neither can this great product be sold to the workers. Two-dollar wages will not buy a ten-dollar product. So there comes a time when the capitalists discover their warehouses and store rooms to be full to bursting and no one able to buy the product. They close the mills, the mines, factories and shops because there is no longer a profit in producing. The workers, shut out from the opportunity to use the tools with which they produce both wages and profit, must go forth to compulsory idleness and misery. Too many elevators are bursting with wheat; therefore, the families of the workers must go hungry. Too many warehouses are piled high with clothing; therefore chil-



OUR PROGRAM

dren go ragged. Too many store rooms have been crowded full of shoes; therefore, the children of the shoemakers must go barefooted. Too many cities full of palaces have been built; therefore, an army of men must be homeless. SUCH A TIME IS BEFORE US TODAY AND NO ONE SUGGESTS ITS PREVENTION. SAVE THE SOCIALISTS. The socialist says that if the land and machines, the mills, the mines, the factories and stores belonged to the workers, then we could produce when we wished and consume what we produced. We would then produce for use and not for profit. We would produce food, not simply while profits were higher, but so long as there was a single empty stomach to fill. We would produce clothing—not alone while the ledger showed a profitable balance, but so long as there was a single naked back to cover. We would build houses—not until the rent roll could rise no higher, but until every homeless head was sheltered. If the time should ever come when we had produced until every want was satisfied—until not a single desire remained ungratified, and then if we, too, found our elevators and our warehouses full to overflowing—we would take a holiday and enjoy what we had produced. Instead of the PANIC we would have a PICNIC.

How Did You Become a Socialist?

What made you a Socialist? Write in and tell us about it. Were you convinced chiefly by reading the great philosophical works of socialists, or, By leaflets? Did you first become converted through listening to a speaker? or, Did the capitalist in your own particular case prove to you that something was wrong, and convince you that all was not for the best in 'this best of all possible worlds.' Chicago Daily Socialist will give a prize of \$200 for the best letter on the "How I Became a Socialist."

Daily Reminder

Lives of bankers oft remind us We should take things as they come, And, departing, leave behind us Nothing but a vacuum. ONE LESS SCAB PAPER TO BE PRINTED Cleveland, O.—The Western Reserve Weekly, published by the Western Reserve University, Ohio, has been converted to the appropriateness of the eight-hour day and will hereafter be printed in a strictly union office. For several years it has been printed by the Hubbell Printing Co., of Cleveland, an unfair concern. Berlin, Germany—The German Metal Workers' Union is the strongest union in the world.

Talks With Our Readers.

This paper is got out chiefly by the employes of the capitalist press of Chicago. There are a great many Socialists among the reporters, copy-readers, and editorial writers of the capitalist dailies as well as among their pressmen, stereotypers and compositors. Strangely enough, the most reactionary of the capitalist papers, the Chronicle, Post and Tribune employ the largest number of socialists in their editorial departments. These young fellows are doing work for us in order that they may have a chance for once to write as they think. Their services are volunteered. Without these volunteered services, this paper could not come out. Therefore, in the name of the working class, whose interests we are conscientiously trying to represent, we wish to thank sincerely and earnestly the reporters, copy-readers and editorial writers of the great capitalist papers, who are helping us.

AN EYE FOR AN EYE BY C. S. DARROW

The Story of a Condemned Man's Last Night on Earth.

RIGHTS OF REPUBLICATION KINDLY ACCORDED BY FOX, SUFFIELD & CO.

The story of a murder and its penalty, told in the murderer's own words to a friend who sits up with him in prison the night before his hanging. A striking and forceful narrative.

When Hank's Clery left the switchyards in the outskirts of Chicago he took the street car and went down town. He was going to the county jail on the north side of the river. Hank had never been inside the jail though he had been arrested a number of times and taken to the police court, escaping luckily with a small fine which his mother had contrived to pay. She was one of the best washerwomen of the whole neighborhood, and never without work. All the officers knew that whenever Hank got into trouble his mother would pay the fine and costs. Hank had often been arrested, but he was by no means a bad fellow. He lived with his old Irish mother and was very fond of her and often brought his wages home if none of the boys happened to be near when the pay-off came around. Hank was a scythe-man in one of the big railroad yards in Chicago. Of course, he and his companions drank quite a little, and then their sports and pastimes were not of the gentlest sort; for that matter neither was their work—climbing up and down running cars and turning switches just ahead of a great locomotive and watching to make sure which track was safe where the moving cars and engines were all around—did not tend to a quiet life. Of course, most people think that no man will work in a switch-yard unless he drinks. Perhaps no man would drink unless he worked in a switch-yard or some such place.

Well, on this day Hank was going to the jail, not on account of any of his own misdeeds, but on an errand of mercy. The night before, the priest had come to Hank's home and told him that his old friend, Jim Jackson, had begged for him to visit the jail. Hank at first refused, but the priest told him that Jim had no friends and was anxious to have a few minutes' talk with him before he died. Jim had some message that he wanted to give Hank that he could not leave with any one else. Hank knew that Jim was to be hanged on Friday, and he had thought about it a good deal in the last few days and wished that it was over. He had known Jim for a long time; they had often been out together. Jim once worked in the yards, but one night one of the other boys was struck by the Limited as it pulled out on the main track, and Jim and Hank gathered him up when the last Pullman coach had tolled over him; and after that Jim would never go back to the yards; so he managed to get an old horse and wagon and began peddling potatoes on the street.

One evening Hank took up the paper, there he saw a headline covering the whole page and a little fine print below telling how Jim had killed his wife with a poker. Hank did not understand how this could be true, but as the evidence seemed plain he made up his mind that Jim had really always been a demon, but that he had managed to keep it hidden from his friends. Hank really did not want to go to the jail to see Jim; somehow it seemed as if it was not the same fellow that he used to know so well, and then he was afraid and nervous about talking with a man who was going to be hanged next day. But the priest said so much that finally Hank's mother told him she thought he ought to go. So he made up his mind that he would stand it, although he was a great deal more afraid and nervous than when he was turning switches in the yard. After the priest left the house Hank went down to the alderman and got a pass to go inside the jail. He always went to the alderman for everything; all the people thought that this was what an alderman was for and they cared nothing about anything else he did. When Hank got down town he went straight across the Dearborn street bridge to the county jail. It was just getting dusk as he came up to the great building. The jail did not look a bit like a jail. It was a tall grand building, made of white stone, and the long rows of windows that cover the whole of Dearborn street side looked bright and cheerful with the electric lights that were turned on as Hank came up to the door. If it had not been for the iron bars across the windows he might have thought that he was looking at a bank or a great wholesale warehouse. Hank stepped into the large vestibule just inside the shelter of the big front door. Along each side was a row of people sitting on benches placed against the wall. He did not wait to look closely at this crowd; in fact, he could not have done so had he tried, for Hank was no artist or philosopher, and was neither subtle nor deep. He saw these things as he would have seen a freight-car steaming down the track to catch him unawares. He did not notice that most of these watchers were women, that many of them were little children, and that all looked poor and woe-begone. They were the same people that Hank saw every day out by the yards, living in the rumble of the moving trains and under the black clouds of smoke and stench that floated over their mean homes from the great chimneys and vats of the packing houses. Most of the women and children had baskets or bundles in their arms, and sat meek and still waiting for the big key to turn in the great iron lock of the second door.

When Hank went up to this door some one inside pushed back a little aside, showing his face at the peep-hole, and asked him who he was and what he wanted. Hank shoved the alderman's

letter through the little window and the door opened without delay. This was not the first time that the gloomy gate had turned on its hinges under the magic of that name, both for coming in and going out. Inside the little office was the same motley, helpless crowd of people, the same sad-faced women and weary children standing dazed and dejected with their poor baskets and bundles in their arms. Some were waiting to be taken through this barred door, while others had just returned and were stopping until the turnkey should open the outside gate and let them go.

In a few minutes a guard came to Hank and asked if he was the man who brought the alderman's note. On receiving the reply, the guard told him that the alderman was all right and it was worth while to be his friend. That was the way he got his job and he always stuck to his friends. Then the guard unlocked another door and took Hank to the elevator where he was carried to the fourth story. Here he was let off on an iron floor directly in front of a great door made of iron bars. The turnkey quickly unlocked and opened this door and let Hank and the guard into what seemed a long hall with iron floor, ceiling and walls. Nothing but iron all around. Along one side of the wall were more iron bars, and a wire netting ran from the ceiling to the floor. Along the whole length of this wire netting was a row of the same kind of people Hank had seen below. They were packed close to the grating, and crowding and pushing to get up to the screening. Most of these were women, here and there one of them holding a little child by the hand and on the other side Hank saw a row of men pressing just as closely to the netting, most of them looking pale and ill. The evening was hot and not a breath of fresh air was anywhere about. The peculiar odor of the prison, more sickening than the stock-yards stench which Hank always breathed, was so strong that he could not tell whether he smelled it or tasted it.

The guards were rushing noisily around among the visitors and inmates, passing benches and baskets out and in, calling the names of the prisoners to be taken from their cells inside and brought down to the wire netting to get a glimpse of some relative or friend. Hank was bewildered at it all and for a few minutes stood almost dazed, wondering what it meant and what good purpose it all served. Next to him stood a woman, perhaps forty years of age; in one hand she held a basket, and by the other hand of a little girl about nine years old. The woman was dressed in a loose fitting gown and on her head was a black sailor hat. Behind the wire-screen was a man of about her own age. He wore only black trousers, suspenders, a grayish woolen shirt and old shoes. The man and woman stood with their fingers touching through the netting. Hank heard the man say that he did not know what to do, that the good lawyers charged so much that he couldn't have them, and the ones who came to the jail did more harm than good. It was funny that you couldn't do anything without a lawyer. One of the prisoners, who was a smart man and had been there a good many times, had told him that the best way was to plead guilty and ask the mercy of the court; that he thought the judge might let him off with a two-hundred dollar fine—"you know the State's Attorney jets the money." Hank heard the woman answer that maybe to pay the fine was the best way after all; as soon as he was arrested she took Gussy out of high school, and Gussy was now working in the department store and thought Aggie could get in as a cash girl; of course Aggie was too young, but still she was pretty large for her age and might get through, as Gussy knew the floor-walker very well—he stopped at the house to visit one evening that week and was real nice.

"I've been scrubbing in the Masonic Temple nights, but it's pretty hard work and I'm getting so large I am afraid I can't keep it up much longer. You know I'll be sick next month. There are a few things in the house yet and I might get a little money on them, and then there are the Maloney next door; you know we are always fighting, but after you went away they seemed kind of sorry and have been awfully good to us, and I think they might help us a little, although they haven't got much themselves."

Hank couldn't stop to hear all they said, and besides he felt as if he had no right to stand and listen, so he let his eye wander on down the line. Just beyond he saw an old bent, gray-haired woman with a long black veil and a pair of black eyes. She was crying and talking to a young man inside the grating. He heard her ask, "How could you have done it?" and heard him answer, "Mother, I don't know, but somehow I didn't seem to think about it at the time." Just beyond were a man and woman and it was so hard for them to get close to the screen that he had to hold a little baby up in his arms to look over the people in front. The child looked in wonder and then held out its hands and shouted with delight, "Mamma, there's papa. Papa, have you been here all the time? Why don't you come back home?" Young girls, too, pressed up closely to the grating, each with a little girl or boy in its arms that neither the wise nor the foolish have ever failed to understand. The prison bars and the laws that placed their lovers outside the pale had no power to change their feelings, only to deepen and intensify their love. While Hank stood in the corridor a number of men called from the inside: "Partner, have you got any tobacco?" Hank hastily gave away all he had, and thought that if he should ever come back he would buy as much as he could before his visit. But his musing was soon interrupted by the guard tapping him on the shoulder and telling him he was ready. Then another turnkey opened a barred door and let him inside the wicket. Here he stood in a narrow hallway with still another big locked door in front. Soon this was swung open, and at last Hank stood inside the bars and the nettings with a great throng of costless, harmless men all talking, laughing, chewing and smoking, and walking by twos and threes, up and down the room. Hank had always supposed that these men were different from the ones he knew and had fancied that he would be afraid to be with such a crowd, but when he got inside, somehow he did not think of them as burglars and pick-pockets; they seemed just like other men, except that they were a little dirtier and thinner and more bent. Some of these men spoke to Hank, asking him for tobacco or money. He saw one man whom he knew very well, one of his neighbors that he supposed was out of town; and he quickly noticed that this man tried to keep out of sight. Hank had never thought that he was bad and could not but wonder how he happened to be here.

[To be continued.]

NO INDORSEMENT OF CAPITALIST NOMINEES

Keir Hardie Denounces Political Policy of American Federation of Labor.

In a desperate effort to deceive the workers of America, the capitalist press has joined in endorsing the statement of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, that the policy of endorsing the "best man" in the capitalist parties, was the policy which had been used with so great a success by the British trade unionist. The Daily Socialist addressed a letter to J. Keir Hardie, the leader of the labor forces in the British Parliament, telling him of the statements which were being made in this country and asking that he give us the facts. The following is the reply. It will be noticed that it is a complete repudiation of the Gompers' policy:

"I gladly comply with your request to write a short account of the progress of the Labour Party in Great Britain. Prior to the year 1900 there was no Labour Party. Several Trades Unions, particularly the Miners', had been in the habit of putting up candidates at election time, but these were isolated incidents and not part of a general movement. The Independent Labour Party, the most powerful Socialist organization, was also accustomed to put forward a number of candidates at general elections, and also to contest bye-elections as they occurred. It was as nominee of the I. L. P. that I was first returned to Parliament in 1892. In the year 1899 a conference was held of Trades Unions and Socialist organizations to endeavor to find a common basis for political action, and it was out of this conference that the present Labour Party emerged. The Socialist Democratic Federation had representatives present and for a time was affiliated to the Labour Party but subsequently withdrew. A ballot vote of the members is now being taken on the question of re-joining. At the General election of this year 30 members of the Labour Party were returned to Parliament, where they form a separate section with their own officials, their own whips and their own policy. This number might have been doubled had the candidates been available and our faith great enough. The question of interest for you is, how was this success won? Because, it is apparent, that unless there be special circumstances to account for our success, what was done here may just as readily be done in the United States of America. Our success was won by a close and cordial alliance between the Trades Unions and the Socialist Independent Labour Party on the basis of rigid political independence.

The policy pursued by the Trades Unions prior to last election was to submit test questions to candidates, and then give their support to the men or the party promising most. Following upon, and as an outcome of this policy, lobbying had always to be done on an extensive scale when Labour measures came before the House of Commons. The best men in the Trades Union movement has long been in revolt against this degrading and humiliating method of securing political reforms and when it was proposed that the new Labour Party should be separate and part, and in no way identified with either Liberalism or Conservatism, the proposal was eagerly accepted, and with very trifling exceptions loyally acted upon. It had long since been seen that for Trades Unions to support the candidates of either party, no-matter how friendly they professed themselves to be, was simply bolstering up the existing party system, and postponing the advent of a Labour Party. The workers were divided at election times into Liberals and Conservatives waging war upon each other. They had no say in the shaping of politics or even the selection of candidates. Election issues were formulated for them by the party managers, and the candidates between whom the workers had to choose were selected by associations bossed by their masters. From the first it was quite obvious that if a genuine Labour Party was to be created which would unite all shades of working class political thought into one solid fighting phalanx the movement had to be freed from all taint of political partisanship and have for its motto LABOUR AGAINST ALL COMERS. So strong was this feeling that it was agreed at the second annual conference of the Labour Party that any candidate or official who in any way supported the nominee of any political organization, should be cut off from fellowship. Naturally this raised a great outcry, and the Liberal members of Parliament and the weak-kneed wobblers of the Labour movement howled their loudest in condemnation of this "new form of slavery." They predicted failure as a result. The triumph of the Party, however, at the General Election silenced all these critics and more than justified the policy of stern, unbending independence. Since the return of the Party to the House of Commons, friend and opponent alike have borne testimony to the influence which it exerts because of its being independent.

This is not the occasion upon which to enter into details. The only point which I wish to emphasize and make clear is, that the old policy of obtaining pledges from party politicians is so thoroughly discredited in this country, that no responsible Labour Leader would ever dream of again putting it forward. Already a new sense of confidence and

power has arisen in the ranks of organized Labour. The workers feel that they are no longer in the position of Lazarus begging crumbs from the table of Dives. They have a political organization through which to formulate their own demands and an organ in Parliament through which these demands can be expressed. Trades Unionism and Socialism have each gained tremendously by the advent of the Labour Party. Labour and social legislation which had been the stock in trade election cry of political parties for a quarter of a century is now finding its way on to the statute book or is well within the sphere of practical politics. Political independence is begetting self-respect, and the financial burden, which used to figure so much in the mouths of our opponents is represented by a voluntary tax of five cents per member per annum, which is contributed by each affiliated organization.

With these facts and this object lesson from the old Home Land before them, the workers of the United States of America should not hesitate. Political independence is the bed-rock upon which their social and industrial freedom must be built. The Labour and Socialist move of the world is creating a force which will one day enthroned the toiling millions in the seat of power. The American workman who wants to be in the van and not lagging in the rear of the fighting army of progress will at once enlist under the Labour flag and come out from the camp of the enemy whether it is labeled republican or democrat. With best wishes for the success of your great campaign, I am Yours fraternally, J. KEIR HARDIE, House of Commons Library, London, Sept. 22, 1906.

CALL GENERAL STRIKE; INJUNCTIONS OBTAINED

Employees of Missouri-Kansas Telephone Co. Demand Eight-Hour Day and Recognition of Union.

Kansas City, Mo.—A general strike was called on the Missouri-Kansas Telephone Company, one of the Bell companies, having its headquarters in Kansas City, on August 23. The men demanded a uniform scale for the same class of work throughout the territory of the company, which embraces the states of Missouri and Kansas. They also demanded an 8-hour day and recognition of the union. The company, through its president, C. S. Gledhill, of Santa Fe, refused even to confer with the representatives of the union. Nevertheless the 8-hour day was partially conceded and the company determined to operate a "scab" shop. Injunctions were obtained in various cities, noticeably in Wichita, Kan., and Sedalia, Mo. Gangs of strikebreakers are being worked under the protection of deputy constables. The Sedalia Socialist local adopted resolutions, pledging sympathy and support, and has also made financial contributions to the cause of the union. A boycott was declared on the company throughout the territory by members of organized labor. One effect of the strike has been that many of the men have already declared their intention of voting the Socialist ticket hereafter. The injunction in Pettis county was granted by Circuit Judge Tomies Hoffman, who was elected on the republican ticket through endorsement by the labor union in 1904.

BIG GAINS IN NORWAY

All Towns Show Heavy Socialist Increase in Recent Election.

At the elections which have just been completed in Norway, the Socialist gains were very heavy. Ten representatives were elected, according to the first report, and it is probable later reports will show still heavier gain. The following gives the vote by provinces in 1903 and 1906. A star indicates a Socialist elected.

Province	1903	1906
Stavanger	283	283
North. Thronhjem	178	659
South. Thronhjem	731	1,647
Tromso	3,686*	4,301*
Nedenes	42	42
Lister and Mandal	22	4,148
Akershuus	2,134	4,148
Drammens	792	1,032*
Christiansands	217	889
Baerlands	1,532	3,215
Hedemarsken	889	889
Nordlands	683	683
Jaribergs & Larviks	479	479
Bratsbergs	588	588
Maevik-Bodo	497	497
Smaalevnes	1,494	1,494
Finnmarkens	362*	362*
Cities		
Christiana, 1	3,150*	3,150*
Christiana, 2	2,563*	2,563*
Christiana, 3	6,705	1,978
Christiana, 4	1,579	1,579
Christiana, 5	754	754
Finnmarken's cities	622*	622*
Bergen	2,054	3,259
Stavanger	776	1,135
Christiansund	126	211
Skien	232	232
Aalesund	272	684
Sorsgrund	103	103
Porsboerg	423	423
Fredrikstad	245	353
Thronhjem	1,454	2,106*
Kongsvinger	111	111
Hammer	299	299
Lillehammer	299	299
Haugesund	193	193
Larvik and Sande	194	345
Fjord	194	345
Moss and Drammen	394	394
South. Bergenhus	355	573
Arendal and Grimstad	70	70

KANSAS CITY'S GROWING PAINS

As Usual Nowadays Poverty and Immense Riches Come Together.

(By a special correspondent.) Kansas City, Oct. 24.—The agencies tell me that there are a thousand unemployed stenographers in this city.

One thousand or more advertisements for "rooms to rent in private homes" tell the story of a rental charge for homes too burdensome for the shoulders on which it rests.

In Chicago the humble wage earner must ride, each day, for hours on street cars, to get outside of the congested district; in Kansas City, he must ride for miles to reach a home on which it is possible to pay the rent, because more than half the land between is held vacant and unproductive by speculative capital; and, sandwiched in between, the hundreds of capital-controlled residence structures are held at a rental averaging half his monthly income.

The stalwart conductor helped the old lady off at the crossing. As he rang the starting bell, he said to me: "Yes, the company pays us good wages. I get about \$80 a month."

"You ought to be laying by a nest egg for a rainy day."

"Yes, I suppose so, but, some way, I can't. You see, everything you eat or wear in this city is so high, the money goes before you know it."

"How about the rent?"

"It's awful; but then, you see, we rent out a couple of rooms to two nice boarders, and that makes it easier—if it were not that it makes 'mother' work so hard. But I ought not to complain, we are holding our own, and I can dress the children decent for school."

"But if there should come a lay-off, or sickness?"

The anxious look crept into his eyes, which lies just behind the cheerfulness of the home-supporters in this city.

"Don't talk of it. It will be time enough to bear it if it comes."

Kansas City has a coliseum—"convention hall" they call it—one of the finest in the west. Popular subscription inspired by civic pride—built it that Kansas City might hold her own among convention cities. The subscription contributions were so scattered as to make it in a broad sense a public enterprise. A small coterie of men has secured control, who have said (see local papers) that they do not care for great conventions. It pays better as a skating rink, a dance hall, and once in a while for some entertainment large enough to stand a rental of \$300 to \$500 per night. "No dividends."

How easy it is to draw wrong conclusions from surface indications. The stranger would be tempted to congratulate Kansas City because of the prosperity indicated by the neat and often smartly dressed "working women," by hundreds flocking, each morning, to their work in the downtown districts. Yes; they have to dress that way to hold jobs which do not average five dollars a week; with sixty cents out for street car fare.

The local office of one of the great life insurance companies advertised last Sunday for "married men (that meant home supporters) of the better class (meaning educated men), offering a salary of \$75 per month." Over one hundred and fifty of such men have so much less income, that they were willing to lose half a day to enter the scramble for the job. I talked with over thirty of them who were now employed at less wages, and they were mostly men who would want to house their families in such homes as can only be rented in this city at from \$25 to \$40 per month. I wondered how often they indulged in meat at 12 to 30 cents, butter at 30 and eggs at 2 cents apiece. By the way, this case offered an apt illustration of the tricks of modern business, which are called "smart," rather than dishonorable. This company did not hesitate to rob each of these men of half a day's time by a "smart" trick; a trick which a few years ago would have been considered contemptible by any business man. They wanted to get a lot of trustworthy men together in the hope of finding a few who could be induced to go from house to house canvassing for life insurance on 15 per cent commission. To do this, they offered "\$75 salary" in the advertisement; and promptly notified all applicants that "it was purely a commission job."

Kansas City is no worse—in many respects much better—than the average growing western city. Great fortunes are being developed here. But the condition of the mass of the people is not what it should be. True, no great portion of the people go to bed hungry or nights; few starve; many are comfortable. But true as all this is, it is equally true that, under present conditions, not ten per cent of the people can ever hope to be absolute home owners; not twenty per cent in this city can hope to provide a competence against the days of old age. The wealth is being made, but the mass are not getting it.

LABOR TEMPLE NEARLY COMPLETED.

San Francisco, Cal.—The new Labor Temple on Fourteenth street, west of Mission, is nearing completion, and the directors of the Labor Council Hall Association have decided to dedicate the new headquarters and assembly hall with appropriate ceremony, on Thanksgiving eve, Wednesday, November 28th.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Judge W. A. Taylor, of Washington county, has granted a permanent injunction restraining the strikers of the tin mill of the McClure company, with offices in this city, from further interference with the operation of the Washington and Canton township plants of the plaintiff company.

SOLIDARITY OF WORKINGMEN DEMANDS THAT THEY SMOKE UNION MADE BLUE LABEL CIGARS. Union-made Cigars. SMOKE UNION MADE BLUE LABEL CIGARS

HERE'S ONE I want you to think about it's worth while. A 17-jewel, adjusted, Elgin or Waltham movement, all latest improvements, fitted in a strictly first-class, 20-year gold filled, open face case \$9.90. You never saw this watch quoted at such a low figure before. If I can't save you money on any reliable watch made I don't want your business. When you need a watch consult Conklin first. I WILL SEE YOU TOMORROW WATCH FOR MY AD SUNDAY A. B. CONKLIN, 25 McVicker's Bldg., Chicago

The International Socialist Review MONTHLY MAGAZINE of 64 large pages, recognized the world over as the best expression of socialist thought in the English language. Socialism is worth studying, and this is the one American periodical that is a direct and positive help in the study of socialism. It contains articles by the ablest socialists of America and Europe on the live questions that are up for solution. It gives the news of the movement from all over the world. It wastes no space in repetition of the first principles that have been stated thousands of times, but it shows its readers how to apply those principles in new fields. It is not as some have imagined, a magazine for scholars alone. It contains nothing that cannot be understood by any reader of fair intelligence, and its most enthusiastic subscribers are men and women who have gained the best part of their education through the socialist movement itself. Beginning with the year 1907, certain new and valuable features will be added, including an article each month from a European socialist of international reputation, written expressly for the Review. The subscription price is one dollar a year without discount, not even to our stockholders. In order, however, to put the Review within the reach of every student of socialism, we are making the following Combination Offers: For \$1.15 we will mail the Review one year and any book published by us at the retail price of 50c. For \$1.30 we will mail the Review one year and any book or books published by us to the amount of \$1.00 at retail prices. For \$2.00 we will mail the Review one year and any book or books published by us to the amount of \$2.00 at retail prices. These offers are not limited to stockholders, but are open to any one. The Review and books need not necessarily be sent to the same address. To any reader beginning the study of socialism, we suggest the following books: The Socialists, by John Spargo; Collectivism and Industrial Evolution, by Emilio Vandervelde; The Social Revolution, by Karl Kautsky; and The American Farmer, by A. M. Simons. These books sell for 50c each, and we will mail them all with the Review one year for \$2.00. Charles H. Kerr & Company, (Co-operative) 264 Kinzie Street, Chicago.

The Struggle for Existence By WALTER THOMAS MILLS, A. M. It contains 48 chapters, 640 pages, handsomely bound in English linen. Price, single copies, \$2.50 each postpaid. Ten copies shipped to one address, \$15 and the purchasers pay the freight. ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO CHICAGO SOCIALIST 163 EAST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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SWITCHMEN MAY STRIKE FOR EIGHT HOURS

Railroads Won't Recognize Poor Economy of Working Men Long Hours.

Indications are that the railroad companies of the United States will defy the Switchmen's Union of North America. At the last conference of a long series to-day Rock Island officials offered the men two cents an hour increase and refused the request for an eight-hour day. Many switchmen belong to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and they also have demanded the shorter workday.

Grand Master Hawley, of the Switchmen's Union declared that the small increase will not be accepted by the rank and file. The entire question now is to be submitted to the membership for a referendum vote. The temper of the men promises a strike. They labor long hours, contribute fingers, hands, arms, legs and lives to the railroads and the highest wages paid are only thirty-three cents an hour.

The men are demanding forty-two cents an hour for night foremen and thirty-eight cents an hour for other classes in the Chicago switching district.

"If the members of the union decide to strike," said First Grand Master Heberling, "the strike of the A. R. U. will be surpassed."

Considerable uneasiness is felt as to the attitude of the brotherhoods. Leaders of these "conservative" organizations are being banqueted by general managers and they are prepared, it is said, to accept anything or nothing rather than strike. Switchmen fear that trainmen should be ordered to work as strike breakers should the yardmen walk out. Similar orders have been obeyed in the past, but the unrest among all classes of railway employees, from engineers down to the section hands has reached a point where "conservative" action appears to be a thing of the past.

Congestion in Freight Yards.

Congestion is a chronic condition in railroad yards everywhere. It is the intention of switchmen to take advantage of this and strike when their labor is in greatest need. A walkout would mean paralysis of every transportation line at once, and if no competent strike breakers are secured the men will win.

The Switchmen's Union has gone on sympathetic strikes many times. When the packing house laborers were struggling with the beef trust, switchmen quit in a body. Their places were taken by members of the brotherhoods.

Switchmen Bad Risks.

Recent reports by government experts fix the average life of a switchman at seven years. Long before that time is expired many of them are in the "human scrap heap," with arms, legs or hands missing.

The Switchmen's Union does not stand so high in the affections of railroad companies as do the railway "brotherhoods." This organization did not help in the fight on Roosevelt's rate law and its officers do not attend banquets given by general managers.

Unrest among railroad men is general. Locomotive engineers recently made a few demands that would have added but little to their earnings, yet every demand was refused. The members are now voting by referendum to decide what next to do.

Aristocracy of Labor.

"What else would you expect," said a veteran engineer to-day. "The companies were assured not long ago that the men on the engines never would strike again. This assurance was given by Grand Chief Stone at a banquet in Chicago when he was entertained by a select company of railroad officials."

Stone made a speech in which he displayed great loyalty to the railroad companies and maintained that the interests of capital and labor being identical and then declared: "I tell you, gentlemen now, that there never will be another strike of engineers." The managers believed him and so they refuse our reasonable request.

Switchmen confidently expect help from other railroad men affiliated with the American Federation. Among these are all shop men, freight handlers, section men, railway clerks and track layers.

CLOSE BROOM WORKS

Strike Causes Raise in Price of Brooms.

Amsterdam, N. Y.—The factories of the Amsterdam, Gardner and the Pioneer broom companies of this city, and that of the Mohawk Valley Broom Company of Fondra are closed down because of a strike. The sewers and winders refused yesterday to work. The strike embraces several hundred men, all unionists.

The American company now has advanced the price of brooms 25 cents a dozen.

EIGHTEEN YEARS WITH-OUT A RAISE—STRIKE

Boston (Mass.) Roofers Protective Union has decided to insist on a 30 cents a day increase for the men of all branches of the trade. It is eighteen years since the roofers received a raise of pay there. At present the wages for roofers are \$3 for all-around hands, \$2.75 for gravel workers, and \$2.25 a day for helpers.

GOMPERS POLITICAL SCHEME IS DEAD

Will Workingmen Vote For "Indorsed" Capitalist Lawyers or Bosses.

Organized labor's determination to go into politics by indorsing old party candidates has created but little interest among the rank and file of the unions. Few of the leaders expect to gain offices for "friends of labor" and even the speechmaking of President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor last Saturday and Sunday created no new interest.

After contending for many years that politics has no place in the unions he ordered all federated unions to get into the light. This long delayed and faltering step will bring results, according to trade unions, but not in the way Mr. Gompers expects. Everywhere in union circles Socialism is being discussed. Nowhere is there strong opposition to the programme of the working class party, except in the ranks of that decreasing force of unionists who sell their alleged influence to capitalist parties. Commonly the only reason given for not voting the Socialist ticket is that "immediate results cannot be secured by voting for men that have no apparent chance of being elected."

In every local there are a number of Socialists, as there are in every office, workshop or store, and these advocates are giving away and selling socialistic literature. This constant campaign is having a pronounced effect, and, taken with the Gompers scheme of "how not to do it," promises to put the unions into politics through affiliation of unionists with the international labor party—the Socialist.

Harding Calls Scheme N. G.

The attempt to gain anything through indorsement of capitalistic candidates in the present campaign has disgusted many honest labor leaders.

"It is awful," was the comment made to-day by John C. Harding, laborer member of the board of education, when asked how the Gompers plan is succeeding.

Labor is hopelessly split on the indorsing scheme. Progressive Alliance and Independence League candidates and such staunch friends of labor as Harry Gibbons, democratic candidate for sheriff, are pulling and hauling at labor. The alliance is T. P. Quinn's ambitious scheme for "capturing" both old party organizations, but it has dwindled to almost nothing.

Emmett Wood, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, is an Independence League candidate for senator from the seventeenth district. His posters proclaim him a candidate and ask the votes of "citizens and workmen." While he is considered higher toned than the common run of capitalist candidates, he has no program for his activity in behalf of labor to follow should he be elected. Likewise Franklin Buchanan, the structural iron worker who is standing for congress, has no chart to follow if he is elected, except that he is against the trusts.

Socialist Sentiment Spreading.

One of the best things in the campaign is the sound knowledge displayed by workmen on the issues before them and the Socialist view. That the spring campaign will bring them into the Socialist stronghold by the hundred is the prediction made by working class party men in the unions.

Gompers plan to indorse capitalist lawyers, traders and schemers on capitalistic or alleged reform tickets, instead of trade unionist on the Socialist ticket is disgusting union members.

"We have them divided this year," remarked a republican machine hand. "This thing of the unions going into politics is all both. They may talk about being radical, but when they come to vote they will line up with one of the old parties. The situation looks good to us."

CAN'T VISIT NEIGHBORS

Chicago Heights Molders Hit by Sweeping Injunction.

The iron molders of Chicago Heights are waging a long hard battle for better conditions. They went out on strike last May in an attempt to secure that recognition of their union which is necessary to the existence of the organization that has brought them all the advantages which they have ever been able to secure.

The company backed by the Employers' Association at once declared for the "scab shop" and imported strike breakers. When the union men sought to talk with the men who had come to take their places they found themselves forbidden to even visit their fellow workmen, to speak to them or to discuss among themselves on the public street matters concerning their own welfare.

Nevertheless the men are still keeping up a persistent effort to secure better conditions. They are being loyally supported by the union and declare their faith in ultimate victory.

One interesting result of the fight has been a rapid growth in socialist sentiment in South Chicago. The molders declare that since the employers have shifted the fight to the political ground by using the capitalist judges, the only natural and necessary thing for the men to do is to follow their masters' example and elect workmen to office.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW IS UPHELD.

Judge Thompson Rules Against the Sheridan-Kirk Company.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 15.—The complaint of the Sheridan-Kirk Contract Company that the enforcement of the eight-hour law for government contracts was interfering with their contract on the lock and dam at Fernbank, on the Ohio river, is not considered sufficient reason for excusing them from the penalty for violation of the eight-hour law, according to a decision filed by United States Judge Thompson today. The company was indicted for violation of the eight-hour law and filed a demurrer insisting that the law was unconstitutional. Judge Thompson followed the ruling of the supreme court in his decision.

ILLINOIS STEEL CO. KILLS MANY

But Won't Stand Expense of Safety Devices.

The inquest over the bodies of the four men killed in the plant of the Illinois Steel works Oct. 10 by the explosion of a furnace containing molten metal, was resumed to-day at the South Chicago police station.

Chief Deputy Building Inspector Huges testified that the absence of guard rails around the furnaces was a menace to the lives of the employees.

Ten employees told the coroner's jury that the explosion was caused by water leaking into the furnace.

The Illinois Steel Works is filling refuse into Lake Michigan. It has in this way already added 200 acres of land to its territory. The company's great blast furnaces now stand on land so constructed. The land gained in this way by the Illinois Steel Works is valued at \$5,000,000. The State of Illinois has a law providing that land constructed by filling into Lake Michigan shall belong to the State. The Steel Works have gone on undisturbed for ten years constructing new land. This is a land steal comparable in size with the great land steals of the western railroads.

There is no law in this State compelling the Steel Works to put in safety appliances. In this most dangerous industry, men work with no protection between them and "ladies" filled with molten metal. Here are a few of the things that happen in the Illinois Steel Works:

A Few Recent Accidents.

Open Hearth No. 2. A "ladle" was filled with several tons of molten metal and hoisted. One arm of the "ladle" was already worn several inches. It broke, burning two men fatally. This happened within two weeks.

Blast Furnace "E." Metal broke through the brick lining at the bottom into the water pipe surrounding the furnace. This was due to the fact that the furnace was new and was used before it should have been. An explosion was caused, killing four men and wounding seven others. This happened within three weeks.

As one approaches the blast furnaces, the air is filled with particles of metal. It is blinding to the inexperienced, and a constant source of irritation to the workman. It is around the blast furnaces that the greatest number of men lose their lives.

When the forty human guests were ushered into the dining room there was a murmur of surprise.

Mrs. E. R. Ladew's splendid table of horse and ponies, including the famous Welsh Princess and All There, which on Tuesday evening were "guests" at a pony banquet given by Harvey S. Ladew at the family mansion at Glen Cove, Long Island, were yesterday shipped westward for exhibition at the Chicago horse show, which will open at the Coliseum on Monday afternoon.

TAFT TO THE RESCUE.

Washington, Oct. 25.—In response to a call for help in Idaho the administration has decided to send Secretary Taft to endeavor to save Governor Gooding. The action of the Governor in kidnapping Haywood and Meyer of the Western Federation of Miners has aroused such a wave of indignation among the working men of that state that it is felt that the election of the Republican is endangered.

"QUIT THE UNION OR WE'LL FIRE YOU BODILY"

Ultimatum Delivered by Gorham Ware People.

Providence, R. I.—Labor union settlement at the Gorham Manufacturing Company received a surprise Saturday by the statement of the company's officials that the men must quit union organizations or else sever their connection with the concern. This order has been recently issued, it is stated, and it is said that it will affect a number of the employees.

ONE THOUSAND GIRLS AT \$3 OR \$4 WEEKLY.

High Wages for This Era of Republican Prosperity.

Rockford, Ill.—The Ziock Knitting Co. here employs over 1,000 girls, most of whom receive \$3 or \$4 a week.

PIANO MAKERS OPPOSE SPREAD OF SOCIALISM

Factory at Oregon Discharges All Socialist Employees Instantly.

Oregon, Ill.—The piano factory here is doing what it can to check the spread of socialism. Employees discovered to be socialists are forthwith discharged. All new applicants for employment are asked if they are socialists or if they are in sympathy with socialism. This attitude of the management is so well known that when they have produced a sort of economic terrorism, and workers who are socialists or sympathizers are very careful to keep their attitude a secret.

stairs and fifteen upstairs and two private rooms. The hospital doctor gives a record, in 1904, of between twenty and twenty-six accidents daily, and an average of three and four deaths a week. The beds in the hospital are kept constantly filled. One attendant on each floor cares for the cases.

Worker Gets Poor Deal.

A man not only runs tremendous risks at his work, but in moving from place to place about the yards. Almost every foot of ground outside the mills is covered with tracks, many being narrow-gauge roads, on which the red hot ingots and plates for the plate mill are switched from one stage in the work to another. A man is constantly dodging these loads of molten metal. The writer passed one weighing several tons, that had fallen from a car. Several feet from it the heat was intense.

The steel works have built up a system of production in which men run great risks and receive less pay in proportion to the heaviness of the work than any other industry.

ICE TRUST GETS EXTRA DIVIDEND

Increase in Profits of Knickerbocker Concern Announced.

Any one who read the financial columns of the local press a few days ago might have seen the announcement that the Knickerbocker Ice Company resumed dividends on its common stock at the rate of 2 per cent for six months and an extra lump of 2 per cent thrown in for good measure. There was method among the directors of the ice trust in not declaring these dividends until chilly weather was upon us. John Field, president of the Knickerbocker, is too old a hand in the business not to know that the newspapers would have had a lot to say with him if he had announced this dividend of the spoils of the hot season and a low ice supply while the public was sweating and thirsty. Therefore, the thing was done quietly when no one found it worth while commenting upon.

While the stockholders of the trust are dividing their profits, the little middle man, who does not realize the tremendous natural odds against him in the economy of a monopoly, has fallen in the light. For several years the Knickerbocker has been drawing its coils tighter and tighter around the ice business of Chicago and vicinity. When the year opened only a few companies worth considering were outside the trust.

It is said among ice men that about once every four or five years a fortune can be made out of the ice crop garnered, either because the next summer will be so hot that prices can be put up on the consumer, or because the winter will be so mild that on many of the less northerly lakes ice will not form thick enough to make it profitable to cut. Therefore, the man who has the fortune to have a supply of ice can sell it at an enormous profit.

It was Mr. Ladew's exclusive idea to have the two ponies as guests and box stalls built for them in the dining room, where they could munch drive through gold-colored pairs. It was his very own idea also to bestow this honor on two of the daintiest and most intelligent ponies ever entered for a prize and two with more winnings to their credit than any other ponies in the world. One of the hooped guests was Welsh Princess, the winner of 100 prizes in Great Britain; the other was All There, a beautiful little mare, thirteen hands high, the holder of nineteen blue ribbons.

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PONIES EAT AT TABLE

Novel Dinner Given by Millionaire Harvey S. Ladew of New York.

(Chicago Record-Herald.)

New York, Oct. 23.—Harvey S. Ladew, many times a millionaire, has eclipsed all previous attempts at novel entertainment with a "pony dinner." Forty guests were summoned to his mansion at Glen Cove to celebrate victories won by the Ladew entries in the Piping Rock horse show, and two of the four-footed winners had places at the board, while three more were led through the banquet hall by grooms in livery and fed with sugar plums.

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ACTIVE IN NEW YORK

John Collins Reports Hard Work in Empire State.

John Collins, the well-known Socialist speaker and candidate for the legislature in the twenty-first district, has just returned from a tour of New York state and said to a reporter of the Daily Socialist:

"The New York Socialists are carrying on by far the most active campaign ever conducted in that state. In Rochester, Buffalo, Yonkers and Peekskill, the Socialists are particularly active. In Schenectady practically every union has endorsed the Socialist ticket. The whole state is being swept up with leaflets. Especially effective use is being made of J. Phelps Stokes' letter of resignation. The lecture tour of the candidate for governor, John C. Chase, with Comrade Stokes and his wife, Rose Pastor Stokes, is arousing great enthusiasm everywhere."

"What effect is the Hearst movement having on the Socialist vote?" was asked.

"Very little, if any," was the reply. Hearst did the worst he could last spring to the Socialists and he will draw far fewer votes than he did then. This is especially true since his affiliation with Tammany, which has disgusted many people who were hesitating between him and the Socialist party.

AMALGAMATED COPPER UP

Rogers - Rockefeller Clique Get Benefits, of Course.

Last week the directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company declared dividends which were equivalent to 8 per cent a year on the stock of the big Standard Oil-controlled company. The significance of this action is two fold; the stock now is back on the earning basis where the Rogers-Rockefeller clique of financiers first placed it when an endeavor was made to form a world-wide trust in copper, after the fashion of the one in oil; and Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston speculator who tried to break up "the System," has been discredited by his judgment and knowledge as to the power and ideas of the Standard Oil group of capitalists.

When the Amalgamated Copper Company was formed it was intended to bring into the trust all the great copper producing companies of the world. This failed. Then an endeavor was made to keep the price of copper metal artificially at the high price of 20 cents a pound or more. This failed also, and the price of the metal fell to near 10 cents a pound. The company was able neither to form an actual monopoly nor to do what the trust always aims to do, namely, to regulate prices. The financial smash and wreck in its wake which Lawson so luridly described were due entirely to the failure of the promoters of a monopoly to control economic factors.

But what they could not do then, great business prosperity did. The demand for copper metal for all sorts of purposes—chiefly for electrical appliances and equipment like the trolley—grew so rapidly that the miners could not increase the output of the mines enough to overcome it. Prices of some grades of copper this week have held naturally at 22 1/2 cents a pound in New York. This rise in copper prices was accompanied by steady advances in the dividends distributed to Amalgamated Copper stockholders, and now, even though the company does not control enough of the copper output of the world to make it a trust or monopoly—it is feared the profits, asped out in the minds of the men who first formed it.

Cleveland, O.—Suburban railway employees have secured an increase of one cent per hour.

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PERKINS IN CHICAGO

Morgan's Young Man Inspects Steel Company's Town.

George W. Perkins, one of J. P. Morgan's most efficient "young partners," is in town. He comes to inspect Gary, Ind., which is being built on orders from the United States Steel corporation.

Mr. Perkins has had a hard run up his millions. He has been held up to public scorn by practically every newspaper in this country for his connection with the New York Life Insurance Company. He is yet a young man, not over forty, yet his gray head and seamed features are those of a man sixty years old. "Social ostracism" has had its effect, even on this co-worker of President McCall and Mr. Morgan. As chairman of the finance committee of United States Steel he is spending \$90,000,000 in Gary.

Fear Workers Will Run Town.

What must be done to prevent the municipal and county government of Gary from falling entirely into the hands of the working class? This question is one of the most perplexing now before the magnates of the United States Steel corporation.

But, After All, Workers Live in Town and Perkins Doesn't.

This concern, by virtue of its position as an industrial despot, has directed the erection of the largest steel plant in the world on a sand field in Indiana and the construction of a city for 100,000 working people. It will be impossible for them to maintain there enough middle-class folk to counteract the voting power of this vast army. Labor and socialist agitators already are invading the new town, and George W. Perkins and E. G. Gary, the Wheaton judge that became a steel millionaire through his legal service to the concern, are here to look over the ground. They hope to hit upon some plan to save their municipality from being ruled by steel workers, builders, teamsters, carpenters, firemen and other skilled artisans.

BEAUTIES OF THE CAR

Superintendent Cook supplied many of the ideas for his new car. He often finds time for artistic pursuits when not directing the labor of hungry boys and \$25-a-month girls. The interior is finished in quarter sawed oak, with a gold-on-finish. Unlike some private cars there are no fancy mouldings in this one. This is not only more pleasing to a true artist but it makes it more difficult for dust and germs to find a resting place. Mr. Cook is so afraid of germs that he would not sit for one moment in the room where his messenger boys wait for orders in the Western Union building, Clark street and Jackson boulevard.

When this great captain of industry is traveling over the country he will not sleep in a hotel, but in an iron bed. At the rear of the train he will find a balcony or observation platform where he may sit in the evening as he hastens from one group of messenger boys to another. It is understood that the car was earned by Mr. Cook in his defeat of the boys' strikes here a year or so ago. If he had not whipped these tiny agitators into submission they would have secured higher wages. This increase was saved and now Cook has a private car.

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EAT DOGS AND HORSES

Some Cheaper Food for the Poor of Prussia Must Be Provided.

Berlin, Oct. 24.—The numbers of dogs eaten in Prussia in 1905 was 1,568 according to the Statistical Correspondence Magazine.

This publication contends that some method must be found for providing cheaper food for the poor, as the consumption of dogs increased 30 per cent last year.

The number of horses killed for food increased 19 per cent, 81,312 being slaughtered.

It advocates opening the frontiers to the importation of foreign cattle.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE WESTERN UNION WILL OWN IT HOWEVER.

One of the finest private cars in the world is being finished in a Chicago car shop for Thomas P. Cook, general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph company. He is the efficient director of the labor of thousands of girl operators that get \$25 a month for ten to fifteen hours work a day and of thousands of little boys that live in alleys and carry messages into disreputable places. He runs the great telegraph system so that it makes dividends for Miss Helen Gould, the philanthropist, and keeps a flock of men in beautiful homes without the necessity of work. He does a useful work, but the foundation of his business is the labor of children as was seen in Chicago when the little fellows went on strike. All of Mr. Cook's great executive ability could not get the business done, even when Judge Nohlsaat had issued a federal injunction against the boys that were fighting for a little more of the product of their toil.

Even Mr. Cook does not get as much from the revenues of the company he directs as do the stockholders. These stockholders do not know a dot from a dash, they never carried a message. They could not string a wire or even climb a pole. Yet they get the profit while girls and little boys and Mr. Thomas P. Cook do the work.

A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

As soon as the new car is commissioned Thomas will start on a tour of inspection. He will visit all the offices in Chicago. He will see the white-faced girls, the grimy little boys, the under paid and overworked operators. He will find that people cannot rely on his service and he will find his offices in dark rooms, under stairways and in basements.

His trip is not expected to change any of these things. He will only be on the lookout for methods to get more dividends for less service. He will have to defeat the militant union of men telegraphers shortly and then his new car will come in handy. He will dash here and there searching for nonunion men. He will find a few, but if the unionists stick, he will be as helpless as was the Chicago Telephone company a few weeks ago when its little girl employees struck and tied up "central exchange." It is not probable that even his new car will enable him to break the coming strike.

It is understood that Mr. Cook will not permit his daughters to work for his company nor allow his boys to carry messages, yet he will tell you what a grand opportunity they have to "work up" and some day become stockholders and have other boys making dividends for them.

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\$25,000 FOR A BOOK

Pierpont Morgan.

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To secure the Bible Morgan had to compete against King Edward of England who sought it as a memorial to his mother, the late Queen Victoria, to be placed in the chapel at Frogmore erected by Queen Victoria in memory of her husband, Prince Albert.

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. To secure a return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed.

SOCIALIST MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

REUBEN'S HALL, 90, 48th Ave.—Speakers, May Wood Simons, John Collins, Geo. Koop and Walter Huggins.

IOWA LABOR TO ASK TWO LAWS

President Urlick to Urge Measures Before Legislature.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 25.—Organized labor in Iowa will centralize its work on two important measures before the legislature this winter, according to President Urlick of the state federation.

Liability Law Not New.

The other measure is not a new one, but it will be pushed with renewed vigor. It is urged that in many places where machinery is used, employees complain about defective instruments, but are compelled to use them and in many cases are injured.

BREAKING THE STRIKE

Lebanon Men Working in the Pudding Department.

The strike that has been in progress in the pudding department of the nut and bolt works during the past three months took a new turn on Saturday morning when a number of important men from Lebanon were set to work and a start made by lighting up one of the two furnaces.

DEPUTIES STAND FOR LABOR.

It is evident that when it comes to a trial of strength in France, the working class will have a large majority of the deputies on its side. This is evident from the fact that seventeen prominent deputies in the French parliament, according to a report from Lyons, France, have joined in introducing a bill to provide workingmen's co-operative industrial companies.

FARMERS' UNION.

Wichita, Kas.—The Farmers' Union is growing at wonderful rate all over the south and west. Nothing can stay it, and the prospects are that within a year or such a matter the organization will be firmly established in every state in the Union.

TEN CENTS A SHINE.

Montreal, Can.—The bootblacks of this city are organizing with a view of improving their condition and enforcing a general charge of 10 cents for a shine.

RICH REFORMERS GAIN FROM VICE

Parkhurst Told to His Face that Members of His Society Own Evil Resorts.

New York, Oct. 24.—Charges that members of the Young Men's Christian association and officials of the Society for the Suppression of Vice were owners of houses used as gambling resorts and for other illegal purposes, were made before Magistrate Mayo in the Jefferson magistrate police court this afternoon when the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst appeared to testify regarding a letter sent to Mayor McClellan, in which he volunteered to furnish the addresses of certain resorts and information leading to the conviction of the persons conducting them.

Names of Guilty Demanded.

The charges were made by Deputy Police Commissioner William L. Mahon, who issued a subpoena for Dr. Parkhurst in order to compel him to furnish the police department with information which he declared he had in his possession.

The general public was excluded from the private hearing room where Dr. Parkhurst appeared to make answer through his counsel and fellow members of the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

Commissioner Mahon said: "This is not the outcome of the Y. M. C. A. cases referred to me personally. The members approved of the effort of the department, which was doing everything to suppress these disorderly houses. I tell you, these evils cannot be stopped unless you get at the owners. You can't get at the owners unless you have the necessary legislation in Albany."

Y. M. C. A. Men Owners.

"Go there and get your legislation so you can reach the landlord, the man who makes money out of this shame, the men who, as our records show, are shining lights not only of your society, but of the Young Men's Christian association."

At this there was a lull, in which Dr. Parkhurst's voice mingled with that of Frank Moss in calling for names.

DOWN WITH WAGES

Conspiracy to Flood San Francisco with Idle Men.

(From Our Special Correspondent.) San Francisco.—One of the greatest advertising and boom campaigns in the history of this country is planned by the Harriman railroad lines. It will begin early in the new year and its purpose will be to erect to San Francisco and other Pacific coast cities thousands of working people. It is a gigantic strike breaking and union-busting project.

Agitators in San Francisco are alarmed because bricklayers and other men who do useful work are getting from \$6 a day up to rebuilding San Francisco. They see in this ruin for everybody. They are not alarmed at the extortion of landlords or the great earnings of schemers, traders and grafters. These classes get from society a great deal more than any working producer has ever been able to gain by any process whatever. Great crimes are charged to the labor union administration of the city but whatever the fault of Mayor Schmidt and his cabinet, the fact remains that unions have prospered and builders and producers get high wages.

This has contributed to the prosperity of the whole city, for the high wages have made larger consumers of the working people. The men who are looking for cheap labor fail to understand trade unionists when they say that a country, state or city is prosperous only in the degree that the masses can consume.

One of the bright prospects of the railroads and employers' organizations will hold out to wage earners in the east will be the high wages paid in San Francisco. These wages were established only after the bitterest struggles, in which the capitalist class lost. In no case did employers voluntarily increase wages. Advances were wrung from them by militant unionism.

FORM A NEW RAILWAY UNION.

Heads of the industrial departments of fifteen railroads organized the American Railway Brotherhood Association at the Stratford hotel last night. The object of the organization is to establish new industries along the lines of the membership roads, exchange confidential information, and raise the standard of the work generally.

The officers elected are: President—W. H. Maass, Burlington Route.

Vice-President—W. A. Meyer, Delaware and Hudson River.

Secretary—R. E. Wilson, Santa Fe system.

Treasurer—D. E. King, Missouri Pacific.

The next meeting will be held in Chicago on the second Tuesday in January.

GETS LIGHT SENTENCE.

Washington, D. C.—The Charles McCaul Company were defendants in the police court to-day on charges of having violated the eight-hour law in construction work for the government.

The McCaul Company entered a plea of guilty and a fine of \$50 was imposed and paid.

TO BUILD LABOR TEMPLE.

The Montreal (Canada) unionists are preparing to erect the finest labor temple in North America. It will cost \$700,000.

ORGANIZING MACHINISTS.

Washington, D. C.—A movement to organize the machinists at the Hualco gun factory is meeting with success.

SOCIALISTS MAKE STRONG FIGHT

New York May Have Socialist Congressman in Ninth District.

New York.—A strong possibility exists that the City of New York, the capitalistic center of the nation, may have an avowed Socialist Congressman. In the Ninth district, which is in the very heart of the lower East Side, Morris Hillquit, a lawyer of Russian birth, is running for Congress on the Socialist ticket against Charles S. Adler (Rep.) and Henry M. Goldfogel (Dem.). The Socialist party is very confident of the election of their candidate.

Two Parties Split.

Two years ago, with Roosevelt running for the Presidency, Joseph P. O'Sullivan, the labor agitator who organized the sweat shop workers, was the Socialist candidate in the Ninth district. He received 3,100 votes to 5,000 for Goldfogel and 5,000 for Levenson, the Republican candidate. This year the Socialists believe the Republican vote in the district will be split by many Republicans voting for Hearst, and the discontent in the Democratic party will probably split that vote also. Other factors may contribute to the success of the Socialist candidate. A large part of the population of the district consists of Russian Jews, thousands of whom have joined the Socialist party in the belief that their efforts in behalf of Morris Hillquit will indirectly help the cause of their brethren in Russia.

The campaign in behalf of Hillquit is one of the most active and picturesque that the East Side has seen in years, and this is saying a great deal when it is remembered that the region is the political stamping ground of the Sullivan and others, whose unique political methods have put them to the forefront in the Tammany ranks. Seward Park is the center of most of the Hillquit demonstrations. Men, women and children are out working for the Socialist candidate.

All Classes Unite.

Among other features of Hillquit's campaign is an organization known as the Juvenile Workers' League, composed of several hundred boys, from 13 to 21 years old. The boys talk Socialism, distribute documents and have heart-to-heart talks with voters in their own tongue. A young women's league has also been formed, and impetuous votes and support for Hillquit. They like the men, contribute 5 and 10 cents a day toward the running expenses of the campaign. A professional league has been formed in the district, its membership consisting of several hundred Jewish lawyers, pharmacists, journalists, physicians, interpreters and authors. This organization has completed arrangements for a dinner to be given Thursday night of this week at a hall in Clinton street. Among those invited are Peter Finley Dunne, Charlotte Perkins Stetson Gilman, Edwin Markham, and other well-known persons. Another feature planned for the campaign is a monster parade to be given on the night of October 27, President Roosevelt's birthday. The Socialists are conducting the campaign in the sincere belief that the election of their candidate to Congress will surely foreshadow the cooperative commonwealth and mark the beginning of the first real inroads against capitalism.

The Hearst-Hughes Affair.

At the present time, so far as the contest between Hearst and Hughes is concerned, honors appear to be about even. Each one claims to be the only original friend of the working man and each accuses the other of being tied up with the corporations. Each side has been securing the endorsement of such trade unions as were purchasable. The New York Central Federal Union is claimed by both parties and seems to be unable to decide for itself where it really belongs.

The White Plains New York Central labor body offers an example of the way in which labor bodies are being played with by the old party politicians. This has had a resolution up endorsing first one side and then the other for several weeks and at last reports were still in the air. The Socialist campaign is showing great strength.

RAILWAY CLERKS STRIKE.

Southern Pacific Employees Want More Pay—1,000 Men Out. Houston, Tex.—The clerks of the Southern Pacific Railroad have struck over the entire Atlantic division, offices being deserted from New Orleans to El Paso. Nearly 1,000 men are involved.

The demands are: "Eight hours of work, daily recognition of the union, more pay and pay for overtime."

The vice-President Fay of the Southern Pacific refused to treat with the board. A adjustment of the brotherhood, which is the youngest of all railway brotherhoods.

DEMAND FOR HIGHER PAY.

The labor organizations are beginning to recognize that, while wages have increased but a slight per cent, the cost of living has risen 40 per cent.

Boston roofers will soon make a demand for an increase in wages, claiming that the cost of living warrants the raise.

UNION PROPOSES TO ESTABLISH PLANTS.

St. Louis, Mo.—The international officers of the Iron Molders' Union are at work on a plan to establish foundries in those cities where men are on strike and locked out. Two plants will soon be started, one here and one in Milwaukee.

Watson, G.—Two hundred members of the Cement Workers' Union struck at the plant of the Altra Cement Company.

Ever since this plant was unionized last spring the company has been discriminating against the union leaders and in favor of the non-union men in its employ.

TOUGH FOR BIG STORES

Supreme Court Destroys Tax Nap They Have Long Enjoyed.

A decision enlarging the state's power to levy taxes was handed down by the Supreme Court yesterday, and if enforced it will have a sponge-like effect on almost every corporation.

The decision holds that the legislature has no power to exempt any corporation from taxation of its capital stock unless such exemptions are clearly set forth in the constitution of 1872. This class of corporations includes only agricultural and horticultural societies and those organized for educational, religious and charitable purposes.

Heretofore the state board of equalization also exempted all purely mercantile corporations, treating them the same as individual and partnership ownership. This pleasant little custom of the board will now be changed.

HOT FIGHT IN WISCONSIN

Gaylord Makes Fine Campaign For Governor; Boden Frightened.

(Special Correspondence Chicago Daily Socialist.) The Socialist campaign is humming in Wisconsin. The Social-Democratic party (the official title of the Socialist party in Wisconsin) has a very bright outlook for largely increasing its vote in this state and doubling the number of Social-Democratic members in the legislature. There is also a possibility that the Social-Democrats may carry Milwaukee county.

The Social-Democrats all over the state are busily distributing from house to house immense quantities of Social-Democratic platforms, workingmen's leaflets, leaflets giving the record of our five Social-Democratic members of the legislature, and other pieces of Socialist campaign literature.

In Milwaukee, the great feature of the campaign is the noon-day meetings held at the gates of the factories, breweries, tanneries and other plants. The proprietors, of course, do not allow the Socialists inside the gates, and one employer even locked the doors so that the men might not hear the hated Socialists. Nevertheless, the men swarm out and listen earnestly to the Social-Democratic speakers. As the bosses are watching, they seldom venture to applaud, but they eagerly receive the Socialist literature given them, and a significant fact—none of them are thrown on the ground.

The bill-boards of Wisconsin have been covered with 1,000 eight-sheet Social-Democratic posters, contrasting the record of the old parties with the record made by our Social-Democratic adherents. Nevertheless, the men swarm out and listen earnestly to the Social-Democratic speakers. As the bosses are watching, they seldom venture to applaud, but they eagerly receive the Socialist literature given them, and a significant fact—none of them are thrown on the ground.

THE GOOD MAN FALLACY.

No good man theory will not hold water. There are some men who have broken away from the old party ties, but who have fallen into the equally great fallacy of picking out the good men from all tickets and voting for them.

No doubt seems to them to be reasonable to single out the good men and vote for them.

But it is altogether unreasonable and unwise. It will not bear the test of logical examination.

Every ticket stands for something. The republican and democratic tickets, for example, stand for the dominance of the capitalist class. Every man on those tickets is pledged to principles which result in the dominance of the capitalist class.

No matter how good a candidate may be he cannot be elected on the principles of his party. He is bound, if elected, to do all in his power to carry out those principles.

It therefore becomes of supreme importance to ask, not whether a candidate is a good man, but whether he stands for right principles.

No matter if he is as good as an angel, if he stands for wrong principles it is foolish to vote for him.

If you are against the principles of the republican party, it is suicidal for you to vote for a republican just because he happens to be a good man. If you are against the principles of the democratic party, it is suicidal for you to vote for a democrat just because he happens to be a good man. It is suicidal in a minor election the same as a general election, for every minor official elected is a material aid to his party in gaining and maintaining control of state and national affairs.

The thing to do is to decide what party represents your views, and then vote that party's ticket straight.

In any case, in any party, you may be sure that the character of the candidates will fit well with the principles they stand for, and that, if elected, most of them will be true to the essential principles of their party.

Even if a candidate is dishonest, you can in nearly every case trust him to be true to the essential principles of his party. To be false to those principles usually means political death to him. It is to his interest to be true to them.

For example, no matter how honest or dishonest a republican candidate may be, you can usually trust him to uphold the essential republican principles; that is, to vote for the interest of the capitalist class.

And, no matter how honest or dishonest a democratic candidate may be, you can usually trust him to be true to the essential democratic principles; that is, to vote for the interest of the capitalist class.

The great question, therefore, is not whether a candidate is honest or dishonest, but whether he is the candidate of a party that stands for right principles. The Socialist party always nominates good men.

But, it does not ask anybody to vote for its candidate because they are good men.

It does ask every voter to vote for them because the Socialist party stands for right principles—Work, What's So and What Isn't.

HOW THE RAILROAD ESCAPES DAMAGES

For Damaging Its Employees—A Typical Case.

LITCHFIELD, ILL.—J. T. Wills, brakeman on the Illinois Central railway company, while performing the act of coupling two Janney couplers (being in bad order) with link and pin, had the fingers cut off by his right hand. The company gave him hospital expenses for five weeks, a check for \$100 and a letter from the Second Vice President of the company saying he was dismissed on account of total disability.

This letter reads as follows: "I would have you understand that the Company is in no way obligated to you for said injury, but I, through charity, pay you this \$100 from my own pocket."

Enter Lawyer.

Later on Wills employed a lawyer, E. N. Reinhart, of Effingham, Illinois, with the intention of trying to recover damages for his injury. After Mr. Reinhart's thorough investigation of the case, he said that because Wills had signed a release there was no case against the Company, and advised him to take whatever the Company would give him.

Whenever a man makes out application for a job in the transportation department of a railroad he must first sign a paper saying he cheerfully releases the Company from all responsibility, for any injury which may happen to his person or property under any circumstances whatever.

We cannot print the exact wording of the release because once signed by the employee it is delivered to the superintendent and filed in the Company's archives, not to see the light of day again until the employe is injured.

SEND STRIKE BREAKERS BACK

They Were all Ready to Take Places if Needed.

Des Moines, Ia.—The departure of the Chicago strike breakers brought to Des Moines by General Manager George B. Hippee, of the street railway company, at the time it was feared that the differences between the company and its employes, would bring about a strike, removed all evidence of a threatened industrial disturbance.

When it was first learned that the street car employes had made plans for the forming of a union, Manager Hippee, wishing to be prepared for any contingency which might develop, had twenty-five strike breakers brought here from the Illinois metropolis. The men were under the charge of S. Christianson, the noted strike breaker.

No demonstration was made with the men. Mr. Christianson established headquarters at the Elliott hotel, while the "scabs" were given quarters at the Iowa. The green men of the party were given lessons in running the trolley cars in the yards of the company in East Des Moines. Within a couple of days they had been worked into shape for duty should the necessity for their use arise.

One thousand members of the Jacket Makers' Union of New York City, of the United Garment Workers, won their strike for the nine-hour day.

Department of Justice has decided that railroad workers are in the unskilled labor class and cannot be imported into the United States under alien contract law.

One of the longest struggles in the history of organized labor was brought to a close recently when the miners representing district twenty of Alabama voted to declare their strike off. The trouble had its inception in April, 1904, following a reduction in wages.

Operative Plasterers' International Union has decided to form an offensive and defensive alliance with the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union. Each party will recognize the working card of the other and the two unions will form a joint organization in small cities and towns.

TAILORS GET INCREASE IN WAGES.

Oakland, Cal.—At the last meeting of the Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 266, of Oakland, it was announced that every union house in that city had granted a 33 per cent increase in wages to the men. There are now twenty-four union tailoring stores in Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley.

ANOTHER UNION.

Savannah, Ga.—A movement is afoot among the conductors and motormen of the Savannah Electric company to organize a union. It is said the men have been holding meetings, and that they have decided to join the union.

CARE FOR THE OLD.

Akron, O.—The National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, in session here, recently decided to build a home for aged and indigent potters.

UNION FOR SOCIALISM.

The United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers declared for international socialism at their recent convention.

New Haven, Conn.—The eight-hour day for saw shiners is being tried out on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad with a considerable degree of success. The experiment is being watched closely by Western roads.

New York, N. Y.—Cement workers are on strike in this city.

BOARD OF TRADE BROKERS SCARED

Consolidation Squeezing Them Out of Once Profitable Business.

Speculation on the Chicago Board of Trade is so dull that the brokers are posting their heretofore valuable memberships for sale. Commission houses which for years have leased ten or fifteen private wires from the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, in order to tap every section of the country for business, have reduced the service to two or three wires. The volume of clearings by which the daily business is measured has dropped to one-half the amount of recent years, or even less.

"Love feasts" have been called by officials of the great exchange for the purpose of discovering some method of living in the old game. A few months ago the commission rate of one-eighth of 1 per cent of the amount of each transaction was increased to one-fourth of 1 per cent, so that what business did develop might give the poor brokers a decent compensation.

The striking thing about the dreadful dilemma in which the members of the board find themselves is that the cash grain trade goes on as usual. The elevators gather up the wheat and corn and oats and transfer them to miller, or syrup manufacturer, or breakfast food company as usual, and the public finds no trouble in getting the necessary grain products for its three meals a day.

Chicago Market Going Back.

Any one but a Board of Trade member can soon discover the causes for the trouble. For one thing, the Chicago market has slowly been losing its power for nearly ten years. Time was when Chicago, by force of railway and water facilities, dominated the grain trade of the west. Soon, however, there sprang up grain centers of more or less importance nearer the grain growing country. In the north, at the head of the lakes, Minneapolis gradually began to assume an important place because it is directly in line with the Dakota and Minnesota wheat fields for traffic by way of the great lakes. In the west and southwest, Omaha, Kansas City and St. Louis are in similar positions. These markets soon became logically central to the localities which exported grain by way of the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico. Notwithstanding the vastly greater facilities in Chicago for storing, handling and transferring grain on its way to the consumer, the shrewd business man began to see where economies could be put into force. One example alone is suggestive—that where the greatest flour milling concerns soon began to center about Minneapolis.

Elevators Tie to Railroads.

Another cause not quite so fundamental, but receiving most of the blame at the hands of the brokers just now, is the manner in which the elevators formed alliances with the great railway systems and thereby were able to squeeze out the small elevator man in the country. Little attention has been given to this rapid evolution along monopolistic lines in the grain business until the recent hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission in this city. This has brought out the fact that great elevator combinations have received special privileges of one sort and another which have given them great advantages over the little country elevator concern gets its rent free from the road which owns the elevators. This enables the concern to buy grain in the country just that much below the smaller elevator man and yet make a good profit. It is simply the trust idea carried out in a new line of combinations. A big string of elevators can work as much more economically proportionately over the little elevator as a big department store can over the small merchant.

Centralization Going On.

The effect of dulling speculation on the Chicago Board of Trade, and, in fact, on most of the grain exchanges, follows naturally. Where there were hundreds of little elevator men buying up grain and holding it for market, there were just so many more men inclined to bet on their views of the real supply and demand of grain in the world. These men constantly were speculating, generally on the Chicago board. Now the incentive is gone.

Several plans are being pushed forward to get the game on its feet again. The telegraph companies may be given the quotations of the board to peddle about the country in bucket shops and elsewhere and entice the unwary to try their fortune. But already the state of the market has broken down the greatest claim of the leaders of the Board of Trade ever made for speculation. It has always been necessary in order to furnish the necessary machinery for making prices steady and eliminating possible great losses for farmer and miller through wide fluctuations in market prices. The new trust movement in the grain business proves this to be largely, though possibly not wholly a fallacy.

A LABOR TEMPLE.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has appropriated \$40,000 for the purchase of a building in the heart of the city and the remodeling of the same.

BREWERS' GAIN.

The International Brewery Workers' Union has gained 5,000 members in two years, with funds amounting to \$320,000.

San Francisco, Cal.—The United Railroads filed with the committee of arbitration their answer to the street car men's demand for \$3 a day and eight hours.

The company contends the cost of living has not materially increased in San Francisco, and while admitting rents are higher, declares this is transitory. The company makes practically no concessions.

Des Moines, Ia.—Sheet metal workers in this city have secured a raise in their minimum wage scale from 35 to 35 cents an hour until November 1, and thereafter 37 1/2 cents per hour.

POST OFFICE CLERKS WILL GET RAISE

They Will Secure It Because They Are Organized to Fake It.

(By a Special Correspondent.) Washington, D. C.—All post-office clerks will get an increase in wages as soon as congress meets. In order that this long delayed act might not be without effect in the present campaign the post-office department has announced that higher wages will be granted. This is supposed to be the result of benevolence and lofty motives on the part of the republican party. The clerks are expected to think it is at least. If it does not mean votes for "Billy" Lorimer the "administration" will be disappointed. It may prevent many clerks from voting for Socialism which they are told, would destroy the family and all individuality.

The announcement that the clerks will get attention in the halls of congress followed attention in the news that they had formed a union, not for "benevolent" purposes—to bury the dead and march when Fairbanks comes to town—but to join the American Federation of Labor. The clerks had prayed for relief long enough, they said, and at last determined to join with other members of the working class and go after what they wanted and what almost everybody says they deserve.

New members are joining the Postal Clerks' union daily. The rank and file know that they will get the attention of congress because they are in a labor union. They have seen the power of organized labor to improve the condition of working men and now they see it in their own case.

Officers of the union say that a complete organization will be the result of any increase in wages.

Union Means Business.

"They can't fool us any longer," said one member today. "We bugged for years and got nothing. They issued orders supposed to prevent us from joining a labor union, but this order is now null and void. They cannot enforce it because too many have joined. They expect to hand us a few dollars increase and have us give the republican party all the credit. The scheme will not work. It is the union that did the business. Chicago policemen will soon follow the city firemen into organized labor. If they do not they never will get an eight hour day nor decent treatment. As things are now a policeman never gets home to see his family and is always in harness."

"As evidence that the postal clerks have not formed simply a 'benevolent' society to give 'social' and discuss the political career of Postmaster Busse, their conduct in refusing to fill the places of striking teamsters a few days ago may be considered. It is a real union and is considered a valuable addition to the great army of the organized working class."

HEADQUARTERS FOR LABOR.

The trade union organizations of the country are showing activity in various ways. Newark, N. J., trade unionists are to have a labor temple. In the same city a subscription of \$30,000 has been raised to start a daily labor party.

BOX MAKERS W.N.

After no fewer than eight months' organization, the repair packing box makers and sawyers have won an almost complete victory in New York for the recognition of their union, the fifty-nine-hour working week and \$17 a week.

THE FIRST STRIKE.

The earliest mention of a strike fund occurred in the strike of the Parisian stocking weavers in 1724, when a crown a day was subscribed for every striker, and all blacklegs were boycotted.

CONVICT CIGARS.

The Cigar Makers' International Union has decided to start suit against the Michigan prison authorities for employing convicts at the Marquette prison in the manufacture of cigars.

FOR CIGARS call on or write to B. BERLYN, 662 E. 63rd St., Chicago, Ill. Phone Hyde Park 6425.

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RUSSIAN PEASANTS ARE STARVING

Horrors of Famine Now Existing Throughout All Russia.

Famine rages in Russia. The measureless swamps of land of the Russian kingdom have been given over to misery. Thirty-three provinces have been affected by the failure of the crops, a number greater than any previous crop failure has affected in Russia. The number of starving cannot be given with any accuracy, but there is no doubt that it reaches high into the millions. In the province of Ufa alone over 1,200,000 starving have already registered their names in application for relief, and in the province of Vladimir registers have exceeded a million. Heartbreaking news appear daily in the periodicals.

From the province of Samara, the central organization of the Zemstvo telegraphed: "Starvation in its worst form has appeared. Many peasant families are eating only on alternate days." The wealthy farmers who have had any excess of grain have exported it beyond the reach of the needy because they feared they would be plundered by the starving peasants. From the same province "Nowa Mysl" telegraphed that as a result of the famine in that province hunger-typhoid had already appeared. In the province of Wornesch all the symptoms of the famine have appeared. Driven by sickness and hunger the peasants are pushing into the cities in search of employment. In the peasant villages universal despair and horror of the future reigns. The suffering of the peasant children who for many days have tasted no warm food, is horrible. As the result of the insufficient nourishment the death rate has risen in a startling degree.

In the province of Saratov the failure of crops is so complete that the peasants have literally neither bread nor seed and therefore are unable to eat or to sow for the coming crop. From the province of Jaroslaw the message comes that the villages present a most pitiful appearance. The rye harvest is extremely poor. The hay crop was a failure so that there is no feed for the cattle. There is no labor to be obtained to offer relief and the whole country population is confronted with the frightful menace of starvation.

In the Ural district also a total crop failure must be reckoned with. In a few places there remains barely sufficient for seed and in many neighborhoods the grain was moved only to obtain straw with which to feed the cattle. Even the Cossack population, which has so long known prosperity, is ruined and must now rest their entire hope on governmental assistance. Similar reports come from many other provinces.

The paralysis of trade and industry, which has brought about so great unemployment in the cities has extended its injurious effect into the country also. All this tends to paralyze what social activity might otherwise have been possible.

This growing misery, a naturally widened field of the socialists and arouses the peasants to revolutionary activity. All the energies of the socialist organizations are now directed toward controlling and utilizing this revolutionary attitude along effective channels.

As long as there has been a revolutionary movement in Russia there have been two factions, the existence of which has tended to weaken any effective action. To be sure there have been other factions but these have been smaller than either the Bund or the Social Democratic party and could effect but little the general revolutionary activity. Every socialist welcomes the news that the Bund, which represents the Russian Jewish socialists, has at last united with the regular Social Democratic party. The Bund organization will be preserved to some extent as a means of carrying on agitation among the Jewish population, but henceforth the two organizations will work in close harmony.

That Russia is in an actual state of civil war in the battles have an extremely high casualty list is seen by the fact that a Russian paper estimates that during the year 1906 14,130 persons have been killed in massacres, 900 have been executed under the forms of law and 19,524 have been wounded. This is the casualty list on the side of the people. But the government has not escaped without losses. The same paper estimates that of government officials 720 persons have been killed and 810 wounded.

Further word has just been received concerning the exiling of Deutsch and "Parvus" by the Russian government. These two men have long been known as among the ablest writers and workers in the international socialist movement. Both were living in Germany at the outbreak of the Russian revolution, and both returned to their native country to assist in the battle for freedom. They were exiled to the extreme north of Siberia under the Arctic circle. With twenty-six other exiles they were crowded into the foul hold of a freight ship leaving Nijni Novogorod for Turuchansk, the place of their exile. The well known writer Tann was a prisoner at this same place for eight years and a half and in his story "Ok" he has told something of its horrors. He says: "Fifty of us were huddled together in a half ruined house. Clothing and fuel were both scant to the point where freezing was always threatened. Eternal hunger raged over us. Rye meal cost forty kopeks a pound and the exiles ate decayed fish, and frozen raw meat, with occasional fresh frozen fish. But when all was combined there was always too little. When the dogs died of hunger they too were devoured. I once tore the leather hinges from the door and for two days I lived upon the soup which was made from them" into this polar inferno "Parvus" and Deutsch are now going.

FIGHTING SWEATING.

New York, N. Y.—A general strike of the pressers branch of the Brotherhood of Tailors has been ordered by the executive committee of the local branch. A uniform scale of wages and a uniform workday are demanded and a general protest against "sweating" conditions was made at the meeting. Harry Miller, who was authorized to make the announcement of the strike, declared that there were between 2,000 and 3,000 pressers in the city, and that approximately 20,000 men would be affected altogether.

FARMERS FOR SOCIALISM

Italian Farmers Flocking to the Socialist Party.

Rome.—The sudden setback which the Italian Farmers' Unions received immediately after their first rapid rise and their victorious battles during 1900 and 1901, has created the impression not only in Italy but throughout the world that they were merely an impulsive mob-like uprising without any firm foundation. The official statistics which have just been issued by the government labor bureau show that the unions of agricultural workers have really been steadily growing ever since their first sudden decline. According to this report there were 982 such unions on the first day of January, 1906, with 221,913 members. These unions stand absolutely on the basis of the class struggle and in this are distinguished from the Catholic unions, which have been formed along other lines. With the single exception of the organization in Romagna which inclines toward republicanism, they rest on a socialist basis and are dominated by socialist ideas. As a consequence of this the socialist vote bears a direct proportion to the strength of the organized workers throughout Italy. The province of Emilia in central Italy, has the largest per cent of its agricultural workers organized; 11.5 per cent of all those engaged in agriculture being members of the union. An interesting feature of these unions is the large number of women members. At the present time 677 women are members of agricultural unions. An analysis of the different phases of agricultural labor and the extent to which it is organized, shows that the day laborers form two-thirds of the total membership. Next to these come the tenants and renters although they exceed the number of land owners by only a few hundred.

Rome.—The last year has seen a great strengthening of the Italian Socialist press. At the present time there are three daily papers published by the party and one daily which, although it is not owned by the party, is nevertheless edited by a Socialist and supports the Socialist movement. There are seventy-eight weekly papers under the control of the party organization together with a large number of papers that support Socialism but are controlled by the unions or by private individuals.

The Hague.—The socialists of Holland are keeping up an active fight for universal suffrage. They recently held a demonstration in Amsterdam which for size and enthusiasm exceeded any similar meeting ever held in that country. Over 1,100 delegates, representing 700 unions and having a membership of over 60,000 laborers, were present, while over 15,000 persons attended the meeting. In spite of a heavy rain storm a great parade was held and participated in by thousands of workers. Some idea of their numbers may be gained from the fact that over 400 banners, each one representing a different organization, were carried in the parade.

FINLAND.—The socialist party of Finland makes up one of the strongest divisions of the international movement. It has over 80,000 members in 462 local organizations, possesses an extensive press and is waging an active battle at all points. Its relations with the organized labor movement are such that there is practically identity of action. At a recent congress 380 delegates were present, including several from various parts of Russia and from Sweden, Norway and Denmark. These delegates from other countries were invited because the Finnish movement is taking an extremely active part in the Russian revolution and it was felt that consultation with all the nationalities most directly affected was necessary. It is in no small degree owing to the existence of this powerful well-organized socialist movement in Finland that the Baltic provinces have taken the lead throughout Russia's struggle for freedom.

CRUSH SMALL INDUSTRIES

Better Conditions of French Workers Help Big Firms.

Paris, France.—The labor agitation of recent years in France, are said to have had an important effect in leading to a "concentration of industries." In 1896 there were 2,344,471 independent establishments in France; in 1901 the total number of such establishments was 2,245,356, a diminution in five years of nearly 100,000 establishments. The number now is still smaller. The small establishments are reported to have been the ones which have largely gone out of business. During the period of 1896 to 1901 no less than 102,355 small firms disappeared, while establishments employing from 21 to 50 workmen increased by 2,535, and the number of large firms, employing more than 100 workmen each, increased from 3,918 in 1896 to 4,623 in 1901. The present agitation with a demand for shorter hours and increased wages is said to have added greatly to this concentration of business in certain lines to the large firms.

ARRESTED FOR BRIBING A UNION OFFICIAL

New York, N. Y.—The New York law making it a misdemeanor to bribe a labor official is to be tested in a few days. Recently a garment worker, named Plotz, tried to bribe a union official to sell union labels. When Plotz applied for several thousand labels he was told that they should be used to be used must first be thoroughly unionized. He raised an objection to the unionizing of the place, but said that his firm was ready to pay almost any price for the labels. The labor official invited Plotz to call again. Meantime the attention of the District Attorney was called to the affair. When Plotz appeared he was given the labels and he handed the official the price agreed upon. He was immediately arrested by a detective and held to the criminal courts in bonds of \$500. This is the first case to arise since the law known as the Prince law was passed in New York three years ago.

The labor organizations of America gained 1,200,000 members last year, embracing a membership of 30,000,000 individuals.

SOCIALIST WOMEN ALIVE IN GERMANY

Are Active in Work of German Social Democracy.

Berlin.—The expenditures for colonial administration during the year 1906 reached 132,000,000 marks. This expenditure is offset by an income of only 11,000,000 marks. As a consequence the colonial minister has made a request for an appropriation of over 100,000,000 marks to meet the deficit. Some idea of how rapidly this colonial burden is increasing in Germany is shown by the fact that the total expenditures of the German empire, for colonial purposes up to 1904 was only 318,000,000 marks, while in the two years since that time it has reached 750,000,000 marks. All this has been expended for the purpose of maintaining outposts and strategic commercial points and for the opening up of expected markets for German capitalists. Consequently the socialists have stood in steady antagonism to this increasing burden.

A German Citizens Alliance. The Imperial Union against Social Democrats, which corresponds very closely to the Citizens' Alliance in the United States, has recently announced its willingness to supply campaign funds and other assistance for legislative candidates opposing socialists. Its general policy is to select the "best men" among the various capitalist candidates and support them in the hope of thereby defeating the socialist candidate. It will be noticed that this policy has a close resemblance to that followed by President Comper of the A. F. of L. in this country, with the important exception that the German Employers Organization picks the "best men" in its own class instead of going over into the ranks of its opponents.

Activity of Women. One of the most important phases of the German socialist movement is the activity of the women members. They have a paper which is their special organ,—"Gleichheit," which during the past year has increased its circulation from 12,000 to 46,000. The women raise the complaint that the socialist men are altogether too much inclined to look upon the woman movement as something less necessary and to belittle the activity which women are carrying on. However, the women have accepted the proletarian motto that "they who would be free themselves must strike the blow," and are asking in favor, but are themselves conducting so active a campaign that they are forcing the attention of not only the capitalists, but also their socialist comrades.

Socialist Traveling Libraries. One of the socialist representatives in the Reichstag, Dr. Sudekum, has recently, at great personal sacrifice, endowed a number of traveling libraries for the use of socialist locals incapable of accumulating such books out of their own funds. A number of volumes, composed of the socialist classics are sent out in a chest to remain for three weeks, when they are replaced by another list. The capitalist press of Germany are raising the alarm because all the printers, stereotypers, etc., are socialists, and declares that unless steps are soon taken to counteract this fact the whole press of Germany will be practically under the control of the socialists. The capitalist papers are making most dire suggestions of what might happen if the socialists should ever undertake to establish a press censorship by means of the power which this control of the printing industry gives them.

Rise of Prices. Berlin.—The German working class find themselves confronted with the same sort of prosperity as that existing in the United States. Prices have been rising steadily during the last two years and this in spite of the better crops and improved methods of production. All of the means of life have increased until for an average family the expense is now from 15 per cent to twenty per cent greater than it was a few years ago. There has been no corresponding increase in wages.

WANT 12-HOUR DAY

Piano Movers Protest Against Inhuman Hours.

New York, N. Y.—The delivery of pianos to flats and apartment houses which follows the fall moving has been delayed in many cases by a general strike of the piano movers. The piano moving is in the hands of about half a dozen boss movers who have contracts with the piano firms. Customers unusually apply to the piano firms when a piano is to be moved and the firm turns the job over to the boss mover. This is the first general strike of piano movers and affects about 300 men. They were getting \$18 a week, and say they have been working more than twelve hours a day. They demand a twelve-hour workday and 50 cents an hour for overtime. According to the piano movers, their work not only requires muscle, but skill.

RAILROAD PARALYZED BY A STRIKE

Selma, Ala.—Forty-five machinists at the shops of the Southern Railway, members of the local machinists union, went out on strike this morning at eleven o'clock. The men conducted themselves quietly and orderly. The local union this morning about eight o'clock received orders from the executive committee of the national union, who are now in Washington, to walk out at eleven o'clock. The strike is general over the entire Southern system and is caused by the machinists asking for higher wages. The men here are receiving \$3.20 per day and asked for \$3.45. The railroad offered \$3.25 and will not raise the scale. Every man in the machine shops here is out and it will badly cripple the division as they are behind on work and several engines are in bad condition.

Boston, Mass.—A new international labor organization composed of railroad building mechanics, and to be known as the Brotherhood of Railroad Building Mechanics, was launched here recently.

CARPENTERS ARE GROWING

Union Has Paid Out Large Amounts For Relief of Members.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Frank Duffy, general secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in his report to the fourteenth general convention, covering the two years from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906, reviewed the work of his office. Mr. Duffy noted the fact that in the past twenty-five years the Brotherhood had the experience of most labor organizations, having been ushered into existence on Aug. 12, 1881, after a four days' convention in Chicago, with much doubt as to whether it would live. Two other attempts had been made to form a national organization, and both failed. To-day, however, the carpenters' organization is next in numerical strength to that of the Mineworkers. On June 30, 1904, there were 1,793 local unions with a membership in the same date in 1906 there were 1,748 locals with a membership of 170,192 in good standing. The latter figures show a gain in membership of 8,987, but a loss in unions of forty-five. In thirty-two cities local unions were consolidated.

The jurisdiction of the Brotherhood includes the United States, Canada, Porto Rico, British West Indies and the Hawaiian Islands. Fifty-eight of the members are cabinetmakers, bench and machine hands; one exclusively stairbuilders; six exclusively parquet floor layers; six consist of millwrights; three of carbuilders; five of shipbuilders; two of wharf and bridge carpenters; two exclusively of framers, and the remainder are carpenters' unions, composed of members following any branch of the trade not above specified.

Since the insurance system was put in operation \$1,800,000 has been paid out to sick members, while the national office has expended, in death and disability claims, \$1,512,343. Of the latter sum, \$380,071 was paid out in the last two years. From July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, \$185,633 was paid by the general office for sick and disability claims alone.

MOLDERS' WIN

Secure a Substantial Increase in Wages.

Youngstown, O.—An agreement was reached by mutual concessions, between the Molders' Union and the foundry operators at Youngstown, O., and the strike which has been in existence for about six weeks was declared off. Under the new agreement the molders will receive \$3.20 per day instead of \$3, as formerly, and the core-makers will receive \$3 a day instead of \$2.75 as before. Immediately after the agreement was made, the most important foundries in the Youngstown, Ohio, district signed the scale, among these being the William Tod company, Lloyd-Booth Department of the United Engineering & Foundry company, Youngstown Engineering company, Mahoning Foundry & Machine company, Falcon Bronze company, the Youngstown Bronze company, and the foundry department of the Youngstown Foundry & Machine company. The men have returned to work.

STRIKE OF LUMBER JACKS

Detectives and Mounted Police Used to Awe Strikers.

Ottawa, Ont.—In the great lumber strike an attempt was made to conciliate the strikers, or to induce them to accept the terms of the MacLarens, but on this the union men are thoroughly determined. They will have none of conciliation except on their own terms. For higher wages they came out, and higher wages they will have or leave their old homes. There appears to have been a little trouble at Masson, better known as Buckingham Junction. Yesterday one of the detectives, Fournier, who, it is said, since the battle has been staying with his father-in-law there, made up his mind to go to church. He crossed the fields of Farmer Cote, who saw him and ordered him to take another course. "I want no murderers around my place," the detective refused, and the husky tiller of the soil proceeded to remove him by force. However, the father-in-law appeared on the scene, and the detective went by another route, but thought it better not to go to church.

The dragoons patrol the banks of the river at the MacLarens Mills, but there are no spectators. Some of the strikers who had gone to the lumber camps have returned, and there are now about three hundred of them in the town.

SIXTY WARRANTS OUT

Bailiff Cummings said this morning he thought arrests would be made this evening. There are about sixty warrants out. At 1:30 o'clock today a number of strikers, about a hundred in all, appeared to Mr. Alex. Cunningham for work. Many of the strikers are starving, and though Mr. Cunningham has now as many men as he wants, he engaged 75 of them. He gave the men \$1.50 a day, or what they were asking from the MacLarens.

UNIONS UNITE

Birmingham, Ala.—The Operative Plasterers' International Union has decided to form an offensive and defensive alliance with the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union. Each party will recognize the working card of the other and the two unions will form a joint organization in small cities and towns.

STRIKE SPREADING

Marshalltown, Ia.—The strike in the Iowa Central car shops is spreading. At Mason City to-day the carmen, cleaners and inspectors struck in sympathy with the men here. It is rumored that the men at Oskatoosa will also go out. The strike has been on now for four weeks.

WHAT TO READ ON SOCIALISM

If You Are Busy This List Will Help You.

Socialism has a library of its own—a library so great that its very size bewilders many a seeker after the truth and leaves him undecided where to begin. For the benefit of busy men, we have compiled a long list of the best books on socialism, together with a little description of each book.

We print a different part of this list every day. These books may be obtained from the Chicago Daily Socialist at the prices shown.

1. Karl Marx: Biographical Memoirs. By Wilhelm Liebknecht, translated by Ernest Untermann. Cloth, 50 cents. Karl Marx is recognized by common consent as the greatest of socialist writers, and with his friend and associate, Frederick Engels, he was the first to give definite form to the thoughts which lie at the foundation of International Socialism. Some knowledge of his personality is therefore worth while for any socialist student, and this book by Liebknecht is beyond comparison the best picture of Marx that has been written or can be written. Liebknecht, its author, himself one of the great figures of the new-born socialist movement, was a constant companion of Marx through years of his exile in England, and it is with these years that the book deals in most detail. The book is full of humor and pathos; it brings the reader very close to the strong and lovable personality of Marx and it throws a side light on many passages in his writings. The translation is admirable, and the book will by its simple literary excellence delight readers who know nothing of socialism.

2. Collectivism and Industrial Evolution. By Emile Vandervelde, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Belgium. Translated by Charles H. Kerr. Cloth, 50 cents. Emile Vandervelde, although still a young man, stands in the front rank of the Socialist Party, not only in Belgium but in all Europe. "Collectivism" is without doubt the best explanation of modern scientific socialism printed in any language. It is divided into two parts. Part One deals with capitalist concentration. Under this head the author treats in three admirable chapters of the decadence of personal property and the progress of capitalist property. A mass of facts are gathered together that not only make these three chapters valuable for the student but furnish a veritable mine of information for the writer and speaker.

Part Two deals with the socialization of the means of production and exchange. This part contains six chapters. Chapter one deals with the foolish statements of the orthodox political economists. Chapter two gives many arguments as to the advantage of social property over private property. Chapter three gives an outline of the changed form of the state under collectivism. Chapter four, The Formulas of Distribution. Chapter five deals with a subject that is often neglected in socialist literature. It gives the various methods by which the private property in capital may be socialized. One of the first questions a socialist is asked by the man who wishes to learn is "How are you going to do it?" This chapter offers many ideas along this line without at the same time constructing a utopia or endeavoring to prophesy. The last chapter deals with a number of objections which are frequently urged against socialism.

The book is a valuable one for beginners, being written in an interesting and simple style.

3. The American Farmer: An Economic and Historical Study. By A. M. Simons. Cloth, 50 cents.

The economic position of the farmer is a subject which for a long time neglected in our literature. In America this position is peculiarly American and any attempt to apply the European literature on the subject to American conditions must only lead to confusion. This volume, published in February, 1902, has met with the most abundant praise by the highest critics in Europe and America and two years later we issued a revised edition in which the author brought the book strictly up to date using the latest statistics of the census of 1900 and thoroughly covering several new points which have been raised.

It is written in a style which appeals alike to the farmer and wage laborer and is a book which no student of economics should fail to read.

What the Critics Say.

It is, perhaps, not much to say in praise of "The American Farmer" that it is the most valuable book in the way of serious and original investigation yet contributed by America to the literature of socialist economics.—The New York Worker.

The critical point in the discussion is that which shows the law of concentration to have been operating in farming just as in all industries, even though the farmer remains unchanged or his farms are actually growing smaller. —Denver Daily News.

The book is one of the most important of the year, and no socialist or student can consider himself well informed without reading it.—The Toiler, Terre Haute, Ind.

It gives an historical and economic survey of agriculture in this country and a prophesy as to the coming changes in the line of future evolution. Mr. Simons shows a thorough knowledge of his subject and a full command of many authorities.—Boston Transcript.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION IS FOR SOCIALISM

Not a Mere Political Movement, But a Social Upheaval.

The Russian Revolution is not a mere struggle for emancipation from an archaic form of government—it is a movement of the masses of the people to regenerate Russian society. An old order is crumbling, its government, its ruling caste, its ruling class, its religion, its property, its forms, its economic methods and its economic power. It is a world event. The new order cannot by any possibility be ushered in by merely political changes modeled on the political institutions of England or the United States. With the autocratic form of government will go many of the social wrongs that weigh down both the Russian and relatively more prosperous and more educated peoples. Because the peasants are poor and ignorant of books is no reason why, in the great transformation that is taking place, they should lose all the lessons of modern industrial development and the other social teachings of the hundred years that have passed since the revolution in France.

History is indeed preparing new forms of human society, as the peasant leader Anikin claimed. All the great forces of modern life are present in the nation, while the usual counter-forces are melting away. The greatest retarding forces, in all lands—the national traditions, political, religious and social—are already comparatively lifeless. The Revolution is beating out of them what vitality remains. The national character is not one of the fixed habits of age, but that of adaptable youth. The character of the individual peasant is almost as flexible as that of a child. Both absorb readily every new and useful idea. The peasant is not poor and uneducated because he is idle or slow to learn. He is physically and mentally inefficient because he is physically and mentally underfed. He grasps and devours a friendly book or newspaper with as much avidity as a loaf of unaccustomed wheat flour. With the same appreciation of his needs, he adopts and learns the use of modern agricultural implements and every modern agricultural method, when they happen to fall within his miserable means. The ignorance and poverty of the peasant do not constitute a national tradition, as is claimed by the incredible Pliedonostref, so long the Czar's favorite adviser and head of the national Church, who preaches that ignorance and poverty are the normal and natural conditions allotted by God to the human race. The peasants are as anxious to improve their condition, spiritual and material, as were the poor and uneducated pioneers that built up the United States. Their inertia is a resisting medium, it is not a reactionary force. It can only delay the time of the final outbreak, and increase its intensity and profundity in proportion to the delay.

Among the Russian people positive reactionary forces are conspicuous only by their absence, and to overcome the resistance of mere inertia there are a hand, on a greater or lesser scale, all the forces of modern civilization, and a public spirit new in the history of the great nations. Even the material development is backward only in the country and less accessible sections.

Masses Not Ignorant.

Very many of the factories, mills, railroads and steamships are most modern; so are many of the hotels, public buildings, theaters, many of the public institutions and schools, and nearly all the large parts of the Russian workingmen have been familiarized with the most important movements and ideas of foreign lands in the form of a sea of forbidden, and therefore all the more valued, popular literature. From the agrarian movements of Europe to our People's party, and from the conservative trades unions of Great Britain to the revolutionary socialism of the Continent, there is so great a movement or social idea that has not been, in this way, brought to the people. The people have responded to it. I do not believe that there is anywhere a such deep and varied study of all that goes to make up modern Socialism as among the Russian working class.

The Russian upheaval is then both a conscious and a social movement—and this is why it may develop into the most portentous historic event up to the present time. Like former revolutions and civil wars in France, England and the United States, it claims for all citizens the political rights of man. But unlike any preceding national cataclysm, it calls for social as well as political rights, for economic equality, for the right of every man to as much land as he can use and for no man to more, the right of all the people to all the land forever.—The English Walling in The Independent.

WON THE STRIKE.

Springfield, Ohio.—The Molders' strike which has been in existence in the Fairbanks piano plate factory since July 5, has been adjudged. This foundry, which has remained closed since the calling of the strike will be opened Monday. Statements are forthcoming from the Wickham and O. S. Kelly companies which were affected by the piano plate molders' strike, that the settlement in no way affects them, and that everything is still running at these foundries on the "open shop" basis.

The molders demanded a flat advance of 15 cents a plate, and the terms of the settlement are said to provide for an increase of ten per cent. It was allowed in settling similar strike last week at Cleveland, thereby both sides making concessions in order to arrive at a settlement.

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Justice has decided that railroad workers are in the unskilled labor class and cannot be imported into the United States under open contract law.

Kansas City, Mo.—Building Workers' Protective Union has purchased a lot and will erect a building.

SOCIALISTS INVADE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT

Candidate Vind Speaks to Large Audiences; Hearst Movement Will Not Affect Socialist Vote.

In the early days of the campaign the Socialists of the thirteenth senatorial district had no hopes higher than that of increasing the vote of two years ago and perhaps electing their legislative candidate. These hopes all seem to have become certainties. Support has come from various unexpected sources. The Socialist candidate, T. J. Vind, has been speaking to remarkably large and attentive audiences and open air meetings throughout the whole district. He has also been asked to speak before various unions. The usual amount of volunteer assistance, which is always such a striking feature of socialist campaigns, has been in evidence. Literature has been distributed from house to house, campaign lists have been circulated for collections and much personal canvassing has been done.

Socialists vs. Republicans. It was stated two years ago that the heavy Socialist vote polled at that time was a protest vote due to the nomination of Parker on the democratic ticket. To all appearances, however, the democratic party, instead of recovering from its condition at that time, has rather sunk lower and lower. So it has come about that the only serious opponent of the republican party is the Socialist party. Those who voted for what is commonly called "clean government" are also turning to the Socialist candidate and he has received the recommendation of the Legislative Voters' League. Indeed, this is almost the only district where the league is making a special effort to elect its candidate, they having gone to the trouble to prepare and circulate special literature for that district.

Hearst Not a Factor. No one need fear that the Hearst movement will run away with any Socialist votes, nor that the so-called labor party will take away any of our strength. Years of agitation and education along political lines, carried on by the Socialists, have taught the working class that the Socialist party is the only real working class party, the party with a programme that will emancipate them.

Our campaign has commanded general respect. Every Socialist in the district will be busy with the details of the campaign. The best party orators will speak in the district, working right up to election day; at which time every precinct will be manned to see that the votes are counted, and when they are I have no doubt but what the result will add another Socialist state representative to the two that we already have and those others that may be elected this fall.

DEBATE FOR DEVERIDGE

Offered a Chance to Make Good on His New York Statement.

In a recent speech before the Knights of Columbus, in Carnegie Hall, New York, Senator Beveridge expressed himself as follows concerning the socialists: "If my friend is a Socialist, I respect his opinions, agree with some of them, disagree with others, and the only question is whether I can convince him or he can convince me. Tolerant discussion in such a case is patriotism; intolerant denunciation is intellectual tyranny. And, like all tyranny, it is useless, for in the end I will win if I am right, and my brother will win if I am right."

IRON WORKERS WINNING BETTER CONDITIONS

New York, N. Y.—It is reported that the strike ordered by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers against Post & McCord and other individual firms in this city which has been on for more than a year will be settled in a few days. The executive committee is expected to order the men back to work under terms that have been practically agreed upon.

In January, after these strikes were ordered, a general strike of the Housemiths and Bridgemen's Union went into effect against the Allied Iron Associations for an increase in wages from \$4.50 to \$5 a day. The employers declared for the open shop, both nationally and locally.

BREWERY WORKERS FIGHT CHILD LABOR.

The agreement at present in force between the Brewery Workers' Union of Milwaukee, Wis., and the brewery employers, contains no conditions as to child labor. The union, however, has given notice that unless such a clause is inserted in the new agreement to be made April 30, 1907, and unless thereafter such clause is fully observed, a strike will be ordered against every offending brewery.

FIGHT SCAB SHOPS.

Anderson, Ind.—There is a bitter fight on in this city to crush the unions in the foundries. Practically all of the foundry owners have agreed to run open shops, which, of course, means ultimately "scab" shops. The trade unions are prepared to fight this move to the end. Men are being imported from other cities to take the places of the former unionists.

ASKED TO DEBATE ISSUES

Socialist Party Challenges Cannon and Taylor to Debate With Stedman

(From the Danville Democrat, October 23rd.) The Socialist party has issued a challenge to Speaker Cannon and Chas. G. Taylor, republican and democratic candidates, respectively, for congress in this district, to debate the issues with Seymour Stedman, of Chicago. Following is the challenge: Honorable Joseph G. Cannon, Danville, Ill.

Dear Sir:—We are aware of the fact that you are a candidate for representative in congress from the eighteenth congressional district on the republican ticket.

The Socialist candidate for the same office, John H. Walker, has received the unanimous endorsement of the State Federation of Labor, the Danville Trades and Labor Council and numerous local unions.

We challenge you, or any one you may choose to appoint, to debate the issues involved in this campaign in public with Seymour Stedman, of Chicago, one of the most representative Socialists of the nation, the debate to take place on the night of November 4 at the Danville court house.

We have no doubt but that if you are sincere in what you state are your convictions, you will be glad of this opportunity to defend your principles before an audience chiefly composed of workmen who are probable constituents of John H. Walker.

Yours respectfully, By Order of the Socialist Campaign Committee of the Eighteenth District.

RALPH KORNGOLD, Chairman. W. B. BRANCHER, Secretary.

134 N. Vermilion street, Danville, Ill., October 22, 1906.

The same challenge, word for word, has been sent to Mr. Taylor.

MANY MINERS NOMINATED

United Mine Workers Running For Office on Socialist Ticket.

The United Mine Workers have gone into politics more effectively than perhaps any other trade union in the United States. The following members of that organization have been nominated for office in the present campaign: For Congress—W. B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania; W. H. Dettrey, of Pennsylvania; Thomas Nichols, of Pennsylvania; and John Walker, of Illinois. For the Legislature—Richard Gilbert, of Pennsylvania; David Irvine, of Pennsylvania; W. J. Thomas, of Pennsylvania; Nicholas Burke, of Pennsylvania; Patrick Fitzsimmons, of Pennsylvania; Dominic Dempsey, of Pennsylvania; J. McAndrews, of Pennsylvania; Lee Jackson, of Indiana; Frank Hayes, of Illinois; and John Nugent, of West Virginia.

LABOR REPUDIATES HEARST

Central Labor Body of Yonkers Refuses to Endorse His Candidate.

White Plains, N. Y.—A renewed attempt has been made in Yonkers by the Central Labor body to secure an endorsement of Hearst and the Hearst ticket, and it failed. A resolution proposing an endorsement of Hearst had been laid on the table at a previous meeting and at the last meeting it was again brought up, only to meet similar treatment.

The federation refused to take action regarding an endorsement of the Hearst candidate for member of assembly, Harry W. K. Haines. The republican candidate for the same office is a laboring man and has long been a warm advocate of organized labor. The reading of a communication from the Hearst candidate was met with a storm of protests.

Sentiment is rapidly changing among the workmen. Where some support was expected for Hearst weeks ago, it is now going to Hughes and the drift is decidedly toward the republican nominee.

GOOD OLD TIMES.

An old labor law in England in force in 1783 contained the following six clauses: Any stonecutter who joined a union was to be sent to jail for two months. They must work from six o'clock in the morning until eight at night. Wages were not to be higher than 48 cents a day. Each man was to be allowed 3 cents for breakfast. Any one who refused to work was to be imprisoned for not more than two months. If any employer paid higher wages he was to be fined \$25 and the stonecutters who took the increase were to be sent to jail for two months.

CHALLENGE OPPONENTS.

Canton, O., Oct. 24.—The Socialists challenged both the democratic and republican candidate in the nineteenth district of Ohio to debate. The democratic candidate declared that he would accept the challenge on condition that the republican candidate also took part. The republican candidate has not yet been heard from.

BETTER CONDITIONS.

New York, N. Y.—An all-round increase of 50 cents a day has been secured by the Wood Carvers' Union in New York City, and is to remain in force until the middle of 1908. The members work eight hours a day and a half-day on Saturday.

KEEP AWAY FROM FRISCO

Letter from That City Tells Masons and Bricklayers to Stay Away.

Even the destruction of an entire city does not serve to greatly relieve the labor market even in the industries most affected, the masons and bricklayers. A letter from San Francisco to the headquarters of the bricklayers in New York says:

"It is not advisable for any more bricklayers to come to this city. There is no work at all for stone-masons and, in fact, conditions are becoming alarming in this city, with the many men of our own craft who are coming in here. Every part of the world is well represented by craftsmen whom we have taken in since April. Our membership has increased from 350 to more than 1,500, and every steamer from Australia brings quite a few. One steamer alone brought in forty men. The union decided at the last meeting that I should write to the press of Australia, and thus notify craftsmen of the conditions here. Meals can be procured for a very small sum, but rooms and houses are at a premium. An ordinary room such as the men would be forced to take would cost them \$20 a month at the cheapest. House rents have increased 27 per cent."

GAIN EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Paper Workers Reduce Their Hours of Labor.

St. Paul, Minn.—An eight-hour workday in the papermaking industry is now assured. This reduction has been accomplished by the co-operation of four unions—the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Association of Woodworkers and the International Association of Machinists.

There are eighteen large paper mills in the country, and these control almost entirely the industry. The agreement for an eight-hour day includes all of these eighteen mills.

It is not intended, however, to inaugurate the shorter workday in all the mills at the same time. So as not to suddenly affect the supply of paper an arrangement has been perfected by which one mill each month will adopt the eight-hour day. By this arrangement the transformation from the long to the short day in the paper industry will be spread over eighteen months.

The eight-hour day is recognized by all up-to-date economists as the proper thing for both industries and employers who are opposing it are simply kicking against the inevitable.

The printers, in their desire to install the eight-hour system in the book and job offices of the country, also proposed the change in such a way as to work the least possible hardship upon employers. The International Typographical Union gave notice eighteen months in advance that it would insist upon the shortening of the workday to eight hours. This gave employers ample time in which to adjust their affairs to meet the change.

But some of them did not want the change, no matter how conservatively it was to be made. They preferred— for reasons not at all indicative of the humane employer—to continue under the antiquated system that is not far removed from the hated sweatshop evil.

But there are the days when things move, and men move with them. I will not be long until the employer who insists upon more than an eight-hour day from his workmen will be placed by public sentiment in the category with the drivers of child labor.

LAST YEAR'S WORK OF THE MACHINISTS' UNION

New York, N. Y.—The annual report of the International Association of Machinists for the year ending June 30, 1906, from which data are published in the Machinists' Monthly Journal, shows that strikes were called in the year against 28 individual concerns, as well as in all the contract shops in Lynn, Mass., Indianapolis, Ind., and Williamsport, Pa. Agreements were made with 32 firms and with 47 railroads. In the year 38 new general lodges and 30 specialists' lodges were organized and 26 lodges disbanded. The total paid in strike benefits was \$143,069 58, and in death benefits, \$29,375. Negotiations with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in Great Britain were conducted by a representative of the Machinists' Union from Calgary, Canada, who was sent abroad on this mission. The International Association of Machinists asks the British union to concede to it trade jurisdiction over members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in North America. While the effort has not been successful as yet the International Society of Machinists expects that in time such an arrangement will be made.

ONE HUNDRED MOLDERS STRIKE AT CORLISS

Racine, Wis.—This afternoon 100 molders employed by the Wisconsin Engine company at Corliss, went out on a strike, necessitating closing the entire molders' department. The men state that the reason they struck was because they were promised ten hours pay for nine hours' work. They supposed they were getting it until one of their members quit and when he received his check he saw they were only paying him for nine hours instead of ten hours. In consequence all quit.

The officers of the company refused to make any statement.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Five hundred machinists in the Southern Railway shops at Spencer, N. C., went on strike today. The strikers demand \$2 35 for eight hours' work instead of \$3 for ten hours' work. Officials of the Southern have gone to Spencer to prevent violence when non-union machinists arrive.

Hamilton, Ont.—Bridge and structural iron workers have formed a new union here and in Vancouver, B. C.

POLITICS IN THE YARDS

Great Increase of Socialist Sentiment Seen.

The Twenty-ninth Ward of Chicago has until within recent years been the stronghold of the Democratic party in Cook county. A few years ago such a reign of terror was maintained in that district by the Democratic organization under Tom Carey, the famous Carey Indian, that it was almost a matter of life and death for a person to avow any other political faith.

All this has been changed since the great stock-yards strike. The dominating vote in the 29th district is now Socialist. Even the small boys in the street call themselves Socialists and boast that they will support that ticket as soon as it permits them to cast a ballot. In the first stages of disintegration of the Democratic party, the Republicans grew somewhat, but now it is growing weaker. Already, at least in this district, the fight is becoming clear between the workers who toil in the yards and the forces controlled by the owners of the packing houses.

So far has this disintegration of the old parties gone that in the present election the Republicans have nominated only one candidate for the Legislature, and the election of the Socialist candidate, J. A. Ambroz, from that district, is practically certain. The Independence League cuts very little figure in the 29th ward. The stock yard workers refuse to be fooled by any sham labor politics. What little strength the League secures will come from the remnants of the two old parties and not from the Socialists. The nominee of the Independence League, Wm. R. Sells, is one of Carey's old-time Indians, who, when the "War Whoop League" stopped whooping for Carey, set about a little whooping in his own interest. Sells' candidacy is very much weakened by his previous support of Carey. This is especially true among the laboring men who have not yet forgotten the time of the A. R. U. strike, when Carey "iced the cars" for the strike-breakers, when no one else could be secured to do the work. The Twenty-ninth ward makes up a part of the Fourth congressional district, in which the Socialist candidate, James McCarthy, seems practically sure of election.

CONCRETE A LABOR-SAVER

The New Building Material Displaces Masons.

Industrial progress strikes the working class in many different ways. At one time it is a machine that throws them out of employment and destroys old lines of battle. Just now the introduction of the new material, "concrete," is threatening to disrupt the building trades organization. The organized stone-working trades see danger in the growing popularity of concrete as a substitute for stone. Concrete works against these trades in a great many ways. Many a contractor has won a strike against stone-masons by substituting concrete. Foundations of all kinds can be made by ordinary laborers and the material is cheaper than stone.

The use of concrete has already thrown thousands of stone masons and cutters out of work throughout the country. In some large cities whole buildings have been constructed of the material.

COURT FLAYS TRAITOR TO THE UNION

A Scab Denounced for Traitorous Conduct to His Organization. New York, N. Y.—Because he betrayed his union and caused the arrest of three strikers who remonstrated with him, a New York man was denounced by the Magistrate Breen as "about the most despicable and dishonorable person" he had seen in many years.

Before the strike this man was a stenographer for the firm. He was asked to strike, and agreed, provided the union would take care of him. He received \$50 in benefits from the union. Then the firm offered to teach him lithography and give him a steady job, and he went to work.

"Is it true you accepted \$50 from the union?" inquired the magistrate. "Yes, I did," said the complainant. "Then the magistrate denounced him as 'despicable' and 'dishonorable,' and continued: "You have proved a traitor to men who stood by you. I am sorry I issued a summons for these men. They are discharged."

STATE ARBITRATION.

Baltimore.—The State of Maryland this afternoon intervened in the dispute between the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic and the Maryland, Delaware & Virginia Railroad companies and their licensed deck officers when Charles J. Fox, chief of the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, called upon the official representatives of both sides and offered his services as mediator in the controversy. The men accepted. Captain Willard Thomson, general manager of the affected lines, promised an answer later in the day. Mr. Fox's action was taken under the authority vested in him by the labor laws of the state.

STRIKE IN GALENA.

Workers who were employed by Contractor Schmidt in making improvements at the post-office building, struck this morning for better wages. The demand of the men was not granted and they have been replaced by others. The men who struck were receiving \$1.60 for eight hours work, and demanded \$2.

London, Eng.—A bill to reduce the hours of labor in coal mines to eight per day by the year 1909 recently passed its second reading in the British House of Commons, on the understanding that the government will appoint a committee to inquire into economic effects of the proposal.

Oakland, Cal.—The threatened lock-out in the buildings trades of this city began yesterday. The struggle now on between capital and labor is the most serious the city has known.

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DAVID L. ROBERTS, 1617 W. 63rd ST. PHONE WEST. 607

STRIKE ON RAILROAD.

Laborers Rebel Against Low Wages and Discrimination.

New Orleans, La.—The Southern Pacific Railway Company, otherwise the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railway and Steamship Company, has before it a long and stubborn fight in the strike of the yard clerks, augmented and to be further augmented, in all probability by a large number of general office clerks of this big system.

The yard clerks, local clerks and some of the general office clerks employed by the Southern Pacific at all points between New Orleans and El Paso, Texas (inclusive), went on a strike last week and have declared that they will remain out until the company recognizes and treats with them and the differences are settled either amicably or by arbitration.

The striking employees are members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the latest organization of railway employees in this section of the country.

The strike effects some 50 or 460 employees, all men whose positions cannot be filled without considerable difficulty.

The cause of the strike is a refusal on the part of the management of the Southern Pacific to accede on the part of the employees for more pay, shorter hours and generally better treatment.

During the past twelve years the business of the various railways of the country has increased enormously, resulting in an increase of the duties of the clerks employed by them and an extension of the hours which they are required to work.

But the cost of living has appreciated fully 60 per cent. during that period. Other employees have had an increase of pay (as for instance, the car men), but the clerks have none. In fact, on the contrary, there have been individual reductions of salaries.

There has been a systematic effort made by the officials of the Southern Pacific to bring about net reductions in the expenses of the clerical departments of the road. Other conditions had also become unsatisfactory. Many cases of arbitrary exaction and injustice occurred from time to time, favoritism and partiality frequently depriving honest and faithful clerks of promotions well earned.

During the past eighteen months a number of cases of oppression and discrimination against members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks were encountered, and the company discriminated against union men. Superintendent Fay refused all requests to meet a committee of the union, without giving any reason for his action. Four leaders of the clerks were summarily discharged, and shortly after the strike broke out. About 500 are now out and the strike is spreading.

PRINTERS DEMAND TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT INCREASE.

Iowa City, Ia.—On Saturday of this week a three years' contract between the local Typographical Union No. 550, and the master printers, will run out, and thereafter it is probable that a labor war, unequalled in the history of local labor disputes, will tie up the publication of four daily papers and five big job plants. The local union submitted to the master printers early this week a new contract to run for three more years. This contract shortened the labor day to eight hours and provided a wage scale ranging from \$14 to \$17 per week, instead of from \$12 to \$14 per week.

The increase demanded amounted to 25 per cent of the wage scale which has prevailed for the last contract period, and the master printers immediately refused to meet the advance.

WEAVERS VS. MACHINE.

Worcester, Mass.—fifty weavers in the F. B. Thayer woolen mill, Valley Falls, struck yesterday afternoon, claiming that new looms put in operation by the company recently reduce the earning capacity of the weavers fifteen per cent. The superintendent, William H. Arthur, declined to make a statement in the absence of the owner in New York. The mill employs about two hundred hands, who will be obliged to remain idle unless the strike is settled.

Detroit, Mich.—Edward Lee, business agent of the Machinists' Union; Alfred Pointon, a member of the same union, and Frank A. Johnson, organizer of the Michigan Federation of Labor, have gone to Flint to organize the automobile workers at that place.

Augusta, Me.—Slate workers in Maine have secured a nine-hour day and a ten per cent increase in wages.

Kansas City, Mo.—Hardwood finishers and marble workers have organized.

SOCIALIST PARTY COOK COUNTY HEADQUARTERS 163 RANDOLPH ST. CHAS. L. BRECKON, Secretary If you are at all interested in the Socialist Party Organization, address as above and learn how you may become a member. COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE Meets Every Second Sunday Each Month at 55 N. Clark St. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Meets Every Monday at Headquarters Find your place in this organization and become identified with the greatest movement in the history of the human family.

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Grand Annual Prize Masquerade GIVEN BY THE Chicago Joint Council OF THE United Order of Box Makers and Sawyers of America Saturday Eve., November 17th, 1906 At AURORA TURNER HALL Cor. Ashland Ave. and Division St. TICKETS 25 CENTS A PERSON JAMES J. LYONS The National Box Co. Young Men's Hat Maker Packing Boxes and Cases Of All Descriptions OFFICE AND FACTORY 534 American Ave. Milwaukee, Wis. 601 BLUE ISLAND AV.

ALMOST AS BAD AS COLORADO

Is the Situation in Austro-Hungary—Free Speech Denied.

Comrade George Eisler, a former member of the Executive Board of the Hungarian Socialist Party, recently arrived in Chicago. To a reporter of the Chicago Daily Socialist he gave some interesting information concerning the Hungarian Socialist movement and his own work.

"For the last three years the Hungarian Socialists have conducted a daily paper, the *Neprava*, with 10,000 subscribers, and are about to change into a daily German paper, which is now published three times a week."

"How do the trade unions look upon Socialism in Hungary?"

Half Million Unionists.

"There are 500,000 organized workers in Hungary," he replied, "and they all belong to the Socialist Party. This, together with the fact that we have a very restricted suffrage, leads us to lay much more emphasis upon the economic than the political side of the struggle."

"What are conditions of the suffrage in Hungary?"

"When the cities no one can vote unless she pays 600 kroners (\$120.00) tax each year. This excludes more than one-third of the adult population. The minimum age for those who pay the tax is twenty-four years. Nevertheless the Socialist Party polled over 5,000 votes at the last election."

"What steps are being taken to secure an extension of the suffrage?"

Street Troubles Frequent.

"Great demonstrations have been held in the streets, which have led to rioting and which have compelled the government to take steps towards the extension of the suffrage. These demonstrations are also used to influence the government in other directions. We have a beef trust over there and the government officials are directly interested in it. Recently they raised prices, so that a popular outcry arose. The Socialists organized a great demonstration and compelled the Municipal Council to open butcher shops. At first these only sold horse meat at a 3 per cent reduction from trust prices, but another demonstration forced them to add the better grades of meat and to make a further reduction of 5 per cent from the trust prices. At the same time the Socialist Party opened a co-operative bakery. They were assisted by the Bakers' Union and were able to supply bread at quite a reduction on trust prices."

"Does the government usually yield so easily to your demonstrations?"

Government is Stubborn.

"Not by any means. We find ourselves constantly subjected to government interference. The Nationalist Party especially seeks to steal our thunder, just as Hearst is trying to do with you here, while at the same time they fight us bitterly. Our papers are constantly being confiscated and our speakers arrested."

"Did you ever have any personal experience along those lines?"

"The speaker laughed and drew a couple of papers from his pocket, which are presented herewith. The first of these is a certificate of his release from prison and reads as follows:

RESIDENTIAL IMPERIAL GOVT., BUDA PESTH.

"The Police Jail and Exiling Department."

LETTER OF RELEASE.

"Arrested was _____ and has been released today and advised that within the next 8 days he get a better board and lodgment and also a better situation and, in case this is not secured, he will be imprisoned again."

Picture His Thumb.

Then follows the signatures of the officials and the number of his thumb impression and photograph in the Police Records. It will be noticed that a line has been drawn through that portion which advises him to get a position. This was done when the official learned that he was working on a Socialist paper.

On another occasion Mr. Eisler was speaking on the street and chancing to mention the Russian revolution, he was once more arrested and received the second paper as a certificate that his fine of 30 kroners was paid.

MONEY.

How is the Socialist commonwealth going to get along without money?"

"It is not going to get along without money."

"Even if the somewhat fanciful labor check should be adopted, it would be money."

"But I do not know of any good reason why the dollar should not be retained."

"It goes without saying that Socialism will abolish the national banking system. The money, of whatever kind it may be, will be issued by the public."

Of course, in the Socialist commonwealth labor will be the real measure of value, and money will merely be its expression. But labor can be expressed in dollars and cents as easily as in hours and minutes."

The dollar is not the cause of our present evils. Private ownership of the industries is the cause. When the industries are transformed from private to public, the sting is taken out of the dollar. It is rendered harmless. We can make further use of it without danger."

It is not the purpose of Socialism to discard anything that is useful."

The wonderfully luminous and marvelously convenient decimal system on which the dollar is based is not a thing to be lightly cast aside."

Besides the people are thoroughly familiar with it. The retention of the dollar and cent would go a long way toward making the transition from capitalism to Socialism smooth."

Furthermore, there will be artists, authors, lecturers, preachers, special teachers, farmers and others, in the Socialist commonwealth, who will not be working for the public. Our money will have to be sufficiently elastic to permit us, as individuals or private organizations, to purchase these people's wares, without vexatious red tape. The dollar seems to fit the bill better than anything else."

"Anyway, we shall have money of some kind, and you will have a vote as to what kind it shall be.—Work, 'What's So and What Isn't.'"

The Conductors and Motormen's Union gained 4,000 members the past 12 months.

ELECTRIC WORKERS WIN

Albany Strikers Gain Eight-Hour Day.

Morton Havens, Jr. has agreed to the terms of the striking electrical workers of this city and it is expected that the strike will soon be settled. The men have been demanding \$3 a day for eight hours. Previous to the strike they were paid \$2.75 for nine hours. The men feel that the other firms in the city will soon follow the example of Mr. Havens and that the strike will come to an end. Mr. Havens will pay his men \$3 a day, but the eight-hour schedule will not go into effect until January 1.

The strike of the carpenters on the new McDonald gas meter plant in the north end has been settled. The Albany men refused to work with the out-of-town carpenters because they would not join the local union. The Albanians have induced the others to affiliate with them and work has been resumed on the plant.

PRIVATE PROPERTY.

No, Socialism will not prevent the people from owning private property.

Capitalism prevents the people from owning private property.

Capitalism confiscates the bulk of the product of the wage worker. This makes it impossible for the average wage worker to own his own home. It makes it impossible for him to own anything but the cheapest household furniture. He has the cheapest carpets on his floors. He has the cheapest curtains on his windows. He has the cheapest clothing for his family. He has the cheapest food for his table. He is not able to afford books and pictures and statuary. If he manages to buy a piano on monthly payments, it is a cheap, tinny bangy affair that degenerates rather than cultivates the musical faculty.

All of his property put together would not invoice more than a hundred or two of dollars.

In fact, it is not fit for junk.

Capitalism prevents him from possessing private property.

In the cities and towns of the United States there are 10,488,000 homes—or alleged homes.

Of these, 6,351,000 are occupied by renters.

Of the remainder, 1,101,000 are mortgaged.

Of the entire 10,488,000 homes, less than one-third are owned by their occupants free of encumbrance.

The number of renters is constantly increasing.

The percentage of mortgages is also constantly increasing.

See the second volume of the census of 1900.

In the cities of 100,000 and over, in the United States, seventy-two per cent of the population lives in rented houses.

In San Francisco, seventy-six out of every hundred families live in rented houses. Eight out of every hundred live in houses to which they hold the title, but which are mortgaged. Sixteen live in houses which they own free of encumbrance.

In New Orleans, seventy-eight out of every hundred families live in rented houses. Three live in houses to which they hold the title, but which are mortgaged. Nineteen live in houses which they own free of encumbrance.

In Chicago, seventy-five out of every hundred families live in rented houses. Thirteen live in houses to which they hold the title, but which are mortgaged. Twelve live in houses which they own free of encumbrance.

In New York, eighty-eight out of every hundred families live in rented houses. Seven live in houses to which they hold the title, but which are mortgaged. A meager five live in houses which they own free of encumbrance.

It is needless to say that these overwhelming majorities of homeless are the families of the working class.

I have already shown how the farmers are being stripped of their property.

Capitalism prevents those who produce property from owning property.

Socialism will give everybody a chance to own private property.

Not the kind of private property that can be used to gouge other people, however.

But I do not mean that Socialism will forbid any man owning and running any industry he pleases. Socialism will own and run industries itself. It will give the workers the full value of their product. It will sell the products at cost.

Any one else engaging in the same industries would, therefore, have to give the workers the full value of their product and sell the products at cost. But he couldn't make anything that way. Consequently he wouldn't do it. If the industry were of such a character that he could carry it on by his own labor alone he could do so. But he would not be exploiting any one else then.

"But," I hear Mr. Capitalist's whining voice complaining, "will there be no way in which I can invest my money so that I can draw an income from it without working myself?"

No, you will positively have to quit stealing.

Socialism will enable everyone to own a comfortable and beautiful home, substantial, beautiful and attractive furnishings for his home, and all of the things which are necessary for expanding culture and a wholesome, healthful life.—Work, "What's So and What Isn't."

TRYING TO GET A GOOD THING IN A WRONG WAY.

The Boston Central Labor Union is endeavoring to secure the passage of a bill similar to that which has recently been enacted by the British House of Commons. The principal features which they desire to see embodied in the law are the following:

1. A combination, agreement or contract to do, or procure to be done, any act which would not be punishable as a crime if committed by one person.

2. The lawful and peaceful use of the public highways.

3. The establishment of pickets or patrols in a peaceable and reasonable manner, if the same be done with the object of obtaining or communicating information or persuading some persons to work, or to abstain from working.

While the Boston trade unionists are seeking to secure the same sort of legislation that British laborers have obtained, they seem to have forgotten the road along which the workers of England moved. They did not secure this legislation by endorsing capitalist candidates, but by electing workingmen to parliament.

Boston, Mass.—Carriage workers have won their strike here and in Memphis, Tenn.

GERMANS AID FRENCH

Because Both Are Socialist—"Revanche" Forgotten.

Paris, France—M. Jaures, the Socialist leader who recently announced that he would have to suspend the publication of his paper, *Humanite*, unless his followers supplied him with funds, has received \$5,000 from the German Socialists to assist him in keeping up the paper as the organ of the French Socialists.

THE FARMER AND HIS LITTLE FARM.

No, Socialism does not propose to deprive the farmer of his little farm.

Capitalism is depriving the farmer of his little farm.

The land is slipping out of his grasp. In 1880, twenty-five per cent of the farmers of America were renters.

In 1890, twenty-eight per cent of them were renters.

In 1900, thirty-five per cent of them were renters.

Who is depriving the farmer of his little farm?

But that is not all.

Mortgages are eating up a large percentage of the farmers who are not renters.

A mortgaged farmer is but little better off than a renter. About the only difference is that he pays interest instead of rent.

Capitalism is gradually and surely squeezing the land out of the farmer's grasp.

But if he should have a little land left by the time the Socialist commonwealth is introduced, Socialism will not deprive him of it.

Not if he wants to use it himself. Since the primary object of Socialism is to stop robbery and secure to the useful workers of the world the full value of their labor, it is only necessary to the carrying out of that object that we should have the public ownership of those things which when privately owned can be used by the private owners to rob other people. A farmer operating his own farm does not rob any one else.

Socialism will not force him into the public farming. Socialism will depend entirely upon its own superior profitability and attractiveness to draw him in.

It may be that at ordinary kinds of farming a given number of farmers working together with gigantic machinery can produce more than the same number of farmers each working separately on his private farm can produce.

If so, public farming will be more profitable. It will also be more sociable, more pleasant, and will afford a great deal more leisure and opportunity for travel, culture and mental development.

In that case the small farmer will go into it because it will be to his interest to do so.

Nevertheless, if he should feel that he would prefer to stay on his small farm he will be at perfect liberty to do so. And, although he may not be as well off there as he would be at public farming, yet he will at least be vastly better off than he is now, because Socialism will mean the public ownership of the trusts which now pluck him of the bulk of his product. He will be able to secure the full value of his product. So, no matter whether he feels that he wants to enter into public farming or stay on his private farm, it is in either case to his interest to vote for Socialism.—Work, "What's So and What Isn't."

A NOVEL and NOVELS

There may be more artistic bits of fiction, and there may be more profound analyses of present economic and industrial conditions; but for a combination of the two that is both readable and instructive "The Four Orphans" by Comrades Mangold and Lund, is by far the best thing yet produced.

The book is dedicated to the Western Federation of Miners, who by its manly struggle for justice, has raised a cry of protest that has been heard around the world.

The scene of this story is the mining districts of Colorado during the anarchistic efforts of capitalist mobs, backed by state officials, to destroy the unions and deport all miners and union sympathizers.

This was printed as a 50c book, but the price has been reduced to 25c prepaid.

Be sure and read it and circulate it among your non-Socialistic friends.

POVERTY

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

The main objects of this book are: To define poverty and to estimate its extent at the present time in United States; to describe some of its evils not only among the dependent and vicious classes, which constitute the social wreckage in the abysses of our cities, but also among unskilled, underpaid, underfed and poorly housed workers.

The publishers' price is 25c, and 7c for postage. We have a supply which we will furnish at 25c, postage paid. Don't wait, send at once. 322 pages. Good paper and print. Full of facts, not theories. Just the thing to interest and prepare people for Socialism.

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THE MINUTE YOU GET NEAR ENOUGH TO SEE IT

IT'S THE BEST FALL SHOE Chicago will have this Season

AT ANYTHING LIKE BRO. METZ'S PRICE—WHICH IS

MET METZ YET?

\$3.50

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"METZ for ME" JUST PLAIN METZ : 105 WASHINGTON

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POVERTY

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

THIS IS THE LABEL OF THE PIANO ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

ISSUED BY PIANO ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

REGISTERED

THIS LABEL APPEARS UPON ALL PIANOS ORGANS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS MANUFACTURED UNDER FAIR (UNION) CONDITIONS.

ASK FOR IT

HERE IS YOURS

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Socialist Methods

will arrest attention without going into theories, and show the necessity of becoming a dues-paying member. Follow this with National Platform, and other matter. Get busy.

ORGANIZE

Copies of the Report of the Socialist Party to the International Socialist and Trades Union Congress, Amsterdam, August 14-20, 1904, printed in English, French and German. Illustrated with special cuts of Dobs and Hanford and well gotten up typographically. Only a few copies; 20 cents each, postpaid.

The comrades should order quantities of the National Platform and "Socialist Methods" for distribution at street meetings and elsewhere.

Buttons Buttons Buttons

STAND UP AND BE COUNTED

Every Party Member should show his colors by wearing the PARTY EMBLEM.

Single Button, 3c; 10 to 100, 1c each; 50c for \$4.00

Gold Plate Buttons, 25c each; 10 for \$2.00

THE STORY OF THE "MOLLIE MAGUIRES"

A page from the life of the man who is now used as the chief instrument in the persecution of

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone

JAMES McPARTLAND

alias

JIM MCKENNA

Should be read by every Socialist and Trade Unionist

Send 5 cents in stamps for a copy. Then you will want 30 for \$1.00, prepaid.

The Daily Evening Magazine Section

THE CARELESS RICH

"An automobile ran down and badly crushed G. W. Sands, an old man, at Twenty-fourth street and Grand avenue last Saturday night. Instead of stopping to investigate how 'badly' Sands was injured the auto driver proceeded on his way, leaving his victim lying broken and in the street."

"Bonnie Stanch, five years old, was knocked down and bruised and his left leg fractured by an automobile. Little boy playing in front of his home. It is thought he will not be lame for life."

You glanced at these two stories, the first of which appeared in a Kansas City paper, and the other in all the Chicago papers, and they probably did not excite a moment's notice. We have all become so accustomed to reading of accidents

account of 116 accidents, 98 per cent of which were due to the careless driving of the automobilists.

Looking over stories of the accidents, you are forced to ask whether there is not something inherent in the possession of money which leads its owner to the commission of many acts of recklessness and silly daring. And what a price they are willing to pay to gratify this impulse!

Expense of Motor Cars.

Five thousand dollars is a moderate price for the sort of touring car of which the rich man must have several. \$12,000 is a common price to pay for an imported car or for one of domestic manufacture in which there is some slight change from the standard make. A few very rich men in this country have paid as high as \$30,000 or \$40,000 for a car.

Gambling of Various Kinds.

After a few hours deep in the whirlpool of gambling on the stock exchange, in which the stake is the money—the bread and butter of other men—it is not surprising that the nervous excitement thus aroused should demand as an outlet the thrilling race through crowded streets and around curves, in which the stake is often other men's lives.

Victor Hugo has pictured in vivid words the soiled, weary, ragged peasant with 'fealty getting to safety at the side of the road as the coach and four of the beautiful Marquise rolled by. The artist of today would represent the spirit of this same picture by painting an automobile full of the careless rich, flying swiftly along regardless of the comfort or even of the safety of those who are so unfortunate as to go on foot. And



This is the Sort of Motor That Can be Had for \$10,000.

and often deaths due to the careless driving of the careless rich, that we cease to notice, unless the circumstances are peculiarly atrocious.

Romance of Fast Going.

There is something romantic about the whirl of the car as it plunges up and down ravines and around curves, through dark night, or in the glare of sunshine, tooting a horn, puffing off steam, like some fabled demon. The two big lamps glare like the eyes of a submarine monster. They are so romantic in fact, and the floating veils of the women, their bright colors, and lace and ribbons are so picturesque, that the working man, tired with his grinding day, stands upon the corner and looks after them and forgets that it is his money that has made this afternoon of reckless pleasure possible to the occupants of the automobile.

Careless and reckless it would seem, might almost be forgiven, were it only the lives of the reckless and the careless ones which were put in danger. At any rate there is room for argument here. But in the record of accidents for the past few weeks at least, it has been usually the feeble old man, or the ignorant child, who suffered.

Many accidents never get into the papers. In fact, unless there is some feature particularly striking, it is almost sure not to be printed. And yet, in the past week, there have been printed the

the artist of today would put into his picture the weary working woman drawing back against the curb to protect her few poor garments from the spattering mud of the wheels.

Sometimes the cold hand of death reaches out over the laughing crowd. Gay voices are turned to moans of pain. A man is taken out dead, or a young girl is rescued, horribly maimed, from the wreckage of the car. High and low alike must pay their toll to help in the pleasure of the careless rich.



This is the Sort of Motor Which Can be Had for \$6,000.

Women Go Mad With Gambling Fever

Bridge is becoming a curse. I met a woman the other day who informed me with distinct pride that she had kept a record of over 3,000 rubbers of bridge which she had played.

"Yes, I have a bridge book, and in it I jot down every day the houses I have played at, my partners, the number of my rubbers, the stakes, and my losses or gains. Last year I made over £100. The year before I was not quite so fortunate nor quite so sure of myself, but then I never play for very high stakes."

"Do you play every day and all day?" I timidly inquired, aghast at the time and energy expended on such a pastime.

"Oh, no," she exclaimed with alacrity. "I hardly ever play beyond luncheon unless it is a wet day in a country house."

She seemed very proud of this self-denial till after the mid-day meal and of her performance generally, so I said no more, merely regretting that so much time and energy should be expended in what might have been a pleasurable amusement but certainly looked uncommonly like a toil.

Bridge has absorbed us body and soul. People—anyway, some people—appear to be given over to cards and gambling. They stake their last cent on a game of chance. There are bridge clubs, bridge purses, one might even say bridge manors, and it is no uncommon thing nowadays for a hostess to meet a friend and invite her to dinner, adding, "You play bridge, don't you?" and if the answer by some wild chance should be in the negative the lady shortly continues:—

"Oh, then, you must come another night, please, because Tuesday is entirely a bridge party."

But the friend is never asked on that "other night."

and with the object of money making.

Another bridge maniac came under my notice on an Atlantic liner, a beautiful American woman married to a well-born Englishman. She had been across to pay a visit and came on board with three friends. They started bridge before we left the Hudson and they finished as we drew up at the Mersey Docks. Seven and eight hours a day those four people played bridge, barely allowing the stewards time to lay the tables for meals. She was a woman of forty and old enough to look after herself and know what she could afford, but unfortunately boys and girls are often the victims of such players.

Not long ago a jeweller who sometimes has quaint, old-fashioned things called upon me, and from the box which she carefully unpacked upon the table he took a tray of glistening diamonds in modern settings.

"Those are hardly in your line," I remarked.

"No, they are not, but I gave a lady nearly \$10,000 for the contents of her jewel case the other day, and these are some of the things. She wanted the money to pay the debts she had incurred at bridge."

Jewels Battered for Bridge.

I suppose I looked horrified for he remarked, "No one will know; I have had the chief ornaments copied for her, so until she dies the world will not be any the wiser or realize that she is wearing shams so as to be able to pay her debts."

"How sad," I exclaimed.

"Yes, madam, but not uncommon. I have often done this sort of thing for ladies since the bridge craze began."

Women have not as a rule as much money as men to handle, but they can neglect their homes and their duties as they do by playing cards all day long—by betting on horse racing, by allowing themselves to be drawn into the clutches of some unprincipled man who helps them to pay their debts or finds the wherewithal for the dressmaker's bill which ought to have been paid months before only the money went on the bridge table instead.

Money lightly earned is lightly spent just as money lost is lightly hard to do without or replace.

Bridge Talk is Cheap.

At bridge houses they seem to have forgotten how to talk or be amusing or to find pleasure in one another's society, so they dare not face an evening unless dragged through by the excitement of bridge, writes Mrs. Alec Tweedie in London "Tattler." Bridge is an excellent game as long as it remains a game and is played for amusement, but bridge really becomes a curse when it is played solely for the excitement of gambling

with the object of money making.

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Tree Grows from a Coffin to Mock a Dead Woman.

The dying words of Lady Ann Grinston, daughter of the Earl of Arundel, at the same time a lesson to all the country side about. After a life during which she vaunted herself an atheist, Lady Ann, on her deathbed, turned to her friends, who surrounded her, and said: "It is as likely that I shall rise again from the dead as that a tree would grow from the middle of my coffin. Bury me twenty feet below the surface, and over my body place a layer of thick brick and stone."

So saying she fell back dead.

Years passed, grass grew thickly about the tomb, which had been built as Lady Ann had directed it.

Then one day a passing villager noticed a sprout growing from the center of the little mound of dirt, which had gradually accumulated over the masonry of the tomb.

Twig by twig and leaf by leaf it grew until to-day there stands a great oak, whose roots have sprung far down into the masonry, have burst the brick and stones apart, and waving their green branches in the air. The Lady Ann's head had been turned into a prophecy.

This is not a fable—tomb and tree can be seen to-day in the little church yard at Tewin, in England.

What It Is.

Socialism requires that the process of production and distribution should be regulated, not by competition, with self-interest for the moving principle, but by society as a whole for the good of society.—Palgrave's Dictionary of Political Economy.

What It Is.

Socialism is the science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry.—Worcester's Dictionary.

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The Natural History of a Crime

Richard Whiteing, who has just achieved great fame as the author of "No. 5 John Street," has written another book called "Ring in the New." This is a remarkable book—so remarkable that we cannot forbear quoting from it this afternoon, the thirty-third chapter in full.

George Leonard, the dominant character of the book, is running a little paper called "The Branding Iron." He makes an especial effort with his Christmas Edition, presenting to his readers the "Natural History of a Crime," as follows:

"The threatened Christmas supplement made its appearance at the end of the week. It was called 'The Natural History of a Crime.'"

"As announced in our last issue, the Bloke was duly hanged, on the day appointed for that purpose, for the murder committed some short time ago within a stone's throw of our office. He was 'the youngest offender of his season' 'ng still in his twentieth year."

"We knew him well by sight; and, though he was not a subscriber, we were not without hope of getting him in time. They can't be too bad or too good for our taste; our motto is: 'Let 'em all come.' He used to stand at our street corner, with other legal infants, each as fierce and bloody-minded as an Italian bravo of the Renaissance, and decorate the pavement in unpremeditated patterns while waiting for the dawn of a brighter day."

every species of crime, open, stealthy, gross, or infamous, with meeting places, rules, obedience to constituted authority of their own choosing—a gang perfectly well known to every policeman that cracked his walnut at the corner of the street, and enjoying his large-hearted tolerance."

As Sportman.

"His new industry was betting tempered by theft—at this stage mere sneak-thieving of articles exposed for sale at shop doors. His betting was the outcome of his assiduous study of the evening papers. Thousands were spent in keeping him well informed on the results of every race, and ill-informed as to its prospects. Men lay out all night in ditches to report the morning gallops to him. Betting agents haunted the 'pubs' and the street corners of his habitat to book his transactions. Nothing could exceed their assiduity, their punctuality, their attention to business. If they had been toiling for virtue, they might have converted a nation of cannibals to a vegetable diet in less than a month. The very policeman, whose duty it was to watch them, often 'did a bit on his own' with them, to supplement his inadequate earnings."

"They waited for the workmen at the dinner hour, in the neighborhood of the big jobs. Their perfect network of supply and demand was never less than intact and all-sufficient at any moment, or at any place. They published private sheets to supplement the deliverances of the public prophets. Their 'Lightning Tipster' was supplied on the principle of the Penny-in-the-Slot on every race morning. They had a mid-day special which gave 'three naps,' and could always be obtained at the low price of threepence. For a remittance of half-a-crown, they sent a private wire about an hour before the race. For the sum of seven-and-sixpence their Guarantee Department undertook to pour in tips until the investor received a winner. The customers, ere promised an average profit on this arrangement alone of about £200 per annum. The periodical 'balance sheets' issued in the interest of patrons were irresistible in their demonstration of inevitable gains."

"Thus it ran: 'Carefully read this. One job; I hereby leave £5 to Mrs. Jenkins, and the rest of my property to my dear mother. Determined to swing. My watch and chain I leave to James Penny, my pal. My medal—he had been in the war—to Mrs. Jenkins if I succeed in murdering Mrs. Jones. God bless those who have done good to me!'"

"On Saturday he was ready for the murder. Called on Mrs. Jones, invited her, in a friendly way, to come and drink with him—sure, of course, of the perfect efficacy of the lure. They drank and chatted, but she was an unconscionable time in getting ripe. Then he proposed that they should go to her lodgings for a cup of tea."

"They went, she stooped down to kindle the fire, looked up, saw something in his eye, shrieked. The rest was silence forever, under a swift rain of blows, 'as he afterwards complacently said. He 'had a razor in reserve, and used it, though not on himself. He meant to stay for the home-coming of the husband to kill him, too, but the neighbors had taken the alarm and he fled, his hands (and even his face) 'a sorry sight.' He was soon caught."

"He sang music-hall songs in his cell all night, in a perfect passion of the gaiety of sated revenge."

"The law destroyed him, just as the gamekeeper destroys a rat or a mole. He was vermin. The act of destruction in each case is an incident of natural history. He was one of those strangely illogical animal products born only to be put out of the world."

"These murders and these expiations are going on constantly, and none but the gutter press pays much attention to them. It is a mark of gentility in the better sheets to pass them over in a paragraph of small print. In truth, they ought to have all the honors of the biggest type, just to show where we stand. The only inconvenience might be their crowding out the debates in Parliament and the fashionable receptions."

"The grinding economic conditions that produce them are everywhere—the demoralizing poverty, the still more demoralizing luxury, the wickedly won, and still more wickedly distributed wealth, ever making honest toil more and more of a fool's game for the mass of mankind."

"The horrid social conditions are everywhere—the great cesspool cities, ill-swept, ill-washed, wanting in simple pleasures, their coarse pagantry of fashion offered to ignorance and discontent as an ideal of life, their elaborate provision of gin at every street corner to give the smug, dandy-hunter the wherewithal to endow his church. The rich were never more indifferent about the poor than they are at this moment, when they have got them off their minds by liberal doses of the opiate of charitable and religious ministrations."

"Tears, idle tears; why this wringing of the hands? All has happened just as it has happened before, as it will certainly happen again."

"The same causes, the same effects. How will they work out at last? A Colonial paper has made a shot at it, somewhat wide of the mark, no doubt, by reason of the extreme length of range, but a fair try all the same. 'Without any effective native-born army, without an agricultural population, its social life dominated by foreign plutocrats, its aristocracy largely devoted itself to satin waistcoats, skirt dancing, and bridge, England begins to present all the conditions which presaged the fall of the Roman Empire.'"

"Why include the army? 'Why not?' For the peoples that do not consider, the hour of battle may also be an hour of a day of judgment. Ring out the old!"

What Well Dressed Women Wear

Being a Series of Letters From Mrs. Peyton Scudham to Her Niece, Josephine, in the Country.

Chicago, Oct. 1906.

MY DEAR JOSEPHINE—I do wish you could have been with me this morning. I could have then exemplified to you all these lessons which I have been for years endeavoring to make you learn. For in the study of My Dear Hostess, I am sure you would find the best of incentives to that care for your personal appearance, that attention to detail and devotion to LITTLE THINGS which is the mark of the truly well bred woman.

When My Dear Friend received me in her own room this morning, I would never have guessed that she was a

tailors any more. One doesn't of course mind paying from two to three hundred dollars for an afternoon gown, because there you can see there is so much work on it, and the lace and all of course. But a tailor suit even this fall, is again to be plain. So there has developed among those who know a great fad for discovering tailors where one can get a suit made from seventy-five to a hundred dollars, instead of paying the hundred and thirty to fifty that they were charging. These cunning little shops are being discovered every day, and though each Columbus tries to keep the location of her discovery to herself, some way it leaks out.

I knew My Dear Friend was followed! For immediately after she had found one of these tailors—he was poor as poor—and willing to make her a perfectly stunning coat for sixty dollars!! and he was a good workman—made her a coat she would have had to pay a hundred for anyway at the old places—immediately after she had found him, and went to him for a suit, he raised his price. Of course he pretended that it was because the cloth she had chosen was so much more expensive. But I know it was because some of the other women had followed her, found his little shop and were giving work enough so that he "caught on."

However, tailor suits are as usual plain, unless for the usual flat trimming, and the only change is in sleeves which must have a turned back cuff. I have ordered a black one, with intent to buy the most charming little hat to go with it. In fact I bought the suit only on account of the hat, to which I took the most violent fancy at Blew's. It is tiny-tiny-tiny—a mere postage stamp of black. Just enough to pin the long black feather to, and to hold a round brilliant buckle. And it is meant to have a long black lace veil flanging down the back. I haven't found one I think is suitable yet, but My Dear Friend has promised to help me. The hat was thirty-five dollars, but no one thinks of paying less than twenty even for one which may be duplicated, while the pattern hats themselves are forty to sixty dollars for the simple ones, and seventy-five if there is a really handsome feather. So that my hat, which is only a copy of a pattern, although they promise me it will be exclusive, is only medium. I am saving myself for a real beauty. But that's more at another time.

I enclose a sketch of a Redfern street gown which will give you an idea of possibilities in the tailor style. Quite simple as you see—I am sure that this time I have reproduced it accurately—My Dear Friend was the means of



Evening gown of white satin heavily embroidered.

married woman when I was a child, and a grandmother when you, my dear niece, were not even a guessing possibility. Such a complexion, even at that hour! (for it was not yet quite half after eleven), I knew that for years she has kept as her personal attendant, that French masseuse who was such a rage in Paris at one time. I'd hate to guess how much it costs her, though her own maid, who is probably jealous, told my maid, that this Mme. Duval—(that's her name)—received ten thousand a year besides her expenses of course, and travel and many presents. This may be an exaggeration and yet I overheard some of the other day, quite by accident—that may be apropos. My Dear Friend was justifying herself to her husband for what he was pleased to call her "extravagances."

"And why should I not," says she, "Why should I not give \$10,000 if I wish to my masseuse, though she's more than that—when you spend as much for cigars? I have something to show for it, any way!"

At that he kissed her and said she was young as a girl yet, and he'd know she was getting old when she recovered from these little follies.

"Ah, how happy they are, these two! It is an inspiration to see them, she with her soft hair, so beautifully waved, her exquisite hands, bespeaking care and skill in their perfect smoothness and shell like nails, her figure which is a triumph of the couturiere's art—at her age! And me to straight—hardly any superfluous flesh! Nothing but Florida at judicious intervals, the most rigorous course of golf—the is too old for polo of course—and the waters—the runs over to Germany every year and sometimes several times,—can keep a man in such perfect condition. That is a man with his tastes. For My Dear Friend's husband is not—well, he's not to be talked about to you, my dear Josephine."

However, I seem to have wandered far from what I was to tell you about specially, which is, what you really ought to have this fall—what the women in town are buying.

You say in your letter, "please be explicit about cost." I shall try to do so, although it is really a little hard always to say a hundred or a thousand dollars here or there on a bit of real lace or a specially fine piece of piece of fur, is so difficult to keep track of. But I will do my best.

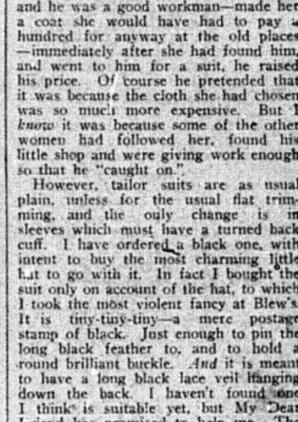
First then, to return to this morning.

My Dear Friend received me in the most charming negligee, one which would do you credit to imitate, although she got it in Chicago, it was brought over but a few weeks ago fresh from the boulevard.

Underneath and sleeves, in the "angel" manner of Point d'Angleterre, with small, ruche of val lace set in rows. Over this a bolero of peau de soie. The bolero was the distinctive feature, being slashed out wide about the arms, showing the lace underwaist, and with long tabs down the front which were stitched in with the skirt below the waist line in such a way as to give a princely effect, almost, although loose. This bolero with its tabs was exquisitely embroidered all along the edge, in French embroidery, which must have taken at least ten women at least six months to do, one succeeding the next as her eyes gave out. It was positively inspiring to think of the work that was put on to that evening!—and My Dear Friend was lounging in it and crumpling it up so carelessly! My dear, she has perfect repose! The skirt which was of course empire, falling from the bust line, was of crepe, but plain, except for a foot ruche just under the skirt of valenciennes. As to the cost? Perhaps this sum was not paid for it in Paris, but My Dear Friend had to pay the importer who brought it to her \$500.00. She tried her best to get it for \$300.00, but he was obdurate! I enclose a little sketch, but you know I am not good at drawing.

As to tailor suits this fall—of which you inquire particularly, I must tell you one thing.

No one thinks of having her tailor suits made by the so called fashionable



Negligee of cream silk and straw-colored crepe.

securing it for me, dear Josephine, at the cost of two hundred dollars. But the finish is perfect and the fit! It is enough to say of the fit that my new corset, (for which I gave twenty-five dollars to that new couturiere) never has had a real chance to show what it could do for me before.

I must really stop now, dear child, and go into the hands of my friends, and be curled and manicured. It is almost seven, so that you see I have proved my devotion and fidelity to promises, by writing this long letter in the intervals of a busy day with shopping, the matinee and a rather rainy spin down the lake shore. I shall not fail to write every day and tell you everything else of interest I find.

Lovingly Yours Aunt.

CASSANDRA.

P. S.—On looking this over I find I have not told you one thing about the charming evening gown I meant to describe this time. But My Dear Friend has sent the lid to me, so I must leave it till tomorrow. A thousand kisses.

P. P. S.—Do please wear a thicker veil. I am sure you are ruining your skin. And do you think that gardening is really such a fad that one must practice it at the expense of one's hair?—

P. P. P. S.—Of course you can wear gloves. But be careful.



Negligee of cream silk and straw-colored crepe.

Diving for a Wife.

In many of the Greek islands diving for sponges forms a considerable part of the occupation of the inhabitants. The natives make it a trade to gather these, and their income from this source is far from contemptible.

In one of the islands a girl is not permitted to marry until she has brought up a certain number of sponges and given proof of her skill by taking them from a certain depth, but in some of the islands this custom is reversed. The father of a marriageable daughter bestows her on the best diver among her suitors. He who can stay longest in the water and bring up the biggest cargo of sponges marries the maid.

What It Is.

Under the socialist regime it is the privilege and duty of the strong and talented to use their superior force and richer endowments in the service of their fellow-men without distinction of class or nation or creed.

When money loves company, says "the Dyspeptic" in the New York Herald, the company may be pardoned for picking up and going home.

REAL LIFE TOLD IN TWO LITTLE PICTURES



This woman must shiver in a thin shawl in order that this woman may wear expensive furs.

The Evening's Golden Thought

He who helps a child helps humanity with a distinctness, with an immediateness, which no other help, given to human creatures in any other stage of their human life, can possibly give again. Phillips Brooks.