

CRETANS SEEK TO JOIN GREECE

Islanders, Encouraged by Bulgarian Crisis, Prepare to Spring a Coup

BULLETIN

Belgrade, Serbia, Oct. 8.—The Serbian ministry, of which M. Valerovics is premier and minister of foreign affairs, has resigned. A new ministry for national defense will be formed, which will include the chiefs of the four political parties. The popular clamor for a war with Austria-Hungary continues unabated. An office has been established on the principal square of the city for the enlistment of volunteers.

Canea, Island of Crete, Oct. 8.—The events in southeastern Europe, the independence of Bulgaria and the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina are having their effects here. The Cretans are preparing a coup d'etat in favor of a union with Greece. Action to this end may be expected at any moment.

Crete is an island in the Mediterranean, with an area of 2,850 miles, and a population of about 300,000 of whom the majority are Christians. The island was captured by the Turks in 1669, and is still under the suzerainty of that country. The rebellion of Crete in 1896 was one of the causes of the Greco-Turkish war of that year.

Report Prince Is Slain

Constantinople, Turkey, Oct. 8.—A rumor is current here that Prince Constantine of Greece has been assassinated while at the army maneuvers.

Protest Against Annexation

Constantinople, Turkey, Oct. 8.—The council of ministers has decided to protest against the annexation of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary. Protest will be made through the Austrian embassy here.

Turkey Desires Peace

The minister added that Great Britain, France and Russia disapproved of the conduct of Bulgaria. In reply to a question, he said that Turkey desired peace in the interest of internal reform and the consolidation of the empire.

Emperor Annexes Provinces

Vienna, Oct. 8.—Emperor Francis Joseph last night issued a royal proclamation formally annexing the districts of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

PANIC HITS I. C. ROAD EARNINGS

On account of a decline in the freight and passenger business the Illinois Central railroad, following the panic of 1907, the net revenue of that company for the year ended June 30 last was \$3,127,978, or 18 per cent less than it was the previous year. The road decreased its operating expenses \$2,340,440 during the year.

The road carried 84,153 less passengers during the year than the preceding year, this being a decrease of 38 per cent, but the average distance traveled increased considerably, with the result that the number of passengers carried one mile increased by 21,928,976. The decline in passenger revenues amounted to 17.5 per cent.

Freight revenue for the year amounted to \$3,357,820, a decrease of \$2,575,459, or 7.6 per cent, as compared with the previous year, the decrease being due to the stagnation in business as a result of the business depression during the year.

The suspension, from April 1 to the middle of May, of operations at the coal mines along the line was also an important factor. The revenue from passenger business amounted to \$10,961,738 this year, being a decrease of \$1,972,724, or 17.5 per cent, under the revenue of the preceding year. The decline in passenger revenue is ascribed partially to a reduction in fares from 3 cents to 2 cents per mile, forced upon the railroads in Illinois and Iowa, and in part to the general depression in business.

Must Improve Procedure. "A defect of our system is seen in the unequal burden which the delays and expenses of litigation impose on the poor litigant. In some communities the delays in litigation have induced merchants to avoid courts and settling their controversies by arbitration. This is only possible between members of the same commercial body who in a sense are associates. The remedy offers no relief to the litigant of little means."

(Continued on Page Two.)

G. O. P. TO CENTER EFFORTS ON NEW YORK, OHIO AND INDIANA

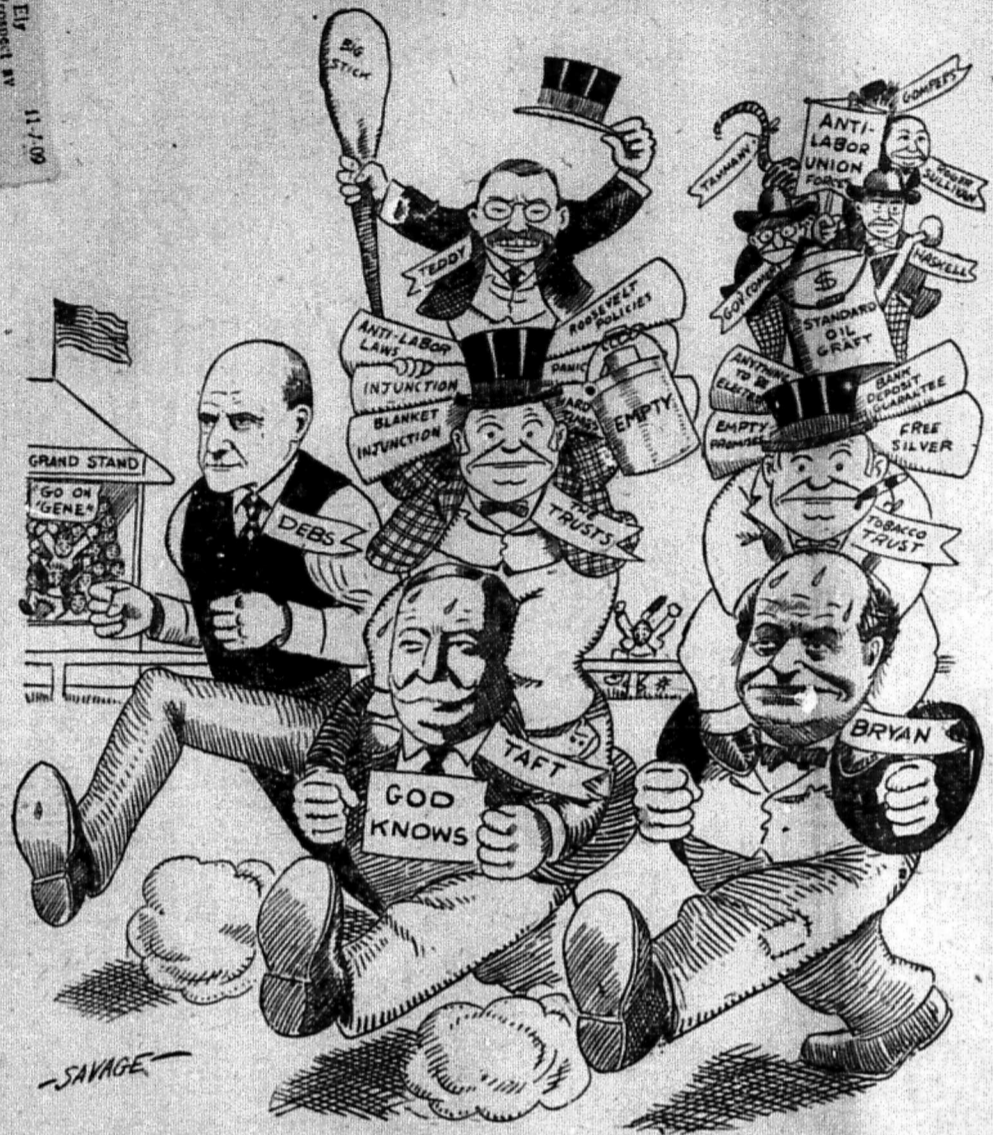
The Republican party will concentrate its efforts on New York, Indiana and Ohio for the next election. The solid south will be left almost untouched, that section of the country being conceded to Bryan. It is expected that the party will be divided into three camps, one for the south, one for the north and one for the west. The party will be divided into three camps, one for the south, one for the north and one for the west.

New York Is Battleground

With the heavy electoral weight attached to New York, the Republicans expect to give more of their time to that state. It is expected that the party will be divided into three camps, one for the south, one for the north and one for the west.

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PRESIDENTIAL HANDICAP RACE



CROCODILE TEAR FILLS TAFT EYE

Candidate Makes Terribly Radical Speech; Bryan's Effort Is Tame

While William Jennings Bryan confided himself at the Chicago Association of Commerce banquet last night to reflections on the fact that competition between individuals and corporations should be made more equal, William Howard (surnamed "Injunction Bill") Taft announced that the cumbersome court procedure in Europe makes it almost impossible for the poor man to get justice. It was a speech cautiously incendiary compared with Bryan's demagogic statements that men have souls which subjected them to the justice of another world while corporations having no souls must be dealt with on earth, if at all.

Taft's Crocodile Tears. "An evil which is likely to grow in importance is the inequality between the poor and the rich growing out of the delays in the administration of justice between individuals. As between wealthy litigants where each party is able to pay the expenses of litigation and to undergo for the time the loss of interest on the capital involved, our present system, while not perfect, does not call for anxiety."

The judges of the country, both state and national, are good men. The venality in our judges is rare, and while the standard of judicial ability and learning may not always be as high as we would like to see it, the provisions for review are such as generally to give just final judgments.

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FAR WEST

Refuse to Print the Story of How James Gordon Bennett Killed News

Two thousand persons greeted the socialist standard bearer at Lowell, Mass., and 500 at Nashua, N. H. The special reached Manchester at noon. Thousands of hands of the Amoskeag mills north of Manchester held Debs in order that they and their elders may live. Debs said that the little ones must be rescued from the industrial slavery which dwarfs childhood and robs it of its joys.

The town of Amoskeag is owned by and sold by the company. A hard fight has been begun by John G. Peters and others for the conversion of the mill hands to Socialism. The French hands are to be reached by means of French literature and speakers.

All classes in New England are stirred by the invasion of the "Red Special." Some are pleased and others are "viewing with alarm" the spread of Socialist ideas.

Socialism is growing here the same as in the Pacific states. Debs is once more getting into the form and is ready for a hard day's work today.

(Continued on Page Two.)

PAPERS IGNORE SINCLAIR'S TALK

Heads fell thick and fast last night when Upton Sinclair, Socialist author, spoke at Odd Fellows Temple, Sixty-third street and Yale avenue. First on the chopping block was the beef trust, the particular friend of the author of "The Jungle." Then came the capitalist newspapers. Each victim was first finely roasted and then slowly but carefully dissected, piece by piece, and then cut aside with a bitter denunciation which took the breath of the audience.

Papers Expected Trust Roasting

The Chicago newspapers, expecting some big trust disclosures, each sent a reporter to the meeting. The reporters, who had received specific instructions to catch every word that Sinclair uttered, sat expectantly with their pencils poised for action.

After I had disclosed the horrors of the stock yards," said Sinclair, "a Bohemian laborer, one of the characters of 'The Jungle,' who had suffered much from lack of employment, sent me a letter in which he stated that Roosevelt was more interested in the quality of meat in the stock yards than he was in the workmen who are forced to suffer there. I sent the letter to the president. A few weeks later I received a

NEW ENGLAND IS DEEPLY STIRRED

"Red Special" Tour Is One of Triumph; Concord Hall Packed to Its Doors

Socialists of the Far West, the eyes of the East are upon you. WE KNOW WHAT YOU WILL DO. (WORKERS PRESS ASSOCIATION.) (From Yesterday's Last Edition.) Concord, N. H., Oct. 7.—Phoenix hall, the largest auditorium in the capital of this ultra-conservative state, was filled to overflowing last night by a crowd which gave Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for president, a greeting that bespoke a large vote for the party in this section of New England on Nov. 3. Sumner Chaffin, candidate for governor, presided.

The "Red Special" spent yesterday in traveling through one of the most densely populated industrial sections of New England. Big meetings were held everywhere that stops were made.

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(Continued on Page Two.)

GOMPERS GOES ON BRYAN TOUR

Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will start on a stirring tour of the east and middle west in the interest of Bryan on Friday. He will be gone two weeks or more and will speak in Philadelphia, Schenectady, Troy, Buffalo, Dayton, Columbus, Detroit, Indianapolis, Chicago and Baltimore.

Controls Nine-tenths

A string of misleading figures is quoted from a trustworthy source as to the public of the United States. The American Book company, the second largest publisher in the country, controlled more than 90 per cent of the capital invested in the book business. The thing the company neglected to mention in this ad was that nine-tenths of the school book business of the country was now controlled by the

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BOOK TRUST'S CORRUPTIONISTS HERE TO THROTTLE PRINTING BY CITY

Notorious 'Fixers' of School Officials Reach Chicago; Launch Campaign

PUT ADS IN NEWSPAPERS

Post Tells of Concern's Effort to Kill Small \$3,000 Municipal Plant

Badly scared by the threat of the Chicago school board to print the text books used in the public schools of Chicago and supply them to the pupils at cost, the American school book trust, better known as the American Book company, today slapped two of its first class "influencers" into the city and trained its guns on the little printing plant at the Chicago Normal school, which is regarded by the trust as the nucleus from which the printing of text books by school boards will expand throughout the country.

The star man of the American Book company staff, A. J. Wilkinson of West Virginia, who is an "influencer" par excellence, and the notorious George Howard, were the gunners sent to man the guns. Along with these men the agents of two or three of the subsidiary companies were sent along to muddy the water by making pretense of a fight in case public opinion became obstreperous.

Trust Squared, Says Post

Louis F. Post declared that the invasion by the trust men was expected and that the trust might well view with alarm the little \$3,000 printing plant which is now in operation at the Normal Training school. Post said that little plant spelled trouble for the trust as did no other single thing in America. John J. Sonstoby declared that with the plant as it is primers and first readers could be printed for the children thus saving the parents an enormous outlay.

Wilkinson is a member of the board of directors of the National Education Association and "manipulates" the last session of that body in the interests of the American Book company quite successfully. He was also instrumental in certain late deals in Chicago.

How Little Plant Started

The little plant at the Normal school, which was the trust more than the loss of a state contract, was installed this year after repeated efforts of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, the principal, to have an appropriation made for this purpose. It had not been for the hold-over members of the Dunne board the plant would never have been put in. As it is, the plant is more than paying expenses, is printing the hierarchy of the Normal Training school more cheaply than it has ever been printed and is printing jobs for the school board at reduced rates, thus demonstrating the efficacy of the board doing its own printing.

It is this last factor of the equation which has aroused the trust and caused the presence of Messrs. Wilkinson and Howard in our midst, albeit these gentlemen will be quickly hard to locate for the next few days, thanks to the exposure of their purposes.

Information as to the whereabouts of the trust "influencers" was given to a reporter of the Daily Socialist by one of the subsidiary henchmen of the trust.

Fears Entering Wedge

The American Book company is not so much excited about the printing of the job work of the school board at the Normal school as the proposition now being agitated to print the primers and the first readers in use in the schools at this plant. This proposition is meeting with great favor in the school board since the demonstration of its own ability to print. Primers and first readers are prime sources of profit, the first reader being the best paying book on the list of the trust, and if Chicago makes a demonstration that this book will be printed cheaper by local authorities than by the trust complications would necessarily follow, and the complications would not bring money into the trust coffers.

When the radical members of the school board were notified that the "influencers" were in town they naturally suspected an attack on the Normal Training school plant, manipulated in some hideous way for which the school book trust is famous, and they have prepared to fight every inch of the way any insinuations against the plant at the Normal Training school.

Put Ads in Big Papers

The first step of the American Book company was taken on September 15, when it was known that the Normal plant was bound to be a success. On that day they inserted in several Chicago newspapers a half-page advertisement calling attention in piteous terms to the fact that they were not a trust at all, that there could not be a trust, that they were public benefactors, that their enemies had been manipulating them without cause, that other people sold school books and that some times when a small firm failed its books were taken over by other corporations than the American Book company.

This advertisement was a wall from beginning to end, the same sort of a wall that the Standard Oil company sets up when its stock is attacked. It contained some very creasy features for those in the know. For instance, "D. C. Heath & Co. recently purchased the list of the University Publishing company," when it has been notorious for the past fifteen years that the University Publishing company was owned and controlled by the American Book company and that the open declaration that their list had been "taken over" by D. C. Heath & Co. would at least arouse suspicion that D. C. Heath & Co. were a part of the trust, as agents for the trust, as small companies have alleged time and again.

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SUMMARY OF BOOK TRUST'S FIGHT

School Book Trust trains guns on printing plant at Chicago Normal School. Sends two best "influencers" to Chicago. Attempt to create public sentiment by means of advertisements against printing of school text books by the local board. Regards plant at Normal School as a danger point. Men sent to "influence" public opinion have long records as manipulators of legislatures, county boards and school bodies. Trust fears repetition of Texas disaster and acts quickly to prevent action by the board before retirement of the radical members. Fear entertained in Cincinnati headquarters of trust that Chicago will enter opening wedge by printing primers and first readers. Other cities expected to follow Chicago's example. Louis F. Post says it is a life and death fight between the trust and the people.

company, that the original capital invested had no bearing on the present situation and that absolutely no publisher or company outside the American Book company carries a complete list. But this misleading advertisement was only the opening gun. The trust fact that the American Book company had used Standard Oil methods to force competitors out of business began to become public property in Chicago. There was a decided set of opinions toward the proposition which was broadened shortly after the publication of the advertisement for printing the readers. Hence Messrs. Wilkinson and Howard.

Never Work Above ground. Now, although the advertisement attracted attention, Messrs. Howard and Wilkinson do not. They are champion alibi men and affidavit makers. They manipulated more fine "hoaxes" for the American Book company than any two men on the continent. And they never work above the ground. Compared to them the mole operates along the milky way.

Here is a part of "Influencer" Howard's record. On the occasion of the adoption of text books by the state of West Virginia Howard joyfully thrust a roll of bills into the vest pocket of one of the legislators, saying that the American Book company never took anything for nothing. It is a matter of record that the West Virginia gentleman was offended. He had heard that his roll was not as big as some others, perhaps.

POST EXPECTED TRUST MEN

Says They Are Here to Fight Book Plant at Normal School. When told that the trust men were in town Louis F. Post, former chairman of several board committees and author of the famous Post report, declared that he had been expecting them.

"We have been looking for this," said Post. "The American Book trust never acts on an academic proposition. What these gentlemen are here to fight is the plant at the Normal Training school. Any well trained train their guns on that plant. It was only after a hard fight that we got even this poor little plant through. If some of the radical members of the board had not suddenly returned to town this plant would never have been founded. It is with good reason that the American Book company is alarmed over its existence. It has done well to train its guns in that direction. The printing of school books by the board was more or less of an academic proposition until this plant was founded."

Reason for Alarm. "But now that the concrete demonstration is before the eyes of the people in this little printing plant it is no wonder that the trust is alarmed. We are saying that must seed there which is bound to grow into a tree. The entering wedge against the extortion of enormous profits from school children and the parents of school children is that Normal Training school plant. It is one of the significant things in the history of American education."

With this little plant as a nucleus the printing of text books by school boards all over America will come. The public sentiment which is now setting in so strongly against the trusts will back this move as never before, and no trust corruption funds, specious arguments or holding their stance from high quarters will be able to stop this movement.

Big as Hunger Problem. "This is a bigger question than feeding the school children in Chicago because it has a wider scope. It bears as directly on large national questions and is not purely local. The concrete form of this demonstration can be made of its efficiency, whereas the hunger question is still capable of mismanagement by the well meaning but uneducated."

When this printing plant shows people what it can do the day of the school book trust is done, not only in Chicago but in America. But in this case the trust is playing the role of King Canby. The sea will not turn back and we have found the hole in the dyke to let the sea in. If the gentlemen who have come to fight this plant put their fingers in that hole they stand a good chance of finding out something."

Other members of the board of education were for the most part non-committal, preferring not to be quoted on the printing plant or the possibility of its expansion.

What Sonstoby Says. John J. Sonstoby, however, who has been fathering the move for the printing of text books by the local board, declared that the little plant at the Normal Training school could turn out the primers and first readers with ease.

When asked where a plant could be located which would accommodate a concern large enough to print all the text books used in the public school, several officials about the Board rooms mentioned the old Washington school building on the West side, which has long been used as a store house. Now that the Jones school is to be turned into a store house and commercial school, the Washington school building would be an

New York, Oct. 8.—On going to bed Theodore R. Shear, a lawyer in this city was a poor man. When he woke up the next morning he found himself the possessor of an estate valued at \$19,000,000. The estate came to him without his laying a finger on work. His uncle had died and willed it to him.

Shear is a lawyer, 55 years old, and has a wife and three children. The bequest comes from his bachelor uncle, John R. Packard of Salt Lake City, Cal., who died Saturday, leaving an estate valued at over \$20,000,000. Shear, according to the will, receives one-half of the estate.

Money Made in Mining. Packard went west in 48 and accumulated a string of silver mines and cattle ranches, which steadily increased in value as the years rolled by. At his death he owned 100,000 acres of land, two investments, Shear and Edward

Winstow Packard of Salt Lake City, Utah, was a favorite of his and they share alike in the fortune. At his home this afternoon it was stated that Shear was confined to his bed, having been suffering from rheumatism for several weeks. Mrs. Shear, however, said she "voiced his sentiments in asserting that their sudden wealth would make no difference in their lives."

Will Live in Same Style. "We are just plain people who sleep well and eat three meals a day," he said, "and we are not going to make any great change in our mode of living just because we have come into this money. My husband probably will continue his law practice and I shall continue to see my friends and do the things I have been accustomed to doing. We can hardly look upon this legacy as a piece of good fortune, for we always have been more than frugal in our habits, and as for my health, it is just what I need."

CLIP OUT THIS BLANK

Paste it at the top of a sheet of paper and get out subscribers for the Chicago Daily Socialist's ten-day CAMPAIGN SERIES at FIFTEEN CENTS each. Every voter will want to hear what the Socialists have to say during the last ten days of the campaign. This series will begin on October 23.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Address

PASTE HERE, YOU CAN GET SCORES OF NAMES.

GERMANS HAVE A HOT SESSION

Struggle Between Revisionists and Radicals Renewed at Nuremberg

BY J. B. ASKEW (Special Editor / Correspondent) Stuttgart, Sept. 18.—As was expected, this year's congress of the German Socialists at Nuremberg was stormy. There were sharp divisions of opinion as to the best solution of the questions which naturally arise in the development of the party.

There are naturally many points from which such a controversy may be viewed. The general Revisionist point of view is that the whole controversy is caused by the fact that the so-called Radicals are people who cannot leave peaceful folks alone, and that we put forward the pretended difference as a cover under which we can make personal attacks on people whom we dislike on personal grounds.

An Absurd View In all controversies there are mixed all manner of motives and aims, and that personalities have formed the basis for many a dispute in the congress is not to be denied.

No less absurd is the view that Socialists stick blindly to the theories of Marx and try to apply theories which experience and the process of development have long shown to be false. Quite apart from the question of how far Marx and Marxism are really out of date, which I will not discuss here, the controversy between the Marxists and their opponents is itself a symptom of an antagonism which has developed in the bosom of the movement between the interests of the masses of the members and the officials who have been elected to represent the membership.

I do not mean to assert that this antagonism is conscious, but on the contrary I believe it to be largely unconscious. This, however, is indifferent to my argument, for an antagonism with the mere bad political aspect of the question.

What Revisionism Is

Revisionism, so far as it can be described as a theory, in the first place, is the theory of the elements in the labor movement and the theory of those elements in the so-called bourgeois intelligence who have joined the Socialist movement, but have not been able to emancipate themselves from bourgeois methods of thought—methods into which the workingman is only too liable to fall when he attains to an official position.

The chief symptom of Revisionism is a growing tendency in the power of the workers and a consequent or concomitant belief in the intelligence and insight of the capitalists as well as an exaggerated value of the role played by the trade union and parliamentary leaders.

Then there is a loss of faith in the inevitability of Socialism with a consequent tendency to reduce Socialism itself to a mere dream of a far off event, without any definite or practical life, and also to exaggerate the possibilities for a better existence for the proletariat under capitalism as well as to paint the few concessions which have been gained under capitalism not only in the most microscopic details, but also as due to the astuteness of the leaders.

To Replace a Faith

In other words the whole tendency of Revisionism is to replace a faith in the self-emancipation of the workers through Socialism with a blind confidence in the wisdom and capacity of their leaders, and instead of making clear to them the inevitable and actual misery of their condition under capitalism, to palliate to them the evils under which they suffer under capitalism, and to make out that the position of the workers is better than it is.

The Logical Outcome

It is hardly necessary to say that it is not my intention to imply that any of the Revisionists have gone so far as to give up the Socialist program, but that this is the logical outcome of their assumptions and arguments is perfectly clear.

How far they themselves draw these conclusions or how long they will take to do it is another matter. One thing, however, is clear—nobody can remain in an illogical position without weakening in the end.

That is what has given the entire Revisionist controversy its importance, and the question which has formed the center of discussion in Nuremberg was whether the party as a whole is to continue in this illogical position, or whether it is to be allowed to take up a position which places them in fact above all control, because what we allow to one today we may be certain will be pushed one or two steps further by others tomorrow.

Has Been Condemned

Revisionism has been condemned at various congresses of the party by enormous majorities—so great that the Revisionists have hardly dared to show their strength, but at the congress of this year they felt strong enough to defy a decision of the Lubek congress on a matter which no one can say they had any sufficient reason to after and one which they themselves had followed in the city of Chicago shall be taken into consideration.

Without letting the party executive committee, the leading groups of the three southern German states came together in a secret meeting and resolved to vote for the budget despite the resolution of the Lubek congress.

They hoped thereby to force the hands of the next congress by placing it before an accomplished fact, and they hoped that the congress would be obliged to give in to them rather than disavow them. Luckily the matter was brought to the notice of the Pölsinger Volks Zeitung, and excited general indignation, especially at the congress, that the Socialists deliberately refused to give any information to the central executive of the party, and its press executive.

REVISIONISM IN THE GALLERY OF THE SOUTH GERMAN PARTICULARISM OR THE LOCAL HATE AGAINST PRUSSIA

Ruse Is Employed Not only that but in view of the fact that the congress of the party was to be held in South Germany an attempt was made to pack the congress with South German delegates pledged to vote for the Revisionists. A secret vote was taken at the congress, and it was found that the Revisionists would be able to do this if they were to provoke a trial of strength.

Had they succeeded in capturing the congress naturally that would have been a great victory for them, but it being decided, the South German landtag delegates, who formed a large proportion of the representatives at the congress from South Germany, voted regularly in their own cases.

This fact makes the final outcome so much the more strikingly clear, how crushing was the final defeat at the hands of those who were disinterested.

SULLIVAN OWNS UNFAIR PLANT

Holdup Proves Politician Is Proprietor of Sawyer Biscuit Company

How a Democrat does love organized labor! Roger C. Sullivan, boss of the Cook county Democracy and a Bryan supporter, it is learned, is the owner of the Sawyer Biscuit company, where the Bakers' union has made several attempts to organize the employees, but has failed owing to the opposition of the management, and yesterday an employee of this company was arrested for robbing T. F. Woody, cashier of the Pioneer Paper Stock company.

"I don't wonder that Sullivan's employees at the Sawyer Biscuit company have to go out and try to get money from the streets to get enough to live on," said the secretary of the Bakers' union last night. "I don't suppose he got more than \$1 or \$2 a week."

Branch of Cracker Trust

While the Sawyer Biscuit company styles itself as "independent," the Bakers' union considers it a branch of the National Biscuit company, the cracker trust, which broke up the union in the cracker business of Chicago a few years ago. Yet the Democratic party, with men like Sullivan at its head, is a "friend" of the working man, and claims to be fighting the trusts.

"We have no agreements with any of the cracker concerns in Chicago," said the secretary of the Bakers' union. "The National Biscuit company broke up the organization in these places some years ago, and in trying to organize some of them since we have always failed and always considered that we had to fight the trust. The last attempt to organize the employees of the Sawyer Biscuit company was about two years ago."

"As far as practical bakers are concerned, such a plan would hardly employ more than three or four, the balance of the employees would be helpers, packers, etc., consisting mostly of girls and boys at from \$3 a week to about \$10 or \$12 a week."

Was Arrested Under Walk

The man arrested was Joseph Buckley, 25 years old, 282 Jefferson street. He was arrested under a sidewalk after he had robbed Woody of a satchel containing \$250.

Mark Sullivan, secretary of the Sawyer Biscuit company and brother of Roger C. Sullivan, said Buckley had been employed in the plant for some time, but had not been working since last Friday.

"I know nothing about Buckley except that he has been a name on the payroll," said Secretary Sullivan. The foreman tells me he has been working right along up to Friday and since then he has not been around. If he is the man accused I am very sorry to hear that he has got himself into trouble."

BOOK TRUST'S "FIXERS" HERE

(Continued from Page One.) He exhibited one of the books printed on the presses at the normal school and declared that it was both larger and better bound than either of the others.

"Of course we expect a tremendous fight with the interests which this question comes to the fore," said Sanstebly. "We are used to that sort of thing, however. Of course we have not yet passed the experimental stage, but we have the facilities, the money and everything needed to work gradually up to a situation where the text books used in the city of Chicago shall be printed on school press and supplied to pupils at cost. From that to free text books is but a step. And free text books must come. Chicago is the second largest city in the world, and other large cities in this respect."

Means Who Finds Himself Engaged in a Controversy

The reform must be reached through the improvement in our judicial procedure. Our codes are generally too elaborate. It is possible to have one simple and effective. It has been attained in the English county by having the form of procedure to be determined by rules of court. Every additional technicality, every additional rule of procedure, adds to the expense of litigation. With an adequate code the expense of a suit involving a small sum in proportion far greater than in one involving a large sum. Hence it results that the cost of justice to the poor is greater than it is to the rich, assuming that the poor are not able to pay the cost of a suit, and that the rich in large cases, a fairly reasonable assumption."

GEORGIA GOES DEMOCRATIC BY 80,000; LIGHT VOTE

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 8.—Returns received indicate the election of Joseph M. Brown, the Democratic candidate for governor, by a majority of more than 80,000 over Yancy Carter, the Independence party's nominee. A light vote was cast.

The Chicago Daily Socialist wishes to announce that its book department will be open for orders on Monday

BIGGEST LIST FOR E. V. DEBS

Painters' Local 194 Adopts Stinging Resolutions on Plan of Gompers

Local No. 194, the Scandinavian Painters' union, the largest branch of the Painters' union in the world, assumes "that the best standard to judge our friends is by their deeds, not their words," and in answer to Grant Hamilton's "Minute Men of Labor," literature declares for the Socialist party in strong words. The answer follows:

"Your communication of Sept. 15, along with your credential as the authorized representative of the American Federation of Labor, signed Sam Gompers has been duly received. We heartily endorse the sentiment therein contained. That labor should stand by its friends and elect them, and should defeat its enemies."

Judge by Deeds, Not Words

But we assume that the best standard to judge our friends is by their deeds, not their words. You are asking the assistance of this union, its members for the purpose of supporting the Democratic and defeating the Republican candidates at the approaching election. You ask that we appoint men, in order to defeat Taft and Van Cleave, and from that which unites the Democratic party to the same person. While in national politics it may be true that Van Cleave and the Citizens' Alliance prefer the election of Mr. Taft in local politics in St. Louis, Mr. Van Cleave is now, and for several years has been, an active supporter of the Democratic party. The paper which he controls in that city has always supported the Democratic party, and that party has always faithfully done his work by clubbing and shooting strikers whenever he requested such services.

What Governor Comer Did

"We are thoroughly aware of the fact that the Republican party is the enemy of labor, but we fail to discover any place where the Democratic party has done anything to entitle it to be considered our 'friend.' In Alabama the Democratic governor, Comer, used the powers at his disposal in a most brutal and ruthless manner to destroy the United Mine Workers. When the miners who were out on strike were evicted from the miserable company houses and sought refuge in tents, this Democratic governor called out the militia to destroy the tents and to destroy the homes of the miners out upon the highways without protection. Such action does not appear to us to indicate a friendliness for organized labor."

"Moreover the entire solid south, which controls the Democratic party, is of the same character as Governor Comer. Everywhere the Democratic state governments are opposed to child labor legislation, to laws for the protection of machinery, to an extension of public education, and to everything for which organized labor stands."

Just as Bad in North

"Nor do we see any greater sign of friendship among those who control the Democratic party in the north. In St. Louis it works in co-operation with Van Cleave, in Chicago it is dominated by Roger Sullivan, who is the creature of the great corporation composing the Employers' Association, which controls both the Democratic and the Republican parties. In New York Charles Murphy and 'Fingy' Connors and their like have never shown any love for organized labor."

"It was a Democratic president who violated his own treaty of cooperation under foot and invaded the state of Illinois with federal troops, despite the vehement and earnest protest of Governor John P. Altgeld, in order to defeat the public employees, and the very same convention, and the very same convention, who urge us to support, passed a resolution of fulsome eulogy, praising to the sky the sterling qualities of that notorious strike breaker."

Bryan Is Shown Up

"When the mine owners and the Citizens' Alliance of Colorado kidnapped Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone, who they could not bribe or cajole, and organized labor rushed to their rescue with financial assistance to thwart the damnable conspiracy to hang our faithful brothers, where stood Mr. Bryan that historical conflict? He was silent as the tomb, not daring to offend the mine owners who had paid his campaign expenses in 1896."

"In view of the above stated facts, and others not generally mentioned, we are of the opinion that the balance of the Scandinavian Painters' union No. 194, having the largest painters' union in the world, having some respect for the intelligence of its members, does not feel that it would be justified in asking for volunteers with which to aid the Democratic party, feeling that, like bedbugs, the more such friends organized labor has the worse off it is."

"We are the more opposed to such action, because we know that there is a party in the field which is controlled by working men and women, that has no other reason for existence than to fight the battles of labor. That is financed by the contribution of workingmen, and has no affiliation with any other class."

What the Socialists Do

"This party is the American branch of the International Socialist party, that reaches every corner of the globe, and that has nearly fifty million followers today. Experience in other countries as well as here has shown that with every increase in the size of this party the force of legislation favorable to labor has invariably followed, and wherever any of its candidates are elected they work in close co-operation with organized labor, supporting with all their strength all legislation of interest to the working class, for this reason we hold that if any party is to be considered the 'friend' of labor it should be the Socialist party, and that workmen everywhere should give their financial and personal assistance to that party."

GEORGIA GOES DEMOCRATIC BY 80,000; LIGHT VOTE

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The MAX-I-LARY METHOD

"Teeth Without Pains" A binding guarantee given with all work for ten years.

Rand Dental Parlors

Suite 400, North American Bldg., 102 State St., N. W. Corner Monroe

CABINET MEMBER PRODS LONDON ABOUT ITS POOR

London, Oct. 8.—David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, startled conservative England by the most radical speech ever delivered by a cabinet officer. The chancellor boldly tackled the problem of poverty, which is now England's most sinister issue.

He assailed the millionaire nobodies in the house of lords for blocking social reforms. He declared that no country is civilized that allows its workers to starve. He described the horrors of poverty among the unemployed, the starving of mothers to save the lives of their children, the feelings of desperate men walking the streets all day, vainly seeking work and returning at night, hungry, to foodless and homeless homes.

"The day is not far distant," he added, "when England will shudder at the recollection of the things which when it was rolling in wealth."

"There is nothing capital need fear so much as the despair of the multitude, and I should like to know where it will flee."

BAKERS' UNION IS FLOURISHING

Report Shows Finances in Good Condition and Membership Is Growing

(DAILY SOCIALIST CORRESPONDENCE) Washington, D. C., Oct. 5.—The thirteenth national convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America is now in session here. The reports of the general officers show that the organization is in a flourishing condition with but a little trouble on hand.

The report of the general executive board shows that the union with the consent of the American Federation of Labor has lifted the boycott against the National Biscuit company so that all local unions may organize the cracker industry throughout the country wherever possible.

Strikes and Lockouts On

In regard to strikes and lockouts now on, the report of the general executive board says: The Newark strike, which, though lasting a long time, was settled satisfactorily, and the Newark lockout, which was the result of the Newark strike, is now well in the hands of local No. 21, San Francisco. The latter is now having charge of the co-operative bakery with the American Bakers' union, and the efforts of the master here are being put to a severe test.

The San Jose, Cal., strike is now well in the hands of local No. 21, San Francisco. The latter is now having charge of the co-operative bakery with the American Bakers' union, and the efforts of the master here are being put to a severe test.

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Good Financial Showing

The executive board reports that it decided to renew friendly relations with the international unions of foreign countries, and instruct local unions to accept members of said foreign unions without demanding a new initiation fee.

The report of the general treasurer, A. A. Myrrip, shows that the balance on hand Sept. 1, 1908, was \$38,756.54, an increase of more than \$16,000 over Sept. 1, 1907.

Word About the Label

Concerning the label, the secretary said: The past has proven that the label is not only one of our strongest weapons in winning strikes and lockouts, but through the persistent demand for union label bread our locals were in many cases able to secure work for our members, who stood by the label in other union shops if a strike seemed to be of long duration.

"This is essential and will in time even become a greater factor to us. The more the demand is increased for the label, the stronger we will be organized."

"The master bakers are realizing this fact more and more and many a strike or lockout was therefore avoided. It is therefore recommendable to take up a strong label agitation over the entire country, as on May next undoubtedly demands will be made everywhere for an increase in wages or a reduction of hours."

LOOK! This is Your Opportunity

For the next ten days we will do our BEST to give you the most complete and low price of \$2 per tooth and will make our regular \$10 Plate for \$5.

WILD WOOLY ANARCHISTO

SPONGE MADE BY DEMOCRAT

STATE HAS OWN "RED SPECIAL"

Mance Is Making Cities and Towns in Illinois in an Automobile

BY J. O. BENTALL (State Secretary Socialist Party of Illinois) A Little "Red Special" has been started in the state. A. W. Mance has secured quite a number of subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expenses of an automobile tour in his district. He has a driver and he does the talking himself. The automobile is equipped with large banners announcing that a Socialist meeting will be held in the town and a big horn is used to arouse the people.

Mance stops at a big city in the evening for a night meeting, then he and his driver starts out in the morning and stops at the first small town on the road. The machine is run up and down with big red letters on banners, indicating the corner at which the meeting is to be held and in a few moments the automobile stops and the speaker begins.

Make Five Stops a Day In this way, from three to five towns are reached every day and people who never have had a chance to hear about Socialism are given an opportunity. Literature is distributed and a collection taken. It is probably one of the most economic methods of propaganda and at the same time very effective.

Arrangements are being made to secure a number of this kind. If twenty-five automobiles could be sent into the state before the end of the campaign, we speakers would be able to cover every inch of territory and speak in practically every town and village throughout the entire state. Nothing could be done better, would interfere, if any of the Socialists had a machine to use in this way, we would like to hear about it. Less than four weeks remain of the campaign. We must secure the plutes into hysteria and then capture our own commonwealth.

Plays Independent Man

A. G. New, our boy orator of Chicago, aroused tremendous enthusiasm at Streator, when he spoke there. An Independent party speaker offered to divide his time with New. A debate was thus started, which continued for several hours. New held his ground splendidly, and the Independent speaker was routed. An audience of eight hundred people cheered the Socialist orator and told the Independents to furnish a better man, if he wanted to have any further debates.

Chicago, A. A. Patterson held the first street meeting recently. This is one of the hardest towns in the state to enter with Socialism, but the people are beginning to listen and the Mayor was there also and being a big drunk he took it upon himself to rout some drunkards who attempted to disturb the meeting. How is that for a Mayor!

Organize New Locals

Locals have been organized at Macomb, Paris, Birkner, Spring Valley, Elmhurst, Earl and Avon. A number of other towns are being organized. Wilkins has been doing a lot of work in the southern part of the state and is now helping the candidate in the fifth Senatorial district who stands a good show of election.

State Campaign Contributions

Following are the contributions to the Illinois State Campaign fund: Previously reported \$24,850 H. L. Marble, Mendota, 25.00 Theodore Healy, Chicago, 1.25 John Cook, Quincy, 1.25 Fred Larson, Waukegan, 2.00 G. H. Grier, Chicago, 1.00 M. Levy, Chicago, 1.00 G. H. Grier, Chicago, 1.00 C. V. Lester, Chicago, 1.00 J. R. Durstler, Elgin, 1.00 W. B. Hunter, Chicago, 1.00 Henry Johnson, Lincoln, Ill., 4.50 E. W. Newton, Chicago, 2.00 B. Jacobson, Chicago, 2.00 G. H. Grier, Chicago, 1.00 Peter Sorenson, Cook, 1.75 J. J. Linn, Grafton, 4.50 W. B. Hunter, Chicago, 1.00 Herman Rahn, Stanton, 1.45 D. Weisman, Chicago, 1.25 E. W. Newton, Chicago, 2.00 Niels Ebbesen, Cook, 2.00 G. H. Grier, Chicago, 1.00 G. H. Grier, Chicago, 1.00 F. B. Switzer, Galesburg, 2.00 L. Branch, Cook, 2.25 Paul Sieber, Bloomington, 1.00 E. W. Newton, Chicago, 2.00 E. F. Harner, Galesburg, 2.00 L. River, Elst Ward, 1.00 Otto Schweitzer, Cook, 1.25 L. Stitt, Alton, 2.00 Louis Schelke, Quincy, 1.00 A. A. Warner, Chicago, 5.00 E. W. Newton, Chicago, 2.00 Fred Shively, Massachusetts, 2.00 W. J. Hunter, Chicago, 1.00 Alb. Kettlich, Cook, 2.00 M. L. House, Springfield, 4.00 H. M. Newcomb, Oak Park, 1.00 E. W. Allen, Cook, 1.00 W. B. Hunter, Chicago, 1.00 P. O. Anderson, Chicago, 2.00 A. Strand, Cook, 1.00 M. L. House, Springfield, 4.00 R. D. Pritchett, Brees, 2.25 E. Grepperson, Cook, 2.25 Helgeson, Cook, 2.00 W. D. Smith, Carlisle, 2.00 W. E. Cooper, Elst Ward, 1.50 W. E. Cooper, Elst Ward, 1.50 W. W. Wacker, Cook, 2.00 F. Zelmet, Cook, 2.00 H. Lawrence, Cook, 1.25 W. B. Hunter, Chicago, 1.00 Wm. Hamilton, 2nd Ward, 4.25 L. Riegart, 3rd Ward, 1.25 B. Bergant, 14th Ward, 4.25 C. H. Wax, 14th Ward, 4.25 C. H. Robert, Chicago Heights, 2.00 C. Hoffman, Cook, 2.00 G. H. Grier, Chicago, 1.00 Fred Friedman, Cook, 1.00 Wm. Acker, 1st Ward, 2.00 M. L. House, Springfield, 4.00 K. Horbitt, Cook, 1.25 F. Bornick, Cook, 2.25 E. W. Newton, Chicago, 2.00 C. H. Pirton, Oak Park, 2.00 C. C. Franklin, Cook, 1.00 E. W. Newton, Chicago, 2.00 B. C. Olson, Cook, 2.25 T. A. Brown, Chicago, 2.25 W. S. Zichay, Cook, 1.25 H. Helgeson, Cook, 2.00 J. S. Peterson, Chicago, 1.25 Chas. Weeks, Chicago, 2.15 John Tweed, Chicago, 2.15 Thos. Bekewell, Joliet, 2.25 Adolph Nagel, Chicago, 2.25 J. H. Harner, Chicago, 2.00 W. B. Hunter, Chicago, 1.00 W. B. Hunter, Chicago, 1.00 H. L. Grotzka, Glenview, 1.25 Total, including Oct. 6, 547.25

GAMBLING TOOLS OF TAGGART GET REPRIVE FROM COURT

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 8.—The Supreme court yesterday decided that the gambling paraphernalia seized by constables in the original raid on Tom Taggart's and other French Lick gambling places shall be held by the sheriff of Orange county until ordered destroyed by due process of law.

Charles W. Miller, attorney general, led a raid on the French Lick gambling house on July 2, 1907, seizing paraphernalia and arresting several persons. The gambling apparatus taken was delivered into the possession of the police court. The original case against those arrested have never been tried.

The legislature of 1907 passed a law providing that all gambling property and apparatus seized by officers shall be destroyed immediately, but a delay was secured in the courts. The Supreme court's decision leaves the order for the preservation of the property in force until after the trial of the defendants on the criminal charges made against them.

PAPERS IGNORE SINCLAIR'S TALK

(Continued from Page One) letter from Roosevelt asking me to come to the White House. I went. "When I arrived there, the president asked me what he could do against the big and evil malefactors. I asked him what he would do for the starving families. Roosevelt said he did not know (at this point some one in the audience yelled "God knows") Roosevelt further said that he felt he could do more effective work against the malefactors."

Nothing Done for Toilers "Now, I believe," said Sinclair pointedly, "the stock yards walls are white-washed and if I am not mistaken, there are manure parlors there for the use of the men and girls who handle the meat. I don't know whether this is true. The papers have said so. However, I do not know the 'men' nothing else has been done for the 'men'—nothing has been done to prevent the brutal foreman from ill-treating the helpless wives and children of the poor foreigners who are forced to live within these white-washed walls."

"Seems to me," continued Sinclair, "that during the present campaign it is proper to tell what I know of the reform in the stock yards and how they were brought about. About a year ago the publication of the 'Jungle' a newspaper editor of New York came to me and inquired whether I would go back to the stock yards for further investigation."

Shippy Would Arrest Sinclair

"I told him I could not go as I had some special work to do at the time. He begged me to go at any rate, and told him that I couldn't go, as Chief of Police Shippy in Chicago had given vent to a statement that he would be only too glad to catch me inside the walls of the stock yards, and if I had no right there, I told him, however, that I would go or at least send a representative if I received the proper authorization."

The authorization came and I sent Mrs. Ella Reeves Bloom, my representative, with the commission that was to investigate. The reporters sent by the papers were impartial men and when they came back they had a big story, written in an impartial manner disclosing the real conditions of the stock yards. The editor and owner of the paper said it was a great story, but here is where the interesting part comes in. The editor took the manuscript, put it in his safe and it has never been seen since.

Sinclair paused and looked at the reporters who held their pencils poised in expectation. There was a deep silence in the hall and then Sinclair raised his hand and with the words "I will be here in six months" blew a sledge hammer blow, he continued:

Paper Gets Hush Money?

"What I am now going to say, I know—in fact I am positive—will not appear in any special article, paper, although the papers from all the Chicago papers are sitting here before me. The names of the reporters that went out with the commission are not essential, but the owner of the paper is James Gordon Bennett, the editor's name is William J. Ryan, and the paper is the New York Herald."

"Now, gentlemen of the press," said Sinclair, "will these names appear in your papers tomorrow? One of the men shook his head and smiled. 'I thought not,' said Sinclair, 'but let me give you some advice. Run the names in your copy at any rate and see whether the city editor allows them to go through.'

Whether Sinclair missed his guess or not can be ascertained by perusing this morning's papers. Not only were the names omitted, but not a word of the entire speech was run in any of the papers, although a representative of each was present at the meeting.

Tells About Reporters

After getting through with the beef trust and the newspapers, Sinclair slightly sunk his javelin into the reporters. He told of the funny stories the reporters had been forced to write of Helicon hall at the time he had organized his co-operative colony. The same reporters he said were reluctant about abusing the occupants of the half and colon and had told him so over and over again.

"The reporters," he said, "cannot be blamed, for they too are controlled by their masters as their masters are controlled by the beef trust."

Sinclair finished his talk with an outline of the financial conditions in the United States at the present time and then left for a 3:30 o'clock train to California. Seymour Stedman then spoke.

\$100

This is the amount of credit I will allow you on ANY Piano in my wareroom for any one due bill or piano certificate, no matter what amount it calls for.

OPENING SPEECH OF 1908 Campaign

BY EUGENE V. DEBS

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED WANTED—METAL POLISHERS To know that all open meetings and smoker will be held next Friday eve, Oct. 9, at 12 W. North Ave., Chicago. Refreshments free. Refreshments free. Refreshments free.

FINANCIAL WE ASSURE YOU Let's reason together. You, I take it, could stand more property—am I right? You are putting your savings in some bank at 3 per cent. This is not really an investment. Let me tell you something: CO-OPERATION today, is the KEYSWORD of success. You have the opportunity to do Gold, Silver, Copper, and other metals. You and I with our slender means cannot finance a gold mine, BUT WE CAN FINANCE A GOLD MINE. We can make our money in the most profitable way. We can make our money in the most profitable way. We can make our money in the most profitable way.

Let's reason together. You, I take it, could stand more property—am I right? You are putting your savings in some bank at 3 per cent. This is not really an investment. Let me tell you something: CO-OPERATION today, is the KEYSWORD of success. You have the opportunity to do Gold, Silver, Copper, and other metals. You and I with our slender means cannot finance a gold mine, BUT WE CAN FINANCE A GOLD MINE. We can make our money in the most profitable way. We can make our money in the most profitable way. We can make our money in the most profitable way.

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CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST.

Published as a special-day issue... at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of Congress...

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS... The Socialist Party of America...

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION... CARRIER IN CITY OF CHICAGO...

NOTICE... The Socialist Party of America... notice of the expiration of your subscription...

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN

By W. H. Murphy

WHAT THE SUBSCRIPTION HUSTLERS DID IN ONE DAY... New out-of-town subscribers... New city subscribers...

A FAMILY OF HUSTLERS



In the little city of Girard, Pa., there are ten Van Tassels pullnik hard for Socialism... 'Red Special,' Eugene V. Debs and the Chicago Daily Socialist...

CAMPAIGN SERIES HUSTLERS

Previously acknowledged... S. S. Fletcher, Tampa, Fla. 1,688... R. M. Hall, Collinsville, Okla. 1,688...

How to Swell the Vote

W. J. Toupin of Laurium, Mich., was in Chicago yesterday and called on the 'Red Special'...

The Book Department

Five copies of 'What Can a Workman Expect from Tatt and Bryan?' go to Carl H. Carleton of Minneapolis, Minn....

Who is to Blame?

There are a few hustlers who send in at least two subs a week and there are some who send in a day or two...

The Farmers' Special Stockholders' Meeting

The state campaign committee of Illinois is pushing the Illinois Farmers' Special Edition...

Woman Aged 71 a Member

The following list of names from J. N. Morrison is interesting: On the 11th of the month...

Union Meetings

Woodworkers' local No. 12 will meet Thursday, October 8, at 823 South Halsted street...

Young Hunter Kills Big Bear

Winchester, Va., Oct. 8.—Suddenly attacked by a big black bear which sprang upon him from the undergrowth...

GHETTO PUPILS HAVE HARD LOT

Scenes, Overlooked by Daily News, Belie Evidence of Children's Misery

The fetid notions of private charity, the smug puffed-up of private business-private charity that 'educates' private business which crushes—receive a rude jolt in the Chicago Ghetto...

Principal Washburn Talks

'I have had six years' intimate experience as a school principal in the Ghetto and I have yet to find a case of destitution among the pupils...

Break a Home to Save It

This has become a common practice. Break a home to save it! Most of the homes broken apart have been abandoned...

Boys Get No Breakfast

Here is a happy home which may some day be 'broken' by the desertion of the husband and then repaired and kept by sweet charity...

Do Not Feel Slighted

Do not feel slighted if your name does not appear in the column every time you send a copy or send in a letter...

FORM OF PROXY

I hereby authorize and direct you to vote in my name... shares of stock in my name...

BROTHER AND SISTER LOST TWO DAYS IN MOUNTAINS

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 8.—Lost in the Sierra Madre mountains near El Paso, Tex., nearly two days, J. M. Brown of St. Louis and his sister finally found shelter and aid when they were famished and almost to a state of mental collapse...

Where To Go

The North Side Socialist League shows will meet Thursday evening, October 8, at 8 o'clock at 125 Diversey court...

AT THE PLAYHOUSES

Auditorium—'Fifty Miles from Boston' (Graham Smith)... 'The Cowboy Girl' (Billow)... 'The Lucky Black' (Ruell Temple)...

Every Woman

It is a fact that every woman who uses the wonderful MARVEL Whiting Spray...

The Rise of the American Proletarian, by Austin Lewis, is invaluable to anyone desiring to understand the process by which the people of the United States...

It is a history, written in the light of the Socialist theory of economic determinism, which explains the meaning of many well-known events...

Charles H. Kerr & Company, 153 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.

Robert Hunter An Author whose earnestness and sincerity of purpose is reflected in every line.

For a complete review of the Socialist movement of the world there is nothing better than his latest work.

READ Socialists at Work \$1.50 Poverty \$1.50 Poverty, cheaper Edition 75c CHICAGO DAILY SOC ALIST 126 E. WASHINGTON ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

WATCH THE CHANGE IN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT

ARTHUR M. LEWIS LEWIS WILL LECTURE In El Paso, Texas, at Court House, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 13-14 UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE DAILY SOCIALIST.

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES BY MORRIS HILLQUIST A complete exposition of Socialism in the United States, treating the circumstances of its origin...

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST 180 E. Washington Street, Chicago

Men and Mules BY W. F. BIES For campaign propaganda there is nothing better. Covers objections and makes strong points for Socialism.

Chicago Daily Socialist, 180 E. WASHINGTON ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

TO READERS OF BOOKS We are quoting three books below which until recently have been obscured and practically unobtainable...

Chicago Daily Socialist, 180 E. WASHINGTON ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Every Woman It is a fact that every woman who uses the wonderful MARVEL Whiting Spray...

FOR SALE BY CENTRAL DRUG CO., 25 STATE STREET.

Don't forget that the Daily Socialist Book Department is open for business on Sundays from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Lawyers: STEDMAN & SOELKE, CARL STROVER, EDWARD J. ADER. Tailors: A. B. CONKIN CO. Typewriters: HARGAINS ALL THE TIME. Physicians and Surgeons: J. R. GRIER, M. D. Hats: OUR HATS ARE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE...

Out-of-Town Business Directory

Rate under this heading: 5 Cents daily for each year, \$5.00 per month. Sociologists should see to it that their local merchant is represented in this column.

The Higher Socialism

A book of 200 pages, neatly bound in cloth cover. Every reader of the Daily Socialist should have a copy. Price \$1.00.

Caesar's Column

By IONATIUS DONNELLY Regular Price, paper... 50

Exact Size Debs Watch Fobs One 25c 100 \$15

Two Socialist Papers for the Price of One

Take Note of These Club Rates Daily Socialist and International Socialist Review... \$3.25

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

180 E. Washington St. Chicago, Ill.

Notice! The Chicago Daily Socialist wishes to announce that its book department will be open for business on Sundays hereafter between the hours of 9 and 4.

A Better Way

The publication of the result of a lottery or raffle bars any newspaper from the mails and renders all concerned subject to prosecution.

This is the drawing for the lands of the Rosebud Indian reservation, which is to be opened to settlement this month.

It is claimed that there is no other way of distributing these prospective farms and city lots to a land-farmed people.

Of course it is presumptuous for a Socialist to dare to have opinions on such a subject, but it would seem that no great mental capacity would be necessary to determine that it would be much better for the government to either hold this land and farm it directly with the unemployed, giving them the product, or to rent it at commercial rates and use the resulting income for old age pensions, or some similar purpose.

Crocodile Tears

The Daily News and the "scientific" dispensers of charity are holding up their hands in holy horror at the terrible humiliation which would follow any feeding of the children in the public schools.

Moreover, this objection has been met most effectively by the Socialists in the French schools. The writer of this has stood by the side of a long line of pupils on their way to a dinner furnished by the municipality, where free and paid dinners were mingled and no one save the particular teacher who kept the records knew which was which.

Each pupil presented a ticket for his meal, and there was no way to tell whether that ticket was paid for or furnished free.

Not one single objection has been offered to the proposal to feed the children in the school that, on examination, has not turned out to be an EXCUSE for letting them go hungry.

Send in the Lists

That Campaign Series for the last ten days is certain to be the greatest vote-maker for Socialism ever turned out.

Its increased size will make possible the inclusion of a mass of good material for propaganda purposes without reducing the news matter.

The important thing now is to get it to the readers. If less than fifty thousand additional subscribers are secured for this series it will look as though the Socialists did not know a good thing when they had a chance to get it.

It is important that lists of subscribers be sent in early. On every such extra edition there is always such a tremendous rush in the last three or four days that the whole office force is swamped and a heavy expenditure for extra help must be incurred.

A record will be kept of all such lists so that the sender will get full credit, and action now will mean a substantial saving for the Daily Socialist.

Working the Book Trust

The fact that the Chicago School management has installed a little printing plant and has considered the possibility of producing some of the text books needed by the schools has been sufficient to arouse the Book Trust to action, and its representatives are now in Chicago.

It is not what such a plant can do today, but the possibilities which it holds forth that starts the guardians of profit into motion.

Nearly all the great school book publishing houses are scab concerns, and the fact that a municipal printing plant could and would use the label is another cause of fear.

Where Is That Report?

Upton Sinclair states that a report was prepared under his direction for the New York Herald showing that the conditions in the Chicago Stock Yards had not been improved as a result of the famous exposure of a few years ago.

WHERE IS THAT REPORT, MR. BENNET? Are you afraid to publish it? Were you paid for not publishing it?

In only one instance was the feeding of school children abandoned as a failure. That was in Switzerland, where the work was given over to private charities.

If the Chicago Tribune would pay back what it has stolen from the school children there would be sufficient funds to run the school restaurants for the coming Winter at least.

It is none too early to prepare for watchers at the polls. A vote that is cast but not counted is truly thrown away.

Register yourself and see that your neighbor registers.

WHY DEBS SHOULD WIN

BY GILSON GARDNER.

It is a coincidence that the three leading presidential candidates have played important roles in the industrial comedy called "Government by Injunction."

It was Secretary Taft who, as United States judge for the southern district of Ohio, rendered a decision that was upheld by the United States supreme court and which was the precedent upon which Eugene V. Debs was condemned to serve six months in the Woodstock, Ill., jail for alleged contempt of court during the famous A. U. strike in 1914.

It was W. J. Bryan who, two years later, when the labor element of the country were protesting indignantly against government by injunction, injected the question into politics and was supported by Debs until the issue was shelved after the memorable political battle of 1906.

The name of Debs is closely associated with revolutionary industrial and political movements of the past two decades. He was born in Terre Haute, Ind., and will celebrate his fifty-third birthday by reading the election returns next month.

Previously, in 1877, Debs was elected general secretary-treasurer of the locomotive firemen and editor of their magazine. The brotherhood was composed of sixty lodges and a bankrupt treasury.

His ambition was to amalgamate all the warring factions in railroading into one gigantic organization, and so 1893 the celebrated American Railway union

was launched, with Debs as president, salary \$75 per month. In less than a year the union won the greatest railway strike in American labor history—tying up the Great Northern completely.

May 11, 1894, the famous Pullman strike against the conditions existing in the "model town" began. Debs was opposed to calling out the railway men in sympathy, but was outvoted in convention and by the Fourth of July many of the leading railroads of the country were paralyzed. Then came



EUGENE V. DEBS

Injunctions and Grover Cleveland's troops over the protest of Gov. Altgeld, and by the use of all the powers of government and the railways the strike was broken and Debs and his associates were imprisoned for conspiracy and contempt of court. The conspiracy case, although partially tried, has never been concluded despite all the efforts of the defendants to secure a hearing.

While in the Woodstock jail Debs read all the leading works on political economy. He left prison Nov. 22, 1895, a convert to Socialism, and when he arrived in Chicago in the evening he was tendered a great reception.

The candidate was asked to write, for publication in connection with this article, his present claims for public support of the Socialist ticket. He gave his reasons as follows:

"The Socialist party holds that the people are the government, and that when the people exercise their right of eminent domain and transfer the industries from the present trust and monopoly control to government ownership and control, then the people will be in possession and thus enjoy industrial as well as political freedom.

"The Socialists charge that the Republican and Democratic parties are class parties—that they uphold and defend the present ownership on the part of a small class, the capitalists, of all the principal railways, mines, mills, factories, machines, etc., which were produced and developed by labor and are today operated by labor. That is, the Republican, Democratic and other parties stand upon the principle of private ownership of the things upon which the public, society, must depend to sustain life.

"In contradistinction to that principle our party stands clearly and uncompromisingly upon the principle of collective (i. e. public or government) ownership of the means of production and distribution upon which the people must depend for existence. The party declares specifically for collective ownership of railways, telegraphs, telephones, steamboat lines and all land, and all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

"We declare that the issue between our party and all other parties is clear—that it reads: "Socialism versus Capitalism; "Industrial Freedom versus Wage Slavery." "A Social Democracy versus a Monopolistic Oligarchy."—From Cleveland Press.

PRESS, POLITICS AND PROFITS

BY ELLIS O. JONES.

There is a German publishing company in this city (Columbus, O.) which has reduced the question of partisan newspapers to a fine art. It is troubled by no old-fashioned notions. It has no principles to annoy it. Everything is measured by the balance sheet.

So many things are necessary to take into consideration in the different life each one leads that it is all one person can do to fashion his own acts as carefully as he can, spending little time in criticizing effects which spring from unknown causes in other people. He may say with great sincerity and vital significance to himself that an act in another finds in his routine no favor, worth or approval; but to try to establish a set rule for everybody in such an instance is clearly a futile attempt, for no one is able to accept a criticism as just until he has experienced the harm in his own action and understands why it is of greater value and security for him to follow a different course.

It largely depends on how much time you have to devote to it, to determine whether the extra influence of one best may not utterly blind me to the merits of the other view.

We say truth is truth, therefore express it. But I have known truth to do some disagreeable and terrible things when the causes were not given to apologize for the circumstances. Tell your employer your honest opinion of him and see what happens.

Kindness and simplicity are the greatest influences toward reaching high standards. To be true, gentle and attentive to human miseries and ideas is going to help you better than anything else. For this wealth of feeling will creep into any heart and win favor. To the work, then, comrades! We are going to forget our unpleasant feelings and have faith in one another. It pays!

So it is with society. As long as society is ignorant of the effects which produce greater harmony and the causes which delay these effects it stays in the rut until the experiences of hardship grill it into sensibility.

At every stage of evolution a certain step is necessary to promote further advancement. At first but a few analyze the situation and explain the necessity for change. These facts become more general; finally, there is an upheaval and standards and customs change to a new order, which in itself is an exciting order beyond our powers of perception.

And as far above us and beyond our present status of living as the future growth may be, that standard is only right for those who enjoy its benefits, because it can be known only to those in which these things are possible.

Today the Wall street broker is an honorable man and the petty thief a product for the penitentiary. The woman who washes for a living is not to associate with, while the proprietor of a laundry is a respectable citizen. The man and woman who commit the same social wrong are treated differently. What ruins her reputation and risks her very life, the other does through a false, though sincere purpose, permit the man full liberty, respectability and a chance to take any other woman into sanctioned matrimony, though his purposes may have been as deceptive as fully and condemnation could point them.

These common instances are becoming generally noticeable, and while custom has not yet overturned the system which produces such inconsistent policies, the people do acknowledge (at least to themselves) the injustice of such discrimination. When the time is ripe for this rottenness to disintegrate itself a change will come, not perceived, but wonderfully in advance of the present.

Today we idealize and cling to standards which are realized as being illogical only by the advanced reasoners of a new era. To promulgate these doctrines in a chaotic day is almost dangerous, and he who does so becomes a martyr for his principles. His chief source of satisfaction lies in his vindication of self, and this is by no means the most enjoyable. His friends become close and dear to him because

party names are of no use except to trade upon, appealing to the prejudices of subscribers and conforming to law concerning legal advertising.

This company publishes four newspapers in the German language. One of these is the "Westbote" and that is Democratic. Another is the "Express" and that is Republican. Both of these are daily papers. A third is the Express-Westbote, which is independent, although not Hearst's brand, and is published on Sunday. A fourth is the Sonntagsgast, which is also published on Sunday, but which is called literary, although the literature is of the bolshie type.

There you are. All out of one hopper. All you have to do is to change the name and let 'er go. "What's in a name?" asked Shakespeare. In this case there is a trick to get legal advertising and otherwise fool people who seem to be easily foobled.

and elsewhere should take advantage of this privilege to register and vote.

Financial Statement

Financial statement of National Socialist Woman's committee October 7, 1908:

Accounts receivable..... 1 15  
Postage..... 62  
Total..... 1 80

An Important Meeting

Every woman interested in the work of carrying on the Socialist propaganda among women should make it a point to be present at the meeting to be held at 180 Washington street Friday at 2 P. M., October 9.

On the Red Special

The following extracts are from Mrs. Jessie M. Myer's note written aboard the "Red Special":

"In the stillness of night as we move eastward once more I say to myself, 'It's coming, it's coming—this industrial democracy of ours.' One said to me in Tacoma, one to whom the 'Red Special' carried the first message: 'It's the great Lord God himself!'

"I am almost moved to tears, sometimes at the earnestness of people for information and to do service. Women say to me: 'Politics never appealed to me before, but now I want to read, too. It's everywhere, every where, colored men give part of his last half-dollar to help along. One ragged, homeless old man wept because he had nothing to give. Many rode on horseback and in wagons, busy couples to bear their champion and buy some booklets who have not the common comforts of life.

"When Gene tells them that with their economic education comes their emancipation—that intelligent action will free them from the thralldom of wage slavery, I know as I look out on the sea of faces that they are beginning to understand."

Women Register

I am informed that a large number of women registered last Saturday, thus showing that they appreciate the privilege of voting.

If all women would register and vote who are in sympathy with labor, it would be an eye-opener to the old party adherents; and by this method there is a possibility of electing working-class representatives for trustees of the state university.

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FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS

Any of the plain colored or figured dress, middie, khaki or Indian-head cotton or pongee or gingham may be used to advantage for this simple little shirt waist. The pattern is made with forward-turning tucks in the front, and three box-plaits in the back, the sleeves being gathered and finished with straight cuffs of the material, held in place with buttons and button-holes. The turn-down collar is detachable and may be made of the shirt material or of white lawn. The pattern is in seven sizes, 3 to 15 years.

For a boy of 9 years the shirt requires 7 1/2 yards of material 22 inches wide, or 1 yard 2 1/2 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents

Orders for patterns shown in this column should be sent to the Chicago Daily Socialist, 100 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Send 1 cent for union label. Catalogue showing 1,000 patterns sent on receipt of 15 cents to cover postage.

BOYS' SHIRT WAIST

PARIS PATTERN NO. 251. ALL SEAMS ALLOWED.

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THE OLD, OLD SYSTEM

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

Once upon a time there was, Cicero tells us, a great scarcity of food at Rhodes. A number of vessels set sail from Alexandria in Egypt loaded with corn. One ship, faster than the others, and commanded by a more skillful captain, arrived at Rhodes several hours in advance of the other vessels. As soon as the ship arrived it was surrounded by a hungry, clamoring crowd, willing to pay almost any price for the cargo.

Cicero asks, "What now does right require?" Is the captain justified in keeping quiet, in taking an immense price for his corn, and in letting the people find out for themselves that an unlimited supply is only a few hours away? Or ought he to explain the situation frankly?

Such were the questions which disturbed Cicero over two thousand years ago. They disturb us today. But today we get around all such questions by admitting that morals have nothing to do with business, and that any man has a perfect right to hold up the community for his personal profit.

The story illustrates the business process. Armour in Chicago buys up the entire supply of cattle at his own price, and then holds them to sell back again to the public at his own price. He buys the corn and wheat supply in the same manner. And others manipulate the coal, the oil, and ore supplies in the same manner.

In Cicero's day an accident enabled one vessel to arrive before the other vessels. Today it is a system. The trust monopolizes the whole fleet, and only one vessel at a time is allowed to arrive, so that the people are always clamoring and ever willing to pay what the vendor demands.

Another difference between Cicero's day and ours is that we no longer ask the simple-minded question, "What is right?"

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft object when our monopolists break the law. They pass rate legislation which makes it impossible for the railroads to give one man a low rate and charge another man a high rate. They declare that it does not matter much whether the rate is high or low—that is a thing for Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Morgan to decide—but whatever the rate is it should apply equally to all. In that case if the rate that one pays is exorbitant then all must pay an exorbitant rate.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft believe that business should be systematized. They don't want to go back to the old competitive system, but they do want in this curiously restricted sense equality for all men to buy at the same price what Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Morgan have to sell.

Mr. Bryan has a different "solution." He wants the competitive method. He wants all the vessels to start from Alexandria at about the same time. And if by accident or superior ability one gets to Rhodes before the others, then he has the moral right to hold up the people to the extent of his ability. Mr. Bryan stands for equality of opportunity in this curiously restricted sense. Of course, if one has a better boat than another he will invariably arrive earlier than the others. But that is a matter which Mr. Bryan does not intend to interfere with. He only wants to reintroduce the ancient competitive process, feeling there is much virtue in that process.

But the people—those who have labored day after day to grow the corn, who have taken all the risk of producing the corn and then have received from the sale of the corn a bare livelihood, even if they have received that—feel that they are robbed when the corn they sell for almost nothing is sold again at an enormous price.

Those who buy corn feel robbed also. They pay an exorbitant price, either because of Mr. Bryan's accident of competition or Mr. Roosevelt's system of monopoly.

And yet through the long, long ages this problem has come up again and again before the peoples, only to baffle them and to remain unsolved. It was an ancient problem in Cicero's time, and we still struggle over it in our stupid way as if it presented vast difficulties impossible almost of solution.

And yet what is there in it that is so impossible of solution? The people want corn. They have no objection whatever to paying those who produce that corn an adequate reward for their labor. Nor have they any objection to paying an adequate reward to those who put labor into the transporting of the grain from the fields to the mills and from the mills to their homes. But why need there be any other person paid? Why should tremendous rewards go to gamblers, stock manipulators, middlemen and others who stand between the producer and the consumer, eating up in the whole volume of business millions and billions of profit?

These middlemen, these traders and gamblers perform no useful service whatever, and yet it is out of that class largely that millionaires arise.

Well, is this not a problem worthy of the people's thought? Is this not a problem of greater importance than the multitude of questions that our politicians speak of as our great political issues?

And must we choose between two solutions of this problem which DO NOT SOLVE this problem because Mr. Bryan advocates one and Mr. Taft another? I have no doubt that in Cicero's time there was somebody like Mr. Taft advocating a similar solution. I have no doubt there was somebody like Mr. Bryan advocating a similar solution. And it may be that, it was because the people were foolish enough to choose between one or the other of these NO-SOLUTIONS that the same old problem has been handed down from age to age and remains today to puzzle us as it puzzled men thousands and thousands of years ago.

But even now I wonder how many are willing to read even one little book on the subject in order to prevent their children and grandchildren being worried and fretted for centuries to come by this old system of robbery.

HOW ARE YOU GOING TO BRING IT ABOUT?

BY HENRY E. ALLEN.

The fact that this question is so frequently asked these days is a hopeful sign that the public is at last beginning to awake.

Every Socialist is, of course, desirous of converting his neighbor to the extent that the vote in November will register the million mark. For this reason I want to say a word in answer to the question: "How are we going to bring it about?"

To the farmer who may own a small farm or the workman who may nominally own a home is it good politics to blurtly declare: "We are going to take over the land and the tools of production by confiscation." Is that sort of a declaration adapted to the making of a vote for Debs?

Suppose you do believe that confiscation is the justice, is it good politics to present this view when you are trying to get your neighbor to see that his personal interest lies in the co-operative rather than in the competitive order of society?

Be it in mind that your neighbor looks at these matters from a capitalist viewpoint and the confiscation idea is not usually acceptable to the person who has something to lose. After your neighbor has studied Socialism there is little doubt that he will not only see the justice of confiscation and will advocate it even though he be well-to-do.

The Socialist can well afford to be generous enough to concede that we will take things over by purchase rather than by confiscation.

This idea is one that usually soothes the prejudices of the opponent, and then he is ready to listen to your argument that every utility the public would require in order to get Socialism fairly launched could be paid for in from one to seven years and the payment would be no more burdensome than are present capitalist ownership and dividends.

Every Socialist should keep in mind his one object, and that is to convert his opponent. He can best do this by a conciliatory rather than an antagonistic course. The confiscation idea is repugnant in the extreme to most people of a capitalistic mind. The purchase argument is the opposite.

The main thing is to get your opponent interested to the extent that he will think and reason out these matters for himself—if you can succeed in getting him to do this you need not be bothered about the outcome. He will grow to be a better "revolutionist" than you are.

Get your opponent started on the right track and the operations of his own mind will do the rest. This is as true of the religiousist also as it is of the person who fears confiscation. Don't worry about how your opponent will come out—start him right and good judgment and reason will do the rest.

TO THE EDITOR

REPLY TO EDMUND SMALLEY. I would like space to answer Edmund S. Smalley in your issue of August 17. I admit that it is not a very attractive proposition to make such a tremendous purchase, but if we don't have the industries, it is good for us and so it looks far more attractive to me than the future does under the present system.

Under Socialism we would get rid of the extremely rich. We don't have to find and clothe the army that waits and stands to its personal wants. We don't have to furnish the "how to live" in Europe and in building grand mansions, steam yachts, automobiles and other expensive toys with which they "show up" in Europe and the amount that would be saved would pay a vast sum of interest, though in paying them interest we would be helping to keep their hands.

I am interested, though in paying them interest, in the fact that many other schemes of the future seem to be declared dead and buried. I am interested in the fact that many other schemes of the future seem to be declared dead and buried. I am interested in the fact that many other schemes of the future seem to be declared dead and buried.