

# I.C. MEN WILL STRIKE

**NO PAPER ON LABOR DAY**  
Owing to the fact that Monday, Labor Day, is recognized by tollens everywhere as a day on which all work should be suspended, there will be no issue of The Chicago Daily Socialist on that day.

**Tabloid News**  
Received by Wire

**HANNIBAL, MO.**—The boyhood home of Mark Twain has been purchased and presented to the city to be preserved.

**MUNCIE, IND.**—Because he had no "girl and nobody to love him," Carl Horning of Richmond, Ind., enlisted in the army.

**ALTON, MO.**—F. J. Mitchell has strung electric lights on tall poles through his melon patch. Mitchell is in strong disfavor with the negro population.

**JERSEYVILLE, MO.**—Killing his horse, W. D. Owens put the harness on himself and tried to drag the animal off. Owens is in the harness ward.

**HARDIN, ILL.**—William Scott, accused of murder, chats with his wife on her front porch from his cell in the prison across the street.

**ST. LOUIS.**—A south African offered to donate a dikdik to the zoo. Acting Mayor Gundlich says, "We could find a place for it somewhere, but who knows how to play it?"

**LOS ANGELES, CAL.**—A \$300 hat purchased in Paris a year ago reached Mrs. William Dean Ellsworth after traveling around the world. It was out of style and she gave it to a maid.

**LEWES, Del.**—Miss Maura Dorsey, of Lugnetuck, Conn., lost a parasol in east river and has laid claim to one recovered from the inside of a shark caught here.

**AVIATION FIELD, SQUANTUM, MASS.**—Joseph F. Cummings, the aviator, dropped into Dorchester bay today from a height of more than 1,600 feet, and escaped serious injury.

**LOS ANGELES, CAL.**—After treating her dog for rabies, Mrs. E. M. Johnson, author and artist, announced she would commit suicide if she developed symptoms of the disease.

**SEDALLA, MO.**—Maybe President Taft will regard it as a bad omen to come behind a pair of mules at the State Fair when he visits Missouri. Someone thought the mules should supplant the automobile.

**BEVERLY, MASS.**—Miss Wayne, the White House cow, has had omelets, a state career, with chaperone, special attendant, etc. She will appear at the Daily Show at Milwaukee, but refused to enter vaudeville.

**TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—One hundred members of the Rockefeller family association visited Uncle John D.'s Pocantico Hills estate and saw everything from the tunnel that isn't built yet to the famous organ.

**NEW YORK.**—Because for four years he had hounded Jacob Heitz, who stole meat worth \$5.50 to feed his brother's children, Magistrate Butts sent William Dedmage, a butcher, to jail for disorderly conduct.

**LEBANON, IND.**—Mabel J. Reese, a seeress from Chicago in jail here, expects to earn enough by telling the fortunes of other prisoners to employ a lawyer to defend her.

**BALTIMORE, MD.**—After they threatened his life unless he gave them money, Father Brown, of St. Mary's Church, overpowered two thugs and locked them in his kitchen until the police came.

**CONSTANTINOPLE.**—Alarmed by the rapid spread of cholera the government has determined to burn down old buildings in the Ghetto. Thousands of Jews will be rendered homeless, but the health authorities consider the action a hotbed of cholera.

**MADISON, WIS.**—President Taft is bitterly assailed as the foe of the American consumer and his course in vetoing the woolen and cotton schedules attacked in the latest issue of La Follette's weekly.

**LOS ANGELES, CAL.**—Dr. Frederick Puleston, a well-known nerve specialist of London, arrived at the Hotel Alexandria and declared in an interview that the American people were becoming a race of neuroathetics on account of too much sunlight.

**NEW YORK.**—The jury in the case of Paul Geidel, the 17-year-old bellboy, charged with the murder of William H. Jackson in the Iroquois hotel on July 23, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—The hobo convention, instead of being attended by 4,000, recruited fifty down-and-outs. They expected to enter protests against present-day industrial conditions to Congress. James Hads How had provided accommodations in an abandoned house on a business street for an army which did not materialize.

**SEATTLE.**—The restraining order procured by the bondholders of the Renton, Seattle and Southern Interurban railroad, preventing the city from interfering in the higher fares and transfers question between the road and the people of the Rainier Valley was continued today by Judge Hanford of the United States District Court.

**DENVER.**—Declaring that they believe the demands of the railroad shop employees to be unwise, the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce today adopted resolutions urging the employers to assent seriously consider the questions involved and refrain from participating in a contest in which their position might not be supported by public opinion.

**TAYLORVILLE, ILL.**—A strike which may spread to all the union employees is threatened following the presenting of an ultimatum to their employers by the retail grocery clerks and drivers' union. The ultimatum set a wage scale which the employers refused to accept. The employers discharged every member of the union, who may start a co-operative store.

## THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

VOL. V.—NO. 262 SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1911. PRICE ONE CENT

### Twenty-five Thousand Employees and Ten Thousand Miles of Railway Involved in Threatened Strike



MAP SHOWING RAILWAYS INVOLVED IN IMPENDING STRIKE IN HARRIMAN SYSTEMS.

San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake. Illinois Central, Chicago to New Orleans; St. Louis, Louisville, Cairo, Omaha. The strike, if called, will involve 12,000 carmen, 7,000 machinists, 3,000 boiler workers, 2,000 blacksmiths, and 1,000 sheet metal workers. The men demand recognition of their federation; the railway officials say they will not consider the demand.

### Emil Seidel to Be the Big Attraction at Sunday's Picnic at Riverview



A determined effort will be made to get every Socialist and sympathizer out to the rally and bring their friends, in order to start the campaign with one grand rush.

Capitalist judges all over the country have twisted the laws in order to use them against the men and women of the working class in favor of the capitalist class.

The Socialist candidates for judges will cite numerous instances showing how the capitalist judges use the law to defend their class interests.

The Socialists of Chicago should have as many non-Socialists as possible present to listen to the indictments of the present detestable courts and to show how to change conditions by electing Socialist judges who stand for the interests of the working class.

Her First Speech

E. Hazel Black, the woman candidate for judge of the Superior Court on the

### THE WEATHER

"Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, probably preceded by a shower this afternoon; cooler; winds becoming northerly by tonight and changing to light and variable tomorrow morning," is the official forecast today.

Sunrise, 5:18 a. m.; sunset, 6:21 p. m.; moonset, 11:48 p. m.

The official temperature for the last twenty-four hours shows a maximum of 89 degrees and a minimum of 69 degrees.

Socialist ticket, will make her first speech from the Socialist platform.

She will deal mainly with law as it is interpreted by the capitalist judges in their attitude toward women.

Mrs. Ortie McManis, who was put through the third degree by Burns' detectives, will be the guest of the Cook county Socialists Sunday and will tell of her experiences with the men who are trying to send the McNamaras to the gallows.

**Hounded by Burns**

This woman, now almost broken in health, has been hounded by Burns' sleuths night and day. She and her two children were sweated in an anteroom of the Los Angeles grand jury till she fainted. For several days following this brutal procedure she was in a state of nervous collapse.

Mrs. McManis' husband is now under the influence of Burns, and has been so for months. She is a firm believer in the innocence of the McNamaras and is aiding in their defense.

She is helping to raise funds to defend the McNamaras by selling McNamara buttons, which are issued by the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor, which has charge of the McNamara defense fund.

The admission tickets to the rally and

**Booses Talk Strike**

Before strike was talked among the union officials, Harriman officials in New York spoke of the imminent strike.

Then Julius Kruttschnitt in a Chicago interview told more about an impending strike, giving details favorable and unfavorable to the railroads. Then the stock of the Union and Southern Pacific roads fell heavily on the stock exchange.

**Booses Talk Strike**

It is said on high authority that an inside coterie of financial magnates made a big killing on the stock exchange as a result of the depression in stocks.

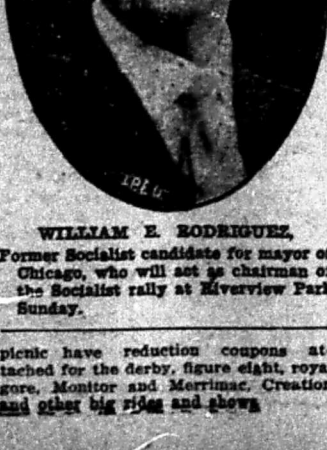
Then the press of the country was given word from the offices of the railroad that the employees were determined to run the roads and had made demands which were without foundation in reason.

Then came stories that despite these demands the road officials were always ready to meet the employees at all times.

**Mold Public Opinion**

These stories were meant to mold public opinion. As shown by the list in The Chicago Daily Socialist today, many other roads have recognized the system federation principle of organization.

The Harriman lines, the heaviest pay-



WILLIAM E. RODRIGUEZ, Former Socialist candidate for mayor of Chicago, who will set as chairman of the Socialist rally at Riverview Park Sunday.

## OBSTINACY OF BIG MAGNATES LEAVES MEN NO ALTERNATIVE; HARRIMAN LINES TO FOLLOW

### Walkout Order Expected to Follow Soon After Expiration of Ultimatum on Next Tuesday.

#### HERE'S THE STATUS OF THE SYSTEMS FEDERATIONS

"System Federations of Shop Employees" are recognized by the following railroads:

The Southern railroad and its allied lines.

The Seaboard Air Line.

The Atlantic Coast Line.

The Norfolk & Western.

The Chesapeake & Ohio.

The Fredericksburg, Richmond & Potomac.

New York, New Haven & Hartford.

The Gould lines, Missouri Pacific, Wabash, and Denver & Rio Grande.

Chicago & Alton.

Iowa Central.

Fort Smith & Western.

Chicago, Hamilton & Dayton.

Canadian Pacific.

Canadian Northern.

Ontario & Western.

Negotiations are under way for recognition of the System Federation on the following roads.

Union and Southern Pacific; 25,000 employees have taken strike vote, and recognition of System Federation has been refused.

Illinois Central; 13,000 employees have demanded recognition of the System Federation; strike vote has been taken and demand refused.

Chicago & North Western; 5,000 employees have demanded recognition of the System Federation, and demand has been refused. No strike vote taken yet.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; shop employees have formed System Federation and are now negotiating with road for details of contracts.

Negotiations have been broken off between the Illinois Central, the Union and Southern Pacific railroads and their 38,000 shop employees. A strike on those roads is merely a matter of hours.

The Illinois Central Railroad received today an ultimatum from the international officials of the unions in the System Federation on its lines, giving till 10:30 Tuesday morning for the road to recognize the System Federation.

**Safeguard Organizations**

Otherwise, "The international officers will take immediate steps to safeguard the interests of their organizations," said the ultimatum.

The absolute breach on the Harriman lines, which, through Vice-President Kruttschnitt, have again refused to recognize the system federation on their lines makes a strike of 25,000 shop men on those roads practically certain.

The spirit of the shopmen on the lines of the Illinois Central and the Union and Southern Pacific roads, all affiliated with the Harriman interests, is for a strike rather than forego the recognition of the system federation.

**Vote for Strike**

A strike vote ranging from 80 to 95 per cent was polled on all the lines when a proposition was put as to whether to strike rather than give up the idea of recognition of the system federation.

A story printed exclusively in The Daily Socialist several days ago to the effect that it had been decided in high financial circles in New York that the Harriman lines should make the fight on union labor, bringing on a strike if necessary, has received startling confirmation.

Spies of the Harriman lines, private detectives from the Pinkerton and other agencies have been placed in local unions all along the line.

These spies reported the action of local unions before that action had been communicated to the international headquarters of the unions themselves.

**Argue Rate Increase**

"You did, when the road wanted to be allowed to increase its freight rates in the state of Illinois, your road caused to be formed a joint committee of employees, including men from the blacksmiths, boiler-makers, etc., to go to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)



JULIUS KRUTTSCHNITT, Vice President of the Harriman system

ing properties in the United States, barring the Pennsylvania system, stood out hardest against the system federation plan.

"I can't understand the stand that the Harriman lines have taken, compared with what has happened on roads where the system federation has been recognized.

But that the policy of the Harriman lines came from the highest official circles in New York was soon evident.

It had been thought that Vice-President Kruttschnitt was acting on his own initiative in dealing with the demands for recognition of the system federation on the Harriman lines.

**Acts Under Instructions**

A telegram to President Lovett, general counsel for the Harriman lines, and in the closest touch with the financial magnates behind the Harriman lines, soon showed that Kruttschnitt was acting on direct instructions from New York.

Then came a policy of sheer delay. The roads having definitely decided not to recognize the system federation on their lines, Kruttschnitt was willing to keep on holding conferences with union officials, while the roads were building stockades around their shops in preparation for a strike.

The conference held yesterday in San Francisco resulted just as had a conference in Chicago over a week ago. The unions now enter the fight with every claim on public support.

Representatives of the highest authority in the affected labor organizations met Kruttschnitt yesterday. They made every honest effort to gain what they had been instructed to demand by the members of their organizations. They were turned down.

**Harriman Lines United**

The meetings with the Illinois Central proved the concerted action on the part of the Harriman lines. The stand taken by the Union and Southern Pacific has been duplicated on the Illinois Central, where 13,000 men demand recognition of the system federation.

This recognition has been denied. At a meeting with Vice-President W. L. Park of that road, one of the union officials said:

"You, Mr. Park, I don't mean you personally, but the officials of this road, do believe in system federations."

"How do you make that out?" asked Park.

"You organized one yourselves on your line."

"That is not true, we never did," said Park surprised.

**Argue Rate Increase**

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

### General Strike Is Talk of Railroad Workers at 'Frisco.

By United Press.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—The general committee of the unions involved in the threatened trouble between the shopmen of the Harriman lines and the management of those roads, will probably be summoned to San Francisco to consider a general strike.

**Kline Makes Announcement**

This was the announcement made today by International President Kline of the blacksmiths' union, who acted as spokesman for the union leaders who conferred yesterday with Julius Kruttschnitt and other high officials of the Southern Pacific railroad.

Although Kruttschnitt told the union leaders during the conference that it was impossible for the Harriman lines to grant the demands of the shopmen and recognize the proposed system federation, the representatives of the employees have not yet abandoned hope that he will change his mind.

**Talk All Night**

Immediately after yesterday's conference ended they went into conference and remained closeted, discussing the situation nearly all night. Today they made an announcement of their plans, but it is believed they will seek another conference with Kruttschnitt before deciding to call a general strike.

The consensus of opinion, however, is that a strike is now inevitable. The shopmen are all eager to walk out, it is said, and have already voted to strike if demands for recognition of the system federation are not granted.

Kruttschnitt based his refusal to recognize the federation on the ground that such recognition would hamper the Harriman railroads "in performing their duty to the public."

## SOCIALISTS ARE TO BE ORATORS ON LABOR DAY

The demands for Socialist speakers for Labor Day by union organizations throughout the country has been greater than ever before. Many local Socialist speakers are scheduled to speak in other cities, and the demand was so great that it was impossible to secure enough speakers.

Following are the Chicago speakers and the places at which they will appear: J. O. Bentall, Aldora, Ill.; Walter Higgins, Peoria, Ill.; F. T. Maxwell, Peru, Ill.; John M. Work, Clinton, Ia.; W. E. Clark, Rockford, Ill.; William E. Rodriguez, Chicago Heights, Ill.; D. J. Bentall, Toluca, Ill.; Mary O'Reilly and Dan White, Danville, Ill.; Esther L. Edelson, Canton, Ill.; Thos. J. Thompson, Verdun, Ill. and John Collins and Arthur M. Lewis, Bloomington, Ill.

**VINCENT AT DOWNERS GROVE**

Terence Vincent of Girard, Kansas, and head of the Socialist Teachers' Bureau, has been secured by the Socialists of Downers Grove to deliver an open air address tonight. Subject of his lecture will be "War or Peace."

### ILLINOIS CENTRAL RECEIVED NOTICE

The Illinois Central railroad is making a great deal of capital out of the assertion that the trades now demanding recognition as a "system federation" did not give notice thirty days in advance of their desire to alter their contracts. This is a misleading statement.

The facts are as follows:

On June 18 the shops' trades as represented in the "Illinois Central System Federation" sent to the officials of the railroad a notice of the formation of the federation, and with this notice demands for new contracts with all the trades in the system federation. Demands were given for the blacksmiths, boiler-makers, machinists, carmen, etc.

On August 4 the Illinois Central sent a letter to all its employees engaged in shop work stating that it had received

demands from men "styling themselves" officials of the "Illinois Central System Federation," but that no demands had been received from individual trades.

On August 25 the Illinois Central sent a letter to W. J. Kline, president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, asserting that the road was facing a strike of its shop employees and that the individual trades as individual trades had not made demands on the road.

A strike of the blacksmiths would be considered a "gross breach" of existing contracts, said the letter.

The road, therefore, deciding to refuse recognition to the system federation from the start, refused to consider as a notice to alter contracts, the demands by the system federation on the lines, June 18, and sent to the road.

City News In Brief

STAB GAZERS looking to the north for Brock's comet last night were disappointed because of the thick haze of smoke over the city.

MARION DORF, 17, 521 La Salle avenue, nickel theater actress, attempted suicide in her room by inhaling gas.

SANITARY district of Chicago was held responsible for the death of G. W. Bush at the Lockport power house.

NICKEL FIRST phones will be prohibited if an amendment to the city's terms with the company is passed by the council when it convenes Sept. 26.

MORGAN PARK is celebrating Labor Day this afternoon. Invitations were sent out to Chicago to spend its three days' off there.

SHOELESS children of poor parents will be provided with shoes by the Cook county department of public relief.

WEIGHING machines were labeled incorrect in many cases by inspectors who toured elevated railroad platforms.

947 ACCIDENTS, slightly higher than the list of previous months, grace the tables of vital statistics for August in the health department.

TREE PESTS must continue their deadly work because of the lack of appropriations from the city council to the city's department of forestry.

300,000 SCHOOL CHILDREN of Chicago will be examined next week by 165 medical inspectors and nurses from the city health department.

ALLEGED SLUGGERS' arguments for a new trial have been continued until Tuesday by Judge Kavanaugh.

CHOW POO HUN, alias Hung, arrested in Waukegan for killing Lee G. Wing and wounding Moy Dong Tone Tuesday night, had his cases continued until Sept. 9.

JEWISH Consumptives' Relief Society has purchased ten acres of land on Belmont avenue and School street.

NORWOOD PARK streets are laid out on the lines of a daughter, says Alderman Hey, who is renaming the streets in Morgan, Edison and Norwood Parks.

PENNSYLVANIA lines, simultaneously with the announcement of a new union passenger terminal, announce the expenditure of \$9,000,000 for a new freight terminal.

MISS MYRA SAMTER, as semi-official flirter, has found that Chicago men flirt. She was followed by detectives and reporters on downtown streets.

CHIEF M'WEENY, jolted by a Tribune reporter, finally decided to allow several of the detectives to raid a gambling joint at 71 West Randolph street.

ROGERS' CLUB will give a presentation of the "Merchant of Venice" Sept. 10.

GARRICK OPENS TOMORROW NIGHT FOLBROOK BLINN THE BOSS

PRINCESS! Twice Daily, Mats. 15c, 35c, 50c. Evenings, 25c, 35c, 50c.

Dante's Inferno (Hell) Pictures

TONIGHT Tomorrow Night & Monday Night (Special)

MOTORCYCLE RACES De Rosier WORLD'S CHAMPION

TODAY-KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS PICNIC-TONIGHT TOMORROW SOCIALISTS' PICNIC

MONDAY-UNION LABOR CARNIVAL

LAST 5 DAYS TO SEE THE "CREATION" "MONITOR and MERRIMAC"

AMUSEMENTS

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LOTS OF FUN and a good time is being promised those who attend the annual Labor Day picnic of the Building Material Trades Council at Pulaaki Park.

PLUNGED eighteen floors in a runaway elevator in the Masonic Temple last Friday, two passengers and the operator were found to be seriously injured.

JAPAN ENTERS INDUSTRIAL FIELD WITH A VENGEANCE

Some idea of the extent to which the Japanese are entering the industrial field may be gained from the report of a United States Consul, which states that the total amount of capital advanced by banking companies in Japan during June amounted to \$15,350,000.

QUARTER BILLION INVESTED IN JAP ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE

According to an investigation by the Japanese department of communications, at the end of June there were 367 different electrical enterprises operating in Japan.

AWAIT STRIKE OF WORKERS ON I. C. R. R.

Springfield and argue that the road was entitled to increased rates.

It seems to me that a system federation is all right in your mind when organized for the benefit of the railroad.

Aburdity is Shown

Union officials show the absurdity of the claim advanced by Vice-President Kruttschnitt that the railroad officials are quasi-public officials.

Action by both sides are more rapid, they say, and all the trades in the federation have a say before any one trade strikes.

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COOK COUNTY SOCIALIST NEWS

James P. Larsen, secretary of county Socialist party, 205 West Washington street, Phone Franklin 1523.

MEETINGS TONIGHT

8th ward-Gauger's hall, 3714 South Halsted street.

8th ward-Union headquarters, 932 street and Erie avenue.

10th-11th ward Bohemian branch-Rodov's hall, LaSalle and 13th place.

33d ward Bohemian branch-Kensington Turner hall, Kensington avenue.

Northwest Side Bohemian branch-Liberty hall, 68 Emma street.

German Central Committee-Clark and Michigan streets.

German Bakers' Club-105 Wells street.

17th ward Polish branch-959 Milwaukee avenue.

29th ward Russian branch-Maxwell settlement, West 12th and Clinton streets.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

1st ward-Congress and State streets, Speaker, A. A. Patterson.

2d ward-State and 30th streets, Speaker, Jos. L. Kaufman.

4th ward-33d street and Auburn avenue, Speakers, W. M. Yestman and Jas. Ryan in English, and A. Kvedaros, B. Sidakis and J. Janecvski, in Lithuanian.

15th ward-Wood and Division streets, Speakers, J. Ashcroft and J. W. Bartels.

18th ward-Madison and Sheldon streets, Speaker, A. M. Lewis.

20th ward-Lincoln avenue and Irving Park boulevard, Speakers, J. W. Born and L. W. Hardy.

28th ward-Talman and North avenues, Speakers, Samuel Block, J. A. Rogers and A. A. Wignese.

32d ward-79th and Halsted streets, Speakers, Bertha McKee Rathbun and W. E. Rodriguez.

34th ward-40th and Madison street, Speakers, William M. Fox and Walter Huggins.

Lithuanian meeting, Marshfield and Wabansia avenue, Speakers, Z. Uktoirio, J. Danilevic and W. Kallmausko.

NOTICE

No meetings will be held Sunday on account of the Socialist campaign rally at Riverview. All party members are urgently requested to attend the rally for the purpose of hearing Comrade Emil Seidel, who has an important message, especially for all Socialists.

MONDAY MEETINGS

10th ward-At the home of A. Porcellus, 1075 West 15th street.

32d ward-67th and May streets.

German Karl Marx Club-Schiller hall, 1650 Wells street.

Hawthorne Polish branch-Kosluski's hall, 5060 Weare avenue.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

2d ward-Calumet avenue and 21st street, Speaker, W. E. Rodriguez.

1st ward-Congress and State streets, H. Williams and local speakers.

TUESDAY MEETINGS

7th ward-6206 Ellis avenue.

14th ward-Lodge hall, southwest corner Robey street and Chicago avenue.

20th ward-1979 Ogden avenue.

21st ward-Southwest corner Chicago avenue and Clark street.

25th ward-911 Belmont avenue.

27th ward committee-2824 North Spaulding avenue.

Northwest Side German branch-Hempel hall, 1086 North Paulina street.

Northwest side Jewish branch-1339 North Leavitt street (rear).

12th ward Scandinavian branch-Hiava's hall, 3145 West 23d street.

Gary, Indiana-Labor Day demonstration. Speaker, Barney Berlyn.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

1st ward-Congress and State streets, Speaker, Joseph L. Kaufman.

12th ward-California and Colorado avenues, Speaker, W. E. Clark.

24th ward-Lincoln and Barry avenues, Speakers, William M. Fox and A. A. Patterson.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD NO. 1

The county organizer made an unannounced visit to the 33d ward No. 1 branch last night. The attendance was very good and the spirit of the meeting was excellent.

There are about sixty members in the branch. The 33d ward has a district branch in Grand Crossing and a large Hungarian as well as other foreign speaking branches.

Pullman is in this ward and there are now 6,000 men working there, some of whom are not working full time. Last year there were about 14,000 at work there and overtime was common.

The industrial conditions are very bad and the 33d ward will undoubtedly surprise the rest of the city on election day. Branch No. 1 will hold a propaganda meeting Sept. 15 at Van Meter's hall, 113th street and Michigan avenue. Plans are being made to procure H. Percy Ward as the speaker. The subject will be "The Recent Great British Strike."

A general meeting of all the 33d ward branches will be held in the same hall on Sept. 22.

MARKETS

LIVE STOCK

Hogs-Receipts, 5,000 head. Market higher. Mixed and butchers, \$7.10@7.75; good heavy, \$7.10@7.70; rough heavy, \$6.90@7.10; light, \$7.25@7.80; pigs, \$5.25@7.05.

Cattle-Receipts, 200 head; market steady. Heeves, \$5@7.50; cows and heifers, \$2.25@6.25; stockers and feeders, \$3@5.50; Texans, \$4.40@6.35; calves, \$6.25@9.25.

Sheep-Receipts, 1,000 head; market steady. Native, \$2@3.50; western, \$2.25@3.80; lambs, \$4@4.45; western, \$4.50@6.50.

PRODUCE

Butter-Extras, 25c; firsts, 21c; dairy extras, 22c; firsts, 20c.

Eggs-Prime firsts, 15c; firsts, 14c.

Cheese-Hwina, 12 1/2@12 1/4; Young Americas, 13 1/4@13 1/2c.

Potatoes-New potatoes, \$1.50@1.30 per bu.

Poultry, Live - Fowls, 12 1/2@12c; ducks, 15@12 1/2c; geese, 8@9c; spring chickens, 12@12 1/2c.

HUSTLER COLUMN

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM CHERNEY.

This Is Your Chance!

Many of you hustlers ordered bundles of the Labor Day Edition. If you distributed a number of copies or joined with others to distribute a bundle you have aroused an interest in Socialism.

Follow up your distribution with a personal canvass for subscriptions. See every one who has received a copy of the paper. Explain the Socialist philosophy in your own way.

Don't fail in this personal "follow up." It's important. It means new recruits for the party organization in your town.

The Labor Day Edition issued yesterday was especially valuable because it was timely. Your work will be most valuable and effective if it's timely.

Comrade Geo. T. Murray, Waterfalls, Minn., breaks into the limelight by getting two.

Comrade J. E. Goss, Eldorado, Ill., comes splitting the air with a list of five.

Comrade Wm. Freeman, Farmington, Mo., has been a member of the Hustler's Army ever since the beginning.

THE SUSTAINERS' LEAGUE

Some of the pledges below are for September. These were sent in last night.

Promising some more subscriptions in the future, Comrade John D. White, Dubois, Pa., sends in a list of six.

Comrade W. H. Aldrich, Kewanee, Ill., gets two. Is it because he is a Socialist or because he is from Kewanee?

Watching the Hustler report by ratings.

Refusing to have his enthusiasm muted, Comrade Percy L. Gardner, Lakerville, N. C., sends a couple for a year.

The office boy marks up eight new ones on the scorecard. These come from Comrade J. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

I want every hustler to write me about the conditions and prospects for Socialists in his locality.

It is always good policy to distribute copies of the Daily. That breaks the ground for getting new readers.

ANNUAL LABOR DAY EDITION IS READ BY MANY

It Will Be Read by Workers From Coast to Coast.

The largest and best Labor Day edition of The Chicago Daily Socialist, which was published yesterday, will be distributed in all parts of the United States by Socialists and labor union men at their Labor Day celebration.

This is the second Labor Day that Milwaukee has been under a Socialist administration. Labor Day was recognized by the Milwaukee city council in a resolution, and Mayor Seidel issued his second Labor Day proclamation, which appeared in the Labor Day edition.

The article by John J. McNamara, written from his prison cell in Los Angeles, where he is awaiting trial, while Burns and Otis are trying to railroad him to the gallows, has caused a great deal of discussion.

Read Labor Day Messages

Thousands of papers have been ordered by the labor organizations in different parts of the country, and people everywhere have read the Labor Day messages of such men as Max Hayes of Cleveland, Victor L. Berger, the first Socialist elected to congress; Adolph Germer, of the Illinois Mine Workers; Frank J. Hayes, vice president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Frederick Brockhaus, secretary treasurer of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor.

Where To Go

Communications were received by the Chicago Political Refugee Defense League that several Mexican political refugees had been arrested at Los Angeles, Cal., and were there awaiting trial which may result in extradition to Mexico.

CUBAN TEAMSTERS' STRIKE CALLED TO FORCE INCREASE

Havana, Sept. 2.-A general strike of 3,400 Havana teamsters has been called, the outbreak of a minor strike declared fifteen days ago on the refusal of employers to grant men higher wages.

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HON. EMIL SEIDEL

SUNDAY, SEPT. 3

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COMRADES ATTENTION! Thomas J. Morgan's Expulsion From the Party

has been demanded in the name of the 7th Ward Branch. Trial Friday, Sept. 8, 8 p.m. at County Headquarters.

Morgan Requests Party members to be present.

HEAR HON. EMIL SEIDEL Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee

at THE SOCIALIST PARTY CAMPAIGN RALLY SUNDAY, SEPT. 3

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LABOR AND POOR ARE VICTIMS OF COURTS

This Will Be Shown in Judicial Campaign by Socialist.

During the campaign which will be brought to a white heat of activity in September and October for the election of a Socialist judicial ticket in Chicago special attention will be called to the action of the courts toward labor, organized and unorganized, and to the very poor.

Issue Many Leaflets

Campaign leaflets will be issued giving legal decisions against labor. The Chicago Daily Socialist will print stories of real life from the courtrooms of Chicago and Cook county showing the plight of the poor at the hands of the law.

The judicial campaign, which opens officially on Sunday, with a speech by Seidel at Riverview Park, will be pushed by means of open air, street and factory meetings through the month of September.

During October this form of activity will be supplemented by hall meetings in all parts of the city. A monster rally will be held a few days before the election in November.

At these meetings attention will be called to many of the following:

Decisions and Strikes

Here are some decisions that can be invoked in the next big strike in Chicago. They show why Socialist judges should be put on the bench to change them.

Picketing is illegal. The courts have decided that it is unlawful for strikers to visit the place of their former employment to persuade others not to work there during a strike.

Strikebreaking is aided. The courts have decided that it is unlawful to approach a strikebreaker and offer him membership in a union, consequent strike benefits, or other valuable consideration to induce him to leave his employment.

Business is protected. The courts

have repeatedly declared that the uninterrupted conduct of business is a property right. Anyone who interferes with this right is subject to an injunction restraining such interference. No successful strike can be conducted without interfering with the business of the strike-bound firm.

Closed shop agreement is unlawful. It has been decided by the courts that a closed shop agreement is against public policy, that it is a contract without force in law and a conspiracy which is illegal. This was decided in the famous Kellogg Switchboard case.

Illegal to seek to enforce the closed shop. The Supreme Court of Illinois now has before it a case in which a decision is sought to make it illegal to threaten to strike to enforce a closed shop contract and to make those who threaten to strike or who do strike for so doing.

Property Protected

Plenty of protection for property, little for labor. No piece of property can be seized by one person from another without due process of law, but the workman, woman or child can be discharged from a position, other than civil service, by the whim of the employer, for any cause, or no cause at all.

A gas company, a street car company, an electric light company, a railroad company, any corporation holding franchise privileges from the public is protected in a "living" income by the courts. No working man, woman or child receives such protection in any state in the union.

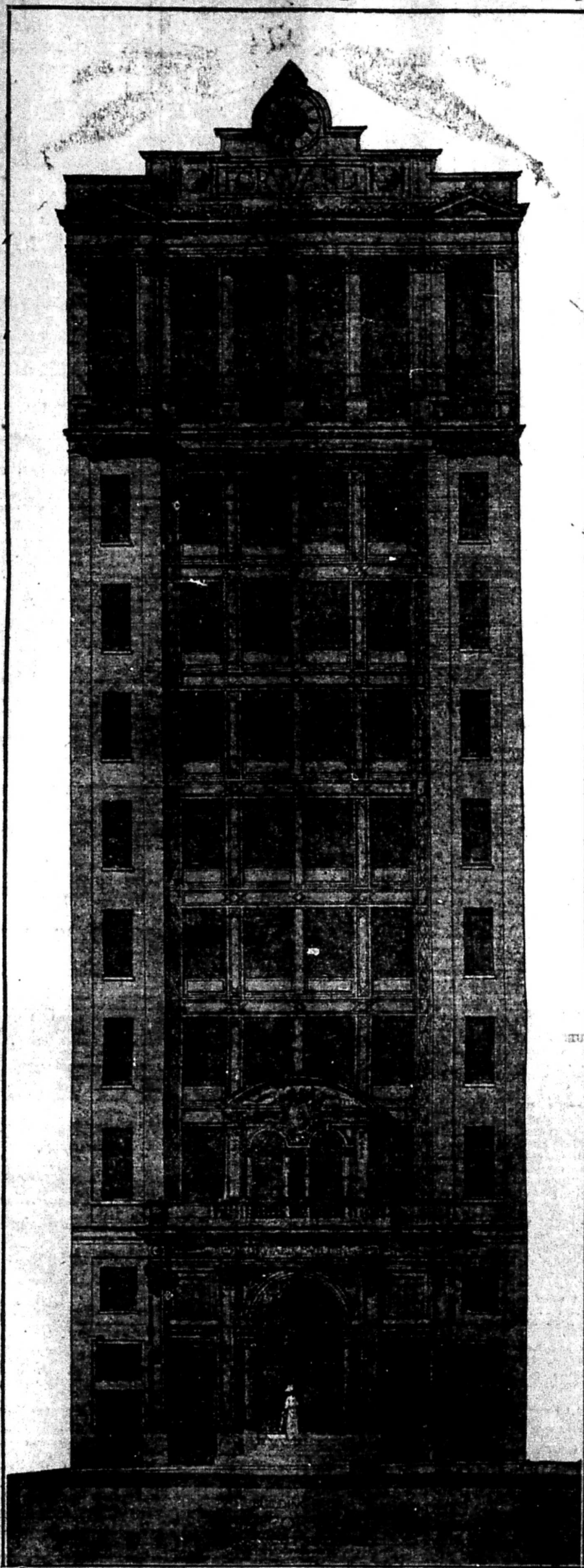
Working men and women guilty of petty thefts, or unable to retain counsel for a proper defense to show their innocence, fill the jails.

Poor Fill Jails

Poverty stricken victims of the police third degree are often unjustly sentenced. Greater attention by the judge in such cases would correct hundreds of injustices against the poor. Labor men are often seized illegally and awaited.

A judge has the power to instruct a grand jury to undertake investigations, and this power, exercised for the public good by Socialist judges, could be used when a judge had reason to believe that graft was being extorted from dives or gambling dens when the passage of a franchise indicated that graft had been volunteered or extorted for its passage.

Socialist Daily in New York Is Building This Skyscraper



Special Correspondent. New York, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Fifteen years ago next April Socialists of the east side of New York started a little daily Socialist newspaper in the Jewish language. Next April they will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the paper with the dedication of a ten-story and double basement modern building which will house the paper, a big Socialist meeting hall and office room for the various trades and labor organizations. The name of the daily newspaper is "The Forward." During the past five years its influence and circulation has been growing so fast that it outgrew its five-story building on a single lot at 175 Broadway. The lot at No. 175 was then purchased and the old structure razed. The building pictured herewith is rapidly rising, while the paper is being published in temporary headquarters. The first issue of "Forward" was a four-page, six-column affair. It remained in this size for several years. Then financial despair threatened to destroy the work of years and a meeting was called of the entire membership of the "Forward" association. The old method of holding picnics, entertainments, benefits, socials and collections in the shops had proved too weak to meet the deficit of the paper and plans were made by some of the members to close up the plant. Accordingly a sign was tacked across the door announcing the fact that "The paper has suspended business on the lack of support of its friends." Readers missed their paper and walked around to the publication office to find out what the trouble was. There they met the sign. More stockpiles were emptied and

more pawnshops visited on the East Side that day than ever before in the history of New York. Homes were even mortgaged to keep the paper alive. It was not the last string, but from then on the paper grew. At another time some of the members of the association wanted to sell out to a Republican sheet to pay the debts. A most remarkable incident occurred in a meeting called to consider the condition of the paper; the question was again proposed: "Shall we continue?" Up rose a youth in the audience. For the time some thought him to be joking, but the youngster was serious. "The only way to succeed is to succeed," he said. "Let's increase the size of the paper and go ahead or smash." The newspaper went ahead until today it has outdistanced the entire circulation of all other Jewish newspapers in New York. The sworn figures of its circulation last November, investigated by an advertising insurance agency, was 111,800. Today the daily circulation is over the 150,000 mark. The paper covers all of the news of the day. The local happenings are given due prominence. There is no excuse for anyone to buy another paper because the news is not in the "Forward." Needless to say its editorials are to the line of class conscious Socialism. Some idea of its widespread influence may be gained from the fact that many news-stands of the Ghetto in Chicago sell more copies of the New York "Forward" than all of the Chicago capitalist sheets combined. The stand sales in Chicago are 8,000. This is exclusive of mail subscriptions. The new building of the paper will be apportioned as follows: Sub-basement, stock room, basement, pressroom and stereotyping plant; main floor, business

office; second floor, big hall for Socialist meetings; top floor, a light covered composing-room. Intermediate floors will be rented out to labor union organizations for offices and meeting places. The "Forward" is printed every day at noon, except on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, when it is issued early in the morning. Simultaneously with the entrance into the new building and the operation of the new presses it is expected to issue a fifty-page Sunday newspaper with all the magazine features found in the capitalist Sunday sheets. "Forward" prints a Philadelphia edition with Philadelphia news and advertisements with a manager and bookkeeper. It is no longer necessary to maintain "Forward" with the proceeds of the monster annual masquerade held in Madison Square Garden. The money last year was turned over one-half to the New York Daily Call and one-tenth to the Jewish Labor World of Chicago. The remainder was turned over to various party activities. To be a member of the Forward Association, which issues the newspaper, a person must be a member of a trade union, a Socialist party member for two years and pay dues at \$1 a year. At the present time a big agitation is being carried on of naturalization. The sooner more Socialist voters are made the sooner the capture of the political power. The editor of "Forward" is Abraham Cohen and his business manager Benj. Schlesinger, a former garment worker of Chicago. The president of the organization, Adolph Held, was a youth when he was first interested in the big movement for the emancipation of the working class.

One Year With Organized Labor Throughout the World

Here are some of the labor events that have taken place during Labor Day, 1910, to Labor Day, 1911.

Sept. 5—International Picture Engravers' convention opens in Louisville, Ky.

Sept. 9—Illinois miners win a strike called May 4, when 75,000 men went out. Forty thousand men return to work; 35,000 still out; 35,000 miners out in Pennsylvania and 35,000 men out in Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

Sept. 10—Brewery Workers' convention opens in Chicago.

Sept. 12—Coopers' International Union hold convention in Kansas City. Annual convention of Canadian Trades and Labor Congress opens in Port Williams, Ontario. International Union of Steam Engineers opens in Denver.

Sept. 19—Strike of 25,000 miners in Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma ends, miners winning. Strike of 15,000 miners in Cardin, Wales. Carpenters' convention opens in Des Moines. Opening of Spinners' convention in Boston. Convention of plumbers in St. Paul, Minn.

Oct. 1—Los Angeles Times is blown up.

Oct. 5—Strike of 20,000 necktie workers in New York. Convention of Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers opens.

Oct. 9—Garment workers' strike starts in walkout of 1,900 employes of Hart, Shaffner & Marx. General strike in France, 45,000 railway workers going out.

Oct. 11—Bookbinders locked out by the Chicago Shipping and Receipt Book company. Chicago upholsterers strike.

Oct. 19—21,000 out in French general strike.

Oct. 21—2,500 machinists on the Missouri, Pacific and Iron Mountain railway walk out.

Nov. 6—Garment workers turn down first peace offer.

Nov. 8—Victor L. Berger, first congressional representative of the working class, elected as first Socialist to congress.

Nov. 14—American Federation of Labor convention opens in St. Louis.

Nov. 15—New York taxicab men strike.

Dec. 2—Charles Lutzinski, striking garment worker, is shot by Anthony Tacullo, strike breaker.

Dec. 5—Garment workers strike in Milwaukee. Socialist Mayor Emil Seidel orders police not to interfere with the strikers, unless violating law.

Dec. 13—Garment workers win in Milwaukee.

Dec. 15—Victor Negrekis, striking garment worker, shot and killed by the police. Mark Langewies, striker, shot and severely wounded by police.

Jan. 14—Garment workers win strike.

Jan. 17—Convention of United Mine Workers opens in Columbus.

Jan. 21—Western Federation of Miners granted charter by American Federation of Labor executive committee.

Jan. 25—John P. White elected president of miners.

Feb. 1—Miners prohibit any of their members from belonging to Civic Federation.

Feb. 25—Button workers of Muscatine, Iowa, locked out.

Feb. 28—Typographical union No. 16 calls strike on Chicago Examiner. All other English daily papers except Chicago Daily Socialist forces locked out.

March 2—Urban A. Walter, editor of the Harpoon, official publication of the railway mill clerks, arrested on trumped-up charge of violating postal laws.

March 3—Strike of electrical workers on Chicago Telephone company called.

March 15—Andrew Marchetti, shot in miners' strike at Shenandoah, Pa.

April 1—Printers unionize Butterick Pattern company after five-year fight.

April 6—Progressive cigarmakers call strike on Havana American company.

April 7—Chicago Breweries Workers organize on industrial lines and secure eight hour day and raise of wages without strike.

April 14—Troops sent to Muscatine, Iowa, against button makers.

April 19—Button makers win.

April 23—McNamara kidnaped from Indianapolis and taken to Los Angeles in violation of law on trumped-up charge of blowing up Los Angeles Times, which was destroyed by gas on October 1.

April 25—Victor L. Berger, Socialist member of congress, introduces resolution demanding investigation of McNamara kidnaping.

April 25—Shoemakers in Chelsea, Mass., strike.

May 1—National executive committee of the Socialist party offers support to McNamara and plans to raise funds for their defense. Strike of 2,500 Chicago trickmakers. Bakers get eight hour day and 20 per cent increase in wages without strike. Machinist strike against Otis Elevator company. Strike of 10,000 Pennsylvania railway shopmen in Pittsburgh. Plumbers' strike in Philadelphia, Toronto, Canada, bridge workers strike. Milwaukee painters strike for higher wages. Strike of Typographical Union of Cairo, Ill., on Daily Bulletin. Maintenance of Waymen in Chicago, 2,400 strong, strike.

June 8—Garment workers of Cleveland strike.

June 14—International strike of seamen called.

June 16—Office of John R. Alpine broken into and records of plumbers' union stolen.

June 18—McNamara protest meeting of 30,000 people held at Riverview Park.

July 20—Seaman O'Donnell, James Garvin and Thomas Kearney, union officials, are freed. State's Attorney Wayman's chief witness proves insane criminal. Trumped-up charges, charging them with a conspiracy to murder, falls miserably.

July 25—Chicago peddlers strike, unable to earn a living, being prohibited from calling wares on street.

Aug. 1—Building trades of Paris call strike tying up town. Brooklyn street car men strike.

Aug. 4—Des Moines street car men strike.

Aug. 5—Typographical union wins strike on Cairo (Ill.) Daily Bulletin.

Aug. 8—General strike in England starts when 75,000 freight handlers go out.

Aug. 9—120,000 men out in English general strike.

Aug. 10—10,000 troops ordered out in London and Liverpool.

Aug. 15—Strike of pressmen on Philadelphia North American.

Aug. 16—Warship Antrim sent to Liverpool in British strike; 15,000 troops sent to meet her.

Aug. 18—90,000 railway workers go out in England, making total number of strikers 124,000.

Aug. 21—General strike in England ends, strikers winning.

Aug. 23—Chicago Italian bakers strike.

More stockpiles were emptied and

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Northwest Side HOUSE FURNISHINGS The Humboldt S. I. FRANK FURNISHINGS OF HAPPY HOMES Household Furnishings of Every Description LOWEST PRICES—GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES No Extra Charge for Easy Payments MEN'S CLOTHING EDWARDS' NORTH AVE Clothing, Hats, Furnishings, Shoes NUOFFER CLOTHING CO. Chicago and Marshall Aves. MEN'S AND BOY'S OUTFITTERS DYER & CLEANER CLOTHING PRESSED, CLEANED AND REPAIRED. Fine Tailoring. 149 W. Western Ave. ADVERTISE THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST'S LARGE CIRCULATION MAKES IT A PAYING ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Out of Town WHITE SLAVERY On New American Women Are Caught and Held in the United States. A book of 250 pages that will show the world and set millions of people thinking how to prevent the political reform from being in the hands of the unscrupulous young girls. Best terms to Agents. Best information. Best Seller. Send 5c for sample copy. 1210 W. Adams St., Chicago. VISIT OUR MAMMOTH NEW SHOE DEPARTMENT We carry a full line of Men's and Women's UNION SHOES MADE IN U.S.A. Corner Milwaukee & Ashland Aves.

EMBLEMS For Societies UNION MADE BEER Ale and Porter OF AMERICA COGNAC STAMPS FROM REGISTERED 1903



Woman Blacksmith Tells Own Story



MRS. ALBRECHT AT WORK.

BY MRS. LOUIS ALBRECHT. A New York Woman Who Finds Happiness in a Blacksmith Shop. When I was married I used to be lonesome at home, during the day, so I would take my sewing down to my husband's blacksmith shop and sit near him while he worked.

I've been working in the blacksmith shop for 15 years now and I never want to stop it until I die. I don't suppose I'm like most wives. But my husband is not like most husbands. I don't think that women ought to work for husbands they don't like.

Four Flies and Their Adventure With Apologies to Capitalism

Once upon a time there were four flies which flew out to secure their midday meal. The first one settled down upon a workingman's lunch and commenced eating of a piece of sausage that graced the sandwich; the sausage had a fresh appearance and promised a good meal, but the fly died of dysentery.

What the Socialist Administration Has Done for Labor in Milwaukee

By Carl D. Thompson

Something unique happened in Milwaukee on Labor Day last year. As usual organized labor had its parade through the streets of the city.

The unique thing about this one was that the whole administration of the city marched in the parade—the mayor, the city attorney, twenty-one aldermen—in fact, the whole official representation of the city.

Expression of Victory But it was not the marching that is so significant. It was what the marching represented.

The marching of these officials was an expression of a great victory of the working class in the city of Milwaukee. It was a political victory. In Milwaukee the working class had used their political power in their own interests.

What, then, have these officials accomplished for labor? In the first place, Mayor Seidel in his first inaugural message to the council of April 19th, 1910, struck the keynote of the Milwaukee administration.

MOST VALUABLE ASSET. "The workers of our city are its most valuable asset. Your attention should be directed to the passage of such measures as will promote the well-being of this class of citizens, safeguard health, check any tendency to encroach upon such free rights as the workers still enjoy, and wherever possible extend for them the opportunity of life."

The city employs hundreds of working people in its various departments. The administration, once in office, set itself at once to the improvement of their condition. In fact, long before the administration came into power the working class party in Milwaukee was making itself felt through its representatives in the city council.

As far back as 1904, when there were only nine representatives of the working class in the city council out of forty-six, the fight began to have the union label on all city printing. An ordinance was introduced to this effect.

The opposition laughed at it and afterwards bitterly fought it. A remonstrance was filed by some of the big corporations and the courts finally knocked it out.

But the battle for the union label continued, and finally a resolution was passed providing that the union label be used on all printing, where the printing was done in an office having the label. This, of course, was only a slight victory, but it was the entering wedge.

From time to time other resolutions were introduced, until they finally succeeded in the passage of a resolution requiring the union label on all incidental printing for the city.

Injunctions were brought against this action, and the policy of requiring the union label on the city printing was never fully carried out until the present administration came into office.

Since then it is the settled policy that the union label shall appear on every piece of printing that goes out from the city hall. Even the bonds of the city now carry the union label.

lic works was begun by the representatives of the working class in the Milwaukee council early in their career. The city was building a great twenty-million gallon pump in connection with its water works plant in 1906.

The Socialists introduced a resolution providing that this work should be done by union labor. It was indefinitely postponed by the old party representatives.

But the fight for labor went on, and when the present administration came into power the following resolution was very soon adopted.

"Resolved, That it is the sense and intention of the common council of the city of Milwaukee that all work done directly by the city of Milwaukee, or let by contract through the board of public works or any other department of the city of Milwaukee, shall be done by organized labor."

This fairly states the position of the present administration on union labor in general.

Meanwhile, on one of the most important pieces of work of the city, the building of a great viaduct, a resolution had been passed instructing the board of public works to "pay an adequate wage to competent men," which was the technical and legal phraseology required in order to enable the administration to pay the union scale. This affected 123 employees and one of the most important public pieces of work then under way.

On November 21st, 1910, a resolution was introduced fixing the union scale for all mechanics employed by the city. Thus practically all departments of the city work were put positively on a union scale.

Meanwhile the unskilled labor had not been overlooked. There were some things like 580 men employed by the city in street cleaning and the sewer department.

Their wages had been \$1.50 per day. A resolution was passed fixing the minimum wage for all employees of the city at \$2 per day. This resolution raised the wages of 580 men.

It gave each laborer \$68 per year more than he had been receiving before, and made a total increase of \$3,400 in the wages of labor in these two departments alone.

The Administration and the Strike Meanwhile there had been some rather serious strikes in Milwaukee. In 1906 occurred the great molders' strike. At that time there were twelve Socialists in the city council. They introduced a resolution as follows:

"Whereas, More than 1,200 molders residing in the city of Milwaukee were forced to lay down their work May 1st, 1906, in order to secure a living wage; and

"Whereas, About 100 men have been imported from all over the country by the Milwaukee members of the Foundrymen's Association for the purpose of breaking said strike and to crush the molders' union; and

"Whereas, Said strike breakers are a dangerous class of people and are likely to become a serious menace to the city if their numbers are increased; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the common council of the city of Milwaukee hereby extends its sympathy to said striking molders and respectfully recommends that the Foundrymen's Association

grant their demands without unnecessary delay.

"Further Resolved, That the city clerk is hereby directed to mail forthwith a copy of this resolution to each Milwaukee member of said Foundrymen's Association."

It Was First Time I believe that this was the first time in the history of America where a city council of any considerable size went on record during a labor struggle as in sympathy with the strikers and asking that their demands be granted.

In the winter of 1909-1910 occurred the garment makers' strike. During the controversy some of the garment workers were arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, as usual.

The Socialist city attorney found that the charge was utterly unwarranted, consisting merely in one girl calling another one a scab. On that ground he refused to prosecute and the girls were released.

Meanwhile the mayor had given orders to the chief of police to the effect that no unreasonable violence would be tolerated and that the constitutional rights of the workers would be protected. These actions on the part of the administration had a very decided effect in helping the strikers.

So much so that Abe Gordon, the national organizer of the United Garment Makers, wrote a letter to the mayor, Emil Seidel, thanking him for the assistance rendered in settling the strike. He wrote as follows:

Letter from Labor "In all my experience during organization work dealing with officials in cities and states I have found no one as sincere in the interests of the working class as Emil Seidel, Mayor of Milwaukee.

Mayor Seidel not only issued an order against police interference but kept in touch with me from day to day. Inside of three days we forced the manufacturers to realize that the administration was with us, and they asked for a conference.

I want to thank the mayor from the bottom of my heart in the name of the United Garment Workers and the strikers at large. I want to congratulate the citizens of Milwaukee on having so sincere a mayor and only regret that we have not more such men."

Early in 1910 the present administration passed an ordinance establishing the eight-hour day for laborers and mechanics employed in the public works of the city.

It provided for the eight-hour day not only for all laborers and mechanics who are now or who may hereafter be employed by the city of Milwaukee, but also for all who are employed by any contractor or subcontractor upon any of the public works of the city.

Such a record as this made by a working class administration in one city should be a model for all other cities. And particularly what they might do should they join forces in one great solid movement throughout the nation.

In that case they would have their representatives not only in the city councils but in the state legislatures and in the national congress.

When such a movement has been organized by the working class of this country they can have anything they want that is right.

HOW UNION LABEL HELPS THE STRUGGLE OF LABOR

Close to a half million dollars are spent annually by the printing trades unions throughout the United States and Canada in advertising the Allied Printing Trades Union Label.



This little emblem, which is used only by firms paying the union scale of wages for an eight-hour day and complying with the sanitary laws of the union, is owned jointly by the several printing trades unions of the United States and Canada, although it originated with the International Typographical Union.

This label on printed matter is a guarantee that it is the product of men and women who are paid a living wage, and who are working in clean, well-ventilated, sanitary shops.

The emblem of the printing trades unions means much to those engaged in the printing industry. It means good wages and short hours; an opportunity to develop the fraternal nature, technical education for members, education for apprentices, sanitary workrooms, weekly sick benefits, burial fund for deceased members, and a greater degree of independence in creating rights and abolishing wrongs.

The printing trades unions are doing a noble work in preventing the spread of tuberculosis and caring for those afflicted with the dread disease. The International Typographical Union, at a cost of more than \$1,000,000, has established and maintains a Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, where aged and infirm members and those afflicted with tuberculosis are cared for free of charge. This union has also an old-age pension fund and a burial benefit.

The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union has established a superannuated home, trade school and a sanatorium at Rogersville, Tenn., costing more than \$1,000,000.

What the Typographical and Pressmen's Unions have done and are doing the other printing trades unions are accomplishing on a smaller scale and are planning greater benefits for their members as soon as they are in a position to do so.

These are some of the things that the Allied Printing Trades Union label stands for. Whenever you demand the label on your printed matter you are aiding the cause of humanity.

EVERYBODY WEARS A HAT. But not everybody wears a union-made hat.



Some don't take the time to find out when they are buying one. The value placed upon this union label by the men and women who comprise the membership of the United Hatters of North America was demonstrated a little more than a year ago, when, all through the East, where thousands of union hatters are employed, they willingly sacrificed all that was dear to them in life rather than comply with the demand of the Hatters' Association that the label of the United Hatters of North America should be abolished.

After months of fighting, during which the union hatters and their families suffered untold hardships and were threatened with the loss of their hard-earned savings on deposit in the banks, and even their homes, through an act of the courts, the United Hatters of North America won the right to use this emblem on the products of their labor.

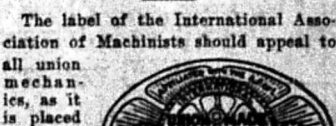
Why did they put up such a stubborn fight and cheerfully undergo such hardships? Because they knew that once they relinquished the label of their organization the consumer, not having any way to distinguish the non-union-made hat from the union product, could easily be deceived into purchasing a hat made by non-union labor, and it would be but a short time before the members of the United Hatters of North America would find themselves working for the same wages and under the same deplorable conditions as their unorganized competitors.

When you buy a union-made hat you buy a product that is not made in sweatshops. The hatters' union has prevented the wages from being knocked down so low that the men in the trade could not buy the things that they need to live decently. As things are, we know that wages are too low in all trades, anyway.

Turn back the sweatband of your hat and if you do not see the union label sewed beneath you can rest assured that you are wearing a hat made only of God knows where and under what conditions.

MACHINISTS' LABEL IS FOUND ON TOOLS AND MACHINERY

The label of the International Association of Machinists should appear on all union mechanics, as it is placed upon all tools manufactured by union machinists.



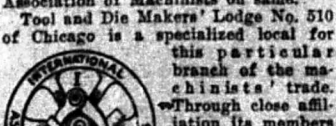
The Machinists' Union just now is conducting an active campaign of agitation in behalf of its label, and to this end is distributing circulars containing a list of firms handling union-made tools bearing the label of the Machinists' Union.

The Machinists' Union is conducting a vigorous campaign in various parts of the country for the eight-hour day, and hopes soon to establish the shorter workday throughout the United States.

This union has spent millions of dollars in organizing work and in sick and death benefits since its inception. It has greatly improved the working conditions of machinists throughout the United States and Canada, increasing the wages and shortening the hours of members of this craft.

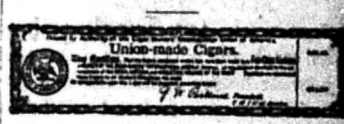
The officers of the International Association of Machinists have recommended to affiliated locals that they appoint committees to visit local firms and all unions whose members use iron and steel tools, with a view to having them demand the label of the International Association of Machinists on same.

Tool and Die Makers' Lodge No. 510 of Chicago is a specialized local for this particular branch of the machinists' trade. Through close affiliation its members get acquainted with and assist each other. It has educational features that are of great value, such as lectures on tools, their construction, economical subjects, etc. By placing a question in a question box members can secure any information they want relating to their work. The local meets every second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at Lincoln Hall, 70 East Adams street.



There is land enough in New York city to give every family from one-eight to a quarter of an acre. There are as many as 5,000 people piled up in a single block.

SMOKE? YES, BUT ALWAYS SEE LABEL ON BOX FIRST



Do you smoke? Most men do. If you smoke, you will be interested to know something about the making of the cigars which you may never have heard about.

Many of the cigars smoked by American citizens today are made in sweatshops, penitentiaries or by child labor.

Now, you know that the fellow that gets a big pay envelope when pay day comes around can provide better things for his wife and children.

He can give them a better education than the fellow who gets poor wages and has to send his children to work as soon as the law permits.

Nearly forty years ago the cigarmakers found that they would have to put up a hard fight in order to exist against the competition of industry carried on in hotels, amid all kinds of filth and at such a compensation that white workmen could not compete and live.

So through necessity they invented the union label. It was the first union label ever used since the old days of the Roman guilds.

Previous to the birth of the union label there was nothing to distinguish the product of the intelligent workman from that of the unscrupulous manufacturer.

The first cigarmakers' label was white. Later the cigarmakers of St. Louis introduced a red label, and in 1890 the international blue label was invented, and is kept on the product of some 50,000 union cigarmakers enrolled in 600 locals in the United States, Porto Rico and Canada. With these members the eight hour day is an established feature.

A splendid system of death benefits, ranging from \$50 to \$500, a sick benefit of \$5 per week and out of work benefit of \$3 per week is in effect. To traveling members the privilege of drawing \$20 is allowed. Since 1878 a grand total of all benefits paid out amounts to \$7,000,000.

Today the cigarmakers, with the tobacco workers of the country, are locked in a struggle-to-death fight with the tobacco trust, which operates some hundreds of stores in Chicago, called the "United Cigar Stores." Similar stores are operated in every big city.

If you want to make sure that you are treating your brothers in the cigarmaking industry right insist upon the blue union label upon the box. If it isn't there say "Nixie" to the clerk.

If enough do this he will see to it that the union made cigar is placed on the counter to compete with the unfair product.

YOU'LL SLEEP TIGHT IF THE MATTRESS IS UNION MADE

The label of the International Upholsterers' Union is used on all mattresses and upholstered furniture made by union upholsterers. Members of the Upholsterers' Union throughout the United States are paid a wage ranging from \$4 per day of eight hours to \$5. The rules of the union call for a Saturday half-holiday and the shops in which the men are employed are among the most sanitary in the country.

The International Upholsterers' Union, because of the excellent conditions secured for its membership, is practically a 100 per cent organization, and it is almost impossible to find a skilled mattress maker or upholsterer in the United States who is a non-union man.

TOBACCO ALSO CARRIES LABEL WHEN IT'S UNION

The tobacco workers of the nation are facing a hard struggle against the tobacco trust with its ramifications of factories and distributing stores in every industrial center and city of the nation.

The trust is said to control 99 per cent of the tobacco trade of the nation.

Union made tobacco can be recognized by a blue label the size of the facsimile which accompanies this article. Several brands of tobacco, similar to the popular brands of the trust, are for sale in many stores in Chicago. For a complete list write the Labor Editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist.

History of the Supreme Court of the United States

By Gustavus Myers

Author of "The History of the Great American Fortunes," Etc. (Copyright, 1911, by Gustavus Myers.)

(Continued From Thursday.)

That on February 2, 1785, Governor Moore officially bought 25,000 acres in what is now Montgomery County for the alleged use of twenty-five specified settlers. But their names were really used to evade the 1,000-acre law; (54) the so-called settlers were, the bill charged, actually used as dummies for Sir William Johnson, and had an agreement with him by which he paid all expenses, and by which they were to turn over the 25,000 acres to him. Sir William Johnson paid upwards of 600 pounds in fees, and the whole tract was conveyed to him in fee simple (55).

On June 11, 1778, Johnson, for \$15 pounds, conveyed 10,000 acres to Lord A. Gordon; another 2,000 acres to John Kelly; and by his will, dated 1774, Johnson bequeathed the remaining 13,000 acres to his two brothers and four sisters. Lord A. Gordon, on December 5, 1782, conveyed the 10,000 acres to R. and J. Watts, who, on the same day conveyed the tract to Herman LeRoy and William Bayard. The particular explanation of the lack of title papers, in this case, as in similar cases, was that at the outbreak of the Revolution, Johnson's sons, having the title papers, that they became lost or illegible; and that nine of the defendants knowing this tried to get the whole property and title.

In deciding this case in favor of LeRoy, Bayard and the other appellants at Albany, in February, 1783, Judge Benson not only made no attempt to refute the plea made by the claimants, LeRoy and Bayard, of the original fraud, but he made light of it. The supposed illegality, said he, of the agreement between the original patentees and Sir William Johnson, consisted in its being in contravention of the instructions from the king to the governor, restraining the patents for land to a stated quantity. "The futility of this regulation," added Judge Benson, "was soon discovered, and the instruction was for nearly half a century before the patent mentioned in the bill issued considered altogether as a dead letter, and a compliance with it a mere matter of form." (56)

LeRoy, Bayard and the other persons in whose favor Judge Benson decided were men of the greatest wealth and highest station in the society and politics of the day. If Judge Benson's premises were correct that the law had remained a dead letter, why had the beneficiaries taken such pains to circumvent it? By the people at large, Benson's decision was regarded as another stupid theory of justification in behalf of the great land owners then everywhere seeking (and successfully so) to secure that which had been obtained by fraud, and to aggravate the desperate still further. Judge Benson's vote in connection with another notorious transaction is described later in this work.

A third instance of the fraudulent activities of royal governors in New York in the eighteenth century was that of two grants in fee, one grant of 18,000 acres in what was then Albany County, on March 25, 1768, ostensibly to Michael Byrn and eighteen others, and a second grant of 25,000 acres on April 8, 1770, to Sir William Johnson and twenty-five other persons. A quarter of a century later, John Jacob Astor and two associates contended in court that not the occupying settlers, but they, were the real owners of these tracts of 43,000 acres. Astor and his associates could not show a single title paper. In support of their claim they put forward these facts:

"That when the two grants were made Johnson paid all of the fees; that the alleged settlers were simply his tools, and their names were inserted for his benefit, with the express intention of releasing to him the whole of the tract, which in fact was later turned over to him in fee. The appellants in this case—John Jacob Astor, William Leight and Peter Smith—declared, through their attorney, Aaron Burr (57), that they had a regular title to the two tracts, one of 18,000, the other of 25,000 acres, from Sir William Johnson's executors, who, it was set forth, had power to sell.

The lower courts had decided in favor of John Morgan, Jonathan Danforth and thirty-three other settlers. As their principal defense, when the case came up on appeal, Astor and his partners in the transaction made the explanation that early during the Revolution Johnson's papers were put in an iron box and buried in the earth; that there they moldered, spoiled and became unrecognizable; and that the settlers, knowing this fact, sought to get title and property. The decision in the Court for Trial of Impeachments and Correction of Errors, at Albany, in February, 1792, was in favor of Astor and his fellow appellants, on virtually the same grounds as in the preceding case (58). The settlers were promptly dispossessed.

Also Plead Fraud in Justification Further facts disclosing official fraud and collusion in the granting of large estates came out in the similar case of Herman LeRoy, William Bayard and others against Peter Servis and other settlers in the same court, in 1801, on an appeal from a decision in favor of Servis. The bill of LeRoy and Bayard filed in court asserted in justification of their claim that, in 1768, Peter Servis and twenty-four other persons had petitioned Governor Sir Henry Moore to buy, for their use, 25,000 acres of land from the Oneida Indians in Albany, now Herkimer County. The bill went on to state that for money or other valuable considerations, the petitioners agreed with Sir William Johnson that on their getting the 25,000 acres, they would hold the same in trust for him, and duly convey the whole tract to him, provided he paid all costs, etc.

This plan was carried out in 1769, and Johnson got the land. LeRoy and Bayard interjected their customary defenses, namely, that after Johnson's death, his son, Sir John Johnson, buried the papers so that they were wholly lost or rendered illegible, and that Servis and his fellow settlers, aware of the fact, claimed the title and attempted to get the property for themselves. The higher court's decision, in February, 1801, was in favor of LeRoy and Bayard (59), and the settlers were ousted. These decisions, as will appear, have a deep bearing on later parts of this narrative. Sir William Johnson obtained \$3,000 acres, all told, by these particular fraudulent operations. At one time Sir William Johnson's total estate was so vast that he had a domain "which made him, next to William Penn, the owner of the most extensive estate on the continent" (60). Considerable of this area, as has just been described, came into the possession of the Astor and other large land holding families of later times.

(55) Johnson's Cases (Court for the Trial of Impeachments and Correction of Errors) (New York), Vol. I, 417-429. (56) Ibid.

(57) Aaron Burr at this time was one of the leading and most adroit Republican politicians in New York State. (The Republican party of that day was the predecessor of the Democratic party of later times.) Edward Livingston, Spencer (Later Chief Justice of New York) and other noted lawyers appeared in these cases for the respondents. Evidently there was some conflict of great interests not altogether stated in the court records.

(58) Johnson's Cases, etc., Vol. I, 428-435.

(59) Chaine's Cases (Court for the Trial of Impeachments and Correction of Errors) (New York), Vol. I-II, pp. iii to vii.

(60) Roberts' "New York," Vol. II, 622.

(To Be Continued)

"Have you any ancestors, Mrs. Kelly?" asked Mrs. O'Brien. "And what's ancestors?" "Why, people you sprang from."

"Listen to me, Mrs. O'Brien," said Mrs. Kelly, impressively. "O! come from the rate shock up Donahues that sprang from nobody. They sprang at this."—Catholic Tribune.

A neatly folded veil of chiffon placed in the crown of a hat does not spoil the effect of the headdress. When a sudden storm comes up it is available as a protection.

There is land enough in New York city to give every family from one-eight to a quarter of an acre. There are as many as 5,000 people piled up in a single block.

For Home Dressmakers



A SIMPLE BUT STYLISH GOWN

Ladies' House or Afternoon Dress 8983-8998. Composed of Ladies' Skirt Pattern 8998 and Ladies' Waist Pattern 8983. The skirt is well cut and has a deep panel, while the closing is made at the center-front. The waist has deep Gibson plaits over the shoulders, and is finished with a deep sailor collar. The Waist Pattern 8983 is cut in six sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The Skirt Pattern 8998 is cut in five sizes—32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches waist measure. It requires 6 yards of 36-inch material for the entire costume for a medium size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address upon receipt of 10 cents for EACH in silver or stamps.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 21, 1894, at P. O. Chicago, under act March 3, 1879. Issued by the Workers Publishing Society, 207 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Number (all de partments) Franklin 1122.

THE PARTY FORUM



ENGLISH TO ORGANIZE A UNITED SOCIALIST PARTY

Railroad Officials Fear "Embarrassment" In Other Words They Dread Being Prevented From Doing as They Please to the Workers.

In their arguments against recognition of the system federations the railroad officials have not presented a single reason that was not originally advanced against any kind of an organization at all. Between the lines can be read the truth: "We will not let you get together if we can help it, because you will then be powerful enough to compel recognition of your demands."

SAYS THAT WE WILL NOT PUBLISH THIS LETTER

Editor Daily Socialist: As a Socialist I would say that Comrade Debs voices the thoughts and words of many of our comrades, who go so far as to say that one has to take a microscope to see Socialism in the Chicago Daily Socialist, and that they are not going to give any more money to the paper to have it used for the purpose of pushing the unions before the public, and then have to go to the polls and vote the same old tickets for a few dollars in their pockets and for the men who make the laws for a continuation of the same condition of prices and hard times for the workers.

The writer of these lines is well acquainted with the history of the Chicago labor movement, having been active in the party and union movement there for many years. There is one firm argument which has been used very frequently in recent days by men who know better, or at least, who ought to know better. Comrade Debs repeats the same argument without considering for a moment whether the assertion is based on facts or not. He claims that the present Chicago Socialist vote was smaller than it was twenty years ago.

are Socialists. We should not be in a position to report that two vice presidents and two A. F. of L. convention delegates of the International Cigar-makers' Union are Socialists. We should not have a Socialist elected as national secretary of the Journeymen Tailors. And the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers would not co-operate on lines of industrial unionism for the common good of the entire membership.

ENGLISH TO ORGANIZE A UNITED SOCIALIST PARTY

London, England.—A conference of Socialist bodies of all kinds will be held at Manchester October 1 for the purpose of forming a united Socialist party. At the conference of the Social-Democratic party, held last spring, a resolution was passed favoring the calling of a convention of Socialist representation committees, Socialist federations, Fabian societies, Socialists in the Independent Labor party, etc., with the view of organizing a united Socialist party.

CAPITALIST PAPER DEFENDS SOCIALISM IN OTIS' ATTACK

Sacramento, Cal.—The Sacramento Bee has defended the Socialists in an editorial attacking the Los Angeles Times' Otis' paper, for claiming that Socialism stands for atheism and free love. In an editorial it says: "The Los Angeles Times arraigns Socialism because Robert Blatchford, Karl Marx, William Morris, Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Jack London and others deny God, or repudiate marriage or both."

The Boy Scout "Master" On an Average He Is Best Described as a "Non-compos" Which Is From the Latin "Non-Compos Mentis."

A Des Moines dispatch says that the boy scouts of that city are to be used to break up a strike of bootblacks. W. D. Olney, scout-master of the U. S. Grant Troop of Boy Scouts of the Methodist church of Des Moines, is quoted as saying: "The strike is an outrage that may be prevented or reduced to a minimum by the timely interference of the Boy Scouts, who are eager to demonstrate their practical value to the community. I have been promised by many business men that the boys would be furnished with temporary stands free from rental until the shoe-shining strike could be broken."

SUPPORTS CRITICISMS MADE BY COMRADE DEBS

Editor Daily Socialist: I am one of the many who are in full accord with the criticism of the Chicago Socialist movement by Comrade Debs, and for the same reasons. It is gratifying to me that a comrade of his standing has spoken out, as his words will get more attention and cause more discussion than would those of an unknown Socialist, and I think that through his criticism and the discussion created by it the movement will not only be benefited but will make a more rapid progress than it has within the last few years.

THE MOB

Sacrifice to the mob, O poet! Sacrifice to that unfortunate, disinherited, despairing mob, if it must needs be, thy repose, thy fortune, thy joy, thy liberty, thy life. The mob is the human race in misery. The mob is the mournful beginning of the people. The mob is the great victim of darkness.

SUCCESSFUL ILLINOIS TOUR MADE BY J. O. BENTALL

J. O. Bentall, state secretary of the Illinois Socialist party, has returned from a tour of Illinois, speaking at St. Charles, De Kalb, Belvidere, Rockford, Cherry Valley, Marengo, Carpentersville and Elgin. Bentall made the trip in an automobile, accompanied by his brother, E. G. Bentall. Both men spoke and large meetings were held in almost every town.

MARY O'REILLY DELIVERS LECTURE TO LARGE CROWD

La Salle, Ill.—Mary O'Reilly, a Chicago school teacher and well known Socialist, delivered a lecture here to a very large audience on the street. She delivered a very interesting talk and held the attention of the audience through her entire speech. She recited conditions of workingmen in this country that astounded her hearers and showed that the workingman of today was a greater slave than the chattel slave of the old south. The local paper gave a third of a column to her speech.

This Is an Editorial No Editor Can Write

Some news items are better editorials than any editor can write. Often when a fact is plainly stated it will point out a lesson that cannot be missed. Any reader, Socialist, Democrat or Republican, can, after reading the following dispatch, form his own criticism of the present system: "Winona, Minn., Aug. 30.—The authorities in the towns and cities in this section, on the through lines of the railroads, are taking every precaution to cope with the army of harvest hands who are returning from the wheat fields of the west."

WOMAN SPEAKER HOLDS TWO LARGE OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

Spring Valley, Ill.—Mary O'Reilly held two enthusiastic meetings at Spring Valley and Ladd in spite of the fact that the Socialists had a hard time advertising the meetings. Arrangements were made to hold the meeting in the park at Spring Valley, but the mayor refused to allow them to do so. When the Socialists attempted to advertise the meeting on billboards they were threatened with arrest. The policeman making the threat happened to be the billposter's brother-in-law.

WOMAN SPEAKER HAS LARGE CROWD AT STREET MEETING

Waukegan, Ill.—Ester L. Edelson spoke here under the auspices of the state office of the Socialist party of Illinois to a crowd of more than 800 people, which was by far the largest meeting ever held on the streets here. The merchants were complaining about the large crowd, claiming that it blocked the sidewalk.

AGED SOCIALIST DIES AS RESULT OF SLUGGING

Kansas City, Mo.—August Nusbaum, a well-known Socialist in this city, was found lying on the floor of his room with his skull fractured. He was taken to the hospital, where he died. Nusbaum was 65 years old and has been in many debates with strangers. He was seen staggering to his room late in the afternoon and it is said there was blood over his left eye. It is thought that he was slugged.

TROY POLICE SUPPRESS RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH

Troy, N. Y.—Efforts to stop the meetings of the Socialists have been made by the police, who refused to allow a meeting being addressed by C. H. Pierson and William Nugent to proceed, regardless of the fact that the Socialists had police permits covering all Socialist street meetings in the city. The Socialists are going to fight for the right of free speech, permit or no permit.

We are inclined to offer prizes for those who guess the nearest to the number of federal court injunctions that will be issued during the railroad strike that now seems certain.

ST. LOUIS LABOR SAYS CHICAGO IS ALL RIGHT

(The following editorial, written by G. A. Hoek, appears in this week's issue of St. Louis Labor.) Comrade Eugene V. Debs wrote an article on "What's Wrong With Chicago?" Comrade Debs comes to the conclusion that there is something wrong with the Chicago movement. He speaks of a "lamentable state of affairs," claims that Chicago has never been soundly organized, that the party and its press catered too much to the "reactionary trades unions and the corrupt influences which dominate the organizations of trade unionism and reaction." Nowhere is trade unionism so reactionary as in Chicago, according to Comrade Debs, and instead of the trade unions becoming revolutionary, the Socialist party would be trade-unionized, become reactionary, and then its doom is sealed, according to his opinion. He goes on to say that nowhere is the trade union movement so corrupt as in Chicago, that the Chicago party movement was over thirty years old, yet it could not be called a movement; had no press; in spite of the best Socialist speakers, lecturers and organizers that had been active there, that the "self-respecting and revolutionary comrades" are disgusted with the present party work and refuse to sanction it by their ballots on election day, etc. According to Comrade Debs' belief there are one hundred thousand Socialists and near-Socialists in Chicago, but they are disgusted with the party's weak and compromising tactics, because the party is known to the so-called union leaders and failure, etc., and not

FORCED TO RAISE BAN ON PAPER WITH SOCIALIST NEWS

San Francisco, Cal.—Such a storm of protest arose over the action of the Y. M. C. A. in ordering the Labor Clarion from its reading room because it printed Socialist news that the association officials were forced to raise the ban. Noel H. Jackson, assistant general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, has advised the San Francisco Labor Council that "we will be very glad to see that a copy of the Labor Clarion is placed on file in the reading room of the Y. M. C. A."



ORGANIZES LARGE LOCAL

Dunkirk, Ind.—S. S. Condo has organized a local in this city of sixty members. One of the members is an ex-mayor of this city of 2,000 people. Condo delivered the first Socialist speech ever heard here two weeks before the local was organized.

DEMAND SCHOOLS FOR MEETINGS

Omaha, Neb.—Socialists of this city are carrying on a hard fight to have the public schools thrown open for public meetings. Resolutions have been passed by the local asking for the resignation of all members of the board.

ORGANIZES LARGE LOCAL

Maple Dale, Pa.—John R. McKeown, Socialist lecturer, delivered an interesting lecture on Socialism to a very attentive audience at the school house here. A large audience heard him and his talk was very convincing.

NOMINATE CANDIDATE

Boston, Mass.—The Socialist convention which recently met at Worcester nominated Rose Fenger as the Socialist candidate for secretary of state for Massachusetts.

READING PEOPLE HEAR WOMAN DELIVER LECTURE

Reading, Pa.—Theresa Malkiel delivered a lecture to more than 600 people in Laurer's Park here and was given a big reception. She compared the wages of women from those of men and portrayed the terrible conditions of child labor in the south.

ORGANIZES LARGE LOCAL

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DURHAM AT PORTLAND

Portland, Ore.—Lewis J. Duncan, Socialist mayor of Butte, Mont., delivered a splendid lecture here before an enthusiastic audience of 700 people. The place was packed and the lecture was one of the biggest successes the Socialists of this city have ever had.

NEW COMMITTEEMAN

By a recent referendum in West Virginia, W. B. Cullum, of Grafton, was elected a member of the national committee.