

VOLUME II.—NO. 302. NATIONAL EDITION.

DEBS SPEAKS ON A ROOF GARDEN

Delegates to the Water-Way Convention at Him Through Open Door

BULLETIN (From Yesterday's Last Edition.) Mitchell, Ind., Oct. 22.—The special reached here today fifteen minutes before W. H. Taft's special and Debs spoke to the Taft crowd. The "Red Special" party learned that Taft had rested all day yesterday.

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Louisville, Ky., Oct. 22.—Eugene V. (From Yesterday's Last Edition.) Debs spoke on the roof garden of the Seebach hotel here last night to an enthusiastic audience. The delegates to the Deep Water Way convention were holding a meeting on the same floor and ordered the door opened so that they could hear Debs. The admission fee charged for the meeting was 25 cents, and the roof garden was packed tight.

Proletarian Is on Top Seymour Steadman has recovered his voice and made a successful speech. Charles Lapsworth spoke and referred to the position occupied by Debs in the roof garden, saying that he was glad to see the proletarian on top. Charles Dobbs a Socialist newspaper man, who had made the arrangements for the hall, presided at the meeting. The audience was composed of people who scarcely looked like oppressed toilers. They listened to Debs with attention. A negro Socialist came in and sat with the whites, and there was no objection. The roof garden was decorated for the waterway convention, which opens today.

Debs Now in Good Form The crowd was so large that it was necessary to use the freight as well as the passenger elevators. Debs, though a trifle hoarse, was in good form, and made one of the best speeches of the campaign. It is supposed that he shall, however, give up all day speaking, so that his voice may be in the best possible condition for the meetings at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee. During yesterday's Hoiman, Parker and Lapsworth spoke to crowds averaging 500. At the Taft meeting there was great ignorance of Socialism displayed. The crowds were curious and attentive rather than enthusiastic.

WILL TAFT MEET E. V. DEBS?

Both Nominees Are to Speak in Evansville, Ind., Tonight (From Yesterday's Last Edition.) Evansville, Ind., Oct. 22.—One of the most significant meetings of the presidential campaign will take place here tonight when W. H. Taft, representative of things as they are, and Eugene V. Debs, the apostle of things as they will be, will speak at the same time. Taft, the rotund, well-fed and prosperous, the "lean and hungry" prophet, Taft, the expression of money; Debs, the expression of humanity; Taft, the man of affairs; Debs, idealist and orator; Taft, the executive; Debs, the leader of men; Taft, standing on the ruins of the earth; Debs, for the disinherited of the earth.

Local Socialists will try to make an arrangement by which Taft and Debs will exchange audiences and platforms for 15 minutes during the evening. A red flag parade with red flag in the lead will escort the "Red-Special" party to Evans hall. Miners' local No. 380, rejecting the Gompers policy, will parade for their candidate, bearing their torches.

CAUSE CAPTURES CINCINNATI

Greatest Day for Socialism in the History of the Ohio Town

BY CHARLES LUDWIG (WORKERS' PRESS ASSOCIATION.) Cincinnati, Oct. 20.—This was the greatest day for socialism in the history of Cincinnati—the greatest day for the owners of the workingman, the child slave, the sore and oppressed of a great municipality. Eugene V. Debs was the hero, the prophet of the grand and good new time to come, and he enthused the working class as they had never been enthused before. Hard times, unemployment for some thousands of workers of the Queen City of the West, empty bread boxes and hopeless prospects have caused at least some of the workers to seek among the city's workers. The Socialists planned a big parade and everything moved sure as a clock.

Finest Parade Yet "That's the finest parade yet," declared members of the Debs party, who have seen the parade in many cities. It was men, women and children to the number of a thousand, with three bands, tallies for the women delegations, and banners and flags galore. There was Old Glory and the red flag. Fully a thousand marched.

DEMOCRATS FOOL VOTERS WITH IMITATION SIGNATURE OF BRYAN

To fool the voters who are yet undecided as to his choice at the national election on November 2, the Democratic national committee has caused 200,000 letters to be sent out in doubtful forms in such form that they appear to be personal communications from William Jennings Bryan to each voter.

These letters are mere facsimiles of typewritten documents and bear at the end the best imitation of Bryan's personal signature which the art of printing can produce.

Needs Slight Exertion The names of the persons to whom this clever letter is being sent were furnished by the precinct captains, who felt that a slight exertion by the party would win over the wavering.

Extracts from the stock letter read as follows: "Dear Sir—I learn that you are inclined to support our ticket this fall, and I write to express my appreciation. If the Democratic platform adopted at Denver had been adopted by the

Get Busy!

The Chicago Daily Socialist appears today as a six-page paper. It is hoped by the management that this enlargement of the paper will be permanent. Whether it will or not depends on the activity of Socialists in taking subscriptions in the next ten days.

This is the most momentous period in the history of the Daily. If it can be permanently enlarged it is felt that its difficulties are at an end. Every hustler and every friend of the paper is asked to read carefully the article on this subject on page 4 of this issue. Read that article, think it over, then discuss it with the other Socialists you know. Then GET BUSY.

DEBS IS FAVORITE AMONG EMPLOYEES OF ARMOUR'S

A straw vote taken among the employees of Armour's beef killing plant disclosed a strong Socialist sentiment. Out of the fifty-nine or more employees polled on the floor, twenty-eight voted for Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for president, eighteen for Bryan and thirteen for Taft. In the casing department the result was even more gratifying to the Socialists for out of the fifteen employees on the floor, all voted for Debs. The straw vote taken so far in the various shops throughout the city show the same favorable results for Debs.

BRANDENBURG UNDER ARREST

Alleged Author of the Cleveland Letter Is Charged With Its Forgery

Dayton, O., Oct. 22.—Just as he was about to board a train for New York last night Earl Broughton Brandenburg, the alleged author of the Cleveland letter, in which the ex-president was made to favor the election of Taft in preference to Bryan, was arrested by a detective from New York city on charges of forgery and grand larceny. Brandenburg said he anticipated an indictment and credits the charges to connection with the publication of the Cleveland article. He says he is guilty of any crime and expects to be able to vindicate himself.

Says Mrs. Cleveland Knows

He expresses astonishment and inability to understand the reported conduct of Mrs. Cleveland and Hastings in publishing the article, "Manufacturers both know," he says, "of the genuineness of the article and the ex-president's signature." Through his attorney Brandenburg issued the following statement: "It appears I am to be the Capt. Dreyfus of the campaign of 1908. I have been peculiarly alone and am still alone in my fight, and though ready to welcome the great body of support, which the fact warrant me, if it does not come I shall go alone.

Only \$120 His Profit

"It is reasonable that for the sake of \$120 that would have been my profit after weeks of work, any sane man in my position would have falsified the utterances of an ex-president of the United States. It is reasonable that when persons had seen the handwritten manuscript in my possession in March that when I presented the scheme for the three articles for sale in March and when I sought the proper authority from Mrs. Cleveland and the co-executor, Mr. Hastings, before I sold the single article, that there could have been anything but fair dealing in my methods.

Asks Why Evidence Is Hidden

"Why was the alleged evidence that the document was fraudulent not produced when the document was challenged, and why has it never been produced save in the secrets of the grand juryroom, when the American public is entitled to know every scrap of evidence in the matter at once? "Why have my witnesses been intimidated? Why is an indictment found, if one has been found, before my case is in?

"Yesterday I wired District Attorney Jerome that I had new evidence to present on Friday, and as I stepped aboard the train for New York to fulfill my agreement I am arrested as a fugitive from justice, though my attorney, Joseph Williams, and I myself, informed the district attorney of my purpose and destination on this journey.

Hits Waterston in Plea

"This allows those who are interested in offsetting the influence of Mr. Cleveland's utterance to secure a dramatic climax just before election. The entire matter is all fittings in nicely with Col. Waterston's plan announced before the article was published—it must be discredited by any means. It remains to be seen if the American public is to be bulldozed on one hand, while I am victimized on the other."

Rail Production Is Low

According to the Wall Street Journal the production of steel rails in this country in 1908 will be the lowest for years and as compared with the production of 1907 and 1906 will show a notable falling off. The estimates of the year's production of Bessemer steel rails by steel men is as low as 1,000,000 tons. James M. Swank's estimate of the production of all kinds of rails this year in this country is that it will be considerably less than one-half of the production of 1907.

Based on production since the first of the year the United States Steel corporation will produce approximately 13,000,000 tons of pig iron in the current year compared with 23,781,361 tons in 1907. One shipment to date aggregate 16,000,000 tons as compared with 30,500,000 tons in the corresponding period last year. Shipments of iron ore this year will be the smallest since 1904. In that year there were 21,095,000 tons brought down. This year, it will not average more than 15,000,000 tons.

No Financial Improvement

Money conditions have no way improved. The bank statements indicate even more clearly than the reported movements of currency for the preceding week that the overflow of cash from New York to the interior is nearly if not quite over and that the return flow of currency from the interior will soon begin.

TO CUT WAGES AFTER NOV. 3

Reductions, Now Kept in Background, Will Be Put Into Effect Then.

BY MAY WOOD-SIMONS

One of the questions that will certainly be taken up after election will be that of wages "and it will be surprising" is the statement of C. S. Trench and company of New York, in their market report, "if the result is not a reduction."

For several months the question of wages has been left in the background. The employers have apparently thought it better to lay off men and reserve the reduction of wages until after the November election. This has been repeatedly stated in the financial journals. By this means the administration has been embarrassed by less organized labor troubles than has accompanied any previous panic and it is hoped by the business interests that the workers will vote for one of the other of the capitalist candidates. The Wall Street Summary, in commenting on this, states that the unemployed will no doubt vote the Socialist ticket.

On a Low "Dead Level"

"That the unemployed might assume unenviable proportions and too greatly enlarge the Socialist vote was apparently recognized in the effort to start industry even for a few weeks before election. This attempt has now ended in complete failure and, according to reliable sources, "business has not since the panic begun been as hopeless as it is today because it has now apparently struck a pace on the level it will maintain for many months and that level is very low."

In banking and commercial circles there is no longer any attempt made to cover the fact that the recovery will be extremely slow. The political situation still continues to dominate all other questions. The Economist remarks the paucity of issues between either of the capitalist parties in the present campaign, and says: "It is a great inconvenience to the politicians and statesmen of the country to have so few clearly defined issues in the presidential campaign, or rather to have none at all. It forces upon them the necessity of inventing some issue more or less false or artificial in order to have something to fight about."

Two Economic Causes

That the panic is not a question of whether republicans or democrats are in power, but has deeper economic causes, is recognized by the Wall Street Journal. It states: "But both parties would have taken place if there had been no Cleveland and no Roosevelt. The fundamental causes were wider and deeper than those of governmental policies, and it is not correct to hold either party responsible for them."

The recovery of industry in any way will not depend on the election of either of the capitalist candidates. Nothing better shows the industrial depression of the country than the statistics of the insurance companies. In the metal trades the stagnation of the market is two weeks in what is taking place in the iron market. The October promises to be remembered as a month in which the iron market drifted. With the election less than three weeks ahead there is no disposition to discount the outcome. Pig iron markets are very dull.

In copper the market has been at a stand still. Producers have continued to keep entirely out of the markets as sellers, as there have been no buyers in sight. There has been no improvement in consumption in America and stocks are increasing in producers' hands.

Concentration Goes On

The advantage of the large producer over the small producer and the consequent tendency for concentration of business to go on rapidly in times of panic is illustrated in what is taking place among the spelter producers. The indifference of spelter producers as sellers has been partly explained by the fact that has lately become known that some 12,000 tons in store are being carried in the west in the name of two prominent selling interests, who are presumed to be the owners. It is also believed that the same interests have contracts with some of the smelters by which they supply the ore and take the metal, which will increase their stocks. The reason for the good demand and resulting high prices for ore in face of the apparently poor demand and unprofitable prices for the metal is explained as a part of a program to disgust and demoralize some of the small smelters and eventually consolidate the business into a few hands where the output could be regulated and the price controlled.

Paid in Brandy

According to M. de Blochouse the blacks are herded together in barracks and are chained together to prevent their escape. They are fed morning and evening, and once a month are paid a salary of sixty cents in brandy. The Portuguese government lends itself to this slavery by "taking care" of the "incorrigibles" among the blacks in its own inimitable way. Those who are only occasionally incorrigible are strapped to the walls of the barrack court yards and disciplined with the whip and the bastinado. The climate of St. Thomas is as different from that of Angola and the Portuguese coast claims its toll of 10 per cent of the kidnapped slaves.

Each man among the slaves is required to cultivate at least two and over half acres of land and bring his crops up to a certain percentage of profit for the owner each year under pain of summary punishment, which in this case is sometimes "take medieval in character."

Takes Notes in Island

Here are a few notes taken by M. de Blochouse during his sojourn on the island. "There are numerous slaves in the island of two classes, one brought over at the instance of the steamship companies and the other by previous contract entered into between planters and

THE OBLIGING MR TAFT



'PRESIDENT (?) TAFT TO THE TRUSTS: "/>



REVIVE SLAVERY IN WEST INDIES

Blacks Are Imported From Africa and Sold in Market at St. Thomas

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Lisbon, Oct. 23.—Chattel slavery, which was supposed to have been abolished from the earth by the American civil war, has made its appearance in the Portuguese island of St. Thomas, in the mid-Atlantic.

Slaves are now commanding a market price in the markets of St. Thomas, the same as in former years they commanded a price on the court house steps in St. Louis. And all the old horrors of the "slavers" of other days have been renewed. The slave ships, packed with kidnapped blacks brought from the Angola coast of Africa, are again running on the high seas under the management of the "Empresa Nacional de Navigacao" of Lisbon.

Old Scenes Repeated

Again the old scenes are repeated. Killed ruthlessly, the stronger captives packed in filthy holds, strapped to the ship's timbers, with sanitary conditions so foul as to defy the imagination, and the survivors sold in the open market of St. Thomas or Sao Thome for prices ranging from 400 to 600 francs.

There is a pretense that this does not constitute slavery, but just common servitude, because the blacks, who are mostly wild savages of Angola, are permitted to sign contracts, which bind them to the land for five years, the savages of course not understanding a word of Portuguese on the nature of the papers to which their marks are attached.

Die on Plantation

These slaves are then sold with the land. Of course at the end of the five years the slave is entitled to his "liberty," if it does him any good, and permitted to swim some thousand miles of sea water back to the African coast to his ruined village. If he so desires, naturally he does not desire. He likes to live a little longer, signs for another five years and dies on the plantation.

These horrible revelations of the actions of the Empresa Nacional de Navigacao have just been made public here by M. de Blochouse, who was himself present on the island of Sao Thome, but who was so horrified with conditions there that he sold out and moved to Lisbon.

Preventive Measures

That greater care should be exercised where gas or dust is known to occur in the mine or that watering should be more effective are also suggested in the report. The experts attach much importance to the use of electricity for mining operations, and for shot firing as of value in safeguarding the lives of miners. It is the opinion of the visitors that safety and efficiency in coal mining would be greatly aided through the establishment and maintenance in the different coal regions of special schools for training fire bosses, mine foremen, superintendents, and inspectors.

STEALS A FISH; PUT TO DEATH

Judge Rules That Starving Chinaman Be Beaten Till Dead With Iron Rod

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Harbin, Manchuria, Oct. 21.—The manner in which the Russian government is "civilizing" Northern Manchuria was characteristically exemplified here today, when, on the orders of a Russian judge, sitting in the Russo-Chinese tribunal, a starving Chinaman was beaten to death with iron rods for stealing a fish to appease his hunger.

Lives Three Hours in Agony

A Russian gendarme was immediately called and the man led away to have "justice" done upon him. Justice in this case took the form of beating to death with ramrods. The local co-representative of the London Globe saw the punishment inflicted. After three hours of horrible agony under the rods the "thief" died.

Just as He Dies

Some of the Chinamen declared that the Russian officials often made it a point to be present when prisoners were tortured. The correspondent declares that the Russian officials exchanged jests while the man who stole the fish was being beaten to death. Among the forms of torture practiced the most merciful is the horrible "drip torture." Others so frightful as to be indescribable are reported to be in common use.

Will Print in Bulletin

They came to this country six weeks ago at the invitation of the United States government to assist in the movement looking toward a reduction of disasters. The recommendations of the experts will be printed as a bulletin by the geological survey and distributed among coal mine operators and miners. They refer to conditions to which more than half a million miners are subjected each day.

Foreign Experts Present Report of Conditions Found in United States

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—Important suggestions for minimizing loss of life in the coal mines of the United States are contained in a report submitted to President Roosevelt through Secretary Garfield by the three foreign mining experts who have investigated conditions in American mines. These experts are Capt. Arthur Desbrough of England, Victor Watteryne of Belgium, and Carl Meissner of Germany.

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Where Am I to Speak?

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BIG STICK USED ON SCIENTISTS

Roosevelt Showed Discourtesy to Phthisis Congress; Proceedings Censored

FOREIGN DOCTORS ANGRY

Adolphe Smith, Sanitary Expert Tells of Queer Methods at Washington

Did certain "business interests" that are especially interested in the maintenance of conditions that produce tuberculosis cause the United States government to become somewhat lukewarm in the welcome and style of reception that should have been given the International Tuberculosis Congress? Did the employers of child labor, the railroad magnates, and owners of slum real estate attempt to dominate a great scientific gathering in a manner that has never been attempted by the most autocratic governments of Europe? Were the final decisions of that gathering determined against the will of its membership by a semi-secret conference of political delegates? Was this great scientific gathering diverted from its humanitarian purpose and shown but scant respect by the national government at the behest of the great capitalists?

These questions have been asked repeatedly since the adjournment of the congress, owing to some very suspicious circumstances that accompanied the sessions of the last day.

Adolphe Smith Talks

When the Daily Socialist learned that Adolphe Smith, one of the delegates to the congress, and a sanitary expert of international reputation, was in Chicago he was sought out and asked to give his opinion on these questions. He refused to directly express himself as to the causes of certain things that happened, but was willing to describe what he had heard and let these facts speak for themselves. "You must understand," he said, "the international congress are managed by persons who have been conducting them for some twenty-five years, and who have developed a method of procedure that insures efficiency in the proceedings and equal treatment to all. It has been the rule of International Medical Hygiene, and lately of the International Tuberculosis Congress not to visit any country unless an official invitation is extended from the government of that country. The preceding congress on tuberculosis was held three years ago in Paris. Monsieur Emile Loubert, president of the French Republic, opened the proceedings in person. An invitation to hold the next session in America was extended to the congress by the American delegates.

At America's Invitation

"Because this invitation did not come from the national government it was refused, whereupon the American delegates cabled to Mr. Root, the American secretary of state, and within twenty-four hours an official invitation was received from him, the only stipulation being that the congress should meet during the administration of Mr. Roosevelt. This official invitation was accordingly accepted and arrangements made to hold the next International Congress in Washington.

When We Arrived in this Country

"When we arrived in this country," he continued, "it seemed to some of the delegates as if there was a lack of cordiality in the official side of the reception. President Roosevelt did not open the congress as had been the practice of the sovereigns of other countries where its sessions had been held, nor was the capitol building offered for a meeting place, although that courtesy had been extended in Brussels and Berlin, while other national capitals provided equally luxurious and magnificent public or royal palaces."

Was There any Explanation Made of this Attitude?

"Was there any explanation made of this attitude?" asked the Daily Socialist reporter.

Cannon and Mann Oppose

"Nothing officially, or directly," replied Mr. Smith. "A member of the American organization committee said that application had been made for the privilege of the capitol building, but that owing to the opposition of Speaker Cannon, and Congressman James Mann of Illinois, these facilities had been refused, and there were also difficulties in regard to the subsidy to meet expenses, which other countries have

(Continued on Page Two.)

BILLED TO SPEAK IN A SMALL HALL; STRAUSS HAS "BAD" COLD

Oscar S. Strauss, secretary of the department of commerce and labor, was scheduled to speak last night at Boulevard hall, but badly frazzled vocal chords, superinduced by the fact that the secretary had been billed to speak at merely a small hall, prevented the speech. He had inferred that he was to have something larger than the Coliseum, Strauss, in a huff, left at 9:30 for Louisville.

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POLITICAL ROW  
RENDING LABOR

Much of Time at the Peoria  
Convention Is Taken Up  
by Party Wrangles

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 23.—The political row in the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor began yesterday when a resolution condemning Speaker Cannon of the national house of representatives and Speaker Shurtieff of the lower house of the state legislature was introduced. The delegates called each other "traitors," "jobbers," "open shop advocates," and "agents of the employers." Trouble of a more serious nature is said to be on the program for today when other political matters come up.

The resolution was introduced by Charles A. White, of East St. Louis, a street car men's union delegate. It condemned Speaker Shurtieff for refusing to allow the introduction of an employers' liability bill in the last legislature and condemned Speaker Cannon on general principles. The resolution committee endorsed it and it was finally adopted after the fight.

Boss Gets Into Trouble

After Delegate White spoke in favor of the resolution, Delegate Ross, secretary of the bureau of labor statistics, and leader of the opposition against the resolution, was recognized. He was denouncing the resolution as "inconsistent" while he was interrupted.

"What right has that man to speak on this floor?" shouted Delegate Davis of Keokuc, pointing to Ross.

"He is a delegate and has the same right you have," answered President Wright. "Take your seat and don't interrupt the speaker."

Not sooner was Davis seated than James E. Connors of Chicago raised a point of order. No one could hear what the point was, although he was shouting until he was red in the face.

"Who is he?" asked Ross, pointing at Connors, when the noise subsided a little.

"Who are you?" shouted Connors, shaking his fist and moving in the direction of Ross. "I represent a bona fide labor union, but whom do you represent?"

John Walker Gets Busy

President Wright finally restored order and allowed Ross to finish. When he had taken his seat John H. Walker of the miners went after him in roughshod fashion.

"Delegate Ross," said Walker, "has made almost as eloquent a speech as he did at the Springfield convention five years ago, when he advocated the open shop."

"That's right!" You bet he did! "Give it to him!" came from a number of delegates.

"Ross is now advocating that politics be kept out of the union," continued Walker. "He is a member of the Mine Managers' association, which hires and discharges miners as it sees fit as an employer. He is perfectly consistent. The employers throughout the country will agree with him that politics should be kept out of labor meetings and also with his views on the open shop."

Plenty of Judases

Frank Hayes of Springfield declared that there were plenty of traitors and Judas Iscariots "who would betray the working class for a job in the state house."

During the skirmish the delegates who were in the committee rooms or out on the street rushed into the hall expecting a clash, when Hugh Brady of the debate by moving the previous question. On the vote the resolutions were adopted with but a few dissenting voices.

The original resolution denouncing Speaker Cannon and calling on the workmen in his district to help defeat him in being re-elected by the committee and will be the last one reported out. Chairman Frank Farrington of the committee said he was holding it to the last to insure the attendance of all the politicians, who have given up hope of having the resolution killed in committee.

"Stand by Our Friends"

The following resolution bearing on the political course of organized labor was adopted:

Resolved: That it will be the future policy of labor to use its power and influence among laboring people and among sympathetic Federation of Labor by electing our friends and defeating our enemies.

Resolutions were passed by the convention urging Governor Deneen to appoint Dr. Alice Hamilton of Hull House on the commission to investigate occupational diseases; condemning the Illinois Traction company for fostering and encouraging an independent union among its employees; favoring the proposed amendment to the state constitution and the \$25,000,000 bond issue for the improvement of water ways; indorsing the equity exchange of Chicago and encouraging the organization of farmers.

The forenoon session was given over to the women delegates, and Mrs. Raymond Robins wielded the gavel. Plans for the better organization of working women were discussed.

Will Oppose Wright

The anti-Wright delegates in the convention have agreed on Fred G. Hepp of Chicago as the candidate for president.

INCREASE FOR VESSEL MEN  
Rate of \$15 During Fall Months Is  
Granted After Stronuous Effort

The increase of \$15 a month during the fall months which is usually paid

EDITOR CALLS  
DEBS MURDERER

That the capitalistic papers use the most despicable means in running down the Socialist party and its candidates has been proved over and over again, but the latest and most contemptible lie has just been printed in a current issue of the Slovakian paper, the Slovak v Amerike. The paper, either through ignorance or fear, has used its columns for slandering and lies about Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for president.

Slovak Paper Comes Out in  
Article Full of Falsehoods  
Against Socialists

The slander in question

In its last issue the paper, in a childish effort at lying, writes as follows:

"Even the Socialists have their candidate for president. The noble candidate has been sentenced to jail for a term of 25 years on a charge of murder. While speaking in Philadelphia the noble candidate spoke of President Roosevelt, and is said to have accused him of shooting fleeing Spanish soldiers in the back during the Spanish-American war. He also is said to have accused our present president of using his presidential influence for political prestige and power. It is a sad sight to see such"—(here the paper uses an unprintable name in describing Debs)—"barking about so noble a man as our president, who deserves the admiration and honor due to a statesman of his ability. At any rate his vicious attack so aroused the anger of his auditors that the president ordered the police to protect him. Yet his people object because no one will debate with him. Is it any wonder? Workmen, use your brains and don't commit a foolish act by listening to such a man."

Bielek Properly Branded

The slanderous article shows that the editor, a man by the name of Bielek, is either allowing a lie to creep into his paper through infantile ignorance of Debs' record, or he is willfully using the power of his sheet among the Slovans for the purpose of misleading them into voting for William Howard Taft, the man who has sent workmen to jail for demanding a living wage.

Workmen are not as easily misled as they used to be in years gone by, however, and the foolish lies published by the Slovak v Amerike aroused much indignation among them. The editor of the paper may not know Debs' character and history and has, through his ignorance or temptation, for prevarication, mistaken M. R. Preston, the Socialist Labor party candidate for president, for Eugene V. Debs.

PROPOSAL TO TAX LIGHT  
AROUSERS GERMAN'S IRE

Berlin, Oct. 23.—In seeking the means to meet the immense deficit in the imperial revenue the government contemplates the extraordinary expedient of taxing artificial light.

The Vorwaerts, through some such breach of confidence as has enabled it from time to time to publish official secret documents, prints the government's proposed light taxing bill in extenso, to the indignation of the ministry of finance and the consternation of the public.

Briefly the bill taxes consumers 5 per cent on their payments to the electric and gas companies. It also taxes every electric and gas burner sold an amount varying from 12 cents to the ministry of finance and the consternation of the public.

It also is declared to be unpatriotic as it will compel the people to burn foreign petroleum. The popular anger is inflamed by the burschraft to reject the bill.

Nicholas Klein Speaks

Cland Andrews of Covington introduced Nicholas Klein, Cincinnati's brilliant young Socialist attorney, who has been making street corner speeches daily before court cases. Klein held the audience spellbound and got frequent bursts of applause.

"If you want to abolish prostitution, child slavery, crime, aimshouses, prisons, unemployment, and the myriad of miseries that afflict the nation, vote the Socialist ticket."

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EDITOR CALLS  
DEBS MURDERER

Slovak Paper Comes Out in  
Article Full of Falsehoods  
Against Socialists

The slander in question

In its last issue the paper, in a childish effort at lying, writes as follows:

"Even the Socialists have their candidate for president. The noble candidate has been sentenced to jail for a term of 25 years on a charge of murder. While speaking in Philadelphia the noble candidate spoke of President Roosevelt, and is said to have accused him of shooting fleeing Spanish soldiers in the back during the Spanish-American war. He also is said to have accused our present president of using his presidential influence for political prestige and power. It is a sad sight to see such"—(here the paper uses an unprintable name in describing Debs)—"barking about so noble a man as our president, who deserves the admiration and honor due to a statesman of his ability. At any rate his vicious attack so aroused the anger of his auditors that the president ordered the police to protect him. Yet his people object because no one will debate with him. Is it any wonder? Workmen, use your brains and don't commit a foolish act by listening to such a man."

Bielek Properly Branded

The slanderous article shows that the editor, a man by the name of Bielek, is either allowing a lie to creep into his paper through infantile ignorance of Debs' record, or he is willfully using the power of his sheet among the Slovans for the purpose of misleading them into voting for William Howard Taft, the man who has sent workmen to jail for demanding a living wage.

Workmen are not as easily misled as they used to be in years gone by, however, and the foolish lies published by the Slovak v Amerike aroused much indignation among them. The editor of the paper may not know Debs' character and history and has, through his ignorance or temptation, for prevarication, mistaken M. R. Preston, the Socialist Labor party candidate for president, for Eugene V. Debs.

PROPOSAL TO TAX LIGHT  
AROUSERS GERMAN'S IRE

Berlin, Oct. 23.—In seeking the means to meet the immense deficit in the imperial revenue the government contemplates the extraordinary expedient of taxing artificial light.

The Vorwaerts, through some such breach of confidence as has enabled it from time to time to publish official secret documents, prints the government's proposed light taxing bill in extenso, to the indignation of the ministry of finance and the consternation of the public.

Briefly the bill taxes consumers 5 per cent on their payments to the electric and gas companies. It also taxes every electric and gas burner sold an amount varying from 12 cents to the ministry of finance and the consternation of the public.

It also is declared to be unpatriotic as it will compel the people to burn foreign petroleum. The popular anger is inflamed by the burschraft to reject the bill.

Nicholas Klein Speaks

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The World's Biggest Clothing Value= Suits and Overcoats



\$15

At this popular price the Continental beats all competition in clothing quality, style, fit and finish. We specialize on this \$15 offering, and every year make the suits and overcoats we sell at the price farther ahead of any to be found in Chicago or anywhere else.

The range of patterns in suitings has never been so great or so attractive. You're sure to be pleased with the variety we are showing in new browns, olive greens and greys. And the overcoat assortment includes such diversity of cloths, patterns and styles as insures your complete satisfaction.

Look where you will—and we would like you to make comparison elsewhere—you will not be able to find such remarkable values as these suits and overcoats at \$15. They're the kind that have made the Continental the West Side's greatest clothing establishment and famous all over Chicago.

THE Continental CLOTHING HOUSE  
CORNER MILWAUKEE AND ASHLAND AVES.  
Open Saturday Evening Till 10. Sunday Till Noon

DEBS SPEAKS ON  
A ROOF GARDEN

Delegates to the Water-Way  
Convention Hear Him  
Through Open Door

(Continued from Page One.)

In the profession—class conscious Socialists—and at Music hall they were met by four thousand more.

Music hall, the largest hall in Cincinnati, was packed to the limit.

Taft Enthusiasm Outdone

It was the most intensive meeting in Music hall during this campaign. Reporters who did the Bryan and Taft meetings declared the Socialists' enthusiasm outdid everything they had ever seen. Every seat was sold for ten cents or more, and the big stage was crowded from the floor to the rafters.

There is reason to believe the text published by the Vorwaerts is correct as the bill was drafted, but it has since been modified by the burschraft's committee. The publication has, however, raised a storm against the government in all liberal and democratic quarters, where the proposal is denounced as reactionary and intolerable.

It also is declared to be unpatriotic as it will compel the people to burn foreign petroleum. The popular anger is inflamed by the burschraft to reject the bill.

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does that leave Mr. Taft? He took his side against the workmen and with the hangman. But where was Bryan? Taft was honestly with the capitalist. I was with the miner, and sent the capitalist this word: 'If you hang those men you will have to hang me with them.' That's why Roosevelt says I am an 'undesirable citizen.'

A Good Comparison

"A workman is just as much out of place in a capitalist party as Rockefeller would be in the Socialist party. 'You are only material, tools, for capitalists—only hands. They are the heads.'"

"Rockefeller testified recently in the \$29,000,000 joke case that he knew nothing of the Standard's business, having retired seven years before. But he also said that despite his retirement he got \$60,000,000 a year out of the business. He is a mere parasite. He produces no oil; workers do it. Surely the workmen will not let this parasitism go on much longer.

"You unemployed, having a right to life, have a right to a job. Socialism will insure you one. If you jobless get restless a policeman clubs your head—and then you hear the echo of your vote for capitalism."

"This system produces hundreds of parasites and degenerates like Harry Thaw and millions of oppressed, wretched, ignorant, brutalized working-class women. Vast numbers of the poor girls are driven to houses of prostitution, whose numbers are so greatly increasing. The rich woman may be immoral, but she does not land in a house of prostitution."

A Colorless Resolution

"Finally as a sort of compromise an omnibus resolution was adopted which is wholly colorless so far as any preventive sanitary measures are concerned. In any case, however, may be the merits or demerits of this resolution, it was forced upon the congress without any discussion whatever either in the full congress or in the sectional meetings."

Here are the subjects of some of the resolutions that were adopted in the sectional meetings but which were not permitted to reach the full congress:

A resolution providing for restricting the relative height of buildings in proportion to the width of abutting streets, thus providing for the entrance of sunlight and air.

A resolution condemning child labor in cotton mills.

A resolution condemning sium dwellings which followed on a special department to the 300,000 whole of the resolutions that were adopted in the sectional meetings but which were not permitted to reach the full congress:

A resolution condemning the uncleanliness and lack of ventilation of railway cars, after details had been given of the condition of such cars in America.

A Corrected Statement.

In a recent issue of the Daily Socialist there appeared an article stating that William D. Haywood spoke to an audience of 1,200 people in Dubuque, Ia. This was apparently a misstatement, as word has just been received that he spoke to an audience of 1,200 people in Dubuque, Ia. where he spoke in the courthouse.

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governments of Europe and attempted such an interference with a scientific body as was being attempted here. He was energetically opposed by Prof. Calmette of the Lille Pasteur institute, by almost every foreign delegate present and by a few American delegates who seemed not to have been in the secret of the caucus.

A Colorless Resolution

# FINLAND SNAPS FINGERS AT CZAR

## Socialists and Women Deputies Pass Obnoxious Laws and Await Results

### A TALE OF PERFDY.

On accession of Nicholas II. he takes oath to respect the liberties of Finland. November, 1892—The czar repudiates his oath and establishes the despotism. November, 1905—The czar, frightened by the threat of revolution, restores Finnish autonomy. 1906—The Finnish diet abolishes the old system of the three estates in vogue in France before the revolution and establishes a representative chamber. The Finnish senate defies the czar and arouses the Finnish public. March 15-16, 1907—The first election to the new chamber of deputies. Out of 200 seats the Socialists capture eighty, in spite of threats. Nineteen women elected as deputies. December, 1907—The chamber passes a law that from January 1, 1908, no spirituous or alcoholic liquors should be sold in Finland; also passes a universal suffrage law. January, 1908—The chamber passes an eight-hour law for workmen of all classes. February 3, 1908—Czar dissolves the chamber by imperial decree. July 1, 1908—Finnish voters return new chamber with increased Socialist representation. October, 1908—Finnish chamber declares autonomy of Finland and defies czar.

(DAILY SOCIALIST CORRESPONDENCE.) Helsinki, Oct. 8.—Little Finland has defied the Czar. Finland has declared for woman's suffrage, prohibition of the liquor traffic, a popular assembly, an eight-hour law for women, for the amelioration of the lot of the workman, and has defied the autocrat of all the Russias to interfere with the things for which the Finnish chamber of deputies has voted. And this has all been accomplished by the votes of the women in the Finnish chamber assisted by the unanimous vote of the Socialists. The Russian bureaucracy, frightened by the bold defiance of Finland, is just now trying to figure out whether or not it is advisable to test the temper of the Russian people further by abolishing the defiant Finnish chamber and restoring the autocracy, or whether to accept the eight-hour law, the universal suffrage law, the prohibition law and all the other Finnish laws, lest they throw Russia into the same defiant mood as Finland. The best posted men in Finland think that the Czar is now in a mood to dare try his hand again at repression, unless the Balkan mudle effectually stays his hand. If so, many thanks from Finland to the ever-present war cloud of the south.

**Peter the Great's Oath**  
A short review of the present situation necessitates a reversion to the time of the coronation of the Czar Nicholas II. upon whose escutcheon Red Sunday is so proudly emblazoned. In fact it is necessary to go back to the time of Peter the Great. Peter was sorely pressed by that Wild Man of the North, Charles XII of Sweden, on more than one occasion. He needed help, and he turned to the Finns. In return for a solemn oath entered into by Peter and by him for all his posterity on the Romanoff throne the Finns were secured in their own forms of government as an autonomous nation, which acknowledged the suzerainty of the Czar, but nothing much besides. At this time the Finnish government was administered by a Landtag, much resembling the States General of France. There were the three estates—nobility, clergy and commons. Each had a voice in the Landtag, of approximately equal power. This Landtag ruled Finland through the centuries. At his accession Nicholas took the oath of his ancestors to respect this Landtag. Every ancestor of Nicholas the Little had respected this oath. But Nicholas the Little was bigger than his own oath, sworn on

# SARAJEVO: CAPITAL OF BOSNIA.



The above picture shows the capital city of the unfortunate province of Bosnia, which is finding the iron heel of Austria worse than Turkish tyranny. The capitalists of Vienna have succeeded in making it high treason for workmen to assemble. Free speech is denied the masses and the press is muzzled.

The sacred relics and administered by John of Cronstadt, supposedly a Saint—of a type.  
**Breaks Ancestral Oath**  
In 1895 this petty czar abolished the Landtag in violation of his oath, appointed Count Bobrikoff dictator of Finland, established the same despotism there which was in vogue in Russia, and sat back upon his already tottering throne to watch the effect of his perfidy. He did not have long to wait. The Finns were a slow people, but this outrageous violation of the oath which was not until last July that he had the assurance to dissolve the Finnish chamber.

There was trouble, plenty of it. In fact there was so much of it that in the dark days of 1905 the czar suddenly remembered him of his oath and restored the Landtag. For it was a good thing after all to have the reactionary forces of nobility and clergy in the so-called "popular" governing body. Therefore, in 1905, the Landtag was restored, as a sop to the Finns. The czar proceeded to commit har-kari, abolish the three estates system and elect a senate and a chamber by universal suffrage. This was disquieting, but the czar had other things on his mind in those troublous days, and it was not until last July that he had the assurance to dissolve the Finnish chamber.

**Passes Measures Again**  
The chamber has reconvened and this week, with its added Socialist and female representation from the masses of the people, has passed again all the laws obnoxious to the czar and is now quietly waiting to see what the despotism is going to do about it. Hjalmar Ekholm, in the "Documents du Progress," a Finnish radical organ, declares this week it is the universal belief of the Finns that the czar will again dissolve the chamber. Ekholm declares that the commercial interests behind the sale of liquors, which were imported into Finland from Germany and Russia, will force the czar's hand. But he also states that the Finns are biding their time, and that a dissolution of the present governing body simply means a more radical chamber next time, and other laws for the amelioration of the workers.

**PROF. J. HOWARD MOORE AT Y. P. S. L. SUNDAY NIGHT**  
Prof. J. Howard Moore, author, biologist and humanitarian, will lecture Sunday at 8 p. m. under the auspices of the Young People's Socialist League, 180 East Washington street. The subject of the lecture is, "Nature of Opinion." Prof. Moore will give the psychological analysis of opinion as the foremost scientists have found it to be. It appears that Prof. Moore is aiming to make science common. Instead of having it taught only at the college Prof. Moore is teaching it on the platform also.

As Jack London says: "He uses the right word in the right place." His delivery and choice of words are unexcelled. The Y. P. S. Lites are congratulating themselves on having secured Prof. Moore and are making arrangements to fill the hall. All are welcome.

# BOSNIA APPEALS TO SOCIALISTS

## Capitalists and Clericals of Vienna Exploit New Provinces; Toilers Shot

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Belgrade, Oct. 22.—Acting through the central committee of the Socialist party here the Socialists and workmen of Bosnia and Herzegovina are today sending out an appeal to the workmen of the world to take up the cause of the Bosnian workers, declaring that since the recent annexation the Austrian government has turned the two provinces into a huge barrack, has denied the right of public assembly and practically snuffed out the Socialist and labor movements by placing both in the category of high treason.

The appeal concludes with a request that correspondents from the Socialist press be sent into Bosnia and Herzegovina, report on conditions which are pronounced scandalous, since the annexation and report to the Socialist press of the world. The Austrian Socialist party has been aroused by the advance reports of the appeal and promises an interpellation which cannot fail to embarrass the Austrian ministry at the coming session of parliament.

**Capitalists Worse Than Turks**  
Meantime the Serbian Socialists are sounding what help they can to the victims of Austrian oppression across the border. The appeal declares that Bosnia is better off under the iron heel of Turkey, under a feudalistic regime than it has been under the capitalistic tutelage of Austria. It is stated that matters will rapidly grow worse now that even the shadow of Turkish rule has been removed and the capitalists of Vienna given a free hand in the exploitation of the provinces for private profit. "Since the Austrian tutelage began," says the appeal, "clericalism and capitalism have made the provinces a hell for the proletariat. Strong Austrian garrisons have isolated the inhabitants from their kindfolk in Montenegro and Serbia, and even from their kindred in the Austrian provinces of Dalmatia, Croatia and Slavonia. Austria threw an iron wall around Bosnia and Herzegovina, opened the gate toward Vienna and turned loose upon a helpless population the hungry clericals and ravenous capitalists of Austria. In a short space of time the country was seething

with discontent, workmen's organizations began to spring up and riot followed riot.

**Epitaph Made 'Treason'**  
Seeing that this condition could not be suppressed by ordinary means, the capitalists hit upon the scheme of crying 'pan-Serbian treason' every time a labor union 'made trouble.' Therefore the labor unions were suppressed by force, and the organization of workers forbidden as 'high treason,' under the convenient cloak of 'pan-Serbian agitation.'

"This it came about that the workmen of Bosnia have been actual slaves, without right of redress before the civil or military law, without even the right to voice complaint against the horrible conditions under which they are compelled to live."

**Bayonet for Workers**  
"If we organize first comes the government spy and then the bayonet and the ball cartridge. If we so much as exclude against tyranny, the iron price of the firing squad, for complaint is 'high treason' against the capitalists who are oppressing us."

The appeal continues by showing that the recent annexation by Austria has served to rivet the chains of the workers and the proletariat of the world. Austria having turned the country into one huge barrack, the better to exploit the worker.

### WARSHIPS WILL ESCORT DUKE AND HIS BRIDE TO ITALY

Rome, Oct. 23.—The Italian cruiser Pieramosca has been ordered to await the duke of the Abruzzi at New York, whither the cruiser Europa also will be dispatched. It is understood that the two warships will escort the duke and his bride to Italy.

The statement is made also that no member of the Elkins family will attend the official ceremony of the inscription of the marriage deed in Rome and that when Senator Elkins visits Italy later he will be given the title of Chevalier of Annunziata. Dispatches published here state that the duke of the Abruzzi has come to Paris with the intention of sailing from Havre tomorrow on board the French line steamship La Lorraine. It is asserted, however, by well informed persons, that this report is either an invention or intended to mislead the people as to the plans of the duke.

# JAPS GO WILD OVER WARSHIPS

Tokyo, Oct. 23.—The capital of Japan witnessed last night the most extraordinary evidence of the spirit of the new Japan. After having an audience of the officers of the American battleship fleet on Tuesday, the emperor issued an order directing the people to increase in every way possible the enjoyment and pleasure of the American visitors, who cannot be said, as historic friends of the Japanese nation. The response to this imperial mandate was seen and heard last night. Originally a torchlight procession of 15,000 people was planned, but this feature went far beyond expectations and developed one of the greatest popular demonstrations ever witnessed by any country. Japan's war celebrations after peace with Russia, London's "Mocking" night, and even New York's election night revel would seem almost insignificant compared with Tokyo's celebration last night.

Mile after mile through madly cheering people the great procession wound its way. Representatives of various guilds, universities, schools of every class for boys, and other organizations took part in the parade, each individual carrying a lighted lantern held high on a bamboo pole. With American and Japanese flags intertwined. Rear Admiral Sperry and the other chief officers of the American fleet viewed the procession.

**POOR BELGIANS NOT FOOLS. ASK GOOD PAY TO 'SOLDIER'**  
(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Brussels, Oct. 22.—The trade union has ceased to deceive the young as to its true meaning. It is no longer possible in Belgium to secure conscripts for the sons of the wealthy who do not desire to serve out their legal terms at the old price.

In former years, even during the troublous times of the Franco-German war, a substitute in France could obtain at least 2,200 francs from the son of some wealthy contractor, who might be supplying wooden bullets to French soldiers in the front to take his place. The sons of the contractors who furnished supplies to the French army in those days did not like to hear the bullets whiz, especially the wooden bullets their fathers made and sent to Frenchmen, on the firing line with which to fight the Germans.

But today, in Belgium, where all is peace, the sons of the wealthy are paying the sons of the poor as high as 3,200 francs to take their places in the ranks and serve the allotted time for two or three years.

This was brought out yesterday, when a wealthy young man of 18 was summoned because his substitute had taken the 3,200 francs and then deserted at the first opportunity.

**PROF. J. HOWARD MOORE TO LECTURE AT K. O. P. BRANCH**  
A lecture course will be given under the auspices of Central Park Lodge No. 84 of the Knights of Pythias this winter. The first lecture will be given on Monday evening, October 2, by Prof. J. Howard Moore, orator of the "Universal Kinship" and instructor of zoology at the Crane High school. The lecture will be held in a hall on the fourth floor of the Haymarket building, 161 West Madison street.

STORE OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 10 P. M.

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We know you'll favor the house that patronizes this paper, but we do not think you will continue to buy your needs there unless they actually give you real value for your money. It's a logical conclusion. Hence we have exerted every effort in gathering together only such clothes that show a very high quality of material, snappiness of style and perfection of fit, so that you will be impressed with the high order of merit due this house. We want your patronage, and we're willing to guarantee satisfaction or refund your money.

**OUR GREAT \$10 SPECIAL**  
We have just added 300 men's all wool, heavy-weight Brown, Olive and London Grey Suits to the greatest lot of merchandise ever offered for \$10 a suit—we can fit stout and slim men also.

**Men's & Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Shoes Hats and Furnishings—Ladies' Shoes.**

**SPECIAL—SPECIAL—SPECIAL—SPECIAL—SPECIAL**  
This coupon and \$2.50 This coupon and \$2.50 This coupon and 10c This coupon and \$5.00 This coupon and \$2.50  
will buy any \$3.00 hat will buy any \$3.00 buys a 25c pair of buys any \$6.00 Boys' buys any \$3.00 Ladies' shoe in our house. sweater coat in our suspenders. suit in our store. shoes in our house.

# BELGIANS IN A HUNGER MARCH

**Unemployed Hosts at Antwerp March Past City Hall Demanding Bread**  
(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Antwerp, Oct. 22.—Another monster demonstration of the unemployed was held here, in which thousands of idle men participated. The line of march took the workers past the city hall, and loud demands were made upon the mayor and authorities by the marchers to vote an appropriation from the city treasury to buy bread. Forty speeches were made at the gathering in St. Antoine's square, in which both the city and general governments were roundly scolded.

### Banners Bear Word 'Bread'

"Banners bearing the single word 'bread' (bread) were frequent along the marching line. In discussing the parade 'Le Peuple' said, editorially: 'To children who say 'our fathers want work', to honest men who cry 'our children must eat and we cannot feed them'; to women who add their plaintive call 'our husbands want work and there is no work.' There can be but one reply—'Get these people work or give them bread.' And this we wish to give to the ears of those responsible for this situation, for the present social order."

### Beware of Winter Specter

"This situation is so terrible as to demand the immediate attention of the authorities. It is all very well to talk of this on the pavement in front of the Grand Hotel. But it is time for the government to act, or winter may bring forth specters which will act on their own account."

### Y. M. C. A. IS TO BOOST STUDY OF THE BIBLE IN COLLEGES

Columbus, O., Oct. 23.—The first international student bible conference held in America, commenced a four days' session last evening in Columbus. Over 200 colleges, universities, and theological schools in the United States and Canada were represented by 1,300 delegates from the various families and student bodies. In addition many editors, Young Men's Christian association secretaries, and other official workers were present.

### SOCIALIST PLAYING CARDS

They work while you play. A full pack of 53 playing cards, with which any card game can be played at sight. But the Kings are the Trustees, the Queens are the Capitalist Virtues, and the Jacks are the Guardians of the System. The Aces are Socialist and Labor organizations, and the other cards stand for various types of workers, from the scrub-woman and tramp to the plumber and the Chicago school teacher. Each card carries a bright verse by Mary E. Marcy that will make no end of fun when a non-Socialist is hired into the game. Fifty cents, postpaid.

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

**Hear Industrial Unionism!**  
**Grand Ball & Entertainment**  
Sunday Evening, Oct. 25, 1908.  
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE  
**Industrial Workers of the World**  
Brand's Hall, 162 N. Clark St.

**SPEAKERS:**  
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn  
Wm. E. Troutman, Vincent St. John.

Music by Jeff Clark's Full Orchestra.  
Program starts 6 p. m. Dancing at 8.  
Admission Free. Dancing 25c Per Couple.

**Pocket Library of Socialism**  
Sixty Booklets Explaining the Principles of International Marxian Socialism.

1. Woman and the Social Problem, Max Simons.
2. The Evolution of the Class Struggle, Noyes.
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4. Pachelgowa, J. M. Simons.
5. Revolution in Literature and Art, Darrow.
6. Single Tax vs. Socialism, Simons.
7. Wage Labor and Capital, K. M. Simons.
8. The Mass Leader the Machine, Simons.
9. The Mission of the Working Class, W. L.
10. Moral and Socialism, Kerr.
11. Socialist Songs, Moore and others.
12. After Capitalism, What? Brown.
13. Socialism and Farmers, A. M. Simons.
14. National Progression, Walter L. Young.
15. Socialism and Science, A. M. Simons.
16. How I Accepted My Millions, Corey.
17. Socialism in French Municipalities.
18. Socialism and Trade Unions, Hayes.
19. Plutocracy of Nationalism, W. L. Bellamy.
20. The Real Religion of Today, Brown.
21. Why I am a Socialist, Hayes.
22. The First Question, Wall.
23. Science and Socialism, La Monte.
24. What the Socialists Would Do If They Were in This Country, C. M. Simons.
25. The Policy of Being "Good," Kerr.
26. The Relation of Religion to Social Ethics, Brown.
27. The Relation of Religion to Social Ethics, Brown.
28. Socialism and the Home, May Welden.
29. Truth and Impertinence, Willmore.
30. A Sketch of Social Evolution, Mackay.
31. Socialism vs. Anarchy, A. M. Simons.
32. Industrial Democracy, J. W. Kelly.
33. The Socialist Party of America, Platform, etc.
34. The Basis of Intellectual, Westworth.
35. The Philosophy of Socialism, Simons.
36. An Appeal to the Young, Kropotkin.
37. The Kingdom of God and Socialism, Welden.
38. Easy Lessons in Socialism, Ledgeway.
39. Socialism and the Organized Labor Movement, M. J. Simons.
40. Industrial Unionism, Translated by La Monte.
41. Socialist Catechism, Charles E. Cline.
42. Civic Ethics, Dr. C. H. Reed.
43. Our Economic Literature, Upon Socialism.
44. The Social Ideal, Simons.
45. Confessions of a Dilemma, Patterson.
46. Woman and Socialism, Kerr-Walden.
47. The Economic Foundation of Art, Simons.
48. Useful Work Versus Unpleasant Toil, Morris.
49. A Socialist View of Mr. Rockefeller, Sperry.
50. Marx on Co-operation, Translated by La Monte.
51. From Revolution to Revolution, Hayes.
52. Where We Stand, John Sperry.
53. History and Economics, Simons.
54. Industry and Democracy, Duncan.
55. Socialism and Slavery, Hyndman.
56. Economic Evolution, Paul Lafargue.
57. What Socialists Think, Kerr.
58. Shoes, Pig and Problems, Evelyn Glady.
59. Why a Workingman Should be a Soc. Clc. Withins.
60. Forces That Make for Socialism in America, Sperry.

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It will furnish just the facts that every Socialist speaker wants to know. It tells the Socialist vote in each country, the number of representatives in state and local bodies, papers published and other forms of activity.  
There are articles on all social movements written by experts in the fields covered.  
It gives biographies, with present address, if living, of all persons prominent in the Labor, Socialist, or Reform movement.  
It does a thousand other things that no other work does and that you want done for you.  
It is up to date, condensed, well indexed, printed and bound.  
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In all the latest shades of blue green, blue gray, brown, as well as deep black! Can you find anything any better? No!

**Choice of all these suits and overcoats for \$15**  
Thousands of others from \$10 up to \$30.

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North Av. and Larrabee St.

"The store that saves \$5 on Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes."

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST.

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 22, 1906, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

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NO MORE BRICKS FOR SOAPBOXERS

Socialist Street Speakers Are Now Being Received With Enthusiasm

Never before in the history of the Socialist party has its speakers been received with as much enthusiasm as this year. In years gone by and even last spring the speakers had to dodge brick bats and eggs and contend with all kinds of rowdy elements hired by political ward heebers.

All is different now, for it would be a pretty dangerous undertaking for any man to interrupt a Socialist speaker with rowdism. This has been proved over and over again this fall, especially by the "Red Special Junior" in its trips through Chicago streets.

That the people are interested in the Socialist party to a larger extent than ever before was demonstrated last night when the "Red Special Junior" stopped on the corner of Oakley Avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

Robert Dvornak, the chairman of the "Red Special Junior," placed the conditions of the people before the crowd and then outlined the parties and their issues. He then introduced Clyde J. Wright, who briefly indicted the present system and closed with the parody on Kipling's poem, "We have fed you for a thousand years, and you hate us still."

A G. New was introduced next. He gave an outline of the conditions in shops and factories today. E. Dugan, state organizer of the Socialist party, followed and he bitterly denounced the workingman for his foolish tactics at the polls.

The workingman is a Judas Iscariot for he betrays his children and fellow beings just as Judas betrayed his Saviors. He has done more manhood, for after he betrayed, he had nerve and honor enough to go out and hang himself.

Dugan followed his denunciation of the workingman with the Socialist party vire for the present industrial system and urged the audience to read the Socialist party platform and its principles.

At California Avenue and Twenty-second street, the "Red Special Junior" struck the corner just as the night school was dismissed. The hundreds who left the school stopped to listen and for one half hour the street was full of people.

The placards are printed in red and black letters of all sizes, so that the eye of a desperate job-seeker is attracted on first sight. "Men Wanted" and "Good Pay" are printed in the largest letters and the reading matter that follows is full of enticing offers.

Such phrases as: "How much have you left in your pocket after paying for your board, lodging and other necessities?" and "Does this look like you?" are embodied in the posters. The various enticing offers are followed up by:

"Ask your present employer for these advantages and see what he says." At the bottom of the poster is an invitation to the reader to come to one of the numerous recruiting offices to talk the matter over.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! Chicago comrades, take notice: Counter bargain sales on books and pamphlets Sundays. Here is your chance to load up on good literature for the campaign. Do not fail to grasp this opportunity. Remember, every Sunday is bargain day at the Chicago Daily Socialist Book Counter.

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THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN

By W. H. Murphy

A MAGNIFICENT OPPORTUNITY

BY A. M. SIMONS.

The Daily Socialist is just entering upon the third year of its existence. The two years that have passed have been years of struggle and sacrifice and ACHIEVEMENT.

There were times when it seemed as if the task of establishing a daily paper that could only stand for working class interests was too hard a task. There were times when defeat seemed certain. But again and again victory was snatched from defeat, and the paper went to new tasks and accomplishments.

During all this time there was always before us the hope of some day reaching the point where the deficit that constantly threatened disaster should disappear. To reach this point required a larger paper that would be more popular with the non-Socialist. To get the larger and better paper required more funds. So we were caught in a vicious circle that seemed a veritable treadmill, from which there was no escape.

Steadily and courageously we kept on, until today we have, for a short time at least, turned that corner. For the moment there is no deficit.

We all know that this favorable condition is due in part to the campaign. But IT OFFERS AN OPPORTUNITY THAT IF SEIZED CAN LEAD ON TO GREATER POSSIBILITIES THAN WE HAVE EVER DARED TO DREAM OF. The paper can be made permanently profitable, and since all profits will go to the cause of Socialism and the improving of the paper, we can go on from one success to another until we shall have far exceeded any other daily paper published in the English language.

We can do this, because the first daily paper that can utilize to its full extent the world-wide resources and opportunities of the Socialist movement can present a publication that will be a revelation in modern journalism.

We can do these things if we SEIZE THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY.

Two things are needed to realize the possibilities now before us—a little additional money and many new subscribers.

To furnish the first, and also to reorganize the whole financial situation of the Daily Socialist as to put it in much better condition, the board of directors has decided to issue bonds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. These bonds will be used, first, to refund present notes and mortgages, so that almost from the beginning the bonds will become a first charge upon all the property of the paper. They will therefore be so secured that their redemption is certain.

They will bear 4 per cent interest, a little more than the average savings bank rate, and it is expected that they will be made as secure as a savings bank.

Some of the largest holders of the present indebtedness (including Comrade Gaylord Wilshire, who has notes amounting to four thousand dollars), have agreed to donate their claims. So from the very beginning the bonds will be far better secured than has been possible with any previous debt except the first mortgage incurred to purchase the plant. Others have already agreed to accept the bonds for their mortgages. So the success of the plan is assured.

The amounts which will be donated will reduce the debt to be refunded to about \$25,000, leaving the remainder of the issue for improvement and maintenance of the paper.

ON THE AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS WHICH IS SOLD OR PLEDGED WITHIN THE NEXT TEN DAYS DEPENDS THE QUESTION OF WHETHER WE CAN CONTINUE TO ISSUE SIX PAGES AND TO REACH A PROFITABLE BASIS AT ONCE.

These bonds will be issued in denomination of \$100, \$50, \$25 and \$10. Those who read this know how much they can afford to invest in this way. No one else can decide for them. The need is great. The opportunity is the greatest ever offered to the Socialists of Amgria.

WHAT WILL YOU DO? Let us know today. Send in whatever money you are willing to invest now, and let us know what you can probably invest in the near future.

The second thing which will insure success is ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS AT ONCE.

More than seven thousand Hustlers have helped to build up the present circulation. These trained and faithful workers are always willing to help.

During the next ten days it will not be hard to get subscribers. Five thousand new ones before election will insure the CONTINUED PUBLICATION AND SUCCESS OF A SIX-PAGE PAPER.

There is not one of the Hustlers who cannot get at least one new subscriber this week. There are thousands of readers of this who have never "hustled" for subscribers who will do something for the sake of such a paper as this will make possible.

Not only do we want new subscribers right now. We must have PLEDGES FOR FUTURE WORK.

HOW MANY WILL AGREE TO GET TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS IN THE NEXT THREE MONTHS? Send in your pledge. All these things will be taken into consideration in deciding on the permanent enlargement and improvement.

There should be at least a thousand who will purchase one dozen two months' cards for five dollars as a security that they will add to the subscription list during the coming months.

The next ten days will be a SUGGESTION of what the future enlarged and improved paper will be. It will be only a suggestion, for it is impossible to organize a permanent staff on such short notice and for so short a time.

Remember also that the moment a larger paper is firmly established it will continue to grow and improve without further effort. IT IS THE FIRST STEP THAT COUNTS. We will not have another opportunity like the present to take that step for many months to come.

Let us hear from all of our tens of thousands of readers at once. WE HAVE WON MANY A VICTORY TOGETHER. NOW FOR THE BIGGEST VICTORY OF ALL.

Ten Blind Leaders of the Blind.

This second volume of Garrick Tregator Lectures, by Arthur M. Lewis, announced long ago, is ready at last. It was unavoidably delayed by the author's illness, but it has now been issued in a handsome cloth edition.

It contains ten lectures, explaining in an interesting way the truths and the errors to be found in the writings of Kidd, George, Kant, Ely, Lombroso, Stirner, Carlyle, Schaeffle, Comte and Spalding.

Price 50 cents, including postage. We are the exclusive publishers of this book, and will supply copies promptly. We are not responsible for the filling of any orders addressed to any one but ourselves. We publish no periodical except the International Socialist Review, and we handle nothing but our own publications.

Charles H. Kerr & Company, 163 East Kinzie st., Chicago.

EASTERN TOUR OF 'RED SPECIAL'

OCT. 25-FRIDAY: Evansville-Leave 7 a. m. E. & T. H. Ry. Fort Branch-Arrive 7:30 a. m. E. & T. H. Ry. leave 8 a. m. m. Vincennes-Arrive 9:40 a. m. E. & T. H. Ry. leave 10:10 a. m. m. Ellettsville-Arrive 11:30 a. m. E. & T. H. Ry. leave 12:10 p. m. m. Terre Haute-Arrive 1:30 p. m. E. & T. H. Ry. leave 2:10 p. m. m. Indianapolis-Arrive 3:30 p. m. E. & T. H. Ry. leave 4:10 p. m. m. Ellettsville-Arrive 5:30 p. m. E. & T. H. Ry. leave 6:10 p. m. m. Terre Haute-Arrive 7:30 p. m. E. & T. H. Ry. leave 8:10 p. m. m. Evansville-Arrive 9:30 p. m. E. & T. H. Ry. leave 10:10 p. m. m. Evansville-Arrive 11:30 p. m. E. & T. H. Ry. leave 12:10 a. m. m. Evansville-Arrive 1:30 a. m. E. & T. H. Ry. leave 2:10 a. m. m. Evansville-Arrive 3:30 a. m. E. & T. H. Ry. leave 4:10 a. m. m. Evansville-Arrive 5:30 a. m. E. & T. H. Ry. leave 6:10 a. m. m. Evansville-Arrive 7:30 a. m. E. & T. H. Ry. leave 8:10 a. m. m. Evansville-Arrive 9:30 a. m. E. & T. H. Ry. leave 10:10 a. m. m. Evansville-Arrive 11:30 a. m. 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# OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

## FINNISH SOCIALIST WOMEN

The women of Finland, just nineteen of them, in the Finnish Chamber, assisted by the Socialists, have carried through a universal suffrage law, a prohibition law, an eight-hour day law, and a sweatshop law, have had those laws invalidated by the Czar and have snapped their fingers at the Czar and passed the laws again.

The women of Finland are now waiting to see what the Czar is going to do about it. They want to see who is larger on the political horizon, the Czar of Russia or nineteen women of Finland. And it looks at this writing as if the nineteen women of Finland were considerably larger than the Czar of all the Russias.

As shown in the columns of the Daily Socialist elsewhere the Czar became frightened, after twice violating his coronation oath, and in 1905 gave to Finland its old Landtag. Now this Landtag was that fearsome thing known as the States General in France before the revolution. The constituent members were the nobility, the clergy and the commons.

Realizing that it was too old to live, this Landtag went out of existence and established itself as a representative

chamber of all the Finnish people, also the women. An election was held on March 15 and 17 and the nineteen women were elected to the new Chamber.

Now drunkenness had been one of the curses of Finland during the black years when the Czar, disregarding his coronation oath, had been ruling Finland with the iron hand. Drunkenness paid money into the coffers of the Czar through his taxes; it also helped his friends, the Mendelssohns, the Berlin bankers, because they were interested in the liquor trade. But drunkenness did not appeal to the nineteen women of Finland who found themselves for the first time in the history of their country, lawmakers. They did not care particularly about the coffers of the Czar or the money chests of the vodka merchants of Berlin and St. Petersburg. But they did care for the manhood of Finland.

They showed in that first Chamber that they cared. They stood out uncompromisingly against every proposed law, until the other elements in the Chamber would consent to abolish the liquor traffic. They turned their votes to the Socialists, agreeing to the eight-hour law for which they had always fought and in return the eighty Socialists stood like a rock for prohibition. The result was that universal suffrage prohibition, and an eight-hour

law and a few other delicacies were handed to the Czar on a silver platter. The Czar saw destruction to a drunk. He promptly dissolved the Chamber and ordered a new election. Reaction was strong in Russia at that time and the Czar counted on a Chamber which would emulate his third duma and eat out of his hand. But the nineteen women of Finland came back to that next Chamber, and with them came twelve additional Socialists and the Socialists and the nineteen women, making a majority of the Chamber, made it their first business to repeal the prohibition law, the universal suffrage law, the eight-hour law and the workers' law and send them back again to the Czar.

This the nineteen women of Finland are standing in the breach between slavery to drink, to poverty, to destruction of the vitality of their race, to every evil that has cursed Finland under Czarism for the past three centuries. And meantime, since the laws go into effect when passed, Finland is still without liquor and the coffers of the Czar and the Berlin liquor dealers are without shekels, thanks to the energy, determination and sound sense and courage of nineteen women of Finland.

Let the Socialists of the world hail the women of Finland.

once, for many a supposed case of croup turns out to be diphtheria.

In "membranous croup," which is closely allied to diphtheria, a membrane—due to the action of a germ—forms on the lining of the throat somewhat resembling the fungus of diphtheria, but differing from it in some respects. Croup is not considered infectious, but in case it has been of a diphtheritic form, it might be as well to disinfect the house.

**Lime Water**

For children's use, this is best made in small quantities. Put a lump of unslaked lime as large as a walnut in a quart jug, and fill with water. Let it stand for an hour, then stir it, and let it settle again till quite clear. Gently pour off the water into another jug, and let it stand again. If any sediment appears, pour off once more, and then bottle for use. For a child the usual quantity is one teaspoonful to half a pint of milk.

## For Home Dressmakers



**GIRL'S AND CHILD'S ONE-PIECE DRESS.**

**PARIS PATTERN NO. 33.**

**ALL SEAMS ALLOWED.**

For every-day and play wear nothing is more serviceable than this little frock of natural colored linen, with the low flat collar and turn-back cuffs embroidered in golden-brown mercerized cotton. The fullness of the front and back is tucked to yoke depth, and a wide "Gibson" tuck over each shoulder stretched to the waist line gives ample fullness to the skirt. The dress is fastened with buttons in front with a button and button-hole. The pattern is in six sizes: 1 to 12 years. For a girl of 12 years the dress requires 6 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 3/4 yards 26 inches wide, or 3 yards 4 inches wide.

**Price of pattern, 10 cents.**

All orders for patterns shown in this column should be sent to the Chicago Daily Socialist. Remember these patterns are strictly the product of super labor. Catalogue sheet, 1000 Paris Patterns sent on receipt of 15 cents to cover postage.

## GERMAN WOMEN JOINING UNIONS

German women are joining the German labor unions by thousands. The year just drawing to a close has witnessed the most remarkable growth of unionism among German women ever shown. The year has beaten any previous decade.

Up to 1905 the growth of unionism among German women workers was very slow. The natural tendency toward conservatism which is characteristic of the feminine was the chief factor in retarding the growth. But now things have changed. The women are taking their rightful place in the great movement of labor.

In the year 1902 there were only 237,000 members of unions in Germany, of whom 4,000 were women. In 1906 there were thirty-five separate women's un-

ions with 118,000 members. In 1907 this number amounted to 126,000 members. And this year more than 60,000 members have been added already.

The workmen of Germany increased their membership 10 per cent in 1907. The women of Germany increased their membership 15 per cent this year, up to Oct. 1. The women of Germany increased their membership more than 35 per cent.

And this is only the beginning among the German women. The statistics of the German government show that there are 1,096,399 women more than sixteen years of age employed in the industrial trades. Of these less than 200,000 have been unionized, but the work is proceeding apace, despite all

the efforts of officialdom to throw obstacles in the way.

The union women are divided about as follows: Textile workers, 65,600; metal workers, 20,000; bindery workers, 10,000; in tailor shops, 5,000; tobacco workers, 15,000; factory workers, 14,000; store girls, 5,000; printing trades, 8,000; glass workers, 5,515; wood workers, 4,000; transport service, 3,200; molders, 2,059; porcelain workers, 1,933; bakery workers, 1,200; cigarett workers, 1,000; glovers, 900; waitresses, 700; barmaids, 600; messenger girls, 500; communal workers, 400; cuisiniers, 350; saddlery workers, 300; umbrella makers, 250; florists, 150; leather workers, 150; coal husters, 125; tapestry workers, 125; painters, 75; government service workers, 75; gardeners, 40; butcher workers, 30; photographers, 20; and other trades in smaller numbers.

## SPOILED EGGS FOR BAKERY

Seizure of seven and a half tons of spoiled eggs at Detroit by government inspectors has brought to light a new kind of food adulteration which it is said is being practiced to an enormous extent in various sections of the country. The eggs had been broken into tubs and frozen en masse, all the shells having been removed. According to report they were to be employed in the making of fancy cookies and crackers, and especially a sweet pastry puff which is a favorite food of totting children, to whom they are sold from bakeries and lunch wagons.

It is said that bakeries and some cracker companies prefer the spoiled eggs to fresh for the making of their "fancy" products, bakeries using them in many kinds of cakes.

It was thought that the bakeries had reached the lowest depths of contamination, judging from former discoveries as to the filthy methods there employed, but the knowledge of their using rotten eggs in the making of their products, indicates that the real truth has not yet been told.

There is an industry of gathering up broken and spoiled eggs in Chicago, it is said, and selling them to bakeries and the makers of fancy cakes, most of which are eaten by children, and from the light that has been shed on the subject by the Detroit seizure, it is probable that such a system of "commercial economy" is employed in many other cities.

But for the fact that the seven and one-half tons of spoiled eggs entered into interstate commerce and thereby came into the province of the government inspectors, it is doubtful if the seizure ever would have been made and the public acquainted with the enormous extent of the traffic in rotten eggs.

It seems that a Cincinnati firm, headed by one C. E. Eberle, has built up an extensive business of collecting otherwise unusable eggs from all the surrounding territory and shipping them to various parts of the country. It was this firm that shipped the seven and one-half tons of desecrated hen fruit

which became entangled in the meshes of the government inspection at Detroit. The shipment was to Spencer & Howe, a prominent firm of the Michigan suburbs. R. L. Howes, one of the partners, said the eggs were shipped to them to be sold to a cracker company. He denied knowing they were spoiled. A Washington report commenting on the seizure says:

"Rotten eggs for use in candy and cake factories used to be imported from Chicago, but in such cases the remains of the eggs were dried and the shell was not very hard until they absorbed moisture in large quantities.

"The pure food law made that trade impossible, so an enterprising firm in Cincinnati undertook to supply the void. Its plan was to buy up all the rotten eggs it could get, break them and freeze the stuff into solid cakes.

"How long the business has been going on the government does not know. It is supposed to have been in operation for a year or more, but as the firm also ships good eggs it was not suspected before of doing anything of this kind."

could do the country no greater service toward ridding the people of the rotten egg frauds than to urge the maximum penalty for this offense.

This ought to serve as an object lesson to other offenders and to impress upon state and city food officers their duty with regard to similar offenses which are said to be practiced in different parts of the country. Both a fine of \$500 and a year's imprisonment, the maximum penalty which could be given under the law, would be but a light punishment for the persons guilty of such an outrage on public health and decency. The law prescribes a fine of \$1,000 for each subsequent conviction.

It is claimed that the eggs which were seized cost the shipper only about two cents a dozen.

## Cook County Socialist Sunday School

The Cook County Socialist Sunday school has a few pleasant surprises for its pupils and friends. One of them is that this year the school can accommodate students over as well as under 14 years of age.

The experience of the last year has shown that as useful as a Socialist school is for children of the grammar school age, it is still more important to the youth and maiden who are fortunate enough to be able to go to high school for further education, and it is equally important to the vast army of young people who begin to work before their education is completed.

The courses of study for this year have been arranged so as to draw to the Socialist school not only grammar school pupils but also students of the high schools and business colleges, as well as the young people who are engaged in any of the trades or occupations.

It is hoped that the aim of the school will be clear. There is no desire on the part of the school to interfere with the aims and ambitions of the Young People's Socialist League, toward whom the attitude has always been friendly.

On the contrary the aim is to co-operate with the League in the education of the future citizens.

Several of the courses for the coming year are such as to be of interest to many members of the League. It is also hoped that the League will be able to provide the graduating members of

the Socialist school with courses of study of a more advanced character.

The following courses of study have been arranged for the coming year:

"Elementary Economics," Comrade M. H. Taft, teacher.

"The History of Socialism," Comrade P. Levitt, teacher.

"The History of the Labor Movement from the Earliest Times," Comrade M. Gunwitz, teacher.

"The History of the Human Race," Comrade Mary G. Field, teacher.

"Nature Study with Emphasis on the Occupations," Comrade M. C. Burness, teacher.

"Education," Comrade R. Malloy, teacher.

November 1 the school will take part in the demonstration in honor of the return of the "Red Special."

The entertainment committee has provided a float for the school which will be suitably decorated.

In planning the courses of study the saying "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" has been kept in mind, and plenty of good wholesome amusement will be provided by the school throughout the year.

Sunday, Oct. 25, all the students of the school are requested to come to 180 East Washington street, near Fifth avenue, at 9:30 a. m.

The teaching staff of the Cook County Socialist Sunday school extends a hearty welcome to the students of last year, as well as to those who will enroll this year.

M. S. LIVINGSTON,  
Superintendent.

## Socialist Home Book

**To Make Camphor-Ice**

A special recipe for a toilet article which is invaluable for chapped face or hands is here given: Mix together in a mortar equal parts of spermaceti, almond oil and camphor. Melt over a gentle heat, stirring constantly for about thirty minutes in order to blend the ingredients thoroughly; while hot, add a small quantity of rosewater and pour into china jars or pots. This remedy heals and soothes broken or chapped skin more readily than does cold cream, and relieves chills in the earlier stages very quickly.

**A Sponge Garden**

A hanging garden of sponge is one of the most charming of household gardens. Take a white sponge of large size and sow it full of wheat, oats, rice, etc. Then place it for a week or ten days in a shallow dish in which water is constantly kept, and as the sponge will absorb the moisture the seeds will soon begin to sprout. When this has fairly taken place suspend the sponge, by means of a cord, from a hook in the top of the window, where a little light and sun may enter. It will thus become a mass of green, and can be kept wet merely by immersing in a bowl of water occasionally.

**In Case of Croup**

Croup must never be neglected; medical assistance must be procured at

## MY ENIGMA

BY RALPH WALDO TILLOTSON.

A friend and I journeyed to the races. After the race were over we walked about the grounds among the stables and sheds. Hearing voices and the clink of coin we turned out footsteps in that direction. All unware we came upon a table, a pile of coin, and two men, concealed between two stables. As they swept the coins into their pockets and looked up at us standing there, one of them spying a small red button upon my coat label, leaned forward and with a sarcastic laugh, nudged his companion, saying, "Eh, Jack, see there is one of those Appeal to Reason men, one of those Socialists, or educated workmen."

"Yes," I quickly responded, "I am a Socialist."

Without another word this fellow turned upon his heel, beckoning us to follow. He led us to his hotel room, here stooping low over a brass-bound trunk he drew forth a small bundle of old Appeal to Reason and other Socialist publications. Flinging these at our feet he turned to meet our inquiring gaze with stooped form and glittering eyes.

He then related to us his life story: "Before I entered upon my present occupation of feeding the unwary at the races, or with dice and card, I was an iron molder by trade. It is now fifteen years ago that I married the girl of my choice, a little worker in a neighboring mill.

"For a year we lived happily. A pretty brown-eyed baby girl arrived. This seemed to be the signal for trouble to begin. In two days I lost my job. So did thousands of others with me. I tried. Oh! how I tried to secure work. It seemed I never could succeed.

"My wife took sick. It was winter and I had no coal. Neither had I money, my last little saving gone, yet I did try to cheer that dear little wife and would lovingly fondle my child. But when a physician announced to me the name of a dread disease and that my poor wife was a victim and must soon perish by it, my horror knew no bounds.

"The dark specter of despair seemed to leap up at my throat and strangle me. I watched my boyhood companion slowly fade away. I knew she had contracted that disease in the dark and foul mill rooms. I wondered if it were not someone's fault.

"My wife was dead, my baby soon followed. It was all over. I left the place to erase these memories from my mind. In a year I obtained work again. A fellow handed me that bundle of Socialist papers which lie at your feet. I read. Slowly a truth dawned upon me, and when I had finished reading those papers I kept them."

"The next thing I did was to quit honest working. When I fully realized the colossal indifference of my class, the common class, I resolved to get out of it. Their indifference, I concluded, was responsible for my wife's dis-

## LEADER OF THE "HUNGER MARCHERS"



**STEWART GRAY MAKING A SPEECH IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.**

For weeks the unemployed men have been gathering in London. They have marched through the streets of the city and gathered in Trafalgar square, where immense crowds have been addressed by the Socialist leaders. Will Thorne and Victor Grayson.

They have been pushed about by the police and they have constantly questioned the government. "What will you do?" It is stated by the London Trade unions council that there are 1,500,000 unemployed and that there are not less than 7,500,000 suffering dependents.

For months the entire shipbuilding industry and the iron and steel industry have been paralyzed. Not in years

## FORGOTTEN CORRESPONDENCE

It might be well for Republicans who think that party has rid itself of all its leaders who have been identified with trust magnates and other undesirable citizens to read the following extracts from letters:

From Theodore Roosevelt's Letter of October 4, 1904, to Edward H. Harriman.

"Now, my dear Mr. Harriman, I am a practical man, and you are on the ground and know the conditions better than I do. If you think there is any danger of your visit to me causing trouble, or if you think there is nothing special I should be informed about, or so matter in which I could give aid, why, of course give up the visit for the time being, and then a few weeks hence, before I write my message, I shall get you to come down to discuss certain government matters not connected with the campaign.

From Edward H. Harriman's Confidential Statement to Sidney Webster.

"About a week before the election in the autumn of 1904, when it looked certain that the state ticket would go Democratic and was doubtful as to whether Roosevelt himself, he, the president, sent me a request to go to Washington to confer upon the political conditions in New York state. I complied, and he told me he understood the campaign could not be successfully carried on without sufficient money and asked if I could help them in raising the necessary funds as the national committee, under control of Chairman Cortelyou, had utterly failed of obtaining them, and there was a large amount due from them to the New York state committee. We talked over what could be done for Depew, and finally he said:

**Unwisely Continued**

Judge—Have you been arrested before?  
Prisoner—No, sir.  
Judge—Have you been in this court before?  
Prisoner—No, sir.  
Judge—Are you certain?  
Prisoner—I am, sir.  
Judge—Your face looks decidedly familiar. Where have I seen it before?  
Prisoner—I'm the bartender in the saloon across the way, sir.

**Prehistoric**

The rebellious angels had just been cast out of heaven.  
In the swift downward flight Lucifer overtook Beelzebub.  
"What's troubling you, Bub?" he called.  
"An old problem," answered the future foul fiend, between somersaults—"Where are we going this fall?"—Philadelphia Record.

**An Outrage**

He—Do you remember the night I proposed to you?  
She—Yes, dear.  
He—We sat for one hour, and you never opened your mouth.  
She—Yes, I remember.  
He—Ah, that was the happiest hour of my life.

**A Competent Teacher**

A well known judge of the Court of Sessions was administering the oath to a boy of tender years, and he asked him: "Have you ever taken the oath? Do you know how to swear, my boy?" The simple reply was, "Yes, my lord; I'm your caddy."—M. A. P.

**His Sentiments**

Oliver—What did your father say when you told him I had asked you to marry me?  
Neddie—Shall I leave out the swear words?  
Oliver—Of course.  
Neddie—Then I've nothing to tell you.—Dayton Herald.

**No Pipe Story**

"Pa, what is a cold snap?"  
"Something employed by the plumber. Run along now."

## John Spargo

**John Spargo**

**OF ALL the Socialist writers of this country there are none who have a clearer insight into the destroying effect of capitalism on the child.**

**The destruction of a generation of children will retard our progress more than any of the terrible evils which now permeate society.**

**Read—**

THE BITTER CRY OF THE CHILDREN Postpaid ..... \$1.50

Other Books by the same Author:

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THE SOCIALIST WHO THEY ARE, Etc.— Postpaid..... 50

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Charles H. Kerr & Company, 183 East Kinzie street, Chicago.

## Vote, Vote, Vote the Boys Are Shouting!

**WORDS BY T. B. R.**

Tune—"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp."

There's a movement, strong and grand, Spreading over all the land, Giving hope of peace and gladness to the world.

"'Tis a battle for the right And our boys are in the fight, And the flag of Socialism is unfurled."

**CHORUS—**

"Vote, vote, vote, the boys are shouting; Cheer up, Comrades, to the field; We are ready for the fray, And we'll surely win the day, For the friends of Socialism never yield.

Like as the thunder rolls, When we're going to the polls, Will the Socialist cry be heard o'er all the land.

You will hear a mighty din, For we're going in to win, An organized, determined, faithful band.

For the edict has gone forth From the East, the South, the North; From the valleys, and the highest mountain domes, And in the mighty West, They are working, full of zest, To secure the happiness of all our homes.

**John Spargo**

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Your First Vote

There are some reasons why a man might want to cast his LAST vote for a Republican or a Democrat. If he had been bound to one of these parties through a long life; if he had lived upon the public bounty which their machines had gathered for him; if his interests were bound up with the powers that prey and plunder instead of with those who produce; if he stood with one foot already in the grave and the other slipping over the brink—then it might well be possible that he would wish to cling to the decaying political corpse of what was once his living political ideal.

But a man who is going to cast his first vote this year; a man who has the future before him, friends around him, the energy and hopes and enthusiasm of youth to sustain him—there is but one place for such a man. He must, if he be true to himself, to his ideals and his interest, his friends and his class, unite with the only party that has a future to conserve, a mission to fulfill, a hope to realize.

THE PAST BELONGS TO CAPITALISM. It has had its day. It has done its work. It has seen man triumph over nature, conquer steam, electricity and mechanical forces, only to enslave itself to its own creation.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT BELONG TO CAPITALISM.

The past, with its competitive strife for life, that forced the unfit to survive and crowned individual greed with its highest honors, that starved its workers and feasted its idlers, that housed the builders of palaces in hovels and enshrined in palaces those who undermined the foundations of society, that leaves the children of labor to hunger while surfeiting the pugsdogs of the parasites—all this belongs to capitalism.

THE FUTURE BELONGS TO SOCIALISM.

The future, whose light is already showing above the horizon; the future, when for the first time since man left savagery, and mastership and slavery came upon this earth, those who produce the wealth of the world will control the earth—that future belongs to Socialism.

In that world of the workers it will be something of which to be proud to be able to say that from the very moment you were first able to exercise political power you had used that power on the side of progress.

There are other reasons, many better ones indeed, why a first voter, and every other working-class voter, should cast his vote for the Socialist party. But these are reasons that apply to the man who goes to the ballot box for the first time this year, and whose life is to be lived in the future, not the past, who is interested in progress rather than stagnation or reaction.

The Finish

But a few more days remain before election. These closing days are unlike the final days of any other presidential campaign. In all other struggles the question has been practically settled at least two weeks before election. The voters have determined upon their decision, and the common expression is that "it is all over but the shouting."

Today all calculations of campaign managers are without result. Canvasses, straw votes and similar tests of the outcome are simply confusing. The only thing they show with any certainty is that a great mass of the voters have not yet decided how they will vote. Even at this late hour they are still thinking and debating.

Along with this fact must be placed the other most striking phenomena of the campaign—the utter lack of interest in the Republican and Democratic campaigns. In spite of all the devices that have been used to confuse, excite and deceive the voters there is no sign of enthusiasm, or even of interest.

Only in the Socialist camp is there interest and intense enthusiasm.

The one conclusion which comes from these two facts is that millions of voters are ready to leave the old parties and to listen to Socialism. There is almost no limit to what can be accomplished by Socialist propaganda during these remaining days.

In this respect this campaign differs from all others. This election will not be settled, at least so far as the Socialist campaign is concerned, until the votes are counted—and then it will begin the next day with renewed enthusiasm.

The Socialists have been the one live wire, the one vital force in this campaign. This will be infinitely more true of all future campaigns, but today the one great task is to utilize these final days in such a way as will bring the knowledge of Socialism to the millions of still undecided voters.

Socialists have been working for years for the coming of the day that is now here. The long years of sowing and cultivating the soil have ripened the crop to the harvest. These are the harvest days. The size of the crop depends only upon our own willingness and ability to work.

Scientific Freedom

That the proceedings of a congress of scientists should be interfered with and force used to influence their decisions has long been looked upon as the worst possible expression of governmental tyranny. Only in Russia and Turkey is such a thing supposed to be possible today.

Scientific freedom of thought and investigation is absolutely the first condition of intellectual progress. To tamper with the proceedings of a scientific gathering is to strike at the very foundation of truth.

Yet the facts presented by Adolphe Smith in the Daily Socialist concerning the tuberculosis congress in Washington cannot but demonstrate to the satisfaction of any intelligent person that the powerful capitalist interests of this country practically terrorized this great gathering into the suppression of truths the promulgation of which meant the saving of a multitude of lives. But their suppression meant the saving of millions of profits. Profits won and the resolutions were suppressed.

The beef trust, the railway trust, the tenement house owners, the railway companies, the cotton manufacturers with their child slaves—all these profit by the continuation of the conditions that produce tuberculosis.

No resolutions that could have been adopted would have spoken as loud as this enforced silence. That the national government should be used as a tool by the dealers in murder to secure the suppression of facts that injured business in order to save life proves from the very actions of the accused that the "great white plague" is a product of capitalism.

Remember this, you who are threatened with consumption, who have loved ones who are suffering from it, or are threatened by it, or have died from it. Remember that only by the complicity of Theodore Roosevelt and the Republican party could this thing have been done. Remember also that it could have been prevented by the public protest of any of the "friends of labor" who sat in the house of representatives.

Then remember that when you vote for either of the political parties that are responsible that you are voting for the murder of those who might have been saved had not science been throttled that profits might thrive.

WHAT BIG JAN HAD SEEN

BY ERNEST POOLE.

Franz, the black headed little Pole, was too excited even to eat. He had arrived in New York the night before, from a rude sleepy hamlet in Poland, and had been met at the Battery landing by his old chum, Jan, who had come to America two years before, and with whom he was going to live.

Big Jan had advised him to put in a day or two seeing the sights before going to work. And now on the second night, in Jan's narrow tenement room, he sat talking fast about all he had seen, spitting, chucking in his glee, while at the table Jan, his hairy, massive face appearing all the more powerful in the lights and shadows, ate with a slow but seemingly endless hunger, only from time to time throwing a twinkling, good-humored glance at his friend in much the same way as a Newfoundland dog looks down at a terrier pup.

Supper was only a thick cabbage soup, with a few tough chunks of beef thrown in, and half a loaf of coarse rye bread. The woman with the six children, whose tenement was next to his room, she cooked and brought him this supper and his breakfast. He paid her two dollars a week. At Sherry's such food would have brought on a panic, but Jan had worked since 7 o'clock down in the dripping rock and mud of the new tunnel under the Hudson. So it tasted fine. He had long ago finished the few chunks of meat, and was now dipping pieces of bread in the soup, eating slow to make it last longer.

All at once little Franz stopped talking. A staggering thought had flashed into his mind. He pushed back his hat, plunged his hands in his pockets, settled down in his chair, cocked his head to one side, and regarded his chum with blank amazement.

It had come over him with a rush. Big Jan was a liar! A liar on a gigantic scale! But how? That was the amazing part. How could he be? Where had he learned how to lie? Poor, honest old Jan, from the days when both were youngsters, had been too dull and open and slow to think up a lie, had never even learned how to read or write. It had taken him five solid years to make up his mind to come to America. And since then his letters to Franz, written for him once a month

by a friend—they had been so slow and honest sounding, just like Jan himself. Those letters! As Franz thought of them now his face became convulsed with mirth. Suddenly he chuckled—long and deep.

Jan looked up. He had just dipped the last hunk of bread in the soup, scraping the bowl. The bread stopped half way to his mouth.

"Well?" he asked, in a little surprise. The face of Franz the Joker grew solemn—mock solemn.

"It is a sin to lie," he remarked.

"Yes," said Jan, good humoredly. "It is a sin." His eyes suddenly twinkled. "But there is more money in it than any sin I know," he added. He put the bread in his mouth.

Franz stared. "Mighty smart for Jan," he thought. Then he resumed the attack.

"This is a fine town," he said.

"Some of it is," said Jan. "If your job isn't under the ground."

"Yes," said Franz, "it must be. I read it in your letters. There are hotels here like palaces, where a man can eat like a king—at midnight if he wants to."

"If he has the money to pay," said Jan.

"And there are wives he can have, wives like queens. There was one you wrote about. Her man bought her a string of pearls, he paid two hundred thousands dollars! And besides her, he had a ship of his own and a train of cars, two castles in the country and a house here as big as a railroad station—all full of things! That's what you said!"

"It's true," said Jan, who was slowly filling his pipe. "That man had the money. So he got her. She got a divorce from another man, they had a wedding that cost twenty thousand dollars. She was so happy that she had a little house built up in Harlem—just to help poor girls not to go wrong."

"I know," cried Franz, "your letter told all about it. And the man, you said he was a—what did you call him?"

"A grafter," said Jan.

"A grafter! And you said that a man like him could grab almost anything and never go to jail!"

"If he has money to pay," Jan corrected.

Franz abruptly changed his tack.

BYRANISM

BY JOSEPH E. COHEN.

Bryan having failed miserably in the attempt to arouse popular sentiment for him, the old query arises: "If I was so soon to be done for, why was I ever begun for?"

In the days gone by Bryan, to a great many Republicans and Democrats, represented the ideal of courage in American politics. It was believed that he was a man of high principles, however much he may have been mistaken in the expectation of carrying out those principles.

But no one can say that this year, today Bryan represents the apologist he ever raised and rejected every principle he ever held. The only respect in which he is his old self is his grasping ambition to be president.

In 1896 Bryan represented the discontent of American life. Workingmen and farmers and small capitalists joined hands with him in his fight against the government from the power of the great plutocrats. Bryan represented the fighting spirit, the radical

spirit. His ideas were impossible, he could never have turned back the wheels of time, his economic and financial measures were very unorthodox—but he was a fighter. He stood for change.

Today Bryan is conservative. And the same gang of hoodlums and politicians, who are neither Republicans nor Democrats, and who were Alton B. Parker's camp followers, imagining that they were to be employed by Wall Street in place of Roosevelt—that same gang of hoodlums and politicians are now trailing along behind Bryan. Glance over the list of contributors to the campaign fund of the Democratic party, and check the names of law-abiding petty grafters who are buying a hundred dollars' worth of Bryan stock. It is really laughable!

Bryan dares not discuss the question of hard times. Bryan, the Bryan of 1896, dares not discuss any question that concerns the worker, the farmer or the petty capitalist.

To show how utterly he has sold himself to the predatory interests, he comes along with a scheme to guarantee bank deposits—which simply means that the government shall stand behind the financial sharks while they play hide-and-seek with the small capitalists' savings. If Bryan had any sense of shame left, he would follow Judas Iscariot's example and commit political suicide

before the votes are counted, to save himself the necessity of stretching position hemp after election.

That Bryan is false to every measure he ever advocated is a small matter. The country is just as well off that he never was given the opportunity to carry his notions into effect. But that Bryan makes his appeal to the workers and the farmers and to all those to whom he has been false, and, on the pretense of being honest, attempts to confuse the voter and distract him from voting for the party that does stand for his interests—the Socialist party—in that respect there are not words in the language sufficiently strong to express the crime he is guilty of.

For this campaign is different from other campaigns. America is in the throes of a crisis and depression that may test its very existence. This coming winter may bring scenes of riot and bloodshed such as the country has never witnessed. Only by the victory of the Socialist party can we be saved. Other things being equal, every workingman and farmer and courageous man of means would support the Socialist party. Here Bryan enters and draws the red banner of greed and places it across the tracks of progress. Such a spectacle America has never before witnessed.

That is the depravity of Bryanism!

SOCIOLOGY

BY ROBIN DUNBAR.

After dipping into the shallow reading of the day as contained in the average newspaper or magazine, it feels good to jump right in the deep water of books. This is not saying that all books are deep nor that all periodicals are shallow, but the fact remains that the profoundest thinking does not appear to the miscellaneous audience of current publications. The heavy quarters are more like books than magazines, and they are happily excepted.

Now the ephemeral, the transient, of course has its value, but facts alone without reasoning about them are almost worthless. A few facts connected up in their proper relationship, organized into a system, are more valuable than a mass of items poured out with sibylline confusion. The daily press teems with these unrelated facts. It dumps out a mass of murders, suicides, divorces, failures, and accidents on the table, without a word as to their real significance. It leaves the reader bewildered and stupefied. It acts like a crazy housewife, who brought in her

meat, vegetables, fruits and breads all in one basket, and all jumbled in a macaronic fashion together in an indigestible heap. It serves to ruin the digestion and destroys all healthy appetite.

Now when the table is well organized, or to drop the figure, the incidents of daily life are presented with reference to their economic significance and properly classified in their sociologic position, this one representing the doctrine of the class struggle, that one illustrating the principle of surplus value, and all forming a scientific interpretation of history, then the reader is assisted to think and grasp the inner significance of current events.

These thoughts were aroused by a recent perusal of Lester Ward's "Outlines of Sociology." This great American philosopher is delightful for his clarity and his perspicacity. His later work, "Pure Sociology," maintains the high standard of thought he reaches in his earlier book.

He states but few facts, but he gets a world of information out of them.

His point of view is most modern. He is a monist, as are all great thinkers since Ernst Haeckel built up his unassailable position of monism. This is an advance on agnosticism, being more like a return to August Comte's Positivist philosophy. Instead of ending up in the unknowable, it ends up in the knowable—nature and her forces of motion and matter. All is explicable, even if all is not explained. Next he is an evolutionist of the Huxley style, as a matter of course. This position shortly stated is that the universe has proceeded by slowly evolving steps from star dust to planetary systems with all their phenomena of life with which we are acquainted.

Lastly, he is a Socialist. He follows Marx in his interpretation of social data. Thus starting from the correct points in philosophy, science and economics, he produces quite satisfactory results. And this is all well, for Sociology is the key-stone of the arch. It is supported by, and supports on either side, philosophy and science.

BOYS ARE MARCHING, BUT NOT TO WORK

BY J. J. ENGELDRUM.

Many tramp because there is no work for them to do and a few on account of physical, mental or industrial conditions have thrown up the sponge in despair and willingly or unwillingly joined the down and out club. Again, the tramp question is up, and the professional sociologists, philanthropists and other individuals and organizations who solve everything (in their minds) and yet solve nothing, are busy disposing of this unfortunate product of economic conditions. They attribute every cause in the world, except the right one, as the reason for the existence of the tramp. This is due to ignorance or to the willful disregard of the true cause that produces the tramp. If these people would ask themselves why are there so few tramps when work is plenty and times are good, and why are

tramps so numerous when work is scarce and times are hard, they would get this answer: that the principal cause for the existence or non-existence of the tramp is due to industrial conditions.

There are a few men on the road who would not work if they could get a job, but the most of these are the victims of the environment in which they or their parents were compelled to live or account of previous industrial conditions. This is hardly and logically meant in order to do away with the tramp the proper industrial conditions must exist, for industrial conditions produce environment and environment is responsible for all that is bad or good in society.

To do away with the tramp, it has been suggested by would-be wise people that the tramp be compelled by law to work. Now, what is the sense

of that? Just now, under these proper times when thousands willing to work can't find a job? Why compel those to go to work who do not want a job, and thus take work away from someone who perhaps needs it badly to support a family? Why, under the circumstances, a man who is willing to tramp in preference to taking another and more needy man's job is a real hero.

No, when there is a job for anyone that is willing to work, that good pay that a worker can live decently and still lay up something for after while, then I will be in favor of compulsory labor laws, not only for the tramp who will not work to make a living, but also for the rich vagrant and parasite who lives off the sweat of other people's faces, and would be insulted if he or she were accused of doing useful work.

"How long has this restaurant been open?" asked the diner.

"I am sorry I did not know it," said the guest. "I should have been better off if I had come here then."

"Yes," smiled the proprietor, very much pleased. "How is that good pay that a worker can live decently and still lay up something for after while, then I will be in favor of compulsory labor laws, not only for the tramp who will not work to make a living, but also for the rich vagrant and parasite who lives off the sweat of other people's faces, and would be insulted if he or she were accused of doing useful work."

"My husband talks in his sleep." "Can't you do anything to break him of the habit?" "I wouldn't break him off if I could."—Houston Post.

WANT ANY MORE PUNCH AND JUDY?

BY CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

In the course of a somewhat varied life I have seen many strange things in many lands, but I have never known nor heard of nor read about anything so strange as the idea that in the year of grace 1908 any American workingman should vote the Republican or the Democratic ticket.

Consider for a moment. In the last forty-eight years the Republicans have been in charge of the government forty years and the Democrats eight.

What under the sun has the American workingman gained from either, or both?

We have in the United States today a body of laws and court decisions touching the rights of labor that for their primitive savagery amaze all the rest of the civilized world. There is not another civilized nation that has not far outgrown the feudalism of contributory negligence and fellow servant acts, as we maintain them here. We have done less for the workingman than Russia has done, far less than Austria, immeasurably less than Germany. While, under the dominance of these parties, we have been dwelling in the seventeenth century, other nations have adopted rational plans for compensation, disability and sick benefits, workmen's insurance, old age pensions. Not one move in any of these directions has been made by either of these parties; neither has even done or tried to do one thing for labor, and neither has made one effort to keep this country anywhere near the world's procession in regard to labor legislation.

And yet there are workmen that are ready to vote for the continuation of this huge farce.

That, however, is only a small part of the strangeness of the situation.

These parties that never once anywhere, in national, state or local affairs, have done one blessed thing for the cause of labor, have been kept in power by workmen's votes, and expect to continue in power by means of the same support.

That, indeed, passes human understanding. Moreover, every year there has been the same old, stupid Punch and Judy show, the same old promises, the same old platitudes and the same old failures to do a thing or turn a hand after the workmen have dutifully deposited their ballots and returned the old parties to office.

Isn't it about time to stop voting for other people and begin to vote for ourselves and our own affairs? Or shall we have more Punch and Judy shows, more platitudes, more failures and worse legislation and worse court decisions before we see the plain and simple way out?

HOW TO VOTE

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

This is a great year for the independent. If there is anything in the world the voter wants that he won't have a chance to cast a vote for this fall I can't imagine what it could be.

He can cast a vote for Taft, the Father of Injunctions, the friend of Wall Street, and for Aldrich, Cannon and the other men who like things as they are. He can cast a vote for Bryan, to whom things as they are seem not bad enough. He can vote to put into power the Southern Democrats who have whipped Labor to the finish and have put it into a proper condition of servitude. He can vote for a political machine which puts its bosses into the Senate, or for a political machine whose bosses are too modest, disreputable and avaricious to come into the open.

He can vote for William R. Hearst, who has a little party all his own. It does not cost anybody a cent except William, and anybody who says anything favorable of the party can get his picture in the papers. In this time of unemployment William will put men to work, send them to conventions, and take care of them otherwise. The principles of the party are William R. Hearst, its platform is William R. Hearst, its manager is William R. Hearst, and if there is anything in the party that has any other name, it has not appeared in the public prints. Anyone who wants to will have a chance to vote for that great party.

Then there are the Prohibitionists. There is much to be said for them. They are feared by at least one interest, and they themselves support their own party. They are radicals in their way. They believe in confiscation, not the taking over by the state of the breweries and the saloons—heaven forbid that—but the abolition of them, which would make them worthless the day the prohibitive legislation was passed.

And then there is Tom Watson, who talks like the French Revolution and acts like a bleating lamb. Someone has said that the Populists nominated Watson to confound the foolish persons who did not believe in the resurrection of the dead. Well, anyone who wants to can vote for the resurrection of the dead.

And then there is Wharton Barker's party. It is called the American, or some such thing. It must be all right. Nobody knows much about it. But if people are willing to vote for William R. Hearst, why should they not vote for Wharton Barker? One name sounds as sweet as the other, and as for political principles, certainly those names signify volumes.

Then there is the Socialist party. It is like most other union-made goods—it wears the label. It is the product of united effort, created out of the sweat and toil and love of a multitude of workers. It is the product of men's misery. But, like many another union-made product, it is avoided by certain good union men, who prefer to smoke in secret a good non-union cigar. They prefer the companionship of numbers, and the ballot is secret, so some of them will vote for either Injunction Bill Taft or Pro-Anti-Injunction Bill Bryan.

Most of the newspapers are unfriendly to the Socialist party. For a long time they kept workmen out of the unions by telling them what criminal organizations they were. And now they keep a good many workmen out of the Socialist party by telling them what a criminal organization it is.

Besides, its principles are hard to understand. You cannot put them in one single word like Hearst or Barker or Bryan.

And then the other parties are business propositions—like a free show on the Bowery. It does not cost you anything to get in—although your pockets are picked when you come out.

But there is a tremendous attraction in a free show; few people can resist it. And what a show there will be in November! The Fat Boy will be on exhibition. The Peerless Silver-tongued Orator will regale the crowd. The Fire Eater of Georgia will swallow flaming swords and blow hot flames. The Thin Man in the Frock Coat will plead with the merry crowd to keep sober—and smash the saloons.

And across the way there will be another tent. But you don't want to know what's in there, for you'll have to pay to get in.



TO THE EDITOR. OPEN LETTER TO THE COMMONER. What should a person do who is unable to get work and who is in need? Since this question was propounded a logical answer does not as yet seem to have been given, and having thought over the subject to some extent, we offer the following for your consideration: We are taught from our childhood that it is humiliating to seek or receive aid from society in time of need. That it is an awful disgrace to accept charity. Probably this persons out of every ten has that belief so imbedded in their being that they can't cast it aside, no matter how hard they may cry. But if we are logical we know this: That if the individual is answerable to society for his conduct, the society, by right, should guard and protect the individual. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways. The study of economics and statistics shows us that the worker is exploited of a large portion of his earnings, in many cases a worker not receiving half of what he earns. Society benefits of this exploitation. If the worker could not be exploited a different system of business would need to be created. If society upholds the business man or corporation in this exploitation, then, morally, society is debtor or greatly obligated to the worker, and should assist the worker in time of need. If, for instance, you are a worker, and having worked ten years or more under present so-called business methods, you realize that you have earned twice what you have received in wages; then if misfortune should come, such as loss of work, or sickness, or both, is your money gone—you in great need—what is to be done? Clearly this: Demand of organized society, that is, the municipality or the county, proper aid and assistance, but not charity. You realize that you should get sick, would you feel humiliated to receive the five or ten dollars a week that is provided? Hardly. You would rather be glad that you had been wise enough to get such a policy. There is no more reason for you to be humiliated for calling on organized society for aid in times of stress than there is to be ashamed to call on your present accident insurance agent for your sick fund. Organized society should be regarded as an insurance society insuring you against misfortune. You do your part, pay your share of the law, do your reasonable share of the world's work. When work can be found then if misfortune comes, without shame or fear, send society your claim. MCKINNEY, TEXAS. G. T. TURNER.