

PANIC SPREADS; FOREIGN GOLD DISCOUNT RAISED

Industry Hard Hit; Thousands of Workers Thrown Out of Employment; Business Curtailed

The panic continues to spread in spite of all the frantic attempts of the frenzied financiers to stifle it and to maintain the banks upon bluff. The Louisiana and New Orleans stock exchanges have been completely closed, and Oregon is acting under a "holiday" for the remainder of the week.

The Oklahoma situation comes just at the period when the farmers are working their crops, and means complete stagnation at what should be the busiest time of the year.

In Pittsburg the exchange with New York has been raised to a prohibitive point in order to retain what cash is on hand.

Germany and France have also raised the discount rate to prevent the further exportation of gold from those countries.

Industrial Depression Starts The panic has now spread to the industrial basis of society, and from every direction comes word of retrenchment.

The Union Pacific railroad has discharged 5,000 men according to statements made by General Superintendent Park and Assistant to the Vice-President T. M. Orr.

The Lane cut-off, west from Omaha, which has cost \$5,000,000 and three years' work, and which would have been finished in fifteen days, has been abandoned.

Following the decline in prices of packing house products yesterday, other foodstuffs and living necessities are due to slide the toboggan today and the remainder of the week.

Among Chicago wholesalers and jobbers today it was announced that unless the financial situation cleared up by tonight there would be a corresponding decrease in commodities which have recently been advanced.

One million cases of eggs are in storage in Chicago now. The continued warm weather has increased the supply far above that anticipated, and in the present unsettled condition of the market, jobbers are unwilling to hold eggs for higher prices.

For several weeks fresh eggs have sold for 27 cents and the "cooled" variety for 23 cents. Heavy receipts of fresh eggs from the south will cause a marked reduction in the price of both varieties in a few days.

It looks as though there was going to be a decline in the prices of foodstuffs all along the line," said Marius Kirkeby, a west side commission dealer. "The market is already shaky as a result of the present money stringency. Other large speculators in the necessities of life are also querulous over the situation and fear that something will 'drop' in a few days."

UNITED STATES WILL NOT HELP COTTON RAISERS Washington, Oct. 30.—On account of the treasury department having declined to place \$10,000,000 with southern banks in order to prevent cotton prices from falling, Representative Burleson of Texas, who made the request in behalf of the producers, charges the department with showing gross favoritism to Wall street interests.

Burleson argues that the law which authorizes the treasury department to make deposits on the security of "United States bonds or otherwise" would justify accepting warehouse receipts at 25 per cent of the market value of the cotton.

He also cites the law which directs the secretary of the treasury to distribute the deposits as far as practicable equally between the different states and sections.

LOWER PRICES FOR FOODSTUFFS

SMALL CAN'T TURN STRIKERS

New York, Oct. 30.—The statement issued by former President S. J. Small of the Commercial Telegraphers' union will have no weight with the striking telegraphers here and elsewhere. He is not recognized as the leader of the union.

The statement is cleverly worded, not saying that the telegraph companies agree to the "terms" on which the strike is to be "called off."

After reviewing his efforts to bring about a settlement of the trouble advantageous to the strikers, and the action of the union in declaring his office vacant and electing a successor, Small says:

"I feel it my duty as the recognized leader and legally elected president of the aforesaid organization, to issue this statement, declaring a chaotic condition to exist within our official ranks, and further declaring the telegraphers' strike, unquestionably the greatest and cleanest fought battle of recent years, at an end, dating from Wednesday, October 30, 1907, and on the following terms, to wit:

"All strikers will be reinstated without discrimination, except those against whom serious charges can be substantiated, the accused to have the privilege of making defense in writing through me, when their case will receive prompt and careful consideration."

The 10 per cent increase granted March 3, 1907, will be strictly adhered to.

Other matters mentioned in the bill of grievances to be taken up and considered upon my return to New York within ten days, provided the strikers accept and act upon these instructions."

Small declares he is willing to "await vindication at the next regular convention to be held in Milwaukee next June."

STRIKE IN SONORA RAILWAY SHOPS IN MEXICO Guaymas, Mexico, October 30.—A gigantic strike has been declared in Guaymas, Mexico.

Several hundred carpenters and helpers in the employ of the Sonora Railroad company left their benches located in the company's shops several days ago, owing to a dispute with the head foreman.

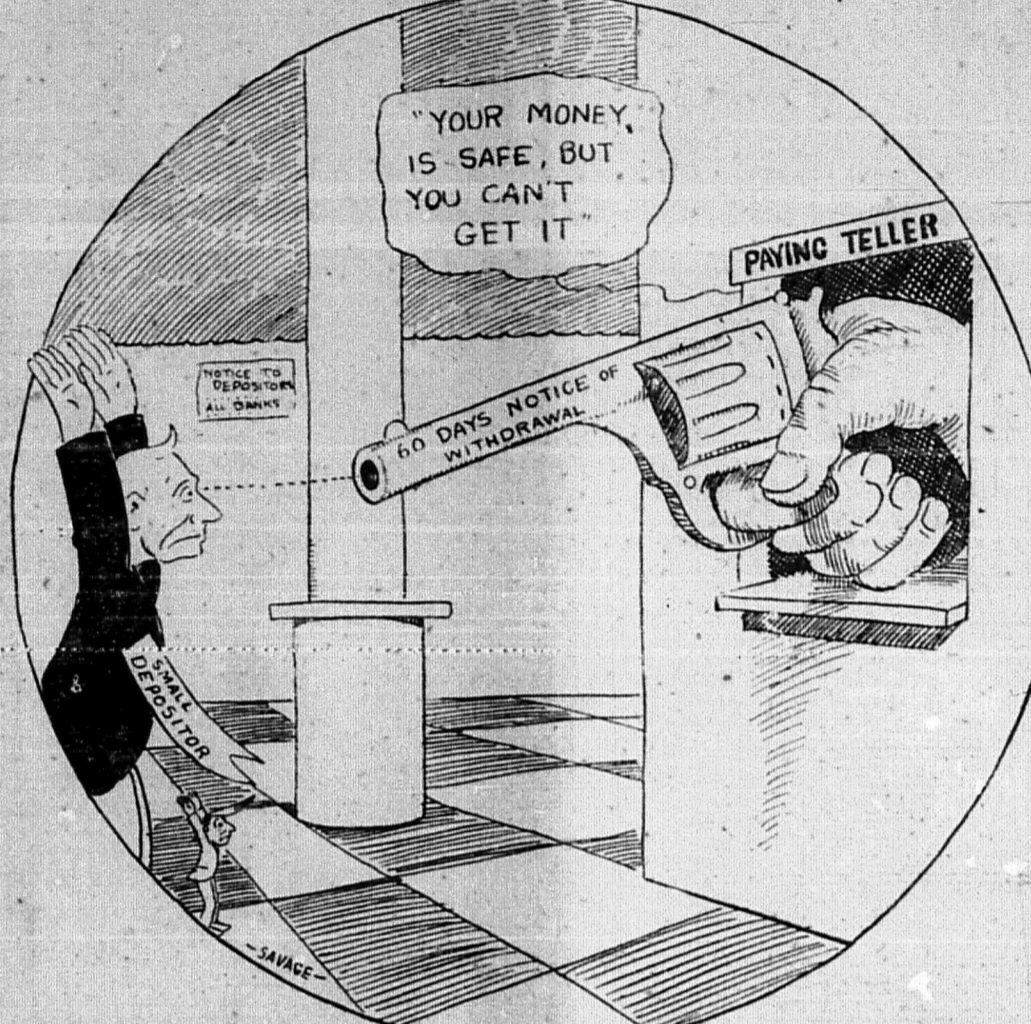
It is said by the local authorities that a strike at this time will seriously hamper the railroad in projects of improvement just begun.

WOMAN WORKER LOSES HER SCALP Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 30.—While she was leaning over some machinery at the plant of the Midland Manufacturing Company, 1208 Union avenue, Mrs. Ava Reynolds was caught by the hair and dragged into the rapidly revolving cog wheels of the machine.

Her scalp was torn loose and at the South side hospital, where she was carried for treatment, her condition is said to be serious.

See that your union orders its next lot of printing of the Workers' Publishing Society. See to it that the number is on the next job done for your union.

The Financial Situation



R. R. STRIKE DELAYS TRAINS

Fargo, N. D., Oct. 29.—Train service on the Northern Pacific has become execrable, a condition due to the inefficiency of the engines, a result of the boiler-makers' strike.

The railroad officials deny that the engines are the cause of the congestion, laying it to the rush of business. But traveling men who have had a chance to size up the situation declare that engines are continually breaking down refusing to steam, etc.

Nearly all passenger and freight trains arrive here from an hour to several hours late.

STRIKER HELD TO GRAND JURY

No further evidence was heard in yesterday afternoon's trial of George S. Birdsall, charged with telegraph wire interference.

Judge Newcomer said that it was evident that the questions involved in the case should be decided elsewhere, which means that Birdsall will be held to the grand jury. Bail was fixed at \$600, signed by E. M. Moore, chairman of the Chicago grievance committee.

Birdsall was arrested several weeks ago, charged with interfering with the company's wires while employed by the Chicago & Northwestern road at Mayfair, a suburb of Chicago.

UNION STORES IN LOUISVILLE

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 28.—One of the biggest schemes ever undertaken by any Louisville organization will be put into practice by the Louisville Federation of Labor.

Resolutions indorsing a gigantic plan to erect and operate a chain of union stores in Louisville under the control of the Louisville Federation of Labor were passed at a meeting of that body at eBek's hall.

ST. LOUIS SHOE STRIKE STILL ON

The efforts of the St. Louis shoe factories to break the strike of employees, which was called six weeks ago, have failed, and the Independent Shoe Workers' union is taking advantage of a scheme of the shoe companies to increase its membership.

In addition to the usual starvation plan to force strikers to surrender, the companies are opening factories in the smaller cities, and advertising for people who wish to learn the shoe workers' trade.

Members of the union called at the Daily Socialist office this morning and gave the following account of the St. Louis strike:

"When the strike was called six weeks ago we had but 5,000 members. After four weeks of strike it was increased to 15,000, and now we have over 30,000, with a membership of 2,000 in the suburbs, where, before the strike, there was no union."

"The Missouri shoe market is controlled by four big St. Louis companies—the Hamilton-Brown Shoe company, Brown Shoe company, Roberts & Johnson Shoe company and the Rand Shoe company.

"They are now building factories outside of St. Louis in the smaller cities, and the one at Columbia, it is claimed, will have a capacity of 12,000 pairs of shoes a day. These factories are schools to teach hands for the St. Louis factories.

"In advertising for people to work in these plants, the companies offer to pay 'living wages,' which amount to \$4 and \$5 a week, and is raised to \$8 after six or seven weeks' work. It never goes beyond \$12.

"The companies are depending on this and starvation to break the strike, but as fast as the graduates arrive in St. Louis they are taken into the union.

"Neither have they succeeded in stamping us. When the strike was called we had but \$2,000 in our treasury, and now have \$2,700. We are supported by voluntary contributions from unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"There are at work in the St. Louis factories now less than 1,000 skilled shoe workers. If Peters Shoe company, it is believed, will sign up all out and are as enthusiastic and determined as the men."

There is a movement of foot to bring the various local unions of the Independent Shoe Workers' into a new international union on lines opposed to the present policy of the Boot & Shoe Workers' International union.

MONEY TO BREAK COAST UNIONS

San Francisco, Oct. 20.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the steel trust, has been in San Francisco during the past few days, and with a million dollars of money he has been telling how quickly he can adjust labor troubles here after his own fashion.

In an address before the Merchants' association he stated that he will end the labor trouble instantly by sheer force of money and action toward the rehabilitation of steel plants there with a grand-stand play for big business.

These remarks, together with Schwab's evident sincerity, is taken by labor leaders to mean but one thing. It is freely guessed that the steel magnate cares no so much for the "big business" and rehabilitation as he does for the chance to squelch organized labor. It is thought that Schwab's backers are wagering several million dollars on his ability to break the unions.

Before Schwab's actual appearance in the city P. H. McCarthy made a guess in one of his campaign speeches that if the steel man came it would be for the purpose of threatening the voters with industrial trouble on the event of his election. Schwab's complete indifference to the trend of the election shows that his thoughts are restricted to the labor question.

FRENCH POLICE ARREST HERVE

Paris, Oct. 19.—According to a dispatch received here last Friday the great anti-militarist fighter, Herve, today's number of the "Gaulois," a conservative paper in Paris, announces the efforts of the government by which every participant of the anti-militarist movement will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Most probably this decision of the government is based on the last action congress, which has been repudiated by the majority of the delegates and have declared that Herve's tactics are unwise.

Thursday's issue of the "Voix de Peuple," which is a radical paper, has been absolutely confiscated because it severely criticized the action of the government and published an appeal to the recruits to refuse to touch the weapons handed to them.

Police hunted all over the country to get all of this issue confiscated. Even in private homes police were looking for copies of this issue. The anti-militarist movement is very fruitful in suits of persecution.

MILWAUKEE BUCKS AT WORKERS' SUIT Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 29.—The city of Milwaukee will not pay damages to its citizens who meet with injury on city property.

A howl of discontent has been caused in the city hall by the action of the council committee on judiciary in recommending that the suit brought by John Dolan, a working man for \$200 for personal injuries sustained by a fall upon an alleged icy sidewalk be allowed him.

PANIC FORCES DECLINE IN PRICE OF FOODSTUFFS

Packers Hit by Stringency Give Live Stock Shippers Paper Promises to Pay in Place of Cash

The first notable sign of the present money stringency and impending wholesale commercial failure upon industry came this morning, when a 10 per cent cut in the price of meats was announced by packers.

The proposed cut is a tentative proposition and "will not take effect immediately"—that is, not until the packers are assured the impending panic can in no way be averted.

That these gigantic industries appreciate the seriousness of the situation, however, is evidenced by the announcement. It will be followed, of course, with the laying off of thousands of men and women now employed in packingtown.

Capitalist newspapers, with their screams of "confidence restored," "nation prosperous," etc., have not deceived the packers. These corporations, with millions of pounds of meat in storage, purpose turning it into cash before the actual crash envelops the nation.

Cudahy Talks Edward Cudahy, in an interview at Omaha last night, declared there would be a general fall in price of all foodstuffs, "due to peculiar trade conditions, but not the result of any financial flurry."

That Cudahy was not alone in realizing the necessity of at once turning so much as possible of his com-

pany's product into cash was proved when late yesterday afternoon a decline in meat prices went into effect at the Union stock yards, Chicago. This was true of all big packing centers in the United States.

A persistent rumble gained current today at the stock yards that drovers were refusing to accept checks for live stock, because these would not be honored at Chicago banks. At the same time packing companies were said to be reluctant to pay cash for stock, and in some instances refused to do so.

This works a double hardship on the drover. He is compelled to pay cash for feed and quarters at the yards, and at the same time is denied a cash market for his cattle.

Rush Stock to Market Fearing a financial depression, many stock raisers rushed cattle and hogs to Chicago and other selling points yesterday and today. This has had the effect of further lowering the market value of stock on the hoof, and this in face of an already overstocked market.

Yesterday more than 10,000 hogs, shipped to Chicago, remained unsold at the yards. Today's "leave overs" are estimated to be fully as many, with more on the road.

Word was today sent out from Omaha to stock raisers not to ship any more live stock to market for the present. The local packing companies are refusing to purchase any stock at all, as South Omaha banks will not honor checks and the companies refuse to pay cash.

South Omaha firms have notified stock shippers who have live stock now on the road that the animals will not be purchased in South Omaha, and advise them to unload at the first feeding station and hold their stock for the present.

Though the price of meat on the hoof has been steadily declining for some time and the price of dressed meat going swiftly upwards, the local packers now agree that they can no longer force up the price of meat to the consumer, for no doubt a consumer with the price will soon be a favorite of the retailers.

What They Say The Chicago packers are now saying that the price of meat is controlled by the price of the live animal, but drovers will hardly substantiate the statements of the meat trust.

"The price of live stock has been going down for some time," said Max J. Sulzberger, vice-president of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, "and the price to the retailer has been less for beef within the last few days. In hogs there was a cut of 75 cents a hundred last week. Of course, the retailer will not get the advantage of this cut for sixty days or so, as the finished product will not be ready until that time."

Stock Raisers Hold Cattle

The first sign of the spread of the panic to the industrial field is seen in the meat trade. E. A. Cudahy of the Cudahy Packing company announced a 10 per cent reduction in the price of meat, to take effect immediately.

No money is to be paid to farmers for cattle purchased. Only checks are to be given. Many sellers refused these at the Chicago stock yards yesterday.

Ten thousand head of hogs are in the pens without a purchaser. Shippers are advising farmers to retain their stock, if not yet shipped, and to stop all shipments en route at the first feeding station and retain them there for the present.

Practically no live stock is being killed.

Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., said that the stock has been weak of late, and this has caused a drop of about 25 cents in cattle during the week. Of course, this cut means that the retailers should sell cheaper, but, of course, we do not have anything to do with that. There is nothing unusual about this cut. There has been a large supply on hand at the yards, and the price has dropped accordingly.

Armour Explains A representative of Armour & Co. does not believe in relieving himself of any surplus energy to grab just at present. He says the meat from animals that have been bought at low prices has not yet been delivered to the retailers, and that the price to these dealers should not be reduced. Armour seems to have meat in his cold storage plant that was killed several years ago. The representative said:

"Live stock here has been cheaper during the last week than for some time, but the retailer will not receive a lower price for some time, because the cheap live stock has not been turned into the finished product as yet. I do not think Armour & Co. intend any general reduction all along the line."

Retailers Interviewed Oscar Mayer, one of the largest retail dealers in meats on the north side, said:

"I do not think this cut will affect meat prices in Chicago to any extent now, though it may do so later. Some dealers in the suburbs who deal in western beef, which are mostly in by this time of the year, will be able to make reductions, but the prices of native beef are as high as ever."

Hog prices are lower. The shipments of hogs have been so heavy that the market was lowered. The shipments are traced back to the fact that corn is high and the farmers do not care to feed it to hogs.

Irreversible. Bros., large city and south side retailers, said no general reduction in retail prices was in force and that the price had remained at the same level during the week. Cuts in prices might be expected at any time, however, as the wholesalers secured the "bargains" outside the "coolers."

CHILD LABOR DENOUNCED BY CLUB WOMEN

Fond du Lac, Wis., Oct. 29.—Denouncing child and women labor in the state, asking the aid of the women of Wisconsin in raising a fund for the needy women students who desire an education at the university and soliciting the co-operation of all the women's clubs in the enforcement of the pure food laws, Mrs. Charles E. Buell of Madison opened the eleventh annual meeting of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs.

The foremost work of our federation for the coming year is to improve conditions of child and women labor—our national disgrace," declared Mrs. Buell. "We participate in this evil to the extent of purchasing and wearing the produce of child labor."

As women of intelligence we long ago discarded the use of song-bird plumage in millinery. Is it not equally distressing to be wearing hats and gowns made of fabrics that need by the life-taking work of our children? Surely this great work of our hands need not to draw upon future generations to gratify its present greed."

Orders in the Michigan plant, where both steel and wood construction is carried on will keep the present force employed only a month or so longer.

FINED FOR VIOLATING N. Y. CHILD-LABOR LAW Albany, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The first conviction under the amended child-labor law, which went into effect Oct. 1, was reported to Commissioner Williams.

The law prohibits employment of children in factories before 8 a. m. or after 5 p. m., or more than eight hours in any one day.

On complaint of Inspector Lassell the foreman of a knit-goods factory at Philmont was found guilty of illegally working a fourteen-year-old lad and was fined \$25.

JOHNSON EX. MEN CRUEL; ARRESTED

The Johnson Express Company, that claimed to have been put out of business on account of the teamsters' strike, is in trouble with the humane society for cruelty to horses.

For the third time in as many months three employees of the Englewood branch of this company were arrested this morning by Policeman John A. Weber on charges of cruelty to animals.



This is Tom! Meet me face to face!

SAVE 10.00 LOOK AT LOT 4065 worsted Suit This week 15.00

Made as Tom tells you here so read how.

This lot of ELEGANT SUITS I bought very cheap. They are honestly worth 25.00 in any store where they sell high-class clothing like these suits.

TOM! \$1.00 Postpaid Jackson and Clark Wilshire Book Company

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN

The campaign for 10,000 subscribers, and now I have become a veteran in a still nobler cause," writes D. L. Hoffman, Muskogee, Ok., in sending in 50 cents and pledging more if needed.

"Don't let this paper go down," says Samuel Tucker Hydro, Ok., in dropping \$10 into the sustainer's fund.

Local Newport, Ky., is hustling for subs, but it digs up \$150 for immediate emergencies.

J. H. Sakors, Santa Rosa, Cal., gathering \$120 from friends of the Daily for sustainer's fund.

Peter Metrail, Chicago, says: "The Chicago Daily Socialist is the only real defender of the wage earner. Please do not let it die."

The stock sales have shown that there are still a large number of read-mice who wish to become part owners of the Daily Socialist.

There never was a greater opportunity than that before the hustlers of the Chicago Daily Socialist.

Here are some of the funds received on sustainer's fund: William Kamlin, Chicago, \$20; A. Willey, Detroit, \$10; F. H. Krahl, Chicago, \$10; C. L. Lowry, \$10; Roedter and John Cramer, Chicago, \$10 each; collection of J. Weiss from Goldman & Cohen clear factory, Chicago, \$10; E. D. W., \$10; "No Name," \$10; H. D. Larsen, Kalamazoo, \$10; W. H. Grischel, Jerome, Iowa, \$10; E. D. Carlson, Wilburton, I. T. \$10; I. W. Farrell, Philadelphia, \$10; T. Schickness, Loudonville, O., \$10; Herman Boek and James E. Hatch, Vina, Cal., \$10 each.

P. H. O'Brien, Laurium, Mich., resigns for a year and puts in \$5 to make it an even X.

The New York hustlers are stirring things up. They have aroused sufficient interest so that on one stand, southeast corner of Second street and Third avenue, twenty-five copies are sold daily. Here is a hint for others.

J. W. Elton, The Dalles, Ore., was another one who wanted to make it even money, so put in \$3 to his sub to make it a Y.

A sub and 50 cents donation from A. G. Edmondson, Jennings, La., comes next.

Alex McAleese, Dubuque, keeps steadily pounding away. This time he gets a dollar from the local and \$2 collection.

J. P. Spiers, Wray, Colo., \$1, and another from James Kimber.

"I am an old man, a veteran of the civil war, and fought to knock the shackles from 4,000,000 chattel slaves."

PHILA. WAR ON MILK TRUST

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 29.—That the people of this city are not going to submit willingly to the exorbitant prices thrust upon them by the milk trust is becoming more apparent daily.

On the other hand, the trust officials laugh at any attempt to restrain them from charging 19 cents a quart for milk that has only been selling for 8 cents.

"We are not afraid of prosecutions. We are only doing what's right and harm will not come to us," said Thomas Harrison, president of the milk exchange.

But over 60,000 union men in the Quaker City are of different opinion. "This action on the part of the milk trust is nothing more than a well-considered plot that needs attention of the courts," said John McShane, business agent of the Philadelphia Paperhangers and Decorators' union.

"Ten cents don't sound big to some people, but when it amounts to 60 cents a week and costs a parent a child, it cuts quite a figure."

CONDENSED MILK UP.—The price of condensed milk has also gone up. There has been no increase in the wages of the Milk Drivers' union in the city, but the wage scale, which is now \$17.50, is 49 cents a week less than a year ago.

The brunt of the hardship which the trust is trying to impose upon Philadelphia will fall perhaps the hardest on consumptives and invalids, declare medical men, who are joining others in their fight against the rapacity of the milk combine.

CHICAGO, TOO.—That the milk trust in Chicago will follow the tactics of the Philadelphia dealers is certain, according to the declaration of the trust officials here, who have announced their intention to raise the price of milk from 7 cents a quart to 9 cents the 1st of November.

TEAMSTER UNIONS ARE NOT UNITED.—It is said that the visit of Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to this city failed to pacify the International Brotherhood of Teamsters of America and that these organizations have made no arrangement to combine into a single union.

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—No. 3 red f. o. b. 93 1/2c; No. 3 hard, 92 1/2c; No. 4 red, 89 1/2c; Illinois proportional; No. 3 red, 92c; No. 2 hard, 92 1/2c.

SPRING WHEAT—No. 3 spring f. o. b. sold at 90c; No. 4 spring at 89c.

CORN—No. 4 no. 2, 50c; No. 3, 50 1/2c; No. 2, 51c; No. 1, 51 1/2c; No. 1 yellow, 52 1/2c; No. 2 yellow, 52c; No. 3 yellow, 51 1/2c; No. 4 yellow, 51c; No. 1 white, 52 1/2c; No. 2 white, 52c; No. 3 white, 51 1/2c; No. 4 white, 51c.

HAY—Choice timothy, 21 1/2c; timothy, 21c; No. 2 timothy, 20 1/2c; No. 1 mixed, 21 1/2c; Kansas and Indian territory prairie, choice, 14 1/2c; No. 1, 14 1/4c; No. 2, 14 1/8c; Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska prairie, choice, 15 1/2c; No. 1, 15 1/4c; No. 2, 15 1/8c; Arkansas prairie, 14 1/2c; No. 1, 14 1/4c; No. 2, 14 1/8c; Wisconsin feeding prairie, choice, 14 1/2c; No. 1, 14 1/4c; No. 2, 14 1/8c; packing hay, 15 1/2c; No. 1, 15 1/4c; No. 2, 15 1/8c.

STOCK YARDS NOTES.—Receipts for Oct. 29: 12,000 cattle, 12,000 hogs and 14,000 sheep, against 20,887 cattle, 23,350 hogs and 25,577 sheep for Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1937.

Average price of hogs at Chicago, \$5.67, against \$5.68 Monday, \$5.67 a week ago, \$6.17 a year ago and \$4.99 two years ago.

Evening markets received 23,800 hogs, against 29,000 a week ago and 35,500 a year ago. Total for this week, 91,500, against 166,000 the previous week and 171,000 a year ago.

Chicago's best 350-lb. head of all kinds of live stock in 6,437 cars last week, the largest week's total of cars since January.

GERMAN EDITOR WORSTS COUNT BANKS TIE UP STRIKERS' FUND

Berlin, Oct. 29.—Maximilien Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, was acquitted today in the suit brought against him by Gen. Count Kuno von Moltke, formerly military governor of Berlin, for defamation of character.

In addition, Gen. von Moltke was condemned to bear the costs of the trial. Hearing of the case, which began October 23, attracted the greatest interest throughout Germany.

Harden, Cheered in Court.—Harden, when the verdict was announced, was cheered by the spectators present in court and by the large crowd of people waiting in the rain outside. Von Moltke heard the verdict with impassiveness.

Socialist Press Attacks Monarchy.—Already the trial is having considerable political effect. One hundred and forty Socialist daily newspapers are attacking the monarchial principle with studied fury, mocking, sneering savagely and assailing the exotic conditions which have been described as "bourgeois in the hot-house atmosphere of the court," where the sovereign is surrounded by the Socialist press, with communions and councillors, the corruption of whose private lives taints their judgment on home and foreign questions.

BOOKBINDERS FORM NEW UNION DURING STRIKE.—Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 29.—A new branch of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders has been formed here and will immediately go to work under the new scale—an eight-hour day and time and a-half for overtime.

The organization starts out with a membership of 36, Harry W. Bassett of Indianapolis being the organizer. This is significant in view of the trouble the bookbinders have been having lately, indicating that, so far from disorganizing the trade, the late strike had the effect of solidifying this branch of the printing trade.

Because members of the Chicago Telegraphers' Aid Society voted to give \$1,000 to the benefit fund of the striking telegraphers, they find their money tied up and can get nothing for sick or death benefits.

This society is composed of about 1,250 members, most of whom are now out on strike. They have been paying 50 cents a month, some of them for years.

About a month ago a meeting of the society was held, and they voted to give \$1,000 to the strikers, which was authorized by the executive board, but the next day an injunction was put against the secretary, restraining him from paying over the money.

The secretary is C. R. Copeland, chief timekeeper at the Western Union, and it is charged that he, at the instigation of Western Union and Postal officials, induced members of the aid society who were at work for the companies to apply for the injunction.

The strikers, about forty of whom have become sick and applied for benefits, were refused. They became angry and threatened suit.

Henry J. Whitcomb, president of the society, who was assistant timekeeper and was recently discharged by the Western Union because he was suspected of furnishing information to the strikers, made the following statement yesterday:

"It seems that Secretary Copeland has seen fit to antagonize members of this society and has refused to obey the orders of the executive board, so I do not recognize him as the secretary. I will issue no warrants on him for money for any purpose."

It is believed that a meeting will be called soon and Copeland deposed. The injunction suit has not yet been heard, and it is not known just how soon it will come up.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP WINS IN IOWA.—Waterloo, Iowa, Oct. 29.—Municipal ownership of the waterworks plant here was carried by special election by a plurality of 239 votes.

An Unusual Offer. The Wilshire Book Company has always been known as the Clearing House for all Socialist Literature. We are also rapidly acquiring a reputation as the "Bargain House" in Socialist Literature. We think this reputation is deserved. Read our splendid combination offer below and judge for yourself.

BOOKS FOR THE STUDIOUS. COMMUNISM IN CENTRAL EUROPE IN THE TIME OF THE REFORMATION. By Karl Kautsky, Editor of "Die Neue Zeit," translated by J. L. and E. G. Mulliken. This work stands pre-eminent as a careful and exhaustive account of the part played by Communism in the Social Evolution of Central Europe. It is a most readable book, highly instructive and suggestive, and it was only by the rarest good luck that we stumbled upon a small edition in the hands of a New York publisher.

POPULAR BOOKS. AN EYE FOR AN EYE. By Clarence S. Darrow. The special announcement on another page tells all about this remarkable story. A COUNTRY WITHOUT STRIKES. By Henry D. Lloyd. As will be remembered, this book was included in our Midsummer Offer. It was so popular that we have now cleared out the publishers. Not a Socialist book, but a very good book for Socialists!

SIX GREAT COMBINATION OFFERS—TAKE YOUR CHOICE. Combination No. 1. ON THE EVE. By Dr. L. Kampf. \$1.25. SOUL OF MAN UNDER SOCIALISM. By Oscar Wilde. \$1.75. AN EYE FOR AN EYE. By Clarence S. Darrow. \$1.50. Total at Publishers' Price \$2.50, for \$1.00, Postpaid.

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