

SOCIALISTS ARE VICTORS IN FREE SPEECH FIGHT

POLICE DON'T APPEAR

Big Demonstration Is Held on West Madison Street; Chief McWeeny Is Not Heard From.

Trying to stop the Socialists of Chicago from speaking on the streets of the city isn't the little matter that Chief of Police McWeeny thought it was.

That it takes more than an order from the city hall to put even a dent in the open air propaganda of the Chicago Socialists was shown by the monster turnout along West Madison street last night, with the entire police department backed entirely off the board.

Police Quit

The police quit in the start of what promised to be one of the biggest free speech fights that Chicago has ever seen, bowing before the demands of the Socialists.

Bigger meetings than ever will be held tonight, while every effort will be exerted to keep up the enthusiasm which the police have thus injected into the judicial campaign, which is just beginning to warm up.

Perhaps the biggest factor in bringing the police to their knees was the fear of the Daily Socialist.

The issue of Wednesday afternoon made a big impression around headquarters, especially the call at the top of the first page urging all the workers of Chicago to take part in the West Madison street protest.

Feel the Lash

The lash of the Daily Socialist has been felt before by the police department, especially by the high officials, and they do not wish it brought down upon them again if they can help it.

Three big Socialist meetings were held on West Madison street last night. More would have been held if the police had shown themselves to be in the least hostile.

Thousands listened to nearly a score of speakers at Sheldon and Madison streets, where H. Percy Ward had been arrested the night before; at Madison and Peoria streets; and at Madison and Green streets.

Sight Is Impressive

One of the big features of the evening was the march of several thousand workers from the meeting at Madison and Green streets, when it was closed, nearly half a mile to Madison and Sheldon, one of the most impressive sights ever seen on the west side.

There was perfect order as the marchers proceeded up the busy street, while the police remained out of sight, instead of poking their clubs into the ribs of everybody in sight as they had done on the night before.

Attack McWeeny Policy

At all of the meetings the speakers freely attacked the policy of Chief McWeeny in seeking to suppress street meetings.

William Fox, speaking at Sheldon and Madison, asserted that the chief use which the capitalists made of the police was in breaking strikes.

At the same meeting Arthur Morrow Lewis, after denouncing the actions of Chief McWeeny and Inspector Dorman as despotic, said:

"The Socialists of Chicago will cease to criticize the police department when that department reaches the happy state of being above and beyond criticism."

Have They Enough?

William E. Rodriguez, former Socialist candidate for mayor, asked with a smile, "If the police had had enough?"

At the close of the conference Inspector Dorman would give no assurance that meetings would not be interfered with.

Backdown Was Complete

From the very start of the three meetings last night, however, it was apparent that the police backdown was complete.

On the night previous Madison street had been thick with uniformed police and detectives in citizens' clothes.

These men had jostled the crowds and roughly handled all who showed signs of wanting to stop and listen to a Socialist speaker.

Many of these policemen expressed open dislike of the work they were doing, but excused themselves on the ground, "It's orders."

Not One in Sight

Last night, when the meetings began there was not a policeman in sight. No efforts were made to demand any permits. A few days before Lieutenant Howard had torn up a speaker's permit because the speaker had said:

"When Steward was chief of police we got permits from the chief, when McWeeny came into office he told us to get them from the inspectors. After a while we will be asked to get a permit from each individual policeman."

The Socialist victory last night was made stronger by the fact that perfect order was maintained. At the three

street meetings, at which there was a total of more than 5,000 people present, there was not any disturbance.

Boy Runs Into Woman

The only thing which marred any of the meetings happened when a boy, partially blind, who was riding a bicycle, ran into a woman at the corner of Sheldon and Madison.

The meetings at Sheldon and Madison streets will be held every Saturday night hereafter.

Before the speakers arrived at the meeting places last night newsmen were busy calling out, "Extra edition, Chicago Socialist. Read all about the free speech fight!" and selling copies of the edition in which the announcement was made that the Socialists would test McWeeny's order.

Socialists Handle Crowds

This swelled the crowds, so that when the speakers arrived there were several hundred people gathered at each meeting place. Soon the crowds grew dense. Socialists in the crowds saw that space was maintained for the passage of traffic.

There were not even policemen present to keep the sidewalks or streets open. Lewis cited the testing of the free speech right on the streets of San Francisco and asserted that a judge of the Supreme Court upheld the right.

He quoted the judge as saying that if so many people listened to the Socialists, as the police claimed did, the Socialists must have something to say that the people of San Francisco wanted to hear.

STREET MEETINGS TONIGHT

Joseph Kaufman will speak at Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue. Percy H. Ward will speak on "Socialism and Free Speech" at the corner of North Clark and Superior streets. William Fox, Walter Euggins and others will speak at Congress street and Kedzie avenue.

H. C. Diehl and John Drexler will speak at Forty-seventh street and Ashland avenue.

It was the sort of permit required by Chief McWeeny. While Knute was talking a police officer came up to him and asked to see his permit. Knute showed the permit signed by Dorman. This satisfied the policeman.

In a few minutes another policeman came up to Knute and asked to see his permit. The permit was read a second time.

"That's no good unless signed by the lieutenant, too. You'll have to stop," said the second police officer to Knute. Knute refused.

Knute was then taken from the platform on which he was standing and was hurried to the Lake street police station. There he had a talk with Lieutenant Howard, who issued a permit. Howard should have honored the permit from Dorman, his superior.

A few nights later Knute was speaking at Wood and Madison streets again. Knute said:

"At one time all that was needed was a blanket permit from the chief of police granted to the Socialist party of Cook county. Since McWeeny has been chief he requires a permit from the inspectors."

"I had a permit from an inspector in charge of this district. Then I had to get a permit from the lieutenant. After a while I suppose I will have to get a permit from each policeman."

Lieutenant Howard, who was in the crowd, came up to Knute and took away his permit and tore it up.

MUST HOLD GROUND WON

Realizing that the victory of last night may be followed by renewed police interference with Socialist street meetings County Secretary James F. Larsen of the Socialist party today issued the following instructions for the holding of street meetings:

Hereafter street meetings will be held without any effort to gain permits from police inspectors.

They will be conducted as they were prior to Chief McWeeny's becoming the head of the Chicago police department.

At that time credentials from the county office of the Socialist party were sufficient, and no police permit was required.

That practice will be resumed. Last night there was no interference with this plan, but that is no guarantee that there will be no interference in the future.

As the police department may renew its policy of suppressing street meetings, Socialists are requested to attend street meetings called in the vicinity of their homes.

They are advised to listen carefully to the speakers and to observe the conduct of persons in the crowd. They are urged to do this so as to be able to appear in court and testify as to what happened at any meeting with which the police interfere.

If this policy is followed the Socialist party can hold the ground gained last night.

CALIFORNIA UNION FARMERS INAUGURATE BIG CAMPAIGN

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—The Farmers' Union of California has inaugurated a campaign of organization with a view to increasing the membership to 50,000 by 1916, when it is expected that the annual convention of the National Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union will be held in San Jose.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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OTIS IS NEAR PRISON CELL; CHARGE THE TIMES IS OBSCENE

Arch Enemy of Labor Paid Men for Writing Risque Stories.

By National Socialist Press. Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 31.—Harrison Gray Otis, arch enemy of organized labor and instigator of a scheme to railroad innocent men to the gallows, has himself been caught in the web of the law. The evidence against him is apparent and convincing.

Newspaper Is Indecent

Otis is charged, in the words of an indictment, with "circulating and causing to be circulated a certain indecent and obscene paper, to wit, the Los Angeles Times."

No decision has been reached as to whether Otis is to be prosecuted under the state or city law. The state law is more severe as to penalty but more difficult in prosecution. The warrants were issued by the University station police.

Otis' Policy

For years the Times has made a specialty of salacious stories and head lines and there has long been a widespread disgust with the filthy stories and pictures in the Times.

It is said Otis not only has countenanced this feature of his sheet, but has encouraged it in every way, even to the point of rewarding men who have written the most risque stories and headlines.

Two Offenses

City Prosecuting Attorney Guy Eddie filed the complaints against H. G. Otis, publisher, Harry E. Andrews, managing editor, and R. M. Whitney, telegraph editor. Two complaints were filed, one for an offense committed Aug. 19 and another Aug. 28.

The defendants will be arraigned some time today. Violation of the city ordinance prohibiting the circulation of obscene or indecent printed matter carries with it a fine of not more than \$500 or 180 days in the city jail, or both.

Under the state law all employers are required to report all details of fatal and non-fatal accidents to the Bureau of Labor.

The number of injured by the month vary from 165 in December to 419 in the month of October.

The largest number of fatal accidents in one month came in November, when 65 were killed; the smallest number killed was 29 in April.

Steam railroading caused the heaviest loss of life and also the greatest number of injured, with the exception of the combined manufacturing interests.

The tables of fatal accidents follow: Coal mining 114 Contracting 6 Railroad—elevated 2 Railroad—interurban 10 Railroad—steam 232 Railroad—street 9 Railroad—underground 1 Stone quarries 1 Manufacturing 120

Total non-fatal accidents: Coal mining 463 Contracting 9 Railroad—elevated 10 Railroad—interurban 10 Railroad—steam 916 Railroad—street 47 Railroad—underground 3 Stone quarries 12 Miscellaneous 25 Manufacturing 2,707

Total 4,194 Complete tables of statistics are given in the report.

ELECT WHOLE TICKET PUT UP BY SOCIALISTS

This Is Urged by The Record in Los Angeles California.

Special Correspondence. Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 30.—Events are fast shaping for the election of the complete Socialist city ticket here.

With labor in a solid mass behind the Socialists nominated for office, powerful newspaper backing is forthcoming.

The Los Angeles Record, long respected by labor men on the Pacific coast, has come out with: "Who for mayor? Work Harriman, of course."

Jobs for Socialism

That paper urges the people of the city to vote for the whole Socialist city ticket in the primary election in October and at the election in December.

In the course of an editorial announcement which is spread across the front page the Record says:

"In the campaign that is almost upon us Los Angeles is going to have an opportunity to make an administration that will be really of the people, by the people and for the people, not only possible, but a certainty.

"How? By the voters of Los Angeles going to the primaries on Oct. 5 next, and then going to the polls on Dec. 5 next, and voting for Job Harriman, the Socialist candidate for mayor, and for every other municipal candidate who stands for the same things he stands for."

Elect Whole Ticket

The paper then points out the folly of electing Harriman alone and not carrying the entire Socialist ticket into office, pointing out "the necessity of such action as follows:

"And you want to remember that to make the administration of Harriman effective the rest of the ticket elected must be made up of men who will stand with him for the people at all times, no matter how great pressure may be brought on them by big business, or if Harriman were elected and a council and other officials who were antagonistic to him were elected, it would be impossible for him to do a great deal of good."

WOMEN AID IN SELLING TICKETS FOR THE PICNIC

They Will Boost the Progressive Woman at the Big Outing.

The women of Chicago are pushing the sale of tickets for the campaign rally and picnic of the Socialists at Riverside park Sept. 3.

A large booth will be erected for the women, which will be decorated in red and yellow, red standing for Socialism and yellow for woman suffrage.

Boost "Progressive Woman"

An effort is now being made to boost the circulation of the Progressive Woman, the Socialist woman's magazine, to the 30,000 mark.

Hunters will canvass the crowds for subscriptions, and as an inducement to secure them Josephine Conger-Kaneke, the editor of the magazine, is offering cut-glass premiums.

For those who receive ten subscriptions a cut-glass bon-bon dish is offered. To those who secure more than ten subscriptions other cut-glass sets, such as glasses, creamery sets, etc., will be given.

In an effort to get out the crowd to secure subscriptions the women are disposing of large numbers of tickets.

The women are preparing to turn out

in force to hear E. Hazel Black, the woman candidate for Judge of the Superior Court on the Socialist ticket, deliver her address. The red and yellow colors will be seen everywhere that day.

The fact that Labor Day follows the picnic seems to draw a great many out who would have to work Sunday night if Monday were not a holiday.

One Socialist, writing in, says: "Send me ten tickets. I thought I would be unable to be at the rally because of working nights. But since the following day is Labor Day I will not have to work, and I don't want to miss the special message which Mayor Seidel has for Chicago."

Out-of-Town Socialists, Too

Many requests are being received from out of town Socialists in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. One person writes from Louisville, Ky., saying: "I was coming to Chicago the following week, but I've changed my plans and will be on hand for the rally. I want to hear Emil Seidel."

STEEL TRUST HERE, TOO

By United Press. Denver, Colo., Aug. 31.—It is declared here today that beds of carnotite ore, containing vanadium, uranium and radium in large quantities, have been discovered in the Paradox valley and are being developed on an extensive scale by the American Vanadium Co., which is affiliated with the steel trust. Several mines have been opened and hundreds of men are at work.

FRENCH CABINET MEETS

By United Press. Rambouillet, France, Aug. 31.—The entire French cabinet met with President Fallieres at his summer home here today for the purpose of giving Ambassador Cambon his final instructions regarding the negotiations with Germany which will be renewed on his arrival at Berlin early next week.

FEMALE GOT HIM

By United Press. New York, Aug. 31.—The wiles of a female government detective were held accountable for James Prin being lodged in the Tombs today, awaiting arraignment, charged with "stealing to the value of thousands of dollars from home-coming tourists."

VANDALS BOB DEAD

By United Press. Canonsburg, Pa., Aug. 31.—Evidence that vandals robbed the dead during the terrible panic in the Morgan opera house here last Saturday night when 36 persons lost their lives as the result of a false alarm of fire was uncovered today.

Science of Slaughter Shows Results at Big Rifle Meet

Special Correspondence. Camp Perry, Ohio.—Killing men is becoming more and more a science in the United States army. At the military camp here murder is being taught with the same precision that carpenters' and engineers' trades are taught in the technical schools of the land.

Sergeant Warner S. Hale won the individual rapid fire championship here with a score of 109 in twenty shots, establishing a new and disastrously wonderful record.

Take a careful look at any man on the street two blocks distant and notice how small a mark his head and shoulders present. Then figure what your chances would be to hit that mark. Some hard stunt!

Well, Sergeant Hale had just four seconds to each shot—four seconds in which to recover his balance after the

smashing kick of his army Springfield, to pull back and thrust forward the breech bolt of his rifle, clearing it of the exploded shell and pushing in a fresh cartridge from the magazine, to take fresh aim on the mark 200 yards away and to pull the trigger.

Yet he hit that mark twenty consecutive times under these conditions, scoring five points for each shot.

Lieut. Westover of the United States infantry shot even with Sergt. Hale for three "strings" of five shots each. But in the fourth string he dropped one bullet just below the figure on the target, scoring a four and making his total 29 to Hale's 100 points.

There were forty-six other men who shot within three points of Hale's record.

How'd you like to be one of an army trying to shove home a bayonet charge on this bunch of human galling guns?

THE WEATHER

"Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, warmer tonight; moderate southerly winds becoming variable," is the official forecast today.

Sunrise, 4:14 a. m.; sunset, 6:26 a. m.; moonset, 10:16 p. m.

The official temperature for the last twenty-four hours shows a maximum temperature of 79 degrees and a minimum temperature of 60 degrees.

CRISIS IN BIG RAIL STRIKE IS COMING TODAY

Last Effort Will Be Made to Prevent Big Walkout.

The 43,000 men who are demanding recognition of the system plan of organized labor on the Illinois Central, Chicago & Northwestern, and the Union and Southern Pacific roads are being more convinced today that the railroads, seeing a business depression, are willing to provoke a big railroad strike.

What may be the final conference before a strike or settlement of pending labor troubles on the Illinois Central railway took place this afternoon when representatives of the nine shop unions met with Vice President Parks and Assistant General Manager Foley.

It was announced that President Markham might be called into the conference before its conclusion. The union men requested his presence.

Won't Meet Federation

The railroad specified in meeting the committee that it was meeting them as accredited members of the various unions which the road already recognizes and not as officials of the newly created system federation.

It is understood that the railroad officials thus far have obstinately declined to recognize the system federation and that the meeting will break off without the shopmen giving this point.

No Pay Increase

It is said Vice President Parks told the men that the road would not recognize the federation nor would it grant the demands for increased pay, which he is said to have denounced as "exorbitant."

It was conceded on all hands today that unless the railroad management recedes from this position it will be difficult to avert a strike. The strike vote already has been taken and the matter is in the hands of the officers of the system federation to order a walkout if the officials refuse to accede to the demands of the federation.

Realizing the critical nature of the situation the union representatives held a long conference before meeting the railroad's officials.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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Chicago Socialists Learn the Value of Their "Daily"

In One Day It Rallies the Party to a Great Free Speech Victory.

The value of a daily paper to the Socialist movement of Chicago was never more clearly demonstrated than by last night's victory for free speech on West Madison street.

Twenty-four hours before Madison street was lined with policemen who would not permit law-abiding citizens to stop on the street. People who did not even know that Socialists were trying to hold a meeting were prodded in the back with policemen's clubs and roughly ordered to keep on moving.

It was the most drastic and arbitrary suppression of free speech undertaken by the Chicago police for years.

But what happened last evening, just twenty-four hours after the events above described? An entirely different scene was presented.

One or two policemen appeared on their regular rounds. There were no patrol wagons out. Citizens were not molested and on the spot where speakers had been arrested the night before a rousing open-air rally was held by an audience of Socialists and workmen that packed every inch of space within the sound of the speakers' voices.

On other corners other meetings were held, and moved by the enthusiasm of the occasion one meeting after another adjourned and marched informally to swell the ranks of the main meeting.

What had happened in twenty-four hours to cause this transformation? Nothing but the sounding of the bugle call by The Chicago Daily Socialist.

Through their own paper, which every active member and thousands of other workmen receive, the Socialists of Chicago received the word that their rights were in danger and that their presence was needed.

Had the Socialists of Chicago no daily paper, last night would have been a repetition of other evenings on Madison street. The workers would have again felt the prod of the policemen's clubs and Socialist speakers would have been dragged from their stands and threatened with beatings.

The possession of an organ that can call us together at any hour, knowing that the response will be made, is the greatest advantage we have today.

Efforts to increase the circulation and fighting powers of the Daily Socialist should be redoubled on the strength of the victory gained.

Seventy-two Per Cent Defective This Is the Indictment Against Capitalism for Neglect of Children.

A medical examination of the pupils in Minneapolis schools discloses the following startling results:

"OF THOSE GIVEN PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS, 72 PER CENT WERE FOUND DEFECTIVE, THE MOST COMMON BEING HYPERTROPHIED TONSILS, 35 per cent showing this defect. Defective teeth showed in 32 per cent; adenoid growth, 28 per cent; enlarged glands, 24 per cent; defective vision, 18 per cent. Anemia showed in 11 1/2 per cent; malnutrition, 6 1/2 per cent. In all 3,873 cases were treated, many of which, the report says, would not have been cared for if not discovered in the inspections. There were 316 children fitted with glasses, and 767 others received treatment for eye inflammation. Dental work was done for 656 children and 175 had adenoids and tonsils removed. Defective hearing was treated in 62 cases, and 49 were treated for discharging ears. Twenty-one cases of tuberculosis were discovered and placed under treatment."

The causes of these conditions are not hard to determine if they are only traced to their original source.

A good gardener keeps the environment of his plants favorable to their healthy growth. He sees that they have the right soil and the right amount of sunlight and that they are properly protected from the elements.

Children are not cared for in this way as a rule. Only the favored few have parents who can afford such attention to their offspring and an environment of excessive luxury generally has an unhealthy effect upon these.

The great majority of school children are the sons and daughters of workmen and the truth is that these workmen cannot afford the proper care and opportunities for the natural growth of their offspring. Even the well paid laborer cannot have his children's eyes examined and treated regularly, and cannot take precautions that should be taken upon the appearance of every little symptom of disease or defectiveness. He cannot send his children to the country as often as they should go.

Above all, the influence of heredity is manifest. The workers are broken in body from excessive toil and conditions that are not favorable to health. They develop occupational diseases and these diseases or defects are transmitted in some form to their children.

Prevention of the ills that afflict the future generations must begin with an economic system that will enable the workers to live in better houses, and enjoy leisure and sunshine and that will enable them to provide plenty of good food and clothing as well as medical attention for their families. Socialism holds out this prospect.

Now comes the Commercial Tribune, frightened by the use of the congressional franking privilege by Victor L. Berger, a Socialist, and proposes that this privilege be suppressed. It was all right with the Tribune as long as the dry, unreadable speeches of the old parties went through the mails free by the millions, but the moment a speech in favor of the working class is circulated a move is made to stop the custom.

An Evanston theater has barred negroes from reserved seats, not because of their race, but because of the fact that they are servants. As the class line grows clearer national and race lines disappear.

Chief of Police McWeeny says police cannot see blind pigs. There are many who aver that the blind pigs can "see" the police.

History of the Supreme Court of the United States

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

(Continued From Yesterday.)

Puttie Attempts at Confiscation

Lord Belmont made emphatic efforts to have these great estates confiscated. But he found, as he wrote November 23, 1700, to the Lords of Trade, that the Assembly of New York was largely composed of the very landed magnates whom he sought to overthrow. He set forth the grievances of the actual settlers that they could get no land, and their objection to becoming "a base tenant" to Mr. Dellins, Colonel Schuyler, Mr. Livingston and the others of "the whole role, of our mighty landgraves." Belmont applied for a peremptory order of the king or an act of parliament for the confiscation of these extravagant and corrupt grants given by Fletcher and other governors. "Unless," Belmont added, "the power of our Palatines, Smith, Livingston, the Philipps and son... and all other persons were reduced to the country is ruined" (49).

The Philipps referred to were Frederick and his son Adolphus, who received an immense grant of land in what is now Putnam County, New York. Frederick Philipps was the employer of the sea pirate, Captain Samuel Burgess, of New York, who, at first, was sent out by Philipps to Madagascar to trade with the pirates, and who then soon turned pirate himself. The first voyage yielded Philipps and Burgess 6,000 pounds, the proceeds of trade and slave catching. From a second voyage they cleared 10,000 pounds and 300 slaves. Marrying a relative of Philipps, Burgess continued piracy. Caught and imprisoned in Newgate, Philipps spent large sums of money to save him from death and finally succeeded. Burgess, however, resumed piracy, and met death from being poisoned in Africa, while carrying off slaves (50). We shall have need of recurring to the Philipps estate in a later chapter dealing with the means by which John Jacob Astor, in virtue of a noted Supreme Court decision, obtained part of it.

As a concession to Belmont's urgent and repeated remonstrances to England, the New York Assembly annulled at least two of Fletcher's corrupt grants, but the most of the extensive grants remained intact, causing uprising in later generations. The corrupt, interested intriguers forces against Belmont were many and too powerful. The justices of the courts were either men of the large land holding class, or were servitors. Lewis Morris, Chief Justice of the Province of New York, was removed from office by Governor William Cosby for (among other accusations) sitting in his own cause in land and other cases. Morris denied these charges in a pamphlet published in 1735 (51). Doubtless his defense was not altogether without its extenuating features, inasmuch as Cosby himself was one of the large land holders and very active in presenting grants of estates. Perhaps the interests of competing land holders collided; and Morris, serving one side, was made to suffer. Morris was later appointed Governor General of New Jersey.

Continuing Corruption of Royal Officials

To put a stop to these "extravagant grants" of land by royal governors to favorites, accessories or bribers, Belmont had proposed to the Lords of Trade that no grant of more than a thousand acres be made to any man, except in the case of larger grants by special leave of the king. He also recommended placing a quit rent of half a town on every hundred acres, this to go to the royal treasury. It is not until subsequently that, in order to avert abuses and the consequent popular dissatisfaction, a royal order was issued limiting to 2,000 acres the amount of land to be granted to any one occupant or settler. But this law was easily evaded; the royal officials continued to pervert their authority by fraudulently securing for themselves by indirect means great estates of the most valuable land, or corruptly gave them to others, as is evidenced by the following examples recited in the court records:

In 1737 George Clarke was Lieutenant governor of the Province of New York, in which official capacity he was member in, and vice president of, the Colonial Council of the province. To this council the king intrusted the power of granting lands for occupation and settlement, subject to the 2,000-acre limitation. At a meeting of the Colonial Council at Fort George, on August 2, 1737, at which were present Clarke, Chief Justice Kennedy of the Provincial Courts, Courtlandt, Kane and Hornemander, all members of the council, Clarke presented a petition of William Corry, who had recently emigrated from Ireland. The petition set forth that there was a large tract of crown land in Mohawk County; that he, Corry, had engaged to bring a number of families from Ireland, and he therefore asked for 100,000 acres for himself and for such other persons as he should name, the names to be inserted by him in the grant.

How Lieutenant Governor Clarke Got a Large Estate

When this petition was presented, Clarke left the room. During the time that he was absent, the other members of the council agreed that Clarke should grant the petition for 100,000 acres. An order was accordingly made to that effect by the council, and a survey ordered. Cadwalader Colden, then the surveyor general of the province, with Clarke and Receiver General Archibald Kennedy, were the king's regular commissioners for setting out all lands granted. They were instructed to make out the grant to Samuel Heath, William Crosby (sheriff of New York City), Francis Sylvester and nine others named by Corry as trustees, to and for, his use; in the grant Corry had 25,000 acres specifically made out for himself.

Nearly a century later, Levi S. Chatfield, the Attorney General of New York State, in bringing suit against George Clarke, a rich and powerful descendant of Lieutenant Governor Clarke, for the annulment of that ancient grant, for the recovery of the lands to the state, recounted the preceding facts, and further set forth: That after the patent was issued, it was discovered that all the names of the grantees, except Corry, were used in joint trust for Corry and Lieutenant Governor Clarke; that there was an agreement between Clarke and Corry by which Clarke "should pay half the charges and expenses of surveying the said land, and of procuring the patents, and should be interested in one-half the grant of 100,000 acres of land; and that one equal moiety of the

25,000 acres granted by the aforesaid letters patent to the said William Corry and his associates, were so granted in trust for the said Lieutenant Governor George Clarke; and that in compliance with the agreement and trust, the said William Corry, by deed of release, to the said Lieutenant Governor George Clarke, dated February 13, 1738, released to the said George Clarke, his heirs and assigns forever, 12,700 acres in, and the moiety of the said premises granted in, and by, the said grant or letters patent" (52).

Attorney General Chatfield further averred that Corry's petition was false and fraudulent; that none of the grantees had ever removed from Ireland; that the names of every one, except his own, had been fraudulently used by Corry; that Clarke had concealed from the members of the council and from the Crown his own interest in the transaction; that the whole proceedings were a fraudulent device to evade the 2,000-acre restriction; and that no settlers were ever brought on the land (53).

Sir William Johnson's Methods

Another such example of royal officials fraudulently getting or giving large estates by exercise of their authority was that of Governor Sir Henry Moore, of the Province of New York. Herman LeRoy, William Bayard and other powerful rich men claimed that they were the owners of a certain 25,000-acre in the present Montgomery County, New York. This land had been claimed and improved by settlers. But LeRoy and Bayard could produce no title papers of any kind; the records, according to their assertions, had disappeared. Not being able to bring forward written proofs, they filed a bill in court, in 1778, making this remarkable confession of facts as justifying their claims and disproving those of the settlers:

(49) "Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York," Vol. IV, pp. 533-534.

(50) "The Lives and Bloody Exploits of the Most Noted Pirates," pp. 177-183. This work, published a century

since, was a serious study of the various sea pirates.

(51) "The Case of Lewis Morris, Esq., Late Chief Justice of the Province of New York," etc. "To Be Heard Before the Lords of Committee on Plantation Affairs." This document was published as a broadside.

(52) Case of the People of the State of New York vs. George Clarke, Barbour's Reports (New York), Vol. X, 125.

(53) Ibid., 120-126. This case and some similar actions, were brought at a time following the outbreak of the "Anti-Renters War" in New York, when the tenants of the great estates revolted against the feudal customs, laws and exactions still prevailing. In deciding the case November 25, 1850, Judge Cady (who had been put on the bench by the landholding class) did not attempt to controvert the charges of fraud. He decided against the state on this ground: "It would be an alarming doctrine to hold that every man in the state who holds any land under a grant before the revolution, may be turned out of possession by the plaintiff, if a king was cheated, who, one or two hundred years since, made the grant" (page 152). Judge Cady held further that action was outlawed by the statute of limitations.

(54) The law, at this time, seems to have limited the amount to be granted to any one settler at not more than 1,000 acres.

THAT DIVORCE PROBLEM

"Bad management of home finances is the chief cause of divorce," says Margaret E. Sangster, writer.

It is that why there is a larger percentage of divorces among the wealthy class? BETTER

Recent statistics show that \$4.50 per family is spent each year for intoxicants. A round of the city's cafes, however, will show that some certain members of just a few of the families are getting more than their share.

SOAP + BOX + JABS

And it came to pass that the Standard Oil trust was ordered to dissolve. And it dissolved, did it not? Yes, it did-not!

Special elections in two Berlin councilmanic districts sent two Socialists into office.

Mr. Worker and Mr. Middle Class Man, what would you give right now to be sure of a comfortable and starvationless old age?

The Illinois state analyst says soap bark, poison to the human stomach, is used largely in soda water dispensed at fountains. It makes the stuff foam better. Capitalism is strong for making things foam.

The workers make vacations possible. The capitalists take them.

Socialism never would stand for the trying up of thousands of valuable patents by corporations. They would turn them loose and save toll.

St. John the Oilyfeller is playing swagph today. Meanwhile you work to pay for his ease. You pay his pension, but you don't provide any for yourself.

As 'Gena Deba sez: "You build the mansion and they live in them; you build the jails and you live in them!"

Caldwell, Mo., Socialists elected five out of six school directors and they in turn appointed school teachers, all but one of whom were Socialists. Less

bunk in those schools hereafter. Get thou busy and do thowise.

Tampa, Fla., soon is to have a Socialist daily. It is the outgrowth of a successful weekly. Here's three times three for the new fighter!

The International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, meeting in Milwaukee, voted \$2,000 to the defense of the McNamara. All of which is respectfully referred to Mr. Burns, who has said labor is not standing by the labor leader and his brother.

Berger's old age pension bill shows that there is a way to get the supreme court's goat. Strange no capitalist congressman ever found it out-not!

Burns says he is willing to help the unions prove the McNamara innocent. Burns is a fine guy to be making a stall like that!

The little old appeal has given the higher-ups in Leavenworth prison such a nightmare that the "main squeeze" has been forced to quit his job. Score another for the fighting abilities of the Gizard arsenal!

Over across the sea the masters found that the tollers demanded a voice in deciding whether to go to war. You may have noticed that there is no war.

Don't throw away this paper. Mark it and pass it on. Make it count for working class emancipation-California Socialist-Democrat.

OPEN FORUM

ABOUT SOCIALIST TEACHERS

Editor of The Chicago Daily Socialist: As a Socialist teacher, I read with interest Comrade Scott's communication to the Daily some little time ago suggesting the formation of a Socialist teachers' employment bureau, and have followed with pleasure the response which the idea has called forth.

Now, it has occurred to me that the movement should not stop with an organization limited in its purpose to bringing Socialist teachers into communication with Socialist school boards, excellent and necessary as such an organization is.

It should be expanded into nothing short of a National Socialist Teachers' association, aggressive and positive in its relation to the Socialist movement in matters of education.

When capitalist psychology gives place in the masses to the psychology of Socialism, the battle is won.

Socialists understand this, and the one supreme purpose back of all their propaganda just now is education.

Capitalists also understand it. How well the words of Rev. M. F. Dowling, a typically capitalist educator, before a body of presumed class-conscious Kansas City business men, as quoted from the Star of that city in the Daily Socialist of August 12, will show:

"Wealth, power and privilege all are challenged and compelled to prove their right to live. The social problem is the problem of the hour. It dwarfs and overshadows all others. And the man of means is the man most concerned in its development.

The protection of the law he has amassed wealth. He believes he holds it firmly and can count on handing it unimpaired to his offspring. Whether that hope will be fulfilled depends on the quality of education imparted to the young.

"Perhaps you believe wise restraint will win the day. Who is going to do the restraining? The army? The people are the army. The police? The people are the police. The judiciary? The people can overthrow the judiciary.

"Ultimately you must fall back upon the formation of the citizens and upon moral means, such as a proper education furnishes."

Control of education is vital to capitalism. It will relinquish city, state and national governments before it will give up the schools.

It will surrender even the courts sooner than let go its throttle grasp on education. The last great light that Socialism will have in any community where it becomes dominant will be for the mastery of the board of school trustees.

Witness the school election in Milwaukee last spring, where Socialism in a Socialist city went down to at least temporary defeat.

Capitalist control of the schools is hedged about with safeguards such as protect from the people no other institutions of present day society.

Education has been taken out of politics-not an unmitigated evil in view of the character of capitalist political chicanery-but not because capitalism is either ashamed or afraid of its politics.

The public has been assiduously drilled to regard the schools as something so sacred that no political movement must touch them, while it is as much as a teacher's official life is worth to have political ideas, even if he keeps them absolutely out of the school room.

Naturally this condition makes it extremely difficult for any political uprising of the people to reach them.

In most states, women have been given the right to vote in school elections. Now Socialists are unqualifiedly in favor of extending the rights of suffrage to women on principle, but every Socialist knows that it is not the inherent right of woman to a share in the government that induced this concession.

Women are by nature more conservative, until once aroused, than men. It is a great biological law that the female varies less and is less likely to vary than the male.

Woman's innate caution and adherence to traditional ideals is indicated by the fact that something more than two-thirds of the church membership of the country is made up of women.

Capitalism has given woman the ballot in school elections in order that her characteristic aversion to change and her mother instinct to protect her child from any possible danger may strengthen its hold upon public education.

Colleges and universities are under the management of boards of trustees chosen almost invariably from the wealthiest business element in the community, and vigorously alive to their class interests.

Boards of public school inspectors come largely from the same class or their minions. These boards prepare courses of study that will serve their ends, select text books that inculcate systems of ethics and morality calculated to render the capitalist's position of privilege secure, and hire teachers whose previous training has been designed to render them safe and innocent guides for the young.

They are effectively seconded by a class-conscious book trust. This book trust publishes arithmetics devoted so exclusively to rent, interest and profit that these fundamentals of capitalism by the sheer virtue of familiarity come to have a sanctity in the mind of the child that resists wrong and suffering in after life fail to destroy.

Its histories are as barren of history as the story of Jack and the Bean Stalk; histories in which every fact of economic determinism, every fact as to the class character of our wars and nation development are carefully excluded.

It publishes readers crammed either with meaningless stories or with selections in prose and verse glorifying the ideal happiness and idyllic charm of life in a lowly cottage free from the cares of wealth and the state, and in some instances containing even direct assaults upon Socialism.

Its text books on science emphasize the "survival of the fittest," with never a suggestion that the fittest is always a race, or species, outside of which the isolated individual would instantly disappear.

Capitalism has studied science with a purpose! What is the meaning of vast trust funds, devoted to education, college endowments and professors' pensions, all under private management, or practically so, and in the hands of heavily class-conscious capitalist directors?

What is the meaning of great universities, the most powerful in the country, under private control, of the multiplication of private schools and academies, of the rehabilitation of hundreds of poverty stricken sectarian colleges, and all in the face of an adequate system of public education?

The public schools and state universities are outworks which may in time be carried, impregnable as they have

REFERENDUM '09

To the Editor: Permit me space to say a few words in opposition to referendum C, 1911, now before the members of the party for a vote.

I am afraid that by reducing the income of the national organization to about one-third of its present standard we will greatly hamper the work of the party.

Is the income of the national office too much?

I had occasion to be in Chicago lately, and while there visited the national office daily. I found every one of the employes working, and not working regular office hours, either.

I found them working at 9 a. m., and most of them were on the job at 9 p. m., receiving no remuneration for overtime work, or only supper money, while they were working Saturday afternoon and some of them on Sunday.

Surely they must have work to do! I found that there is a great deal more work in that office than most comrades imagine.

There is the press service, where a news letter is sent to 330 labor papers in the country at least once a week, and often when necessary. The national office maintains the Socialist Press Bureau in Washington.

It maintains at present the Socialist Press Bureau in Los Angeles. It pays one clerk for Congressman Berger. It prints and distributes literature at a loss. It looks after the unorganized states and assists many of the organized states.

It would be impossible to describe all the work that is being done in that office. The correspondence alone would keep a few people busy, not to speak of the accounting (and there will be as much bookkeeping on 2 cents as there is on 5 cents).

I cannot see how the national office can continue the work it is doing and extend it with a reduced income; and there are many other channels of the propaganda of the party should reach and can reach only by the national organization.

The proposition emanates from local Philadelphia. Surely this local should not try to cut down the revenue of the national organization and thereby destroy its usefulness.

Possibly local Philadelphia knows that the national office has too much money, because it offered financial and moral aid to the local to do some agitation work at the time of the street car and general strike, of which local Philadelphia did not avail itself, coming in after the strike was over, and offering it a waste of time and energy to do propaganda work among men and women on strike.

Is it not strange that those who criticize the national organization the most for not doing this, that and the other thing, those who want the national organization to support all kinds of movements in the United States, and even outside of it, are the same people who want to disintegrate the national party and after all other means have failed are trying it now by cutting down the revenue?

I am not surprised, however, that certain party members who believe that political action is futile and that the co-operative commonwealth will be ushered in some nice day by means of a general strike and all other things that go with it, are in favor of this proposition.

Comrades, you who believe in one Socialist party in the United States and not in a different Socialist party in every state, vote this proposition down, just as you did that famous Taxan proposition.

Next year is presidential year, and we will need not only a united party but a party provided with funds and in a position to do things, big things.

In Germany, where the party is the strongest, the comrades are increasing the revenue of the national organization. Here, where the party is the weakest, it is proposed to reduce it.

In all the countries the comrades are concentrating their forces and in the United States it is proposed to divide them and organize the Socialist party on the basis of the old parties, each state supreme by itself.

Ours is THE Socialist Party, and needs must be organized on different lines than the Republicans and Democrats.

Vote against this referendum C, 1911, and let us show that we do not want a bunch of anarchistic groups, but a solid party organized on national lines, and that we are willing to assist the national organization morally and financially.

Let us bury this proposition and then let us start, repair our fences, and perfect our organization for the great campaign of 1912.

Fraternally, J. GERBER. New York, Aug. 25, 1911.

LOVE AND DEATH

Love came to her-and found her fair. And wove a garland for her hair. He wooed her with a rapturous song. Then kissed her lips-and fled.

Death came to her in somber robes: He lingered-she was not afraid. She took his hand and smiled on him; He kissed her lips-and stayed.

The national debt of the German empire and of the different states at the end of 1910 was nearly \$5,000,000,000, whereas in 1909 it was much less. This means an increase of \$420,000,000, the largest ever recorded in one year, according to the quarterly bulletin of statistics just issued in Berlin.

THEY ALL FALL FOR IT

