

ILLINOIS WINNING AT INDIANAPOLIS

Perry in Report Favors Men Who Voted Down Compromise Submitted by Pres. T. L. Lewis

BULLETIN
 Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 12.—President Thomas L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers today declared out of order a motion put by President John H. Walker of Illinois for the printing and distribution of the proceedings of the meetings of all the miners' officials and committees and the Illinois Coal Operators association. This appeared so much like gag rule that Lewis then declared that he would "not curtail free speech" and declared that delegates could gain any information they desired in regard to the sessions which resulted in the drafting of the Indianapolis compromise.

REBUKE GIVEN TO ARIZONA ON PARTY ACTION

National Executive Committee Issues Statement on Socialist Tactics

New York, Aug. 10.—(By Mail)—Party law is distinctly laid down by the National Executive Committee to the Socialist of Arizona and New Mexico in the threatened alliance between the Socialist and labor forces of that state, politically.

All phases of the situation in Arizona, where some Socialists are bent on forming a Labor Party, were discussed by the committee.

The ruling was made by the committee that the Socialist who were allying themselves with the labor party were clearly violating the constitution of the Socialist Party.

After a letter had been prepared to be sent to State Secretary Cora Martin, at Phoenix, Ariz., it was decided to ask Job Harriman of Los Angeles, Cal., to make a tour of the state and lay the case for the Socialist Party clearly before the membership of the labor movement and the workers in general.

The letter sent to State Secretary Martin, setting forth the position of the Socialist Party, is in part, as follows:

Official Position
 "The National Executive Committee is in receipt of several communications from party members and officials in the State of Arizona, from which it appears that in the pending campaign for election of representatives to the constitutional convention of the new state, the members of our party are divided on the question and the propriety of supporting the newly formed labor party of Arizona or conducting an independent Socialist campaign.

"Some members of the Arizona party organization also take exception to the action of this committee in preparing a constitutional program for use in the pending campaign, and characterize this action as an unauthorized interference on the part of this committee with the affairs of the party in the State of Arizona.

Drafted Program

"The National Executive Committee has taken upon itself the drafting of a constitutional program for the State of New Mexico and Arizona upon the suggestion of the national organizer who had been working in both states, and upon the assurance that such action would be heartily welcomed by the comrades in both states.

"The drafting, printing and furnishing of the program was considered by the committee as an act of assistance to the Socialists of the two new states in their campaigns similar to the assistance rendered by the committee to other states in the way of furnishing to them literature, organizers or funds.

"The program elaborated by the committee is by no means forced upon the state organization and not binding upon them unless it meets their full approval.

"The committee desires to add, however, that the constitutional program drafted by it was very carefully prepared and, in the opinion of the committee, represents the Socialist attitude fully and correctly; whereas, the program adopted by the Labor Party of Arizona is entirely inadequate and inconsistent, not only from the point of view of the Socialist philosophy, but

(Continued on page two.)

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST)

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 12.—The Miners' convention opened yesterday morning in this city, with over one thousand delegates present. The morning session was taken up by the speeches of Mr. Walker, representing the commercial interests and Mr. Kegan representing the labor unions.

The credentials committee took up the greater part of the afternoon making a special report, after which President Lewis gave his reasons for calling the convention, but made no specific recommendation. Secretary Edwin Perry made a report in which he recommended paying less money for salaries and expenses for organizers and applying the amount to paying more money to those affected by the strikes. He also recommended an endorsement of the Illinois strike.

Perry Takes Stand
 There has been some question about Perry's position on these matters for some time, as it was apparent he had no desire to break with President Lewis. Now, realizing what Lewis' position meant, he has come out in the open and joined the Illinois men. There is no question now about the attitude of the convention and a complete endorsement of the Illinois strike is expected regardless of the attitude of President Lewis.

One item of expense that has drained the treasury is the paying of eighty-two organizers, employed by Lewis to take care of his interests at a tremendous cost. Many of them are at the convention, but very few of them are delegates and they are here solely to use their influence in defense of Lewis; some are said to have been sent into Illinois to take advantage of the absence of the district officials and help break the miners' strike. Every miner in Illinois should look out for these gum-shoe patriots, who work under cover to accomplish their dirty work.

Illinois Delegation Large
 The Illinois delegation has been increased until it composed almost one-half the convention, and at a meeting of the Illinois delegates held this morning President Walker and Secretary-Treasurer MacDonald were given an ovation that could be heard for blocks and fairly shook the immense building where the convention is being held.

The speeches of the two Illinois officials were cheered to the echo and a resolution was unanimously adopted, "that we stand, first and last and all the time, for the Peoria agreement."

The real work of the convention is on today and lively times are beginning. There is no question but that Lewis has attempted to pack the convention. In addition to the large force of organizers, he has his brothers present, who are not even members of the organization. There are a number of strange faces, that are being closely watched by the Illinois men, and are strongly suspected of being there for a purpose.

The Indianapolis Socialist have arranged for a picnic Sunday and will invite the delegates to attend.

ESTRADA LEAVES TO CONDUCT SIEGE AGAINST MADRID

Bilbao, Aug. 12.—Messages reaching here from General Mena, in command of the revolutionary troops advancing on Managua, have been of such an encouraging nature that provisional President Estrada left today for Granada, where he expects to personally direct the siege against the Madrid capital. It is believed that the Estrada troops will close in on Managua some time next week, and Estrada will then endeavor to starve Madrid out.

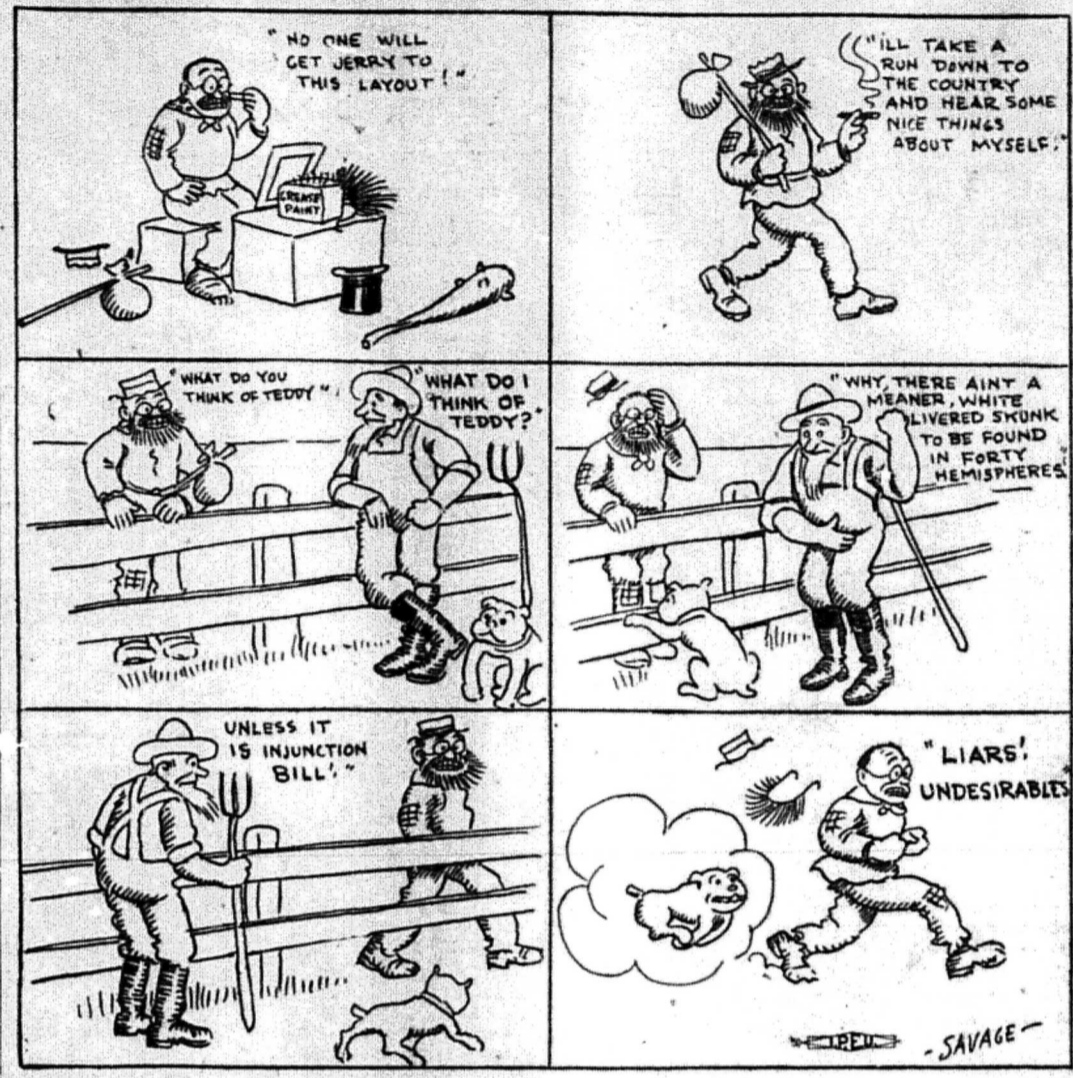
Slaughtering the Innocents

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—Babies doped with soothing syrups containing harmful drugs are particularly liable to infantile paralysis and kindred diseases, according to Dr. L. B. Kehler of the bureau of chemistry in the Agricultural Department. Dr. Kehler made public today a list of thirteen soothing syrups which he calls "baby killers," and which the public is warned against using. The list of preparations, together with the harmful ingredients, follows:

MRS. WINLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP (MORPHINE SULPHATE).
 CHILDREN'S COMFORT (MORPHINE SULPHATE).
 DR. FAY'S PEPIN ANODYNE COMPOUND (MORPHINE AND SULPHATE).
 DR. FOWLER'S STRAWBERRY AND PEPPERMINT MIXTURE (MORPHINE).
 DR. GROVES' ANODYNE FOR INFANTS (MORPHINE SULPHATE).
 HOOPEE'S ANODYNE, THE INFANTS' FRIEND (MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE).
 JADWAY'S ELIXIR FOR INFANTS (CODEIN).
 DR. JAMES' SOOTHING SYRUP CORDIAL (HEROIN).
 KOFFER'S BABY'S FRIEND (MORPHINE SULPHATE).
 DR. MILLER'S ANODYNE FOR BABIES (MORPHINE SULPHATE AND CHLORAL HYDRATE).
 DR. MOFFET'S TETHINA TETHING POWDERS (POWDERED OPIUM).
 VICTOR INFANT RELIEF (CHLOROFORM AND CANNABIS INDICA).

Another that Dr. Kehler calls a "killer" is Jaynes' carminative balsam. Dr. Kehler has suggested that druggists enter into an agreement not to sell these harmful drugs except upon prescription from a physician. An attempt is to be made to have a resolution of this character adopted at the next meeting of the National Retail Druggists' association.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT IS 'INVESTIGATING' THE FARMERS; HE IS IN DISGUISE TO AVOID PUBLICITY."—News Item.



WHITE SLAVE LAW TEST ON

Case Arises Near Washington Under the New Federal Statute

(By United Press Association.)
 Washington, Aug. 12.—The new federal law prohibiting the "white slave" traffic, which was enacted following the recommendations of President Taft, will have its first exhaustive test in a case in which will be detailed events transpiring within half a mile of the capitol.

Walter J. Bussius is in the District of Columbia jail today facing a charge, which under the new law, in case of his conviction, might result in a sentence of forty years and fines aggregating \$15,000.

See Appalling Disclosures

The police, who secured a complete narrative of the career of Mrs. Katherine Berkeley, 23 years old, from whom Bussius is alleged to have extorted money, are of the opinion that conditions probably more appalling than those exposed in New York and other large cities will be brought to light when the investigation is completed.

While waiting trial on a charge of vagrancy the woman was approached by Bussius in the courtroom with a demand for money. Officers who observed the incident reported it to Judge Fugh, who consulted with United States District Attorney Turner.

Man Is Arrested

A warrant for the arrest of Bussius was ordered, and in the meantime the woman was persuaded to tell her story. The woman told how Bussius made threats of violence if money was not forthcoming. She said she had been deserted by her husband and that without the formality of a divorce she had married Bussius.

CAR REFORMS ARE PLANNED

Street cars shortly will be required to stop on the near side of the crossing throughout the city, if the plans of Traction Expert M. B. Hurley are realized. He expects to make this recommendation to the chief of police as soon as the crowds drawn by the Templars' convalescence have left the city.

The near side rule in the district between Twelfth street and Chicago avenue has proven a marked success, reducing the accidents within that zone by forty per cent. It is likewise an advantage to the companies, for it has cut five to eight minutes off the time required to get a car through the loop.

The present system of mixed rules is a great annoyance and often a serious menace to life and limb. Outside the zone already referred to cars are supposed to stop on the far side of the street except at boulevards and at the intersection of two car lines. So many conflicting rules are very confusing to the traveling public and even motorists not infrequently forget where they are supposed to stop.

WEATHER INDICATIONS

The official weather forecast for the thirty-six hours ending tomorrow at 7 p. m. is as follows:

Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Montana, North and South Dakota and Kansas—Generally fair tonight and Saturday.

Upper Michigan—Unsettled weather tonight and Saturday; cooler in the west and central portions Saturday.

CRUSADE IS BEARING FRUIT

Since the Daily Socialist published the facts in regard to the dumps, much public sentiment has been stirred up against their maintenance. Now comes the bulletin of the city health department with this statement:

"The Twenty-ninth ward has suffered long at the hands of its neighbors. Much organic waste has been taken to and dumped into the Twenty-ninth ward.

"You cannot have proper standards of cleanliness in individuals, families and homes in the neighborhood of dumps which are filled with organic matter and covered with flies. Offensive trades likewise lower the standards of the people around them.

"The death rate of the Twenty-ninth ward is far too high. The people of the ward should make their influence felt."

The Stock Tards Medical association and the University Settlement are trying to make their influence felt in the effort to have the dumps abolished.

TANKS BLAZE; TWO INJURED

(By United Press Association.)
 Sistersville, W. Va., Aug. 12.—The Riverside Oil company's tanks blew up this morning with terrific force and a great fire is now raging. The explosion occurred as the crew of Ohio river freight train was at work. One of the brakemen was badly burned and another slightly injured.

All morning police drums have been exploding like giant firecrackers and there is grave danger to the thousands of people gathered around the fire. A number of houses are in close proximity to the fire, also several oil wells and tanks.

Heavy loss is threatened. The gasoline is believed to have caught fire from a brakeman's lantern.

ALDRICH TALKS RUBBER WITH PRESIDENT TAFT

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 12.—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, on board his steam-yacht, the O-W-Ke, slipped into Beverly early today, interrupted the presidential breakfast and talked politics and "rubber" for 35 minutes with the chief executive. The Rhode Island senator foisted the newspaper men by coming before the time set for him and using a swift launch. His yacht beached anchor and sped out of the harbor before any of the correspondents could reach him.

The president arranged to see two cabinet officers today, Secretary of the Treasury McLaughlin and Postmaster General Hitchcock. The former is to discuss finance and the president's policy of retrenchment in government expenditures.

The work of the tariff board will probably be discussed as well. Postmaster General Hitchcock has a number of postmasters to be appointed and also wants to talk over the postal savings bank situation.

ISLAND LAND SCANDAL GROWS

Martin Says He Has Additional Facts; Future at Stake

(By United Press Association.)
 Denver, Colo., Aug. 12.—New evidence about the illegal sale of lands in the Philippines has come to me since Congress adjourned and when the committee on insular affairs takes up the investigation I will have matters to lay before it which are even more important than any that I have disclosed in the course of my fight to have Congress investigate the matter.

This statement was made today by Congressman John A. Martin of Pueblo, which raised so much fuss over the friar land deals in the last session of Congress.

Future at Stake

"There is much more at stake in the present probe than the mere question of legality or illegality of certain land sales," said Martin. "In fact, I believe, and my opinion is shared by a number of men intimate with the affairs of the islands, that the entire future of our insular possessions is at stake. The natives are now a unit for independence. At one time there was a division, but that has passed away, and we can now rule these islands only by a strict military government."

PROTEST CZAR'S HESSIAN VISIT

Darmstadt, Aug. 12.—A violent protest against the heavy expense involved in guarding the Czar on his coming visit to Friedberg was made today by the Hessian diet by the Social Democrats.

If the diet does not curtail the elaborate plan for the Czar's protection, the Democrats announced, that they would carry their complaint to the Reichstag. Democrats say that the police will be obliged to neglect their duties to the public "for the purpose of guarding a foreigner." They object to "upsetting Hesse for Nicholas' benefit."

CENSUS-TAKERS COUNTED TOO MANY PEOPLE—FINED

(By United Press Association.)
 Helena, Mont., Aug. 12.—"Overzeal in seeing that nobody was missed" has brought Thomas Dailey and F. C. McDonald, two Great Falls census enumerators, to grief, and today, after indictment by the federal grand jury, they were fined \$150 apiece and sentenced to twenty-four hours in jail each.

Their indictment charged "making false and fictitious returns, said fictitiousness lying in the fact that they turned in the names of a good many more people than lived in their districts. Their attorney, pleading in court that his clients were "so anxious to get all the names that they actually counted more than there existed" the court smiled and imposed the fine. Two more Great Falls enumerators have been indicted on a similar charge.

SCHOOL COURSE IS CUT; AID TO TOILERS

Present Industrial Conditions Force Boys and Girls to Work Early; Education Is Shortened

ROOSEVELT AS TRUST LACKEY

History of His Help in the Steel Trust's Grab Exposes Him

A large number of children who now drop out of school upon completing the elementary grades are expected to take advantage of the two-year high school course which Superintendent of Schools Ella Plagg Young is urging upon the board.

Only Few Benefit
 Only two-fifths of the children who finish the eighth grade ever enter the high school and less than one-fourth of these complete the four year course. More than half of all who enter the high school drop out at or before the close of the second year.

Thousands of children are forced to go to work at the earliest age allowed by law—fourteen. But thousands more could and would remain in school two years more if it were worth their while to do so. These children, especially boys, expect to begin work at sixteen. They and their parents do not think it worth while to enter upon a four-year course which they could not complete and which is primarily intended to fit for college rather than for a gainful calling. It is this class that Mrs. Young expects to be benefited by the new course.

Music, physical culture and training of industrial and commercial value will be emphasized in the two-year course, according to the plan outlined at a meeting of high school principals yesterday. At the same time the studies will be so arranged as to count for half of a four-year course should the pupil decide to continue his schooling.

What Courses Are

The courses outlined are:

Course in Business.
 First Year—Business English, business arithmetic and penmanship, bookkeeping, science, physical education.
 Second Year—Business English, bookkeeping, history, with special reference to industrial and economic conditions, and civics, typewriting, physical education, algebra, or a modern language.

Course in Stenography.
 First Year—Business English, business arithmetic and penmanship, stenography and typewriting, science, physical education.
 Second Year—Business English, stenography and typewriting, history with special reference to industrial and economic conditions and civics, physical education, bookkeeping, advanced English composition or a modern language.

Mechanical Drawing.
 First Year—English, shop mathematics, mechanical drawing, physiology, first semester; free hand drawing, first semester; wood-working, second semester; physical education.
 Second Year—English or other modern language, geometry, building or machine construction, architectural or machine drawing, free hand drawing, physical education.

Course in Design.
 First Year—English, shop mathematics, business arithmetic or algebra, science, mechanical drawing, free hand drawing and design, physical education.
 Second Year—English or other modern language, geometry, applied design, free hand drawing, history, with special reference to history of art and civics; physical education.

Advanced Carpentry.
 First Year—English, shop mathematics, general woodwork, mechanical drawing, science, physiology (half year), free hand drawing (half year), physical education.
 Second Year—English or other modern language, geometry, or history with special reference to industrial and economic conditions, and civics, shop-advanced carpentry, architectural drawing, free hand drawing, physical education.

Course in Patternmaking.
 First Year—English, shop mathematics; shop (a) general woodwork one-half; (b) elementary patternmaking one-half; mechanical drawing; free hand drawing; one-half, second semester; science—physiology, one-half, first semester; physical education.
 Second Year—English or other modern language; geometry, or history (as above); shop—foundry and advanced patternmaking; mechanical drawing; free hand drawing; physical education.

Machine Shop Work.
 First Year—English; shop mathematics; shop patternmaking, one-half year; advanced patternmaking and physical education.

All Money Goes Up

"But an unexpected thing happened. When the battle was just beginning a Helms bank failed, and with the failure a panic came upon the small operators. Call money went to 70 per cent, then to 80, and the third day to 100 per cent. Country banks, in alarm, began to call in their reserve, and things looked so serious that the capitalists of industry came together, not to battle, but, if possible, to save the day. Rockefeller had the best of it at the time of the trouble, from the fact that his properties were scattered while the properties of the other side were bunched. The failure of a Rockefeller bank would not seriously cripple the man who controlled Standard Oil and Amalgamated Copper, but the failure of a Morgan bank would cripple both Morgan and the steel trust which was backed by Morgan banks. Besides, the failure of a Helms bank

Morgan Steps In

"Moreover, Morgan went to Europe, returning with \$125,000,000 in cash, and the Hill interests, inveterate enemies of Harriman, joined in preparing the biggest pool ever known in history. The battle involved the perpetuity of the merger system. Rockefeller and Harriman standing on one side; Morgan, Hill, and all the merged institutions on the other. It promised the greatest financial battle earth ever saw.

Future at Stake

(Continued on page two.)

AMERICANS ATE ONLY 7,500,000 POUNDS OF SUGAR IN ONE YEAR

(By United Press Association.)
 Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—The average American ate eighty-two pounds of sugar last year, according to figures made public today by the department of commerce and labor, for the twelve months ended June 30.

The total amount of sugar eaten by Americans during the year is estimated at seven and a half billion pounds. Only in two previous years did the total ever approach the seven-billion mark, and only on four other occasions did it exceed six billion.

Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines and the sugar-producing lands in the United States showed increased production. Hawaii increased from 1,000,000 pounds the previous year to 1,111,000,000 pounds; Porto Rico from 488,000,000 to 569,000,000 pounds; the best sugar fields in the United States from 967,000,000 to 1,027,000,000 pounds.

The Philippines broke all records since their annexation, with 1,000,000,000 pounds. The cane fields in the United States alone decreased, showing a reduction from 525,000,000 to 264,000,000 pounds. The imports from foreign countries correspondingly fell off, though still 25 per cent was imported in 1910.

CONDENSED NEWS

LOCAL

PRESENT TRACTION REPORT

After weeks of waiting for the figures on the valuations of the properties of the Consolidated Traction Company...

CONNECT BAWN WITH GRAFT

The court found Ira Griffith Bawn, late president of the Monon railroad, who was killed by a bullet from his own revolver on July 20...

BEEF BARONS UNDISTURBED

Beef barons received the news coolly today that the federal grand jury filed two indictments...

DOMESTIC

MITCHELL VISITS HAMMOND

Boston, Aug. 12.—John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America...

OLBERS JUMPS INTO LAKE

Cleveland, Aug. 12.—Morris E. Yost, 23, a clerk in the Lake Shore freight office, committed suicide today...

TAFI "DOING UP" POLITICIANS

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 12.—President Taft today is getting inside line of information on Ohio politics...

LAWYERS CHEERFUL

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 12.—Following a very comfortable night spent in the county jail, the first of their five-day sentence, imposed on them for contempt by Judge Lawlor...

BRYAN STEALS TEDDY'S SPACE

New York, Aug. 12.—Friends of Colonel Roosevelt who have looked over the current issue of the Outlook...

POLITICAL

PLEDGE "OZAB" LOYALTY

Standpat congressmen from Chicago districts rallied around Speaker Joseph C. Cannon yesterday at the Union League club...

ALDRICH SCORES BRISTOW

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich has "come back" in a letter made public here last night...

REBUKE GIVEN TO ARIZONA

(Continued from page one.)

From the point of view of any progressive labor movement. "It fails to include such vital demands on the international modern labor movement as old-age pensions, state insurance of workmen against sickness, invalidism, accidents and unemployment, the unrestricted right to use the weapons of the strike and boycott, and similar substantial demands...

FOREIGN

ARGENTINA ATTACKS LIBERTY

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 12.—The Argentine republic put in force a law preventing all public meetings without previous permission from the local authorities...

BRIGANDS HOLD LAND OWNER

Rome, Aug. 12.—The mystery of the disappearance of Salvatore Setta, one of the richest land owners in Sardinia, was solved today when brigands who kidnapped Setta on his big estate, demanded \$10,000 for his ransom...

SAFETY SUBMARINE LAUNCHED

Paris, Aug. 12.—A submarine three sections, the middle section being detachable and capable of rising to the surface, as a means of escape in case of accident, the invention of Chief Constructor Artur de la French navy, was launched today at the Brech navy yard...

AVIATOR ASCENDS 6,750 FEET

London, Aug. 12.—J. Armstrong Drexel, the youthful millionaire aviator, did not learn until today that he was the holder of the world's record for height, 6,750 feet. Drexel made an ascension at Lanark last evening, and it was given out that he attained a height of 6,000 feet, or 125 feet under the record of Walter Brookins, made at Atlantic City...

ADVISE AMERICAN COMMISSIONS

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 12.—The Pan-American congress yesterday approved three resolutions of importance. The first recommends to all governments of America the creation of pan-American commissions and the application of the decisions of the third congress relative to the matter of natural resources, commerce and monetary systems...

SPORT

PRINCETON TO FIGHT HARVARD

Boston, Aug. 12.—Dartmouth, according to reports in circulation here today, is to be dropped from the Harvard football schedule and Princeton substituted, although the fact will not be officially announced until the 1910 season is ended...

HORSE LOSING PRESTIGE

New York, Aug. 12.—The formal passing of the historic Sheepshead Bay race track will take place Friday, Aug. 19, when the sport of kings will give way to the sport of science...

LATHAM IN RECORD FLIGHT

Paris, Aug. 12.—Parisians, to whom aeroplane flights are now an old story, were aroused today by a sensational flight over the city by Hubert Latham, in his Antoinette monoplane...

GAYNOR DEFENDS PICTURES

New York, Aug. 12.—You cannot "simplify" the American boy, says Mayor Gaynor in an article in the current issue of the Pictorial Review, on prize fighting and prize fight pictures...

FARMAN BIPLANE FOR MEET

Boston, Aug. 12.—Officials of the Harvard aviation meet, to be held from Sept. 3 to Sept. 13, today announced that arrangements have practically been concluded by which the Farmans biplane of Grahame White, the noted English aviator, will be one of the attractions...

ROOSEVELT AS TRUST LACKEY

(Continued from page one.)

gave Rockefeller a great advantage in his fight to control copper. "Because Rockefeller had the whip hand, and because of the further fact that he would have greater influence with the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, on account of having stood with it until this time, under the terms of the trust it was determined to use the panic as a means of taking over the southern rival of the steel trust, and to leave the engineering and profits of it to Rockefeller..."

ROOSEVELT OPENS THE WAY

"Washington, November 4, 1907. 'My Dear Mr. Attorney General: Judge E. H. Garry and Mr. H. C. Frick, on behalf of the Steel Corporation, have just called upon me. They state that there is a certain business firm (the name of which I have not been told, but which is of real importance in New York business circles) which will undoubtedly fail this week if help is not given..."

IS FULLY ASSURED

"They further inform me that as a matter of fact the policy of the company has been to decline to acquire more than 60 per cent of the steel properties, and that this purpose has been persevered in for several years past, with the object of preventing these accusations, and as a matter of fact their proportion of steel properties has slightly decreased, so that it is below this 60 per cent and the acquisition of the property in question will not raise it above 60 per cent..."

'ELECT MAYOR,' IS ADVICE TO COAT STRIKERS

Attorney Tells of Bosses' Crooked Work and Says "Vote Right"

The District Council No. 6 of the United Garment Workers of America held a special meeting at 275 La Salle street last night and indorsed the strike of the Children's Jacket Makers' union. A committee of three was appointed to keep in touch with the strikers and to be ready to offer them any help the council can extend...

FANS ARE HAPPY

White Sox fans are wondering today whether they have the best of the trade with the Boston Red Sox, where by Pitcher Frank Smith and Billy Purcell, the third sacker, are exchanged for Harry Lohr and Ambrose McConnell...

PRIZE BOWLING

Take any car running north to Irving Park Blvd. and transfer

DEMAND CHECK ON LEGISLATION

(Continued from page one.)

Socialists' Committee Indorses Public Policy Questions of Peoria Conference

The campaign committee of the Socialist party has indorsed the submission to the public of the questions of public policy adopted by the Peoria conference and which the committee of seven appointed by that conference on June 27 and 28 is circulating...

To Control Legislation

"I. Shall the next general assembly submit to the voters of the state of Illinois at the next following state election an amendment to the state constitution, providing for the control of legislation by the people, by means of the initiative and referendum; said amendment to provide for the initiation of legislation upon a petition of eight per cent of the voters, and for the referendum of legislation upon a petition of five per cent of the voters, the actions of the majority of the voters voting to be final; thus restoring to the people the power they once held, but which they delegated to the general assembly by the constitution?"

ONLY 5 DAYS MORE

Final Clearance Sale. Any \$17.50 to \$22.50 Suits Value In Our House Tailored To Measure. \$15.00 WITH \$5-Extra Pants-Free. United Woolen Mills Co.

WORLD'S GREATEST EXCURSION BOAT Whaleback Steamship Christopher Columbus. BIG, SAFE, COMFORTABLE and ROOMY. CARRIES 4,000 PEOPLE.

To Milwaukee and Return \$1. Leaves 9:30 Every Morning 10 o'clock Sundays NIGHT BOAT, 9 O'CLOCK EVERY DAY Afternoons, 2 o'clock, Except Sundays Docks, Foot of Michigan Ave.

For a Jolly Good Time DO NOT FORGET TO ATTEND THE Grand Picnic GIVEN BY S. S. S. of 1895 FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEIR ASSEMBLY HALL, AT Hoerd's Grove, West. Belmont & Sunday, Aug. 14

extend the merit system by the enactment of a comprehensive and adequate state civil service law, thus promoting efficiency and economy! "3. Shall the next general assembly enact a corrupt practices act, limiting the amount a candidate and his supporters may spend in seeking office, and providing for an itemized statement under oath showing all expenditures so made, for what purposes made and from what source or sources received, thus preventing the corrupt use of money at elections?"

SCHOOL COURSE IS SHORTENED

(Continued From Page One) foundry, one-half year; mechanical drawing; science, physiology, one-half, first semester; free hand drawing, one-half, second semester; physical education. Second Year—English or other modern language, geometry or history (as above), machine shop practice, mechanical drawing, freehand drawing, physical education. Electricity. First Year—English, algebra, physiology, elementary physics, elementary electricity, mechanical drawing, free hand drawing, physical education. Second Year—English or other modern language; geometry or history (as above), applied electricity, mechanical drawing, free hand drawing, physical education.

Notice to the Wage Earner Walk One Block South of Van Buren on Clark Street Buren on Clark Street A Pair Saved Is Two Dollars Earned.—Buppert. You are thinking about new shoes right now. You certainly need them and here's your chance to get a good pair of shoes cheap. This shoe is the right weight for summer or winter. It's that medium weight that will carry you clear into the winter without having to buy new ones. It is equally good for work or dress or both.

The Hustler \$2.48. This shoe at Harrison Street Store Only. Harrison and Clark Streets (One Block South of Van Buren on Clark St.)

EDMUND T. MELMS Socialist President of City Council Come and Hear Him Speak at the First Annual Picnic ASSOCIATED BRANCHES OF THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE OF CHICAGO AT RIVERVIEW PARK Belmont and Western Aves. Sunday, September 4, '10

United Woolen Mills Co. WOLEN MERCHANTS AND TAILORS. Englewood Store 6309 Halsted St. MAIN STORE 258 STATE STREET North Side 666 North Ave.

Hundreds of Thousands of Visitors will be in Chicago this Summer, attending the 29 Conventions to be held here. Get you share of their trade. Attract them to your store with an Electric Sign. You can rest one from as on extremely attractive terms. Call Randolph 1280. Commonwealth Edison Co. 139 Adams Street

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE PRICES THE CO-OPERATIVE BULK BUYERS AGENCY 180 Washington Street, Chicago Goods Shipped Everywhere—Send for Price List.

WARREN'S DEFIANCE TO THE FEDERAL COURTS Contains the full text of Fred D. Warren's Speeches before the Federal Courts at Fort Scott and St. Paul, with a description of the scene in the court room by Geo. H. Shoaf. PRICE 10 Cents. \$1.00 Per Dozen. \$5.00 Per 100. CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST 180 Washington St. FREE SIXTY SOCIALIST BOOKS

SUPERIOR TO CASUAL CARDS RELIEVES IN 24 HOURS

BAKERS WILL DEDICATE FLAG

derman Melms of Milwaukee Will Speak; Big Crowd Expected

The dedication of the flag presented the German Socialist Bakers' Singing society by the members of the city's union local No. 2 will take place at the society's picnic Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Harm's park, corner Elston and Western avenues.

The celebration is one of importance to the Socialists of Chicago. The Socialist Bakers' Singing society, in its 15 years of its existence, has been an active worker for Socialism. Socialism is making more and more recruits among bakers, thanks to the efforts of the society, which is also a branch of the Socialist party.

Prizes for Bowling
The picnic, at which the dedication of the flag will be the principal feature of such affairs. Cash prizes will be given in the bowling contests follows: First prize, \$10; second prize, \$5; third prize, \$2.50.
The speaker in English will be Edward T. Melms, chairman of the Milwaukee city council. The German festival speech will be tendered by Comrade Heinrich Bartel, editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung.
The German unions and other progressive societies, including all workingmen's singing societies, have been invited, and many of them have accepted.
Fourteen singing societies will take part in the festivities and members of unions will be on hand.

Many Work Sunday
Because of their occupation, the bakers work on Sunday, and it has been necessary to set the date of the picnic for Saturday. However, a great many of the workers have a Saturday half-day and they will be enabled to attend the ceremonies, which begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The festival and speaking will be continued until late in the evening and everybody is urged to be on hand. The grove is open at 10 a. m. There will be free riding and all kinds of sports and amusements.
Tickets in advance are 25 cents a piece; at the gate 25 cents a person. Reach Harm's park take the Lincoln avenue car to Berteau avenue and walk blocks west, or take the Irving Park boulevard car to Western avenue and walk two blocks north.

Only foods are certain, Tommy; men hesitate. Are you sure, uncle? Yes, my boy; certain of it."

HUSTLERS COLUMN

CONDUCTED BY WM. CHERNEY

Spread the News

"THE INCLOSED TWENTY-SIX SUBS ARE THE FRUIT OF THREE HOURS' WORK. WE HAVE TOLD THE MEN, WHO ARE MOSTLY COAL MINERS, OF THE LABOR NEWS IN THE DAILY. WE HOPE YOU WILL BE ABLE TO SECURE THE ATTITUDE AND NEWS FROM THE SPECIAL CONVENTION OF THE U. M. W. OF A."

The above is a paragraph taken from a letter received from Comrades William Rice and Hugh Murray of Iowa.

They knew that the persons whose subs they sent in would be especially interested in the special convention of the mine workers held at Indianapolis.

You are interested. So is everybody. The convention is in session now. The Daily Socialist is publishing the news and proceedings in full.

There is still a chance for you to give your friends a chance to get most of this. Get their subscriptions today, and in a short time they will be glad you did it.

The protest of the Illinois miners has been practically unanimous. Never before has such a storm of protest been made by the rank and file of any organization against the action of its national officials. Never before has the head of any labor organization so completely neglected to consider the wishes of the rank and file.

Both sides will be free to state their case at Indianapolis. It is a well-known fact that in the history of the trade union and labor movements in this country the mine workers' organizations have been the most progressive and have taken the lead in the fight against the master class to free the toiler from his shackles and his chains.

Therefore the pending action of the United Mine Workers is doubly interesting and important.

But to YOU, and many readers like you, it will not be so important unless you make it count for the Daily Socialist.

GETTING NEW READERS WILL MAKE IT COUNT!
The Illinois miners are meeting Tom (Lewis) face to face.

Get in line, hustlers, and face the fellow who does not take the Daily. Meet HIM face to face!

Thos. S. Stevenson, Missouri, places his order for one hundred copies of the Special Labor Day edition.

Just to show that Idaho knows a few things about getting subs, too, Comrade H. H. Freedheim sends in three.

"I surrender a Tide-you-over quarter hoping you will survive the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds. Would do better, but my exchanger is near the wee small vanishing point."—J. P. Idaville, Wisconsin.

One thousand Labor Day Specials are paid for in advance by A. F. Green, Ohio.

Hear Ye, Hear Ye! W. M. Van Buren, Colorado, slides home with four new ones tightly grasped in his fist.

And just when he gets there with his load Comrade J. F. Vint, Missouri, is there to greet him with a squad of a like number. How is that for team work?

A big dollar staggers in labeled as a donation. It comes from E. Nelson, Chicago.

"Will send more next week." is the 197-

ful notes made by Comrade Wm. E. Bradbury, Illinois, sending in two.

R. Horkenhagen, Chicago, tosses in a dollar on the Sustainers' Fund. Seems as though we have seen his name before.

Will the working class ever get wiser? You bet. It's getting wiser now. Richard Samuel, Iowa, comes in with a club of six and that proves it.

Samuel T. Sampson, North Dakota, tumbles in with a list of four. What won't these hustlers do?

The hustlers are working like a whirlwind now. Just taking up everything that comes in their way. Four more are added on to the list by B. R. Metcalfe, Kansas.

Say, Hustlers, you have them on the run. They are scared. It's no disgrace to run when you are scared. And why should they not run when J. J. Durd, Nebraska, heads in a list of ten.

Four more, and one for himself, from Leo Haesel, Oregon. Say, you will have us all rubbing our eyes to see if it is really

true that you are stirring them up that way.

Comrade William Jenkins of Illinois, who is doing his best to push the Daily by building up a route in his town, reports success.

Comrade A. F. Hampson, Missouri, sending in his renewal cannot resist the temptation to show in five more when nobody is looking. That's all right, comrade. We will take care of them from now on.

Oh, Joy! Sing a song. Another bunch of four. This time they are handed in by J. J. Johnson, Colorado.

Comrade Chas. E. Currise, Chicago, walks in with a bunch of six.

Comrade J. J. Smith, Oklahoma, gets out a search warrant for four and brings them up for trial. They are sentenced for three months each.

An uppercut, a body blow, left swing and a good swift kick is given the system by Comrade Fred H. Thomas, as he sweeps in with a list of four.

When you are angry count ten. This is an old saying, but Comrade W. H. Rice, Iowa, revised it a little and put it to use. He got mad; so instead of counting ten, he got ten—new subs.

T. J. Maxwell, California, takes a six months' sub card.

Ah, but this is good. It's better than a three year's and find the paper getting better every year." writes J. E. Quick, mayor of Coquille, Oregon.

RESTRICT VOTE; AROUSE PROTEST

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 12.—The Socialist state convention, held recently in this city for the election of candidates and the adoption of a state platform, was attended by thirty-five delegates, representing the locals in Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, Waycross and Fort Valley, in addition to a fraternal delegation from Charleston, S. C.

Resolutions were adopted in protest against the disfranchisement bill, as follows:

"Whereas, Said disfranchisement is a direct blow at the constitution of the United States of America, which guarantees equal and universal suffrage for all citizens, and

"Whereas, The real aim of this curtailment of the rights of American citizens is found in the desire of the ruling class to rob the working class of the opportunity to protest and manifest their growing discontent; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Socialist party of Georgia, in state convention assembled, that we unqualifiedly condemn the law and protest against it as an amendment to the state constitution, and be it further

"Resolved, That we call upon the working class of Georgia and all other honest citizens to express their disapproval of said measure by demanding its repeal."

A copy of the resolutions was sent to the governor of Georgia, together with protests against the action of the governor in sending militia to Durham at the request of Colonel English, the head of the mines, and the forcible deportation of the Italian miners.

Comrade C. O. Brown of Atlanta was nominated for governor.

NEXT TYPO CONVENTION FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 12.—Among the important propositions before the annual convention of the International Typographical Union today are the old age pension and mortuary propositions. Several different propositions have been submitted bearing on the old age pension, which is now \$4 a week to all members who are 60 years old and have been bona fide members for twenty years.

The mortuary fund propositions have been dealt with by the laws committee and they have submitted one proposition to cover the many submitted.

President Lynch's pet proposition of a permanent convention city is to be acted upon and it is said that the committee may recommend that it be adopted, but not to go into effect until 1915.

The 1911 convention of the International Typographical Union will be held in San Francisco. The delegates selected San Francisco by a vote of 171. Salt Lake City received a vote of 70. No other cities were nominated for next year's convention.

In the fifty years that the I. T. U. has been in existence this will be the first time it has held a convention on the Pacific coast. The San Francisco delegation made a vigorous campaign to land the convention. First Vice President George Tracy lives in San Francisco and had much to do in securing the convention.

LAST THREE DAYS Saturday, Monday and Tuesday

of Our EXTRA PANTS Sale

SUIT and EXTRA PANTS \$15.00

MADE TO YOUR MEASURE

Also Fine Imported Suitings—regular \$25 & \$30 values now \$17.50 & \$20

Extra Pants Free With Any Suit in the House

LET UNION TAILORS MAKE YOUR CLOTHES

PIONEER TAILORS 1213 MILWAUKEE AVENUE

August Clearing Sale Men's Fine Suits

All Silk Lined Summer Suits
All Summer Cassimere and Outing Suits
All Light Blue Serge Suits
All Light Black Thibet suits
In Spring or Summer Weights

General clearing, \$10.00 whether the price was \$15 or \$20, choice at

Fine Showing of New Fall Suits All the newest models in worsteds and cheviots at \$15.00 & \$20.00 DUTCHESS TROUSERS—fall styles, 3.00

Final Reduction Men's Summer Furnishing Goods

- 50c Porosknit Underwear 25c
- \$2.00 Fancy Soft Shirts, double cuffs \$1.15
- 15c Hose, black with white feet 6c
- 50c President Suspenders 35c
- \$1.00 Athletic Union Suits 50c
- 50c Athletic Underwear 25c
- 75c Mercerized Athletic Underwear, per garment 39c

Men's Fall Hats
Stiff and Felt Hats, newest fall styles, just arrived, \$1.65, \$2.65.

Shoes
All \$3.00 and \$3.50 Oxfords, Tans and Blacks, Patents and Calfs, all \$2.45 sizes

Tom Murray JACKSON AND CLARK Open Saturday Until 10.

"The People's Hour" A Book of Verse By George Howard Gibson, Art Edition, Cloth \$1.00 The masses have found a voice, their own voice, in the author of "The People's Hour." The Ancient Order of Income Takers and Poverty Makers, to the last man, will be jarred by it. SPECIAL OFFER—For the next thirty days we will give "The People's Hour," regular price one dollar, and "The Road to Power," by Karl Kautsky, regular price 25 cents, both for \$1.00, postpaid, CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington Street.

GOING? YES! WE ARE ALL GOING TO THAT EXCURSION-PICNIC

Given by THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF COOK COUNTY

Sunday, August 21

On the Illinois Central Railroad to Elliott's Park Round Trip Tickets 50c; Children 25c

Speakers:
HON. CARL D. THOMPSON, City Clerk of Milwaukee.
ADOLPH GERMER, Secretary-Treasurer of Sub-District No. 6 of the United Mine Workers.
MISS EMMA STEGHAGEN, Secretary of the Women's Trade Union League.

400 Acres of Beautiful Park
2 Shade Trees, Games, Races,
Dancing, other amusements

Tickets may be had at the County Headquarters of the Socialist Party or at the Daily Socialist office

Why Is This Man a Socialist?

James Stead of Westhope, North Dakota, passed through Chicago on his return from a visit to his old home in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Twelve years ago Stead settled on a small farm near Westhope. He had no property and no money. But he was a hard worker and good manager.

He was also a strong Republican. Luck was with him, as he put it, and he got a homestead of 160 acres of good land.

In a few years he began to buy more land. He now owns a thousand acres, all paid for.

Last fall he sold 7,000 bushels of wheat at \$1.05 per bushel. He has a fine stock of cattle and horses. He has a splendid house and modern barns.

He has buggies and automobiles and every comfort that a man may wish. He plows his land with power machinery and farms in an up-to-date manner.

Now he made a trip to Europe to see his folks and old friends. AND THIS MAN IS A SOCIALIST.

He did not become a Socialist while he was poor and homeless. It is only three years ago since he became interested and began to read.

These are his own words: I just by chance got hold of a Socialist paper—the old Appeal. It struck me so funny at first, but there was something in it that I could not get away from.

It pointed out how we farmers are being bled by the railroads, by the harvester trust, by the whole industrial system, and I knew it was all true.

It also pointed out how all land is now taken and how impossible it is to get out of a city and get a start.

I could not go out and do the same thing over again that I have done to save my neck. It was only luck that saved me.

Then I began to see the awful poverty of the people who work. I saw how absolutely unnecessary it was for anybody to be poor who was willing to work under a just system. But today labor pours all the wealth it creates into the coffers of the exploiters and get only a pitiful existence for themselves.

Besides, I have no guarantee that I may not land in the poorhouse.

When I saw that Socialism means justice to the workers and security for all the people, both young and old, I said to myself that this is better than anything I have come across yet.

Then, too, I guess we are made so that we crave for justice.

If a man with a thousand acres of land, full equipment for running this big farm, thousands of dollars in the bank and on interest, can see that Socialism would even benefit him, why cannot you, poor, enslaved, poverty-stricken wage earner, who are not two weeks from starvation, see the benefit of Socialism to you?

Comrade Stead does not only see in Socialism a better system for himself, but he realizes that with all his wealth he cannot enjoy life while robbery and injustice is going on all about him and while men are broken down under exploitation, women crying over the hungry children in their distress and boys and girls ground into dollars in mill and factory.

There is some heart to Comrade Stead beside a lot of good sense.

REPORT TO INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS

By ROBERT HUNTER

Any report upon unemployment in the United States can be at best little satisfactory. Although unemployment is perhaps the greatest cause of misery in this country, it has not yet received adequate study. It is impossible, therefore, to state accurately the extent of unemployment in the country as a whole at any period or in any occupation. Although the national government and the various state governments have expended enormous sums in gathering figures upon the subject the result seems to be rather to conceal than to expose the extent of the problem.

The figures are either so incompetently gathered or so confusedly stated that one is rarely warranted in drawing any conclusion from the facts as presented. As a result we are drifting along facing a problem that is unquestionably more serious in this country than in any country of the world without knowledge and without any intelligent attempt to find a solution.

SOME DATA ON THE EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

The figures of unemployment, although as we have said are very imperfect, show that the evil is widespread, even in times of prosperity. The census of 1890 shows that 3,523,730 or 15.1 per cent of all the workers over ten years of age, engaged in gainful occupations were unemployed a part of the time during that year. (1) Census of 1900, Vol. on Occupations, pp. cccxviii et seq. These figures are, however, criticised by the census of 1900 as incomplete. In that census the number found to be unemployed at some time during the year was 6,468,964, or 22.3 per cent of all the workers over ten years of age, engaged in gainful occupations. (2) Idem, p. cccxxvi. Thirty-nine per cent of the male workers unemployed or 2,069,546 persons, were idle from four to six months of the year. (3) Idem, p. cccxxxv. These figures are for the country as a whole, and for all industries, including agriculture. In manufacturing alone unemployment rose to 27.2 per cent of all the workers. In the industrial states of the East and North the percentage of unemployment is larger than for the country as a whole.

The census of the state of Massachusetts for 1895 showed that 8,339 workmen were unemployed continuously during that year, and that 252,456 persons were irregularly employed. (4) Census of Massachusetts, 1895, p. 105. This means that over 27 per cent of all persons covered by the inquiry were idle some portion of the year. That this is not exceptional is shown by the Massachusetts census for 1885. At that time over 29 per cent of the workmen were irregularly employed. In other words, the annual wages of more than one workman in every four suffered considerable decrease of a period of enforced idleness, extending in some cases over several months. In the industrial towns, such as Haverhill, New Bedford and Fall River, the irregularity of employment was even greater. In these towns from 30 to 62 per cent of the workmen were idle during some part of the year. (1) Idem. Still another investigation, made in 1897 in Massachusetts, showed that there were 100,000 workers in certain factories in that state who found employment when the factories were most active, but who were unemployed when the factories were least active. (2) Statistics and Economics, by Professor Richmond Mayo-Smith, p. 97. This fluctuation of the number of employed means that about 30 per cent of the maximum number employed in the busiest season are rendered idle during the slack seasons.

Nor is this uncertainty of employment peculiar to Massachusetts. In every industrial community, the same insecurity of livelihood, due to irregular employment, exists. It has been said that during the anthracite coal strike in 1902 the entire supply of mined coal was exhausted, but the excess of laborers in that district is so great that within a short time after the strike was settled a report was sent out on reliable authority that "intermittent labor is again the lot of anthracite employes. The collieries do not average more than two-thirds time." (3) Anthracite Coal Communities, by Dr. Peter Roberts.

Men employed in navigation on the Great Lakes are particularly subject to seasonal demands for their labor. During the three months, January, February, and March, one-third of all the workmen are unemployed. (4) Bulletin of the New York Department of Labor, September, 1903, p. 280. In the clothing trades of New York City it is very much the same. During the first seven months of the year 1903 there were never less than one-fifth of the men unemployed, and at times between one-third and one-fourth of all the workmen were without employment. (1) Idem, p. 261. In other words, during this time, from 20 to 30 per cent of the working people were in enforced idleness. The workers in these seasonal trades are compelled to have regularly recurring periods of poverty. The long seasons of idleness mean in many cases serious distress to large numbers of workmen and their families.

With the exception of 1885 and 1895 none of the years for which figures have been quoted are to be considered as years of industrial depression. In these times of industrial crises, the number of unemployed men, who with their families are in poverty, reaches a point where the whole nation is moved to pity. In these times the lodging houses of our cities are overcrowded with idle men. The vagrant class increases to large proportions, and the despair and wretchedness of the workless people cause the ruin of thousands.

There are very few figures regarding unemployment among unskilled workers; but an investigation into the condition of the Italians in Chicago makes one realize that it is far more extensive among the unskilled than among the skilled workers. Most of the figures given above concern the unemployment of all classes of labor. The federal report on the conditions among the Italians shows that "of the 2,663 employed in remunerative occupations, 1,517, or 56.97 per cent were unemployed some part of the year . . . and the average time unemployed for these 1,517 persons was therefore over seven months." Two hundred and thirty-two persons were idle eight months of the year; 310 persons nine months; 161 ten months; 85 eleven months during the year. (1) Ninth Special Report of the Federal Bureau of Labor, p. 29. When it is realized that the average earnings for all classes of work engaged in by the Italians amounted to less than \$6 a week, it is easy to realize the poverty and suffering which result from unemployment. (2) Idem, p. 28. The Italians, for a time, try to do the heavy and intense work required of them here on the same poor diet which supplied their needs in Italy, and superstitiously hang small salt-bags around their children's necks to drive away the devil of malnutrition and starvation. Nothing could show the misery resulting from unemployment and underfeeding more clearly than the physical condition of the Italians in this country.

It is doubtful if one is warranted in considering the above conditions to be the same among the unskilled laborers of other foreign colonies. It may, however, be nearer the average for similar classes of laboring men than we imagine. The figures of the last federal census indicate this to be true. It states that 44.3 per cent of the unskilled workers were unemployed some part of the year. (1) Census of 1900, Vol. on Occupations, p. cccxxii. Common observation also lends its support to this conclusion. Everywhere—in the anthracite coal district, in South Chicago and in many other industrial communities of Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts—there are among unskilled laborers indications of extreme poverty. The Irish of "Archy Road," the Poles and Hungarians of the Stock Yards district, the Italians of New York and Chicago and the Jews of the East Side of New York, differ considerably in ability; but from all appearances it seems that very nearly the same amount of poverty exists among all these workers, of whatever nationality, whose labor is unskilled and irregular. The temperance and intelligence of the Jews save them from the worst miseries. The unskilled and unorganized Irish laborers, who have been unable to obtain city jobs by political influence, are as wretchedly poor as any other class of immigrants. It would, of course, be unwise to carry this comparison of the conditions among the unskilled workers of various nationalities too far. It is necessarily based largely upon observation, and that is always more or less limited and imperfect. But it is safe to conclude that employment is much more irregular among all classes of unskilled workers than among the workers of the skilled and organized trades. As the wages of unskilled workmen are in general only sufficient to keep them above the poverty line while they are at work, unemployment means for these classes underfeeding, insufficient clothing and uncertain tenure of homes. It is hardly too much to assume that in the larger industrial states, in ordinary times, 30 per cent of the unskilled workers are in poverty some part of each year as a result of unemployment. (2) The above statements have mostly been taken from "Poverty" by Robert Hunter. See also "Das Elend der Neuen Welt," German translation.

In the fall of 1907 the entire country was engulfed in a disastrous financial panic. Immediately the factories and shops began to close, building stopped and multitudes of men were thrown out of work. The number of unemployed numbered millions of men, and in all parts of the country there were mass meetings, bread riots and unemployed marches. It was estimated by the Chicago Daily Socialist, after inquiry, that at least five million wage earners were at that time out of work. There are, however, no accurate means of determining the extent of unemployment except in so far as a number of trade unions report the amount of unemployment in their ranks. The unions reporting upon unemployment to the Bureau of Labor of the state of New York numbered in membership in January, 1908, 66,792. They reported that in that month 35,329 were unemployed. The percentage of unemployment in the unions of that state rose from 8.5 per cent in July, 1907, to 12.1 for August; to 12.3 for September; to 18.5 for October; to 22.0 for November; to 32.7 for December, up to 36.8 for January, 1908. February increased the extent of unemployment to

37.5, at which point it remained until April when it began to decrease with the opening of the summer work. All of which is shown in the following table.

Table with columns: NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF UNEMPLOYED WAGE EARNERS IN REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONS. Sub-columns: Number reporting, Idle at end of each month, Percentage idle. Rows: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, Mean.

CHANGES IN THE EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The above table is taken from the Bulletin of the Department of Labor of the state of New York, published March, 1910. It shows the percentages of unemployed men among the trade unions during the years 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909. A study of that table shows how rapid are the fluctuations in the extent of unemployment and how the skilled workers of America are constantly thrown from a state of comparative well-being, with work at good wages, into a state of unemployment and misery. It also shows that at the best periods about 10 per cent of the workers of the state are unemployed for some reason and from this minimum the number rises until during the periods of industrial breakdown the unemployed include about one-third of all the workers of the state. It is true that these figures apply only to the better organized trades and these happen to include in this country the building trades, which suffer everywhere seasonal unemployment. The figures also include the clothing trades, which are also peculiarly subject to irregular employment, but as against this consideration we may place the fact that unemployment is never so great among skilled workers as it is among unskilled workers and when building stops all other trades are in part affected, and in the period when building is slack all other outdoor work suffers a similar depression. However, even in metals and machinery, in printing, binding and transportation unemployment in the year 1908 effected about 30 per cent of the men employed.

There is no reason to believe that these conditions are peculiar to New York state. About the same percentage of unemployment exists in all the great industrial centers and it is reasonable to assume that if the above percentages apply to all classes of labor throughout the United States the number of those out of work during the late period of depression could not have been less than five million wage earners. It is a fact that during that period of depression the number of immigrants coming to the country dropped off and hundreds of thousands of unskilled foreign workers returned to their native lands.

It is unfortunate that satisfactory figures cannot be given to the International Socialist Congress. The above data will appear but little satisfactory to the men of other lands where a studious, painstaking effort has been made to measure the extent of this great social evil. However, this at least can be said with some assurance that probably in no other country of the world is there so much uncertainty of employment, such wide variations in the extent of unemployment. Capitalism in America is more brutal than elsewhere and this seems notoriously true when one considers that even in the case of an evil like unemployment that affects at times the well-being of perhaps a third of our entire population the capitalists know little, do nothing and care less.

HIS PLATFORM

The following is Mr. Edwards' platform: "I am in favor of carrying out the pledges of the Republican party, of legislating for the many and not for a favored few, for a square deal for all in keeping separate the legislative and executive branches of the government, of treating the old soldiers kindly and considerately, of a fair adjustment of the tariff, in protecting the interests of the tariff, in protecting the interests of the laboring man, of clean politics, of regulating railroads, express companies and trusts, of the conservation of our national resources, of completing the Panama canal and of a sufficiently large navy to protect our interests at home and abroad.

"Am against governmental extravagance and am in sympathy with the progressives in congress."—Dixon Telegraph.

This is the platform of Lowden, and Aldrich, and Joe Cannon, and Guggenheim, and Lorimer, and Billy Bryan, and Billy Taft, and the whole raft.

And the workers bite.

Should the Federation of Labor Support the Socialist Party

It is a welcome sign of a new era that the federation has ordered a referendum on political questions.

Now let us lay aside all prejudice and decide the question on its merits.

The unions are facing a serious condition through the injunction usurpations of the courts, and unless labor can make a demonstration of unanimity showing that we propose to wipe out all anti-labor legislation and those who are twisting the present laws, there is no telling where the blows at unionism will end.

In regard to the two propositions: On the one hand, we have the Socialist party (a working-class party) with a first-class organization and many able and enthusiastic workers.

With the establishment of a new party it is too much to expect that it would reach as favorable a position as the Socialist party occupies in at least several years.

The united labor vote joined to the Socialist vote would show results this fall.

Let us vote with the party already organized and show that we want results. GEO. L. GRAY, Typographical Union No. 16.

The question before the Chicago Federation of Labor is: Shall it endorse the Socialist party or shall it form a labor party?

My contention is that they should cast their own political reflex for the following reason: A labor party would have the solid support of union men, also thousands of non-union men, and would achieve a partial victory at the polls at the first election. This would be impossible if it endorsed the Socialist party.

In discussing this question Socialists will point with pride to the Milwaukee victory, but allow me to refer you to San Francisco, where they have elected McCarthy even after the disgraceful performance of a former mayor. Had Schmitz been a Socialist, the Socialist

party would have been overwhelmingly defeated.

This proves conclusively that a labor party can gain victories where the Socialist party would fail.

The Chicago Federation of Labor should build up their own political organization as soon as possible; and then, if there is any indorsing to be done, let the Socialist party endorse labor's political program. By doing so they concentrate their strength for victory, instead of dissipating it for defeat. HARRY MILLER, 449 State street.

TOO GREAT A SHOCK Lady—What's become of the other clerk that used to be at this window? Booking Clerk—Oh, he's in a lunatic asylum.

Lady—Indeed! Booking Clerk—Yes; one day a woman got a ticket and went away without asking any questions.—Tit-Bits.

YOUNG BARBARIANS AT PLAY Father—Why are you moping about the house in this trying manner? Why don't you go out and play with Harry Higgins? Son—Because I played with Harry Higgins yesterday, and I don't suppose he's well enough yet.—Harper's Weekly.

HONORED CITIZEN "You treat that gentleman very respectfully." "Yes; he's one of our early settlers." "An early settler? Why, man, he's not more than forty years old." "No; but he pays his bills on the first of every month."—Cleveland Leader.

The proprietors of a Siamese newspaper have distributed the following notice: "The news of English we tell the latest. Writ in perfectly style and most earliest. Do a murder gift commit, we heart of and tell it. Do a mighty chief die, we publish it, and in borders of somber. Staff has each one been college, and white like the Kipling and the Dickens. We circle every town and extortionate not for advertisements. Buy it. Buy it. Tell each of you its greatness for good. Ready on Friday. Number one.—Bangkok Times.

Friends of the Common Good

BY CYLDE J. WRIGHT

It is seldom one meets up with an article that has the power to move a man's mind as the article in the Chicago Daily Socialist of Aug. 8, by Henry E. Allen, entitled "Friends of the Common Good."

The spirit of the revolution has attracted revolutionary spirits and it has attracted some others. Is somebody (calling themselves Socialists) playing the capitalist spy on us, or is somebody just disgruntled because providence did not favor them with revolutionary powers equal to some other brother?

It is said that progressive bodies go from defeat to defeat, from mistake to mistake, until the final dawn of victory. Every once in a while we must stop and look ourselves over. If we let the thorns stick in our political tissues too long it is likely to fester.

Has the Socialist party become victimized by a gang that seeks to drive our effective workers out of the party? Show me a man who has ever amounted to anything as a worker in any movement of any kind whom you think that I cannot find something to "knock" about (if I choose to be a knocker) and I can show you that you are thinking wrong. In fact, the more a man has accomplished the more the knocker can knock. It is an old saying that "the man who has no enemies is either a fool or a failure." Rivals who are thinking only of personal aggrandizements are supposed to "knock." Real rivals, who count success worthless unless won upon merit, always choose to win by proving their own worth rather than trying to slander their rivals.

Let that comrade stay at the bottom who cannot win his way to the heights of the rank and file upon his own merits. To tear down a greater in order to make room for a lesser is not good policy for the Socialist party.

This talk about leaders going on today is far from the issue of leadership. There is no legitimate attack made on leaders at all; the attack is being made upon workers, and every conceivable stumbling block is being thrown in their way to prevent getting results. This is a co-operative movement. The co-operative work of ten men may be just sufficient to get away with the job; a "knocker" may be able to stir up a jealousy among uninformed members sufficient to pull two of the ten away where not a single one can be spared and the knocker has accomplished his purpose with nothing in his own possession or power to repair the damage; after he accomplishes his purpose he chuckles, sits back to review his wreckage to finally be turned upon, criticised, condemned, ostracized and cast out by even his supposed friends. A knocker does not need to win a majority in order to gain his point; a few bricks pulled out of a foundation wrecks a whole building.

It is time for review.

NO WONDER The ancients thought the world was flat; I'm really not surprised at that; We've found it flat, I dare to say, If we were living in their day. Just think, they had no autos then, No show girls to delight the men, No pipes to smoke and no cigars, No cockles served at luncheon bars, No brakes to play and no pink teas, No liners speeding o'er the seas, No yellow journals and no flats, No women's monstrous picture hats, No tariff problems to attack, No gowns that button up the back, No end seat hogs with manners rude, No monkeying with the price of food, No ice bills, no cold storage eggs, No bunco steers and no yeggs, No trolley cars with clang and whir, No Teddy to keep things astray, Say, is it any wonder that The ancients thought the world was flat?—Vancouver Province.

SHE MADE THE MONEY Patience—Why is the dressy lady coming out of that building? Patrice—Oh, she's an artist's model. "And who is the seedy-looking man following her?" "Oh, he's the artist."—Yonkers Statesman.

THINKING OF QUEBEC LECTURE Mrs. Pick—I see the Maine Agricultural college proposes to establish lectures especially for country pastors. Mr. Pick—What's the matter? Are none of the pastors up there married?—Yonkers Statesman.

FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS

LADIES' ONE-PIECE APRON 8651. Here is an apron that is not only simple and practical, but becoming as well. It is fitted to the figure under the arm by a dart, and the skirt portion is ample enough to protect the dress worn underneath. The back portion is extended to form straps that cross at the center and fasten over the shoulders in front. Gingham, linen, percale or t-paca are suitable for this garment. Size—small, medium and large. Requires 4 yards of 36-inch material for the medium size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 30 cents in stamps or silver.

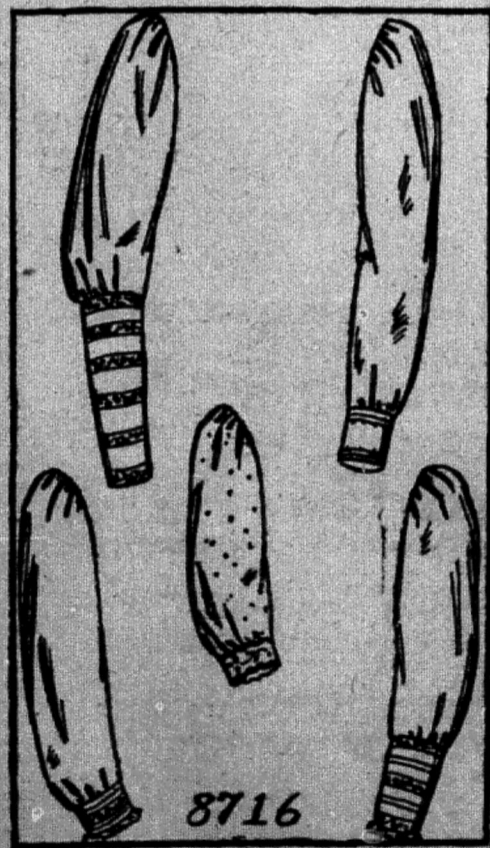
8716

A GROUP OF PRACTICAL MODELS—SET OF SLEEVES

8718. In renovating last season's gowns and waists, it is sometimes necessary to make over the sleeve. In the designs here shown we have two up-to-date models, that may be made in full length or 3/4 style, and with a long or shorter cuff. The bishop sleeve is most practical for shirt waists and house gowns, while the puff sleeve is very desirable for dressy waists. The pattern is cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 1 1/2 yards of 24-inch material for one pair of sleeves in bishop style, 1 1/2 yards for sleeves with deep cuff, 1 1/2 yards for 3/4 sleeves with hand cuff or for puff sleeves.

Factors of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

For Home Dressmakers



8716

A GROUP OF PRACTICAL MODELS—SET OF SLEEVES

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 21, 1906, at P. O. Chicago, under act March 3, 1879. Issued by the Workers' Publishing Society, 180-182 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

STORIES OF AN AGITATOR

BY RALPH KORNGOLD. A CHURCH PICNIC

A church picnic is generally regarded as a very tame and staid and orderly affair. This, however, was not the case with a church picnic at which I had been billed to speak some three years ago.

proceeded to test the hardness of his brother's craniums, with the result that he came well-nigh spitting it in twain.

License to Murder

The story of shooting jobless men that comes from Alabama is as startling and blood-curdling that it should fill with indignation and arouse to action every true man.

Here is the account of it from the local paper in Alabama: W. B. LeGrand, a nephew of Sheriff LeGrand of Calhoun county, was shot and killed by W. W. Powell, a special agent of the Southern Railway at Riverside, in St. Clair county yesterday.

A private company may resort to almost anything. The friendless tramp is shot and nobody is the wiser. The murder of unfortunate jobless men who may only be seeking employment is notorious, but no one takes it up except when a blunder like this is made.

Fake Issues and Real Issues

The Socialist party is the only party that has anything to say on any question of any real importance to the American people. The tariff question isn't vital. We have had all kinds of tariffs administered in all ways without a particle of change in the essential condition of the vast majority of Americans.

The currency question isn't vital. We have had all kinds of money and all kinds of theories about it and the majority of Americans have gone on in exactly the same way all the time. Advocacy of a big navy isn't vital. No matter how big a navy we build with the wealth created by labor the creators of that wealth will be no better off.

Platitudes about party records are not vital. We have had Republican administrations and Democratic administrations, and through them all the slums have grown, poverty has increased, insanity and suicides have multiplied, and the average condition of the worker has declined.

The Panama Canal is not vital. When it has been completed and the creators of wealth have paid the monstrous bill it will not improve the condition of one of them. They will receive no more of the wealth they create; they will have no more of the earth's abundances; they will live in no better houses, have no more to eat, have no more time for culture, leisure and enjoyment, have no more to show for their toll than they had before.

To promise railroad regulation is not vital. For twenty-three years this government has been pottering with the railroad problem and has done nothing about it not ridiculous and futile. No amount of railroad regulation or rate fixing, or commerce courts, or tinkering and doddering about the railroad laws will affect the essential condition of the 85 per cent of the American people that in the midst of unequalled abundance are admitted to be either poor or very poor.

None of the propositions of the other parties is vital. But this is vital—that the slums should cease to spread; the majority of people should cease to be oppressed by poverty and insufficiency; that the physical decline of our people should no longer be wrought by overcrowding and unsanitary conditions; that happiness should be a common possession and not the exclusive heritage of a few; that children should cease to be murdered in the factories and women's souls cease to be trampled upon in the streets.

You will find these things treated in the proposals of the Socialist party and of none other. The Socialist party alone announces a cure for the vital ills and a position on the vital issues. If you are not a Socialist review carefully these statements and see if you can find a flaw in them.

ROOSEVELT AND RUSSIA

In estimating the public career of Theodore Roosevelt we are accustomed to overlook his relation to Russia and the bloody regime of Nicholas.

We know of his connection with the half-savage beast who rules the unhappy millions south of the Rio Grande. We know that his dull-witted successor has been carrying out the "Roosevelt policies" in turning Mexican liberals over to the Mexican hangman.

But what of Roosevelt and Russia, and the part he played as "peacemaker" between Russia and Japan? This one act of Roosevelt's, on which much of his fame rests, proves when analyzed one of the blackest in his career.

The facts are that Russia was tottering. The red flag, for the first time in history, had been some months before hoisted on one battleship and her guns were enlisted on the side of the revolution. Uprisings were chronic in many cities and provinces and the army was constantly deserting.

Roosevelt knew the part he was playing. The triumph of the Japs was pregnant with results that terrorized the ruling classes of the old world. Little surprise, then, that every parasite was eager to shake his hand during his recent exhibition there.

However, the applause he won when the feeble-minded greeted him on his arrival in New York is but another indication of the low low capacity of the people of America to think for themselves.

Our idol today is a combination of clown, braggart and fakir. What a contrast with the rail-splitter of rails of an earlier day!

When Socialists assert that individualism has had its day in the eighteenth century, they mean by this that individual form of production, owing to the simplicity and relative cheapness of tools, was the only mode of production possible at that time.

CARDINAL GIBBONS AND DIVORCE

Last Saturday Cardinal Gibbons celebrated his 78th birthday and made one of his perennial attacks on divorce.

"Divorce," he said, "is a canker which is eating into the vitals of our life. Society—our whole civilization—uprears itself upon the sanctity of the home and the unity of the family."

"Ponder. The helpless little children of these homes destroyed by divorces, lives, hatred is sown there. The father goes one way and the mother the other, never to meet again. The children are left without an anchorage."

Continuing the Cardinal says: "The ease with which divorces may be obtained in some of our states is nothing less than criminal. One of the favorite grounds of these days is what is called 'incompatibility of temper.'"

These are the views on divorce expressed by a man who never was married, who, therefore, possesses no personal knowledge of the subject. He pities the children because homes have been destroyed by divorces. Does he really think that children forced to live with parents who have "incompatibility of temper" are happier than those whose incompatible parents are divorced?

Such reasoning is simply foolish. If the cardinal would give his attention to preventing ill-considered marriages he might do some good. Especially, if he will urge as a policy of state, that an economic system be instituted, which affords men and women the necessary conditions to have a good home in which to rear a happy family; in other words, if he would urge the adoption of the economic principles of Socialism, he would do most effective work in preventing divorce.

And with all great industries owned by the people, and managed by elected committees, i. e., the government, with the hours of labor shortened correspondingly to the increased productivity of perfected machinery; with all their feet needs plentifully supplied; living in a normal, decent environment, free from fears engendered by insecurity, unemployment, ill-health; the school and playground restored to the child, the home to the woman, and the job to the man; with all wealth being created for use, not for profit; with the beastly struggle for existence abolished, which, in turn, will do away with cheating adulteration, and all those degrading vices which characterize modern commercialism, the soil will blossom forth such varied, scintillating individuality, resident with genius and inventive skill, an individualism that will manifest itself in meritorious emulation in the realms of science, literature, music and art.

Under Socialism, men will have the fullest opportunity and absolute freedom to work as much or as little as they wish, and at whatever they like most, their incomes being apportioned to the kind and amount of work performed.

MONOPOLY MEANS STAGNANCY

BY ROBERT HUNTER

We frequently hear it said that Socialism will destroy all progress and end society in a stagnant pool. Of course, the critics of Socialism who make such prophecies know nothing whatever about it.

Socialism to one who knows Socialism has no intention of taking the great stream of life and directing it into a vast, stagnant pool. That would be the end of the human order, while Socialism is the beginning of human order.

For centuries upon centuries we have fought each other tooth and nail. As nomads, savages, cannibals, and barbarians, we often depended for existence upon the destruction of our fellow human beings. We had to live, and to live we fought and destroyed each other.

Today the reservoirs are full, and the people who have flooded the reservoirs are not allowed to produce any more until in some manner the reservoirs are emptied.

This is capitalism—and stagnancy. How different the Socialist ideal! The Socialist has no intention of drying up the little rivulets and of ending them in the reservoir of monopoly.

Let us see what the end and aim of Socialism. It is as if the earth drank of the co-operative labors of all the millions of individual streamlets only for the purpose of rendering back to every unit the full product of its labor.

OPEN FORUM

AS TO FARMERS

With a number of Socialist orators and writers the question of the farmers seems to be a stumbling block or a problem hard to fit in with scientific Socialism.

Some writers divide them into land owners, small farmers, large farmers, renters and working farmers. As I was born and raised on a farm and many of my people are still farmers, I take much interest in these discussions and feel that many Socialists seem to think that the Marxian economics would not fit their case.

To clearly understand the question we must settle what the farmer is, that is, does his owning or renting a piece of land constitute him a capitalist, working man, wage slave or what?

We must remember in the final analysis that capital is simply a power whereby labor can be exploited. A man might have one million dollars that would not be capital. Again, with that money he buys a large building and still it would not be capital; not until he turned his building into a factory and began to exploit labor would the function of capital obtain.

Under our present system a man cannot get power or capital without money or something to give in return for placing his position of power, the capital not what he invested in it.

From 90 to 95 per cent of farmers are working men engaged in the social production of wealth, the other 5 to 10 per cent are owners or renters of large farms and employ all help engaged in the social production.

THE WORKER'S STATE

By Herbert Harris

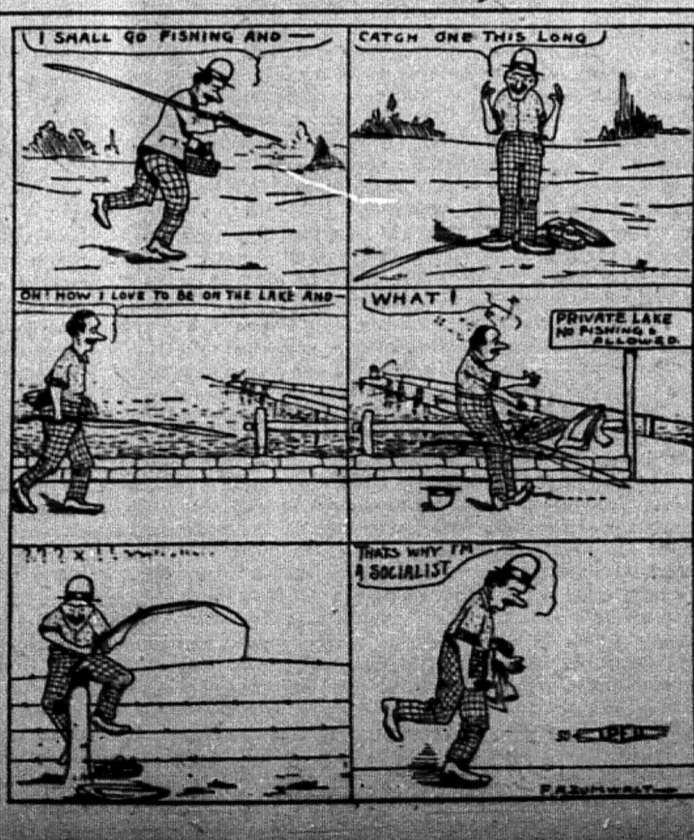
Low murmurs of a sickened world. Were wait upon my ears Till I beheld the workers' state Of fetters, groans and tears.

Why all these storms of want and woe. When right could conquer all By giving to the worker now The product of his toil?

He uses muscle, brain and strength To feed the petted few Who revel in their stolen wealth And bids his needs adieu.

Oh, workmen, arouse ye! Take Into your own control The reins of power. Surely make Your choosing at the polls.

The Conversion of John



CONCLUSIVE

Sutor—Sir, I wish to marry your daughter. Sutor—Take my advice, boy, don't. Sutor—B-b-ut why? Sutor—I've just found signs of insanity on her.

KIND

Tattered Terry—There goes a kind man. The last time I went to him I didn't have a cent, and he gave me all he could.

FATHER-IN-LAW'S OMBASE

Said Mr. Bullion to his intended son-in-law: "Have you fixed up the date for the wedding yet, young man?"

QUOTATION MARKS

Senator Beveridge, in an after-dinner speech in Cleveland, said of a corrupt politician: "The man's excuse is as absurd as the excuse that a certain minister offered on being convicted of plagiarism."