

THRONE OF SPAIN IS TOTTERING PRINTERS AGAIN FACING HANGMAN'S NOOSE

PINKERTONS AIDS TO 'PADDY' LAVIN IN HIS WAR ON LABOR MEN

Boener and Olsen Seized While at Work and Thrown Into Dark Police Dungeons.

Allied with the Pinkerton Detective agency, which has worked up the evidence for a \$5,000 reward, Police Inspector Patrick Lavin is today bending every effort to place the hangman's noose around the necks of William Boener, former organizer of the Chicago Typographical Union, and Samuel L. Olsen, former member of the organization committee of the same union.

ARREST KEPT SECRET

The two labor men were seized Monday night, but it was not learned till late yesterday what charge had been placed against them.

It was then discovered that they are charged with murder in the first degree as the result of the fatal slugging of Rush V. Dennon, Jan. 16, 1911.

Yesterday the accused men were sweated by Inspector Lavin, who put up the following story:

The employment of an organized band of sluggers who worked for a scale of \$50 for a killing, \$30 for inflicting serious injury and \$15 for maiming a victim.

The slugging of Dennon by such a band of thugs acting under instructions of officials of Typographical Union No. 16.

Pinkerton Helps
R. L. Beck, local superintendent of the Pinkerton National Detective agency, co-operated with Inspector Lavin in the sweating.

The first inkling of the Pinkerton plot to implicate the Chicago Typographical Union came in a story in the Chicago Inter Ocean of June 17. The Chicago Daily Socialist then was furnished with the following facts:
April 11, 1910, Rush V. Dennon, in

DENONCES ARRESTS

W. J. Frigg, formerly a delegate from Typographical Union No. 16 to the Chicago Federation of Labor, who came to the Daily Socialist office to buy a \$10 certificate in Labor's Co-operative Press Association, denounced the arrest of Boener and Olsen.

He asserted that it is part of the campaign to wreck union labor. He pointed to the attack on the Western Federation of Miners, the Lake Seamen and the Structural Iron Workers as examples of anti-union warfare.

company with Charles F. J. Heiser, visited the offices of the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, in the Post-Telegraph building. Dennon then made application to John Typographical Union No. 16.

It was found that for some offense he had been fined \$50 while a member of New York Typographical Union No. 6, commonly known as "Big Six."

In order for him to be allowed to join Typographical Union No. 16 it was necessary to get this matter of a fine out of the way.

For that purpose the local union communicated with the international ex-

LIKE SPANISH DUNGEON

An old Spanish dungeon is no worse than a cell in the Hinman avenue station, according to Loftis, one of the printers arrested through the activity of Lavin and the Pinkertons.

Until he was taken out of the cell at about 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, Loftis says he did not know that day had come.

The cell was dark as night and an utter lack of toilet facilities caused terrible discomfort. No water was given to him and when taken before Lavin his tongue was swollen and his throat parched by thirst.

ective council of the International Typographical Union at Indianapolis for the right to recall the fine. This right was granted the first week in January, 1911.

In the meantime, Dennon worked at union shops and furnished the union with information as to the number of men employed, their competence, their attitude toward the union and the possibility of organizing them.

Dennon Fatally Slugged

It was while engaged in this work and employed at the Hall Printing company, at West Superior and Kingsbury streets, that on the night of Jan. 16, 1911, Dennon was slugged, dying from the effects of his injuries.

These are two theories to account for

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

VOL. V.—NO. 276 WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1911. PRICE ONE CENT

CHICAGO COOKS PLAN FIGHT FOR SHORTER HOURS

Will Meet Tomorrow Night to Make Demands on the Losses.

A monster meeting of chefs and cooks will be held Thursday night at 183 W. Madison street, under the auspices of the Chicago Cooks' Union, to formulate plans to carry on the fight for a six-day week and a ten-hour day.

Jerro L. Sullivan, general secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and editor of the "Mixer and Server," will be on hand from Cincinnati to explain plans of organization. Victor Olander, secretary of the Lake Seamen's Union, will be the principal speaker. At the last meeting of the cooks more than 110 applications for membership were received and it is expected that the number will be more than doubled at this meeting.

Get Congratulatory Letters

Messages congratulating the cooks of Chicago for their fight for shorter hours are being received from other cities throughout the country. Plans are being made for a national campaign.

The following telegram has been received from the cooks of Minneapolis: "We, as members of the Northwest Cooks' association, Local No. 458, have been carrying on a fight for a ten-hour day, a six-day week and better sanitary conditions for some time, and are pleased to note the movement you have started in Chicago.

"We assure you of our co-operation and hope steps will be taken to spread the agitation over the entire country."

Recruits Swell Organization

Cooks of all the large hotels in Chicago are joining the union in great numbers, as are the conservative cooks who have refused to help in any organization of this kind in the past.

Many cities in other parts of the country are now working a six-day week and Chicago cooks are determined to carry their fight to victory.

CAMPAIGN UNDER WAY TO SMASH UNITED POLICE

Following the exposure of the United Police's attempt to raise a slush fund for the defense of its members caught in the civil service commission's investigation, a campaign to dissolve and break up the organization was launched.

Chief McWeeny, who is himself a member of the secret organization, declares he knows nothing of the plan to uphold the grafters and that he has never asked to contribute to the fund. He says he will begin an investigation to expose the backers of the slush fund.

The chief was one of the re-organizers of the police association after it had originally been smashed by Mayor Harrison about eight years ago, and admitted having paid his regular dues last month.

To the friends of the ring the developments of the day brought nothing but gloom, while the men who contributed heavily to the corruption fund a year ago to "influence" votes in the council for higher salaries for policemen, only to see \$40,000 of the fund disappear at the same time Policeman Stine, head of the organization, made himself scarce in these parts, rejoiced that the misdeeds of the ring are finally being brought to light.

THE WEATHER

"Increasing cloudiness with showers late tonight and tomorrow; little change in temperature; moderate variable winds, mostly easterly," is the official forecast today.

Sunrise, 5:35 a. m.; sunset, 5:52 p. m.; moonrise, 1:46 a. m.

The official temperature for the last 24 hours shows a maximum of 66 degrees and a minimum of 38 degrees.

Socialist Judicial Ticket

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE
Seymour Stedman.
SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES
Vincent Verde.
D. J. Bentall.
Charles Schroeder.
Samuel Block.
E. Hazel Black.
Henry E. Murphy.
John C. McCoy.
Carl Strover.
Otto C. Christensen.
Louis J. Delson.

FULL JUDICIAL TICKET NAMED

Choice Made by Party's Caucus Convention Rati- fied by Precinctmen.

The Socialist precinct committeemen who met last night ratified the slate prepared by the caucus convention of the Socialist party with the exception of Walker M. Yeatman, who the county executive committee reported had not

NOONDAY FACTORY MEETINGS

Wanted: Speakers for noonday factory meetings.
Send in your name and address to the county office if you are willing to speak. You will be informed where you are to go several days ahead. Watch list of Noonday Meetings, with location and name of speakers, in the Daily Socialist.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21

Olsen's Wagon Works, North and Smith avenues. Speaker, L. W. Hardy.
Miles' machine shop, Fourteenth and Bobey streets. Speaker, W. M. Yeatman.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22

Orans company, Twelfth and Canal streets. Speaker, Hugh McGee.
McCormick Reaper company, Oakley and Blue Island avenues. Speaker, L. W. Hardy.
Wakeland company, Taylor and Rockwell streets. Speaker, W. M. Yeatman.
Western Electric company, Forty-sixth avenue and Twenty-second street. Speaker, W. E. Rodriguez.

belonged to the party the required length of time.

The convention was called to act on the six new judgeships created on the Superior bench.

Strover to Run Instead
Carl Strover's name was substituted for Yeatman's, which was withdrawn from the ticket by the convention of the precinct committeemen.

An effort to nominate Thos. J. Morgan to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Yeatman's name resulted in 23 votes for Morgan and 75 for Strover.

After the convention had been organized by the presentation of credentials and the seating of delegates, the list of candidates as prepared by the county caucus convention was read.

List of Nominees

The list was as follows: Otto Christensen, E. Hazel Black, Walker M. Yeatman, Henry E. Murphy, Wilbur C. Benton, John C. McCoy.

It was then announced that Benton had asserted that he was not qualified to serve and that the Cook County Executive Committee, being empowered to fill vacancies had placed Louis J. Delson on the ticket in lieu of Benton.

A report from the executive committee was then read with reference to the candidacy of Walker M. Yeatman. As the report stated that he had not been a member of the party long enough to qualify as a candidate under the party rules, the convention declared a vacancy on the ticket.

Vote Taken Separately

Charles Roux then moved that the convention nominate the five names as they then stood on the slate, prepared by the party caucus convention. It was stated that they could not be nominated.

DETROIT IS TIED UP BY CAR STRIKE

City Paralyzed by Walk- Out of 1,300 Street Car Employees.

By United Press.
Detroit, Mich., Sept. 20.—Not a street car moved in Detroit this morning. Like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky a street car strike hit the city early this morning and so complete was the walkout that not a single car could be operated.

The men voted unanimously to strike early this morning, following the declaration of their attorney, Judge Phelan, that all negotiations for arbitration had been declared off.

This surprised many, as it was thought that an agreement would be reached between the men and the company. Following the strike vote pickets were sent out and the crew of every night car told of the strike decision. When their cars arrived at the barns the crews deserted them.

Company Unprepared

Officials of the street car company have been caught unprepared. They assert, however, that they will have cars in operation before the day is over.

The principal demand of the men was increased scale of wages. At present they are receiving from 23 to 25 cents an hour. They demand 25 to 30 cents an hour.

Hundreds of factories started work without a full force and thousands of employees did not attempt to reach their work. All kinds of vehicles were pressed into service to get men to their places of employment. The large automobile factories sent out all their available machines to pick up their workmen.

State Fair Hard Hit

Probably the hardest hit by the strike are the Michigan State Fair officials. With the big eight-day fair under way only two days and thousands of visitors coming into the city today and the rest of the week, a tie-up of the street car lines means a big failure for the enterprise.

The fair grounds are five miles out of the city and the street cars are depended on almost entirely for transportation.

Early this morning it was announced from the headquarters of the street carmen's union that, according to an almost unanimous vote the 1,300 street car men in the city had voted to strike.

MACHINISTS' CONVENTION GETS DOWN TO BUSINESS

Special Correspondent.
Daytonport, Iowa, Sept. 20.—The convention of the International Association of Machinists is getting down to business rapidly. The delegates have been seated and a committee on committees formed.

The men placed on this body are: F. W. Griffith, Toledo, Ohio; F. H. Mahanke, Milwaukee, Wis.; Thomas Van Lear, Minneapolis; C. F. Mulholland, Memphis, Tenn.; R. S. Craig, Richmond, Va.

This body will present a report covering membership of the committees which will transact the business of the convention. The question of the attitude of the organization on system federations has been referred to a committee, which will not report for a day or two.

The women's auxiliary is planning a union of union men's wives for the purpose of buying nothing but union made goods. A program for the entertainment of the delegates and guests is a feature of each evening.

PUEBLO IS FIRST

By United Press.
Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 20.—Pueblo will be the first big city in Colorado to have the completion form of government.

SPIRIT OF REVOLT IS SHOWN IN CALLING OF GENERAL STRIKE

King Alfonso Calls Out Troops to Crush Workers in Effort to Save Kingdom.

By United Press.
Madrid, Sept. 20.—All Spain is seething with the revolutionary spirit today. The throne of King Alfonso is endangered. Martial law prevails everywhere.

A general strike of all union workers, including all the railway employes, has been ordered and will go into effect just as soon as the orders can reach every member.

CITIES ARE ARMED CAMPS

The big cities of the country resemble armed camps, troops having been rushed there to preserve order.

The situation is admittedly so serious that the premier and cabinet are in constant consultation with the king, and orders have been issued to put down all uprisings with an iron hand.

The situation has been coming to a head for weeks. The unrest among the working people has steadily increased and the officious manner of the grandees, coupled with the news that the Spanish forces were again being sacrificed to the rebellious tribesmen in Morocco, revived anew the feeling of bitterness against the government.

This was taken advantage of by both the union leaders and the heads of the revolutionary party. Strikes were begun in a number of cities for better working conditions and living wages. The strikes spread and talk of a general strike became rife.

Instead of adopting a conciliatory attitude, the government suspended all constitutional guarantees and proclaimed martial law everywhere.

The answer of the workers was the declaration for the general strike joined in by all of the union leaders.

Paralyze Industry
When the strike goes into effect, which will be within twenty-four hours, all lines of trade and industry will be paralyzed.

March on Valencia

The center of the uprising against the government today was in the neighborhood of Valencia. Reports received by Premier Canalejas stated that 2,500 well-armed and equipped revolutionaries, led by a former army officer, were marching on that city.

They hope to take advantage of the industrial conditions there, gain possession of the city and from there direct a campaign against the present government.

Additional troops are being rushed to the city and it is likely that a pitched battle will be fought in the vicinity of Valencia if the revolutionaries are as strong and as well armed as reported.

Details Are Meager

The telegraph lines leading into Valencia have been destroyed by the revolutionaries and the nearest point of communication is seventy-five miles from the city. Because of this fact details of what is happening are meager.

The latest reports from the city proper said that the police and cavalry, by a series of desperate charges, managed to disperse the mass of toilers, who throughout the night held possession of the plaza del Mercado. There were severe casualties on both sides.

Troops now hold the approaches to the Alameda and the Botanical gardens. Guards are also posted about the University of Valencia, many of whose students are known to hold revolutionary beliefs.

Use Torpedo Boats

Two torpedo boats have been sent to Villanueva del Oso, the seaport of Valencia. The latest reports received from Saragossa state that the situation there continues grave.

There was much street fighting during the night and it was finally necessary for the cavalry repeatedly to charge the crowds to clear the main streets. The narrow thoroughfares on the outskirts of the city are still held by strikers and their sympathizers and the guards about the municipal buildings have been greatly increased.

King Gives Orders

Absolutely convinced that his throne is in danger King Alfonso telegraphed orders to the commanding officers of the various provinces, notifying them that they would be held personally responsible for any further growth of the outbreak.

Through Premier Canalejas he sent

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

BUTCHERS IN JEWISH SHOPS IN WALK-OUT

Were Forced to Work 18 Hours a Day for \$4.00 a Week.

Striking against long hours and low wages, Jewish butchers employed in the kosher shops throughout the city have walked out. The men were forced to work eighteen hours a day, seven days a week, for wages sometimes as low as \$4 a week. They were also forced to board with their employers in a great many instances.

The men are demanding that the bosses sign an agreement for a thirteen hour day and a minimum wage of \$8 a week. The bosses refuse to give a signed agreement, stating that a verbal agreement is sufficient.

Put Off by Employers

The men presented their demands some time ago, but were continually put off by the employers, who desired to wait until after the rush season, which will take place the next few weeks, during the Jewish holidays.

The bosses finally refused the demands of the strikers, but refused to give a signed agreement. The men accepted the terms of arbitration, but demand that the bosses give a signed agreement. When their demands were refused they walked out.

Bosses Fear Pressure

Many of the boss butchers are willing to sign with the union, but fear the pressure upon their business which will be brought by the Butchers' Association, which has a practical monopoly of the Jewish meat business.

The men are confident of winning and expect the bosses to sign up within a few days, as the rush for the holidays is now coming on and it will mean a big loss to the boss butchers if they are unable to fill the orders which are beginning to pour in upon them.

LORIMER BAKES DOWN

By United Press.
Peoria, Ill., Sept. 20.—That Senator William Lorimer had reconsidered his determination to hold a political round-up of his followers in Peoria county on the same day on which President Taft is to speak here, was indicated today when officials of a festival at Silwood, twenty miles west of this city, received word from the Senator that he probably would be unable to come.

Wonderful Work of Socialists at Berkeley, Calif.

BY CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Special to The Chicago Daily Socialist.

Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 20.—From taxes to strikebreakers is a far cry, but both hit the worker in a vital spot and the Socialist administration brings relief from both evils.

The Berkeley Independent published a significant story on Aug. 20. By chance I saw it. It is:

Invest Strikebreaker

"John P. Fifley, a strike breaker employed by the Sunset Lumber Co., was arrested by Officer Frank DePue this morning on a charge of carrying concealed weapons."

Fifley, who lives at 1906 29th avenue, left the Oakland yards this morning with a wagon and had a revolver concealed on his person.

"One of the union sympathizers tele-

phoned to the Berkeley police headquarters and when he was located on Grove street, near Blake, he was taken in custody."

It will have to go for what it is worth, for Mayor Wilson hadn't a word to say concerning it.

It is fair, however, to say that in Oakland, where there are no Socialists in office, the strike breakers not only carry arms, but are afforded every possible police protection, while in Berkeley the only refuge of John P. Fifley was the city jail. There may have been others who shared his fate. I am not sure.

Two Months' Story

So we have the story of two months of Socialists in office in Berkeley. The Socialists in office have won the suc-

cess of those in office who are not Socialists.

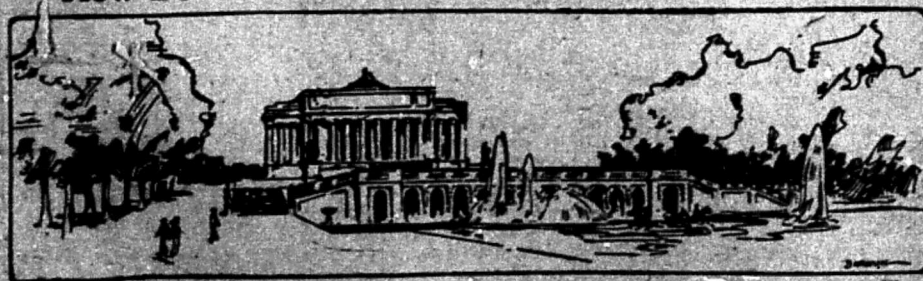
The council is a unit with the mayor. Before election Councilman E. Q. Turner announced from the platform that while he was not a Socialist he would support Mayor Wilson in all that he did.

He has lived up to his word. The hold-over councilmen, E. B. Norton and C. Hoff, stand with the mayor. They find that, in reason, there is no other place to stand and they are becoming enthusiastic in carrying out his program.

The love of garbage service has taken possession of them and they want to go on. The appointees are fired with

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2.)

How Do You Like This as a Memorial to Lincoln?



This is the proposed memorial to Lincoln, which the Congressional Commission and Fine Arts Commission at Washington have tentatively indorsed. It's to be a classic portico on the banks of the Potomac, at the west end of Potomac park, about a mile southwest of the Washington monument, at the far corner of the proposed "mall."

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7.)

Tabloid News Received by Wire

NEW YORK.—Because he yelled at her first and then didn't speak to her for forty days, Mrs. Frieda Perkins is suing her husband for divorce.

LONDON.—King George is gradually acquiring the sporting proclivities that made his late father famous. He is now learning to play chess.

ROME.—The government's rake-off in the state lottery during the past year was \$7,500,000. The "investment" of the people in tickets totaled \$13,500,000.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Servants for guests in Newport's latest fad. Mrs. French Vanderbilt set the fashion by giving a dinner and cotillon to 100 butlers, maids, chauffeurs and cooks.

BOSTON.—Congressman John L. Sullivan. The former champion heavyweight thinks that would sound good, and accordingly Sullivan boasting clubs are being organized here to elect him.

NEW YORK.—The high cost of living has at last hit the Bowery. There are loud howls of rage there because coffee has advanced to three cents a bar, who distinctly remembered events.

ORANGE, N. J.—The prize team of the Orange Church Bowling League will not compete this year. The new pastor, Dr. Frye, disapproves of connecting the church and sport.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Mrs. Sarah Plumber, who distinctly remembers events she witnessed in the war of 1812, is dead, aged 108. She was the oldest member of the Seneca Indian nation.

NEW YORK.—Hans Anderson, light-house keeper, has received 3,000 replies to his advertisement for a wife and not one is satisfactory. All the applicants for the job he says are too old.

DUBLIN.—As a part of Dublin's swat-the-fly campaign, the authorities are offering six cents a quart for dead flies. Each quart contains approximately 20,000 carcasses.

PITTSBURGH.—Members of the W. C. T. U. have been asked by the saloon-keepers in the fashionable East End district to act as bonnet and help keep away habitual drunkards.

PITTSBURGH.—Eight minutes in one hour in the heat for dense black soot from Pittsburgh's chimneys, mill and factory, according to a new city ordinance.

NEW YORK.—"You're a dirty loafer," cried Magistrate Krotel as he sentenced David Solomon, a prosperous furrier, to the workhouse. The man had been convicted of insulting a woman in the street.

PITTSBURGH.—Mrs. Michael F. Maloney will receive a million from her dead husband's estate only on condition she remains a widow. It is understood she is not planning to remarry.

NEW YORK.—Miss Elizabeth Freeman says she has not slept for two nights, so angered was she at the western governors who criticized the militant suffragettes at a suffrage meeting here last Saturday.

TOKIO.—Japan holds the world's crime record. According to the "Jiji Shimpo" the average number of Japanese sentences per day is 9,073. The European record held by Germany is 5,281.

DECATUR, Ill.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson explains in a letter that he accepted the position of honorary president of the Brewers' Congress because agriculture is to be discussed.

BIG OLYMPIA IS RAMMED BY BRITISH WARSHIP

By United Press. Southampton, England, Sept. 29.—Less than two hours after she had cleared this port with 1,200 passengers and a crew of 1,000 men, and with the largest cargo ever carried by an ocean liner jamming her holds, the giant White Star liner Olympia, largest passenger vessel in the world, was rammed in the Cowes roadstead by the British cruiser Hawke.

The great steel-hulled prow of the warship plowed through the plates of the starboard quarter of the big passenger liner, wounding her so severely that her commander, the veteran Commodore Smith, head of the White Star line's navigating forces, turned her prow shoreward and beached her on the shifting sands of Osborne bay.

IT ISN'T MISS HOFFER

By United Press. Gary, Ind., Sept. 29.—The police authorities of Gary declared today that the body of the stylishly dressed young woman, dragged yesterday from the lake could not have been that of Miss Grace Hoffer, who was thrown from the steamer Furman by Francis Cooper, her jilted lover, who is now serving a life sentence in a Michigan penitentiary.

Amusements

SHUBERT THEATRES IN CHICAGO

PRINCESS Tuesday Night, Sept. 26

GARRICK & MATINEE TODAY

NOLBROOK BLOND THE BOSS

LYRIC MATINEE TODAY

Lw Deckstader and Minstrels

Pinafore

AUDITORIUM THEATRE

LADY COOK

Where to Eat

KING'S RESTAURANT

Table d'Hotel, 75c

Open All Night

FORCE GROSSCUP TO QUIT BENCH; FEARS EXPOSURE

Notorious Federal Judge Resigns to Escape Investigation.

Fear that an exposure of his conduct, more startling than any yet made, would force him from the federal bench in disgrace, caused Peter Stenger Grosscup to decide on resigning from the bench while he yet had time to quit of his own free will, according to information that came to light today.

From the time of his birth in Ashland, O., till he left that town, under the charge of having wrecked another man's home, till he sat on the federal bench, the Appeal followed his career minutely.

Wrecked Man's Home

It was in that jail that Debs studied Socialism, and when he came out he was a Socialist. It was Grosscup who sent a telegram to President Grover Cleveland, after the granting of the injunction, calling for the sending of federal troops to Chicago.

Made Debs Socialist

Quiz Aimed at Grosscup

New York.—You're a dirty loafer," cried Magistrate Krotel as he sentenced David Solomon, a prosperous furrier, to the workhouse.

Friend of Gas Company

Olson Arrested

Will Fight Workers

Will Fight Workers

Will Fight Workers

Will Fight Workers

Will Fight Workers

Will Fight Workers

Will Fight Workers

Will Fight Workers

Will Fight Workers

Will Fight Workers

Will Fight Workers

Will Fight Workers

Will Fight Workers

Will Fight Workers

Will Fight Workers

Will Fight Workers

Will Fight Workers

Will Fight Workers

Will Fight Workers

Will Fight Workers

Thief Stole Girl's Picture: Entered It in Beauty Contest and It Won



This is Miss Pearl Riggs, 21, winner of a \$150 diamond ring offered to the prettiest girl in Portland, Ore. Her photograph was selected from 2,500 entered. Someone stole the picture from her room and entered it anonymously.

PINKERTONS ARE AIDS TO LAVIN

(Continued From Page 1.)

his slugging, as the possibility of his being slugged by the union is taken away, because of utter lack of motive.

The first is that agents of nonunion employers beat him up for his activity as a spy in behalf of the union.

Second, it refers to a story that Dennon attempted to be too familiar with a young woman employed by the firm for which he worked and that a friend of hers beat him up.

Detective Agencies Compete

The Pinkerton and the Inter-State Detective agencies have been competing for the reward of \$5,000 offered for the arrest of the man or men responsible for the slugging of Dennon.

On Monday night, however, three detectives entered the composing room of the Chicago Record-Herald, where Samuel Olson was employed.

Olson Arrested

They asked if a man named Olson worked there. Being told that he did, they said that they wanted to see him.

A warrant was read to him, and he was told to come along. He got his hat and coat and left. The foreman of the composing room did not hear the words in the warrant, but asked if the offense was serious. One of the officers said "Yes."

No one knew where Olson was till late yesterday afternoon, the police up to that time having denied that they had arrested any such man.

Taken to Maxwell Street

Boener and a printer named Loftis were picked up late Tuesday night near the union headquarters. Boener was held up against a wall and searched.

Loftis thought the three men who stopped him and Boener were hold-up men. The three, however, showed their stars, and took the two printers to the Maxwell street station. Later they were taken to Hinman avenue.

Loftis first gave the name of "Olson," but when asked by Lavin if he was "Olson enough to stand for a charge of murder against Olson" Loftis gave his real name. He was then set free.

Officials of the printers' organization spent nearly all day yesterday seeking to locate Boener and Olson. Olson's wife was nearly frantic with fright, fearing that her husband had been the victim of foul play.

The arrested men were awaited for hours by Lavin and Beck. The printers' union will provide defense funds for the impending trial.

See Release on Ball

Samuel L. Olson and William Boener will be out on bail today, according to the expectation of the defense.

The preliminary hearing, which was to be held before Municipal Judge Himes at Maxwell street station this morning, was continued till Friday.

The judge fixed the bonds for the accused at \$25,000 each. There was no one on hand to furnish bonds in that sum, and so the defendants were taken to the county jail.

Seymour Steadman, Socialist candidate for judge of the Circuit Court, represented the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 in the defense. Both Beck and Lavin were in court.

In a statement to the newspapers Beck asserted that he had the confession of eight sluggers, led by "Chicago Jack" Daly.

Beck changed the scale of prices he said the sluggers had charged. He said \$300 had been the price for a killing, \$50 for a slugging and \$50 the bonus offered if the Hall printing shop was forced to unionize or go out of business.

Officials of the Typographical Union denounce these statements as the utterances of the agent of a union-wrecking detective agency.

Where To Go

The Christian Socialist Fellowship of Chicago will hold its first regular meeting of the fall season at Masonic Temple, hall 111, Sunday afternoon, Sept. 24, at 7:30 o'clock.

CHARGE COUNSEL FOR McNAMARAS WITH CONTEMPT

By United Press. Los Angeles, Sept. 29.—John H. Harrington, the attorney associated with the McNamara defense, was arrested today on a warrant charging contempt of court in refusing to answer questions before the grand jury when summoned in connection with the McNamara investigation.

The district attorney declared Harrington refused to answer when asked before the grand jury whether he had not promised D. H. Ingersoll \$5,000 if he would see to it that his wife, Mrs. Lena Ingersoll, did not testify for the state at the McNamara trial.

The warrant, which was issued by Deputy District Attorney Vetch, charges that Harrington refused to answer before the grand jury questions concerning an alleged attempt to influence the testimony of Mrs. D. H. Ingersoll who "identified" James McNamara as the man known as "J. B. Brey."

The district attorney charges attempts were made to intimidate state's witnesses and that other contempt warrants will be issued later.

POLICE HUNT YEGGEM FOR BRADRIK MURDER

Acting under instructions from Assistant Police Chief Schuetler, the "chaffeur detective squad" today began an active search for the three bandits who murdered Melvin Bradrick near Leonard.

According to the police, the men are believed to be members of the same gang of yeggmen who, in automobiles, committed many daring robberies and murders, among them the murder of Frederick Wennerstrom, the Chicago chaffeur, and the attempted robbery, early today, of the First National Bank of Mount Prospect.

FREE SPEECH FIGHT WAGES IN SEATTLE

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 29.—Whether free speech is to be prohibited in Washington was the momentous question awaiting decision when the September federal grand jury was impaneled here today.

The chief case that it was against former Mayor Fawcett of Tacoma. Councilman Erickson of Seattle and five other men, including the editors of the Seattle Star, who made speeches at a meeting of protest against an injunction issued by Federal Judge Hanford.

PRESIDENT TAFT WON'T LAY THE CORNERSTONE

Denver, Colo., Sept. 29.—President Taft will not lay the cornerstone of the proposed "Summer White House" at the summit of Mount Falcon, near here, during his visit to Denver Oct. 3.

Telegrams received from Secretary Deland of the chamber of commerce, who is now in the east, states that the president is unwilling to lay the cornerstone unless congressional action is taken accepting the offer of a summer white house from the people of Colorado.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS BEFORE IRON WORKERS

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 29.—The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers are working behind closed doors over the most important business of their convention today at the St. Charles hotel.

It is probable that a statement will be issued when the sessions end today. Plans are being discussed by many delegates for the holding of the next convention. Salt Lake City, Kansas City and Niagara Falls are trying to get the next convention.

AVIATOR JIMMY WARD GETS STARTED AGAIN

Corning, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Aviator Jimmy Ward, who has been meeting all sorts of trouble since he began his cross-continent flight last week, finally got started again today.

He put his machine in the air at this place at 8:30 and soared due west over the Erie tracks, his motor apparently working in fine shape. He hoped to fly into Canada today.

WON'T ENTER PLEAS

Boston, Mass., Sept. 29.—Until they feel they are prepared to fight the prosecution through every court, according to the announcement of counsel today, the indicted officers, directors and stockholders of the United Shoe Machinery company will not enter their pleas. Because heavy punishment may be inflicted the government will demand large bail.

TAFT AT MARQUETTE

Marquette, Mich., Sept. 29.—Concluding his visit to the upper peninsula of Michigan, President Taft today paid his respects to the town founded by the French missionary and explorer, Marquette.

MARKETS

LIVE STOCK

Hogs—Receipts 22,000; market steady. Mixed and butchers, \$6.55@7.20; good heavy, \$6.50@7.10; rough heavy, \$6.50@6.70; light, \$6.70@7.20; pigs, \$4.25@4.75.

Cattle—Receipts 20,000; market steady. Beeves, \$4.90@5.15; cows and heifers, \$3.50@4.30; stockers and feeders, \$3.15@3.50; Texans, \$4.90@5.45; calves, \$6.75@7.50.

Sheep—Receipts 40,000; market steady. Native, \$3.50@4.20; western, \$2.50@3.25; lambs, \$4.65@5.15; western, \$4.25@4.75.

PRODUCE

Butter—Extra, 28c; first, 25c; dairy first, 24c; first, 23c.

Eggs—Prime firsts, 20c; firsts, 19c. Cheese—Twins, 13@13 1/2c; Young Americans, 14@14 1/2c.

Potatoes—New potatoes 7@7 1/2c per bu.

Poultry—Live, fowls, 12@12 1/2c; ducks, 14@14 1/2c; geese, 9@9 1/2c; spring chickens, 12 1/2@13c.

COOK COUNTY SOCIALIST NEWS

James F. Larsen, secretary of county Socialist party, 735 West Washington street. Phone Franklin 152.

MEETINGS TONIGHT

15th and 16th ward committees—At the home of J. T. Hammersmark, 2905 Evergreen avenue.

17th ward—At the home of A. J. Dublin, 1135 South Halsted street.

27th ward (2d district)—4319 North Springfield avenue.

27th ward (4th district)—At John Sterling's place, corner Belmont and Sacramento avenues.

31st ward—Eike's hall, 1045 West 63d street.

34th ward Bohemian branch—Kafka's hall, 26th street and Avers avenue.

12th ward Italian branch—2264 West 25th street.

West Side Jewish branch—Apollo hall, Blue Island and 13th street.

Scandinavian branch No. 1—Southwest corner Paulina street and Haddon avenue.

Ridgeville branch—1568 Sherman avenue, Evanston, Ill.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

2d ward—State and 26th streets. Speakers, Hugh McGee, Chairman, J. H. Oliver.

2d ward—26th street and Cottage Grove avenue. Speaker, Rice Washbrough. Chairman, A. B. Shipman.

1st ward—Congress and State streets. Speakers, W. M. Yeatman and H. C. Diehl.

12th ward—22d street and California avenue. Speakers, H. C. Greenwood and W. G. Zoeller.

21st ward—Clark street and Chicago avenue. Speakers, L. W. Hardy and Herman F. Miller.

THURSDAY MEETINGS

Cook County Executive Committee—county headquarters, 8 p. m.

2nd ward—3101 State street, top floor. 3rd ward—225 East 35th street.

22nd and 23rd wards—Quentin and Schert's hall, 1655-57 Clybourn avenue.

24th ward—1403 Diversey boulevard, northwest corner Southport avenue.

27th ward (1st district)—4764 Milwaukee avenue.

27th ward (10th district)—Kinell's hall, Armitage avenue, corner 43rd street.

28th ward—Armitage hall, Armitage and Campbell avenues.

30th ward—6249 Princeton avenue.

35th ward—Ziech's hall, 737 North 45th avenue.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

1st ward—Congress and State streets. Speakers, A. A. Patterson and John Drexler.

18th ward—Peoria and Madison streets. Speaker, H. Percy Ward.

29th ward—47th street and Ashland avenue. Speakers, H. C. Diehl and John C. Carroll and Polish speakers.

TENTH WARD, NOTICE

Comrades who did not attend the last meeting are hereby notified that the meetings of the ward branch will hereafter be held at 1420 Solon place.

FOREST PARK

The election of officers for the ensuing six months will be held at Hughes' hall, Madison street and Harlem avenue, Saturday, Sept. 23, 8 p. m. All Socialist party members living in Forest Park are urged to be present.

SOUTH SIDE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

All members are requested to attend the meeting tonight at the home of Mrs. A. L. Voorhees, 3234 Indiana avenue. Mrs. Cooke will speak.

FULL JUDICIAL TICKET NAMED

(Continued From Page 1.)

inated on one vote, but would have to be considered separately. This was done.

A motion to take E. Hazel Black's name off the ticket, because she is a novice at law, received only three affirmative votes.

The other parties selected tickets as follows for the new judgeships: Republican—Hugo Pam, 2d ward; Andrew J. Redmond, Oak Park; McKenzia Cleland, 32d ward; Joseph J. Sullivan, 16th ward; E. A. Dickert, 12th ward; Charles M. Foell, 21st ward; Marcus A. Kavanagh, 1st ward; Wm. A. McSurely, 6th ward; H. V. Freeman, 7th ward; Albert C. Barnes, 5th ward. To fill Circuit Court vacancy: Thomas Taylor, Jr., Winnetka.

Democratic—C. N. Goodwin, 7th ward; M. L. McKinley, 25th ward; Dennis E. Sullivan, 25th ward; Daniel G. Ramsay, 26th ward; Thomas J. Dawson, 26th ward; Ross C. Hall, Oak Park; Walter T. Stanton, 22d ward; Joseph H. Fitch, 26th ward; John J. Coburn, 25th ward; Daniel L. Cruice, 25th ward. To fill Circuit Court vacancy: J. hn P. McGorty, 7th ward.

What Tribune Thinks

Here is what the Chicago Tribune thinks of the old party judicial ticket: "THE JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS."

"If there was any hope among conscientious and disinterested friends of the convention system that the judicial nominations would justify their theory, that hope has been snuffed out."

"The judicial tickets nominated yesterday measure the irresponsibility, the selfishness, or the incompetency of the party leaders whose collaboration they represent. The nomination by the Democrats of Thomas J. Dawson is an outrage, and not one of this party's nominees is of such experience and professional qualification as fits him for such a bench as the Superior court of Cook county ought to be."

"The Republican nominations average higher, but the whole situation calls imperatively for action by the Bar association. The Chicago bar, at least, must realize the danger of so sharp a deterioration of the judiciary as many recent nominations threaten. And it is incumbent upon the profession, if it has any solidarity, any civic sense, any professional conscience, to do its best to enlighten and direct lay public opinion at this time."

Special Correspondence.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 29.—The witnesses for the defense of Gen. C. Rhys Pryce, who was head of the revolutionary forces in Lower California, are struggling against destitution in order to be on hand to testify to the facts connected with the battle of La Jolla.

Pryce is in prison here charged with murder by the Madore government, which seeks to extradite him to Mexico for trial. The United States marshal here refused to pay Pryce's witnesses any portion of their fees in advance. In addition to this the prosecution is taking repeated continuances in order to starve out the poverty stricken defense.

An appeal made by the counsel for Pryce that his witnesses be given in advance a portion of their witness fees to which they will be entitled as soon as they have appeared in court, was denied. The attorney showed that the witnesses were without means, had come long distances and were in great danger of starvation.

The judge referred the matter to the marshal and he declined to allow any of the fees to be paid in advance. The witnesses tightened their belts, cut down their scant fare and decided to stick.

BERGER'S SPEECH

The Berger speeches on the wool schedule and the old age pension have been ordered through the national office for the past two weeks and expect to receive them any day. Money is urgently needed to carry on the distribution.

CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS

The judicial campaign leaflet for the month of September is now ready for distribution. Fifty thousand out of 100,000 has already been ordered, and all ward branches and individuals are requested to send in their orders so that the county office will be able to determine whether or not to print additional number of copies. The leaflets are put up in 1,000 lots and sold for 90 cents per thousand.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW

Review is out, by and by, the working class in the world, particularly in the United States, is being misled by the Socialists. The Review is a monthly magazine. You will receive your copy free of charge. It is a most interesting and valuable work. It is published by the International Socialist Review Co., 112 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

OUR BOOK CORNER

DO YOU read Socialist literature? Do you wish to convert your friends? If so, examine this book-list. Here you will find, from day to day, all the new ammunition and old standbys. If you don't see what you want one time, look the next. SOMETHING NEW EVERY DAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION. By Arnold Toynbee. Cloth, \$2.00. Popular addresses, notes and other fragments on the economic evolution in England in the eighteenth century.

LABOR AND CAPITAL. By Goldwin Smith. Cloth, 50c. A letter to a laboring friend. A new presentation of the old problem. You may not agree with the whole, but you cannot help admire.

THE SALE OF AN APPETITE. By Paul Lafargue. Cloth, 50c. A notable work of art, considered as a story, and, at the same time, it is one of the most stirring indictments of capitalism ever written.

THE TRUST QUESTION ANSWERED. By Howard H. Caldwell. Paper, 5c; \$1.75 for fifty; \$2.00 per hundred. Owing to popular demand, we have published in pamphlet form, this article which appeared serially in the Daily a few weeks ago.

WATCH THIS LIST—IT CHANGES DAILY

CHICAGO VICE COMMISSION HIT BY SOCIALISTS

Milwaukee Aldermen Show Ineffectiveness of Police Raids on Dives.

The reports of the Chicago Vice Commission were hit hard by F. W. Rehfeld and Charles L. Welley, Socialist members of the Milwaukee city council, who are officially representing the Wisconsin metropolis at the municipal congress and exposition at the Coliseum.

"I have read the reports of the commission from time to time," said Rehfeld, "and find them to be composed entirely of stories not fit for public print and without the redeeming feature of outlining any methods for the suppression or proper regulation of vice."

"It seems Chicago has yet to learn that the only way effectively to control vice is not to attempt to legislate it out of existence, a method which always has failed, but to substitute for it some amusement which is wholesome as well as entertaining and attractive. That is what we are doing in Milwaukee."

"The wise parent who sees his child playing with a razor will try to attract the infant's attention to some less dangerous and equally amusing plaything instead of abandoning the child while he goes out to collect a number of useless stories about the great danger of allowing children to have razors in their possession."

"And that is just what wise statesmen will do—that is, they'll try to substitute neighborhood centers and other methods of clean amusement, which we already have in Milwaukee, for the dives and resorts which formerly were the only amusements which could attract a large portion of the people too poor and too little educated to enjoy the better forms of amusement in most American cities."

Statesmen Neglect Duty

"As long as statesmen neglect their duty to the people by not providing means for the wholesome amusement of the people of the slums, just that long will your dives and resorts be crowded, because people must have amusement and diversion, and if they can't get the better sort, they'll enjoy themselves in whatever way they can."

The report frequently read by capitalist papers that vice is a little regulated and controlled in Milwaukee under the administration of the Socialists as it was in the days of the notorious Mayor Rose was characterized as untrue by Alderman Welley, who said that 114 vicious saloons had been closed by the city during the first year of the Socialist regime, and that thirty more have been denied licenses already this year.

"The situation may well seem rosy to us Socialists," said Welley, "when men of the conservative type of Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, coming as he does from the very center of the capitalist system, should advocate such Socialistic reforms as municipal ownership of public utilities before the international municipal congress here in Chicago."

"The report that the Socialist administration has been extravagant is absolutely untrue. On the contrary, in one day, at one session of the council, we have been able to carry all these reforms which we were compelled to postpone on account of lack of funds, a lack which was largely the result of the criminal negligence and wastefulness of the city's Democratic and Republican administrations."

Experts at Work

"We have appointed a commission of experts to systematize the work of the various bureaus and departments as to give the highest amount of efficiency for the smallest expenditure."

"With the money saved in this way we hope to be able to carry all these reforms which we were compelled to postpone on account of lack of funds, a lack which was largely the result of the criminal negligence and wastefulness of the city's Democratic and Republican administrations."

"No, there is no danger that the 'top' old parties will combine next spring to defeat us in the municipal elections. If they should they might have a chance, but a very slim one, I assure you."

"The Republicans and Democrats are too jealous, however, to attempt anything like that, as each of them has hopes of again getting back to the city hall, where they can loot the treasury as before at the expense of the people."

Besides Aldermen F. W. Rehfeld and Charles L. Welley, the Milwaukee council named Aldermen William Coleman, Charles Minkley and Henry Ries as delegates to the municipal congress.

LABOR'S CO-OPERATIVE PRESS ASSOCIATION

An organization to furnish the Socialist and Labor movement of America with a gigantic \$500,000 printing and publishing plant. A safe investment. Profits above six per cent to be expended for the benefit of the Socialist movement. Its great power to be used to build up The Chicago Daily Socialist and other Socialist papers. Directors: Wm. Van Bodegraven, president; Wm. E. Rodriguez, vice-president; Percy L. Clark, secretary-treasurer; Bernard Berlyn, Carl Strover, Fred A. Krahl, J. O. Bentall. Trustee of stock, John M. Work, National Secretary of the Socialist party, office 205-207 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

SOCIALISTS READ THIS AND ACT TODAY!

Why Labor's Co-Operative Press Association Was Started—The Long Struggle to Maintain a Daily Socialist Newspaper and Its Lessons.

The launching of Labor's Co-Operative Press Association is the result of five years' experience in maintaining a daily Socialist newspaper in Chicago. The lessons learned in that period have been inculcated deep in the minds of all upon whom has fallen responsibility for the life of The Chicago Daily Socialist.

The one predominant cry has always been the lack of capital with which to conduct new enterprises that would have placed the Daily Socialist where it could have competed with other newspapers.

The paper was started without capital and at no time since has it had sufficient funds to do more than pay its minimum current expenses. Retrenchment has always been the policy, and consequently every department has been continually in a crippled condition. Even postage and clerical forces necessary to acquaint the Socialist movement of America with the existence and plans of the paper were not to be had.

Opportunity after opportunity for great gains in circulation and great improvements in the character of the paper passed by because of the lack of a few dollars with which to pay expenses therefor. With a fund of \$25,000 at hand at one time during its life, The Chicago Daily Socialist could have made sufficient additions to its equipment and staff to have tripled the circulation and made it self-sustaining for evermore.

Instead of having such a fund, however, the paper has been confronted with ever recurring situations in which its existence was imperiled and which had to be met by donations of the membership of the Socialist party.

These five years of sustained struggle and sacrifice are not without their glory and we look back upon the record with pride in the determination shown by the Socialist party and without regret over what it has all cost. They have not been without their victories, for today the Daily Socialist is a power in the land and an asset to the Socialist movement which could not be replaced without an even greater sacrifice than it has cost.

The regular circulation and advertising income of the paper is now nearer to equaling the expenses than ever before. The annual subscription list is greater and the general reputation of the paper more widely and favorably known. It only remains for us to go forward. We have reached the point where we can step to more solid ground upon which to carry on our hand-to-hand conflict with capitalism.

The Socialist movement is stronger today than it was five years ago and we can now do what we would have liked to do then.

We can now place sufficient capital behind our daily newspaper to enable it to take its stand among the foremost newspapers of the United States. It is primarily for this purpose that Labor's Co-Operative Press Association has been established. The manner in which its capital is to be raised, its affairs controlled and its profits distributed are set forth below in detail.

The Great Advantage of Concentrating the Plants of Daily and Weekly Socialist Papers With the Socialist and Labor Printing Business.

Keenly alive to the advantage of concentration of activities in any one line the Socialists of Chicago have deplored the circumstances which have necessitated the publication of one English daily, three foreign-language dailies and nine foreign-language weekly papers in as many separate plants, with as many separate presses and printing outfits and with other separate features of identical nature. The tremendous waste incident thereto has been painfully apparent, but unavoidable heretofore, because our movement has not developed sufficient power to affect the desired consolidation. Any move for capitalization of The Daily Socialist on a large scale would be incomplete if it were not broad enough to make possible the concentration of all the Socialist publishing business in and within the reach of Chicago, including not only the daily and weekly papers but Socialist and labor literature of all kinds and such printing business of labor and party organizations as can be delivered from this point. With this comprehensive basis for the accumulation of such capital as the Socialist and labor movement can collect, the new company is able to assure its investors of its permanency and a reasonable return by way of profits. The good will of the Socialist and labor movements alone gives the company a greater promise of business than was ever enjoyed by any publishing concern prior to the opening of its plant. We desire to call the reader's attention to the fact that in view of the business already promised, and more morally certain to accrue, the success of the Labor's Co-Operative Press Association is dependent only upon the sale of profit sharing certificates in sufficient quantities to enable it to make a beginning. The necessity of placing our Daily Socialist press on a firm foundation can be depended upon as a sufficient incentive for the investment of the required amount by the Socialists and labor unions of Chicago and the United States.

How Labor's Co-Operative Press Association Is Controlled and Operated.

Labor's Co-Operative Press Association is incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois to do a general printing and publishing business. To secure a wider participation in the benefits of this company and to secure the support of thousands of Socialists unable to invest large sums, the stock of the company is held in trust and profit sharing certificates instead are placed on sale to Socialists and labor unions.

The participation in the affairs and

organization of the company and its profits are the same for the holders of profit sharing certificates as they would be if they held stock instead.

Stock can be issued only in denominations of \$10 per share. Profit sharing certificates are issued in denominations of \$1 and up. In this way the workingman who has only his week's wages from which to make an investment may purchase a profit sharing certificate for \$1.00.

As the Socialist movement is built up by small sums from thousands of workmen who cannot afford to pay more, this feature of the new company is especially adapted to the experience of the movement.

By the agreement under which profit sharing certificates are issued the trustee holding the stock is obliged to vote the stock as directed by the certificate holder. As a guarantee of the good faith of this plan the national secretary of the Socialist party has been chosen trustee. The resignation of the trustee will be placed with the company to be accepted at any time and the trustee retires from the position of national secretary, when his successor in that position will be made the trustee of the stock of the association.

The board of directors will be elected annually by the trustee according to the vote of the profit sharing certificate holders, which under the by-laws and agreements of the corporation he is required to conduct. In this election any person holding profit sharing certificates aggregating from \$1 to \$100 in face value will be entitled to one vote. Additional votes will be allowed to profit sharing certificate holders only in the ratio of one vote for each additional \$100 in the aggregate of the value of their holdings. This places the controlling power in the rank and file of the Socialist movement.

The sale of the certificates will be controlled so as to prevent the enemies of the working class from buying up shares to divert the company from its purposes.

How the Profits Will Be Distributed to Shareholders and to the Socialist Movement.

Labor's Co-Operative Press Association is certain to make money with which to pay profits to the holders of the profit-sharing certificates. The many papers to be published by this concern through one plant, the great saving to be effected by the consolidation of effort in production and the immense advantage of securing job work are a guarantee of profits.

Those who buy the profit-sharing certificates are expected to make their investment primarily for the purpose of aiding the working class press, asking only the security of their investment and a small return thereon. Therefore, all annual profits of Labor's Co-Operative Press Association amounting to more than six per cent upon the profit-sharing certificates will be appropriated to the general purposes of the Socialist movement. Thus this gigantic printing and publishing business will be converted into a source of tremendous income to the Socialist movement itself, furnishing eventually a treasury from which thousands of dollars can be appropriated for sustaining its press at critical points, for conducting any special campaigns which the party may undertake and for meeting any great emergency in which the

party of the working class in general might be suddenly threatened with great danger.

Knowing that all the excess profits due to the increased concentration of printing and publishing business will revert to the general working class movement all Socialist organizations and papers and all labor unions will gladly have their work done by this company.

There are other institutions in Germany and other European countries which possess plants and buildings valued at one half million dollars. Labor's Co-Operative Press Association will furnish such an institution to America.

It is worth working for, a grand end to be achieved. The creation of an indestructible weapon of publicity and economic power of this character will be a task for which the Socialists of America may well make sacrifices of greater magnitude than they ever dreamed of before. Any person who has laid by any sum against future want of himself and family can well afford to convert a portion of such savings into shares of this great indestructible fund as a part of a rainy day account for the working class as a whole.

The buying of profit-sharing certificates in Labor's Co-Operative Press Association is not to be looked upon as donations by the individual subscribers. It is to be looked upon as a nation of such economic power as the working class is able to muster for the purposes of increasing effectiveness by making it serve the workers as a whole as well as to preserve the savings of the individuals against days of want which may come to them in the future. With the success of the company, which is assured, these profit-sharing certificates can be turned into cash at any time.

Act Now and Help The Daily Socialist by Giving It This Auxiliary at Once.

The new company has been formed, not to supersede the old publishing company, but to act as an auxiliary to The Daily Socialist and other Socialist papers.

This new company can not pay the old debt of The Daily Socialist, but it can guarantee the continued publication of the paper at a reasonable cost and with the best of service.

If this company is formed, thus guaranteeing that the paper will continue and be able to pay off its debts, a number of Chicago Socialists will undertake the responsibility of keeping the creditors' hands off The Daily Socialist.

To start the company quickly the first ten thousand dollars of certificates must be sold.

The company can then begin on the Daily. Soon afterwards it will have sold enough certificates to print other papers desiring its services.

The proposition before us now is to make this start.

The Daily Socialist is a help to the entire country.

It will be invaluable in the presidential campaign.

It must be taken care of.

We have presented the best and safest proposition that could be devised.

If you want to help send your remittance at once.

organization of the company and its profits are the same for the holders of profit sharing certificates as they would be if they held stock instead.

Stock can be issued only in denominations of \$10 per share. Profit sharing certificates are issued in denominations of \$1 and up. In this way the workingman who has only his week's wages from which to make an investment may purchase a profit sharing certificate for \$1.00.

As the Socialist movement is built up by small sums from thousands of workmen who cannot afford to pay more, this feature of the new company is especially adapted to the experience of the movement.

By the agreement under which profit sharing certificates are issued the trustee holding the stock is obliged to vote the stock as directed by the certificate holder. As a guarantee of the good faith of this plan the national secretary of the Socialist party has been chosen trustee. The resignation of the trustee will be placed with the company to be accepted at any time and the trustee retires from the position of national secretary, when his successor in that position will be made the trustee of the stock of the association.

The board of directors will be elected annually by the trustee according to the vote of the profit sharing certificate holders, which under the by-laws and agreements of the corporation he is required to conduct. In this election any person holding profit sharing certificates aggregating from \$1 to \$100 in face value will be entitled to one vote. Additional votes will be allowed to profit sharing certificate holders only in the ratio of one vote for each additional \$100 in the aggregate of the value of their holdings. This places the controlling power in the rank and file of the Socialist movement.

The sale of the certificates will be controlled so as to prevent the enemies of the working class from buying up shares to divert the company from its purposes.

How the Profits Will Be Distributed to Shareholders and to the Socialist Movement.

Labor's Co-Operative Press Association is certain to make money with which to pay profits to the holders of the profit-sharing certificates. The many papers to be published by this concern through one plant, the great saving to be effected by the consolidation of effort in production and the immense advantage of securing job work are a guarantee of profits.

Those who buy the profit-sharing certificates are expected to make their investment primarily for the purpose of aiding the working class press, asking only the security of their investment and a small return thereon. Therefore, all annual profits of Labor's Co-Operative Press Association amounting to more than six per cent upon the profit-sharing certificates will be appropriated to the general purposes of the Socialist movement. Thus this gigantic printing and publishing business will be converted into a source of tremendous income to the Socialist movement itself, furnishing eventually a treasury from which thousands of dollars can be appropriated for sustaining its press at critical points, for conducting any special campaigns which the party may undertake and for meeting any great emergency in which the

party of the working class in general might be suddenly threatened with great danger.

Knowing that all the excess profits due to the increased concentration of printing and publishing business will revert to the general working class movement all Socialist organizations and papers and all labor unions will gladly have their work done by this company.

There are other institutions in Germany and other European countries which possess plants and buildings valued at one half million dollars. Labor's Co-Operative Press Association will furnish such an institution to America.

It is worth working for, a grand end to be achieved. The creation of an indestructible weapon of publicity and economic power of this character will be a task for which the Socialists of America may well make sacrifices of greater magnitude than they ever dreamed of before. Any person who has laid by any sum against future want of himself and family can well afford to convert a portion of such savings into shares of this great indestructible fund as a part of a rainy day account for the working class as a whole.

The buying of profit-sharing certificates in Labor's Co-Operative Press Association is not to be looked upon as donations by the individual subscribers. It is to be looked upon as a nation of such economic power as the working class is able to muster for the purposes of increasing effectiveness by making it serve the workers as a whole as well as to preserve the savings of the individuals against days of want which may come to them in the future. With the success of the company, which is assured, these profit-sharing certificates can be turned into cash at any time.

Act Now and Help The Daily Socialist by Giving It This Auxiliary at Once.

The new company has been formed, not to supersede the old publishing company, but to act as an auxiliary to The Daily Socialist and other Socialist papers.

This new company can not pay the old debt of The Daily Socialist, but it can guarantee the continued publication of the paper at a reasonable cost and with the best of service.

If this company is formed, thus guaranteeing that the paper will continue and be able to pay off its debts, a number of Chicago Socialists will undertake the responsibility of keeping the creditors' hands off The Daily Socialist.

To start the company quickly the first ten thousand dollars of certificates must be sold.

The company can then begin on the Daily. Soon afterwards it will have sold enough certificates to print other papers desiring its services.

The proposition before us now is to make this start.

The Daily Socialist is a help to the entire country.

It will be invaluable in the presidential campaign.

It must be taken care of.

We have presented the best and safest proposition that could be devised.

If you want to help send your remittance at once.

AMATEURS TO MAJORS IN FEW MONTHS GIPE'S RECORD



JAKE GIPE

Jake Gipe, pitcher, of Vernon, Cal., who goes to the Philadelphia Nationals next season, made a record for breaking into real baseball. A few months ago he was pitching for a semi-pro club at Redondo and getting a little change for his time.

Manager Hogan of Vernon took him on for a tryout. At first he was used only to finish games hopelessly lost. His debut as a full-distance heaver was not reassuring. But his faithful work and steady trying attracted the attention of the big league scouts, and offers from McGraw and Comiskey followed.

He has a good delivery and also knows how to hit the ball. Gipe stands over six feet.

BASEBALL GAMES TODAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Philadelphia at Chicago (3).
Boston at Pittsburgh.
New York at St. Louis (3).
Brooklyn at Cincinnati (2).

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Chicago at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Boston.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 0.
Brooklyn, 7; Cincinnati, 2.
St. Louis, 12; Boston, 12.
New York, 5; Pittsburgh, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Boston, 2; Detroit, 1.
New York, 3; Cleveland, 3 (called in ninth on account of darkness).
Washington, 7; Chicago, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Club	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	54	46	.546
CHICAGO	50	54	.527
Pittsburgh	50	50	.500
Philadelphia	43	60	.418
St. Louis	37	63	.369
Cincinnati	31	77	.288
Brooklyn	24	78	.234
Boston	24	79	.232

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	50	45	.526
Detroit	42	55	.435
Cleveland	37	64	.366
New York	37	66	.358
Boston	28	70	.286
CHICAGO	25	70	.264
Washington	23	72	.241
St. Louis	20	78	.205

WATCHING THE SCORE BOARD

While the Giants can still lead the flag, there is no one in Gotham whose wildest imagination can conceive such a "calamity."

Incidentally, they are within halting distance of the Athletics, as far as lead points are concerned, being but nine behind the American League victors.

Chicago doesn't have much trouble losing games, especially with Brooklyn as an opponent, and the Windy City fans are beginning to think McGraw's men aren't quite normal.

There certainly must be something the matter, it is argued, for the Giants haven't lost a game since they left the Polo grounds. They have played eight.

The Chicago gloom was not dispelled at all by the fact that Archer's one puny little scratch hit in the sixth was the Cubs' first and only appearance in the wallop column.

Among the missing today are those who insisted Marquard and Matty were the only pitchers who could win, or even play a full game.

\$7 EYE GLASSES \$1 to \$2.50

All This Week and Monday
NOTICE—On account of the great success attending our sale of prescription ground glasses as fitted by our New York specialists, we have decided to continue their sale for 8 days more. If you have headaches, nervousness, failing sight, or dim vision, consult him free. Our guarantee is your assurance that if glasses are needed they will be right in every way. Any style mounting, all complete, for \$2.50. Beautiful chain and case free. Especial attention given children. Bring this advertisement. Hours 9 to 5:30.

The New York Optical Co.
Fifth Floor Consumers Drug Building,
N. W. Corner State and Randolph.
Entrance on Randolph.

SOCIALISTS IN CANADA PUTTING UP HARD FIGHT

Prospect Rosy for Brilliant Victories in Montreal and Winnipeg.

Special Correspondence.
Montreal, Canada, Sept. 29.—With election but one day away the Socialists are redoubting their efforts to get out the largest Socialist vote that has ever been cast in Canada.

People in many of the districts that have never had Socialist candidates in the field, before will be able to cast their votes for Socialism tomorrow.

The best prospects for the election of a Socialist candidate is in the Winnipeg district, where R. A. Rigg, president of the Trades and Labor Council, an able orator and one of the best known men in the province of Manitoba, is making the race to sit for Winnipeg in the Canadian House of Commons.

Make Whirlwind Campaign

In this district the Socialists have been carrying on a whirlwind campaign, Rigg speaking to large audiences several times a night. The largest meeting of the campaign has been held by the Socialists in one of the theaters of Winnipeg.

Challenges for debate were issued by the Socialists on behalf of Rigg to J. H. Ashton, the Liberal candidate, and Alexander Haggart, the Tory candidate, both declined.

Rigg has the entire working class of the city behind him, as he has always been known to be in the lead in labor's battles for better conditions and higher wages.

Fighting Hard in West

The Socialists are putting up grand fights in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, where they have the miners almost solidly behind them. There are candidates running in practically every district.

In the Yale-Caribou district J. F. Johnson is expected to make a good race against Martin Burrell, the present Tory member, and K. C. McDonald, the Liberal candidate.

Ottawa Socialists are putting up a hard fight with A. G. McCallum as their candidate. They have published their platform and demands in Cotton's Weekly and are distributing them throughout the district.

Editor Makes Strong Race

The biggest fight in the east is in the St. Lawrence district in which the city of Montreal is located. Here the Socialist editor of Cotton's Weekly, W. U. Cotton, is fighting hard for victory.

Large street meetings are being held in Montreal every night. The Socialists promise the two old parties the biggest scare they have received for some time and there will be some big surprises when the votes are counted.

That's What They All Say—
"Famous, Reliable Work at 'Cut Price' GOLD CROWN SET OF TEETH \$3.00"
This Office Our 15-Year Guarantee THE OLD RELIABLE
STATE DENTISTS
STATE AND VAN BUREN STREETS
1111 State St. Chicago, Ill.
Phone 4-1111

"Mitchell" Hats \$2 and \$3

MITCHELL & MITCHELL
330 S. Clark 4 130 W. Madison
(Victoria Hotel) Stores (Near LaSalle)
17 W. Adams Open 11 S. Dearborn
(Near State) Branches (Tribune Bldg.)
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED
SHIPPING CLERK—EXPERIENCED IN shipping and receiving; familiar with freight rates; must know geography and be accurate in figures; state qualifications and salary expected. Box 11, Daily Socialist Office.
Female
EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER and TYP. in; Socialist preferred; state experience and salary expected. Box 11, Daily Socialist Office.
Male
MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS—YOU CAN make money selling a good family medicine. Call on J. M. Green, 22 Dearborn St., Chicago.
SITUATION WANTED
WANTED—Position in photo studio by young man with some experience. E. C. H. Daily Socialist.
FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT
Welfare Home—New place, furnished on steady basis. 2322 Grandview av. Col. Gr. cars.
HOUSES FOR SALE
1-BROOM HOUSE, PRICE \$2400
1100 CASB
TERMS—Cash down at closing.
CRISP BROS., 414 MILWAUKEE AVE.
PIANOS TUNED
PIANOS TUNED—GUY H. B. SUBURBAN, 14 Grandview, N. W. 10th St. Phone 4-1111.
MICHELL & MITCHELL
CHERRY BLOSSOM, 1111 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Special rates for local orders.
1437 Dearborn St. Phone 4-1111
WANTED—For sale of real estate office at Parkway. J. R. Oak Daily Socialist.

SOCIALIST IS JAILED; VICTIM OF PERSECUTION

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 29.—Fred H. Merrick, editor of Justice, a Socialist paper of this city, has been convicted of having libeled Judge Marshall and sentenced to four months in jail or pay a fine of \$100.

Merrick was charged with having libeled Brown through the columns of Justice by writing: "Judge Brown had Rusie strangled to death on the gallows because the poor man hadn't a friend to defend him." Rusie was sentenced to hang for murder.

When asked if he had anything to say before sentence was passed Merrick said:

"I am the victim of persecution. I have not violated the law. I have known cases of business people being tried in this court, and must say their trials were gigantic farces. Now, go ahead and sentence me. It's hell to be persecuted."

Attorney W. H. Houston of Parkersburg, counsel for Merrick, immediately filed a motion for a new trial.

HUSTLER COLUMN

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM CHERNEY.

Who Is Next?

It was the blow that almost killed the circulation manager. As it was, it made such an impression on him that he forgot to eat at noon, though it may be possible that he didn't have the price.

There is nothing that is so keen interest to every one in this office as the work of the hustlers. And whenever anyone does something out of the ordinary—secures an especially large list—"there's music in the air."

I had thought that the day of miracles was over, but this sounds almost as good as a melodrama ten minutes before the close of the last act.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY SUBSCRIPTIONS SENT IN YESTERDAY BY ONE HUSTLER!

Comrade Isaac Peterson, who travels through a number of states, used his spare time to push the Daily, and on a trip to this city brought back the one hundred and twenty subs with him.

If this doesn't stir up those of us who have been hanging back for fear we would do too much, then we ought to get busy picking out our tombs.

It only goes to show what a person CAN do when he decides to do it and gets down to business.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

Thank God we have a system of labor laws in this country.

DENVER UNIONS SCORE WESTERN LABOR PAPER

Condemn Omaha Sheet for Stand Against Strike on Union Pacific.

By National Socialist Press. Denver, Colo., Sept. 26.—Enraged by the action of the editor of the Western Laborer, a so-called labor paper of Omaha, Neb., in advising the men employed on the Union Pacific not to strike in case their demands for better conditions were refused, the Denver Trades and Labor Council passed the following resolution without a dissenting vote:

Paper Hotly Denounced
"Whereas, A copy of a so-called labor paper known as the Western Laborer, published in Omaha, Neb., which condemns the efforts of the shop trades of the Harriman lines in trying to better their conditions by organizing their trades into a federation and presenting their wants to the employers; and
"Whereas, The Harriman lines are buying up the issues of this paper and distributing them among their employes in order to bias their minds against their unions; therefore be it
"Resolved, That the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly condemns this paper as an enemy of organized labor, and a copy of this resolution be sent to said paper and be given to the press."

Prevented Friend of Labor
Following is a sample of the stuff which this sheet publishes under the guise of a labor paper:

"The management of the road has been so fair and generous that the men in the train service cannot be counted in sympathy with a shopmen's strike. Why, even the shopmen themselves can not work themselves up into a mood to speak harshly of the management."

"The newspapers of Omaha are today as friendly to the shopmen as they were nine years ago, and they are pleading with the men to keep out of a strike and hold onto their jobs."
"The latest issue of this paper praises the stand of James O'Connell, president of the machinists, who refused to support the men if they went out on a strike and thereby forced the federation officials to call the strike off. The article ends up with the following:
"We congratulate Jim O'Connell for his nerve and courage and for protecting the jobs of thousands of union men."

GLASSWORKERS STRIKE; FIGHT WAGE REDUCTION

Five hundred glass workers, in the towns of Winchester, Upland, Shirley, Fairmont and Summitville, Ind., are on strike against a threatened cut in wages which would amount to an average reduction of \$3 to \$7 a week per man.

The men were unorganized when they struck, but have formed a sort of union called the "Nonunion Glass Blowers Protective Association."
The strikers are practically without funds, having walked out during the dull season in the glass industry.
When the firms announced that they would cut wages the skilled workers agreed to a small cut, provided an increase would be given to the unskilled men, who work at very low wages.

RAILWAY CLERKS IN BRITAIN HOLD CLUB OVER SYSTEMS

Special Correspondence. London, Sept. 26.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Railway Clerks' association, held in London Saturday, one of the principal items of discussion was the question of expelling members of the association who acted as blacklegs during the recent railway strike, but no drastic action was taken. The membership of the union is now 15,000, and is rapidly increasing, one-third of its present members having joined during the past twelve months.

LONDON BARMAIDS ORGANIZE TO SHORTEN LONG HOURS

Special Correspondence. London, Sept. 26.—Both barmaids and barmen who work exceptionally long hours, have formed a trade union which will endeavor to lessen the long hours of these workers. The aim is to discover a means of increasing the wages. Barmaids, as a rule, have to put in 105 hours a week, their meals are taken on the premises, and even after the hours have passed 12:30, they have to wait about of work to be done before the barmaid can return to rest. The wages paid to barmaids are extremely low and the work is very arduous. There are about 30,000 barmaids in London, and the new union will help them to get better terms from the employers.

MINERS, KEEP AWAY
All coal miners are requested to stay away from Alberta or British Columbia, in Canada, as the strike of the miners is still on.
DON'T EAT SCAB BREAD
All Tip-Top bread that does not bear the Union Label of the Bakery Workers is unfair and should be shunned by organized labor and its friends.

Union Meetings TONIGHT

- Bartenders, Alameda, 643 North av.
- Boilermakers, 1, 912 W. Monroe.
- Boilermakers, 224, Chicago Heights.
- Brick & T. C. Workers, 4 Lansing, Ill.
- Brick & T. C. Workers, 4 Grant Park.
- Brick & T. C. Workers, 186, Cicaview.
- Carpenters, 19, 4200 State.
- Carpenters, 15, 501 S. Halsted.
- Carpenters, 67, 6236 Halsted.
- Carpenters, 245, 5445 Ashland.
- Carpenters, Millwrights, 1693, 174 N. La Salle.
- Cement Workers, 4, 351 Madison.
- Clerks, 15, 221 N. La Salle.
- Clerks, 227, 211 W. Madison.
- Engineers, 490, 324 S. Halsted.
- Evansville Labor Council, 621 Davis.
- Food Carters' Joint Council, 812 Harrison.
- Leathers, 123, 11th and Michigan.
- Machinists, 523, Ogden and Western.
- Machinists, 250, 7th and Erie.
- Machinists, 310, N. Ft. Hall, Harvey.
- Metal Workers, Limited, 7, 418 N. Clark.
- Painters, 530, 276 Washington, Waukegan.
- Sheet Metal Workers, 73, 161 W. Washington.
- Stem Et. Helpers, 5, 63d and Halsted.
- St. & El. Ry. Emp., 278, 10690 Vincennes.
- St. & El. Ry. Emp., 218, Washington, Ill.
- Teamsters, 723, 223 N. Clark.
- Teamsters, N. W. 729, 2306 Scher.
- Teamsters, 310, N. W. 729, 2306 Scher.
- Trainers, 750, 2543 W. Madison.
- Waitresses, 484, 355 N. Dearborn, afternoon.
- Wallpaper Printers, 418 N. Clark.
- Womans' Label League, 372, Randolph.
- Woodworkers' CL, 136 W. Washington.
- Wood Finishers, 420, 732 Madison.

SPECIAL UNION NOTICES

Insertions under this head 2 cents per line per day. No display.

CIGAR M. KERS, ATTENTION

CIGARMAKERS TAKE NOTICE. STRIKE at the Milwa Factory, Milwaukee.

CIGARMAKERS UNION, NO. 23

Peter Pover's Labor Talks

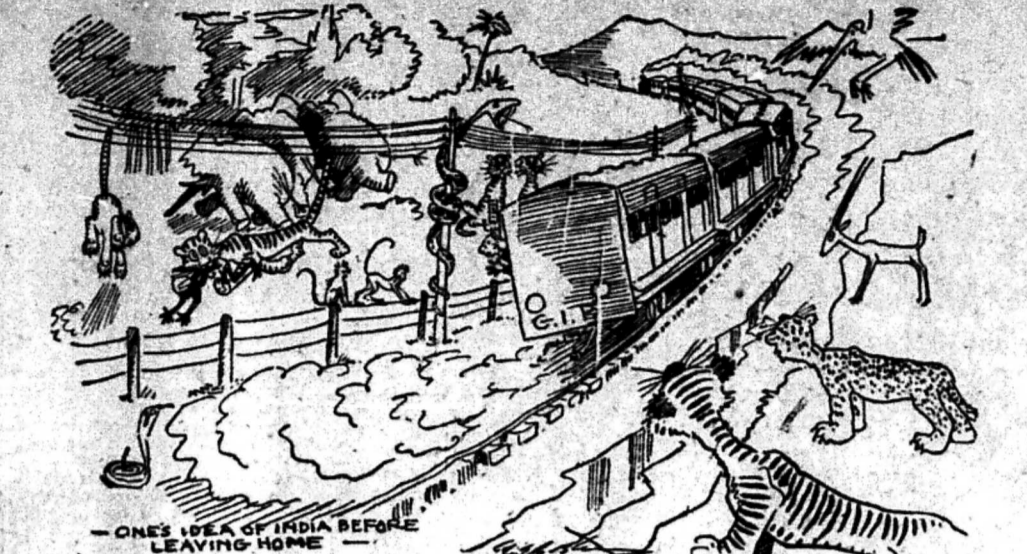
The British victory has fired the working class of America with enthusiasm, and I predict that before Labor Day, 1914, comes around organized labor in this country will have taken a long forward stride away from the old craft policies and into industrial unionism.
Led by the miners, brewery workers and other industrial unions the transformation will proceed speedily. The rank and file are clamoring for the change and the alleged leaders who are deaf to their demands will be left by the wayside.
The time is rapidly approaching when, for example, the iron and steel workers walk out of the trust mills, that huge octopus will be beleaguered. The engineers and firemen will shut off steam, the miners will refuse to furnish the iron ore and fuel, the railway men, seamen, teamsters, dockers, etc., will transport no products, and other workers directly or indirectly employed in producing or distributing for the trust will likewise make common cause with the men of the mills.

10,000 TOILERS FOR NEW YORK'S "400" STRIKE

Demand Better Wages, the Abolition of Basements and Contract System.

By National Socialist Press. New York, Sept. 26.—Demanding higher wages, abolition of basement and cellar shops and abolition of the contract system, ten thousand men and women employed in 800 fashionable ladies' tailoring and dressmaking houses in this city, have walked out on a strike, responding to the call of the Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union, local No. 38.
The workers, on strike are the makers of fashionable clothing for New York's "400." The so-called society women who have put in orders for their winter gowns will have to appear at their social affairs in their old ones unless the bosses come to terms with the union.
Strikers Peaceful
The strike was the quietest ever called in New York, there being absolutely no disturbances. As the workers walked out of their shops one house followed another, making a monster procession down Fifth avenue.
Meyer London, the attorney who helped to win the strike of the garment workers and the shirtwaist workers, has been secured to handle the legal end of the strike.
Twenty-five of the smaller houses immediately came to terms with the unions, and others are continually calling the union headquarters asking that a committee call on them for the purpose of arranging a settlement.
The strike came as a great surprise to the bosses, who thought that it would prove a fizzle. When they saw their entire forces walk out they looked on with amazement. They had thought that only a few of the more poorly paid workers would strike, and believed they could break the strike with the higher paid men, whom they thought would remain at work.
Big Firms Hit Hard
The strikers have hit the big firms at the busiest time of the year, when they are rushed with orders for winter clothing, and it is thought that the bosses will quickly come to terms rather than lose the large amount of trade which will otherwise go to other cities.
The state board of arbitration attempted to take a hand in the strike when J. J. Bealin, one of the members, offered to take up the matter for the union and help to arbitrate the trouble. London refused to allow him to have anything to do in the matter, as he thought the garment bosses will come to terms within a few days.

This Wild Beast Talk as to India Is Largely Bunk; Tigers Do Not Run Around With Natives in Their Jaws



Darjeelin, India.
Dear Bill:
Another fond delusion has been smashed. It is the tiger proposition. At home I pictured myself traveling through Indian jungles by rail and watching countless numbers of wild animals from the car windows. Tigers in droves stood snarling and watching the train go by. Others were galloping over the hills with natives tucked away in their jaws. Boa constrictors were draped around the telegraph poles and wild elephants were stampeding across the plains.
I thought it would be a simple matter to walk a few miles from the hotel, bowl over a couple of man eaters and get back in time for breakfast. The facts of the situation are slightly different.
There are any number of Englishmen over here who have been hunting the cats for ten or twenty years and have yet to get their first one. Tigers are plentiful, but they are carefully protected by the Maharajas throughout the country, who keep close tab on the animals on their preserves.
Yours,
WEB.

DENY CHARGES OF MANAGERS OF HARRIMAN LINES

Unions Call Attention to Lies Uttered by Railway Officials.

The latest official statement concerning the situation on the Union and Southern Pacific railroads, affecting the 25,000 shopmen who have voted to strike to enforce recognition of the system federation, leaves the situation unchanged.
The statement was drafted after international officials of the unions involved had met with the system federation officials and both parties had agreed on the issuance of a statement which reads in full as follows:
Charge Answered
"In order to correct misleading statements made by the management of the Harriman lines and given to the public, we deem it necessary that the public at large should be made acquainted with the facts in the case regarding the requests of our federation. The company officials have seen fit to discuss our proposed agreement article by article.
"They have laid great stress upon the un-American principles of our apprentice system. Regarding that matter, that which we have requested is at the present time in existence, and in defense of our present apprentice system we beg to submit the following reasons for its existence, namely:
"That it became necessary to establish an apprentice system on account of the abuses that had been practiced by various employers, which were that a boy could continue his apprenticeship indefinitely and grow gray in the employ of his master without receiving just compensation.
"We do not deny the right of any boy to acquire thorough knowledge of our various crafts, but we do insist upon the right to judge the moral standing and educational qualifications of men who are to succeed us in our vocations, and thereby increase the intelligence and moral character of our crafts.
Abuse Apprenticeship
"It has been customary with various employers to make specialists of their apprentices, instead of permitting them to acquire a full knowledge of the trade, and thereby placing them at the mercy of unscrupulous and mammon worshiping employers. We can not see anything un-American in the stand we have taken for the betterment of the American mechanic and the working class at large.
"Another statement made by the company officials is that we object to the physical examination and personal record system. This has been fought out and abolished and we insist that it remain so, that is, insofar as the men employed in the shops are concerned.
"We do not dispute the right of the company to examine men in various departments where it is absolutely essential for the safety of the general public and in compliance with the law, such as inspectors in the car department. But we do insist that no man shall be subject to the un-American treatment similar to the days previous to 1881, when a black man was placed upon the block and his teeth, eyesight, mind and muscle examined.
Buy Labor Power Only
"We contend that our employers buy only our labor power and not our persons. They have foremen and bosses to judge whether a man is physically able to do the work required of him and they have the right to dismiss the employe if he does not meet the requirements.
"Another statement made by the company officials concerns the hospital system.
"We contend that the men who furnish the money to maintain the hospital should have a voice in the management. One of the causes of the revolutionary war was taxation without representation, and the American people still revolt against the principle.
"We are told that the amount contributed by the employes is not sufficient to meet the running expenses.
"We are only told this. We have no means either to prove or disprove this statement.
"There is not a man in the employ of any of the roads in our jurisdiction who would hesitate for a moment to pay twice the amount he is paying to-

DISPUTE OVER MINERS' WAGES NOW SETTLED

Saline County Workers Win Arbitrator's Award After Long Fight.

Long standing disputes over the pay to be given miners for various classes of work in the coal field of Saline county, Ill., have been decided by a joint board of arbitration.
This board had a meeting September 1 and a second meeting September 14. The decision reached on the latter date has just been announced.
The questions in dispute dealt with compensation for double shifting entries over eighteen feet wide and pay for machine mined coal. The rate for the first disputed point was settled Sept. 1 and the other Sept. 14. The ruling of Sept. 1 is as follows:
Award of Arbitrators
"Harrisburg, Ill., Sept. 1, 1914.
"The undersigned arbitrators, to whom was submitted certain matters of dispute in Saline county, which are duly set forth in the proceedings of this body, do hereby agree as follows:
"With reference to the claims for additional compensation for double shifting entries over eighteen feet wide they agree that fifty cents per yard shall be paid for such double shifting, to be divided as follows: Forty cents to the loader and ten cents to the runner.
Double Shifts Abolished
"Also it is agreed that operators shall not hereafter require miners to double shift rooms.
"2. With reference to the claim for readjustment of the machine mining rate between runners and loaders they agree to postpone decision of this subject until the complete figures can be had from the experts now engaged in examining bulletins, books and records, and they adjourn until 10 o'clock a. m. Thursday, Sept. 14, 1914, for that purpose, and that the next meeting be held in room 914 Fisher building, Chicago.
"(Signed)
"J. E. WILLIAMS,
"PAUL J. SMITH,
"GROCE LAWRENCE,
"WM. JOHNSON,
"W. R. RUSSELL."

MUCH GOOD WORK BY SOCIALISTS AT BERKELEY

They Will Make Good

Berkeley is a city of 40,454 people, as told by the census returns of 1910. It turned to the Socialists not from a regime of graft and rottenness such as has made other cities revolt—and therein lies the great wonder of the situation.
Berkeley turned from a man who was a good man as old parties measure men. There was no graft, there was what many a city would turn an ideal government.
There was an honest mayor, although he was not in his office much of the time. But there was honesty—that thing which so many cities have lost these many woeeful years.
Berkeley simply turned from well enough to aggressiveness, to progress, to activity, to the fire of the party with an ideal and with the determination to work toward that ideal, fixing things along the way as it went.
No Such Revolution
America has seen no such revolution as this and the result must be a thing for America to watch and ponder over. Mayor Wilson will make good.
The Socialists in office with him will make good. The people of Berkeley are of a mind to help them just now.
They elected as mayor a man who, though he had lived with them for ten years, had never been mentioned for office. And now real history is being made.
The people of this seat of intelligence are getting new notions of government, they are getting a new interpretation of government—an interpretation that the workers of every other spot in America are coming to want—and are going to get.
But, watch Berkeley. Just now we have nothing else just like it. It is a marvel and a wonder. After Berkeley nothing usual can occasion surprise!
(The End.)

They All Fall for It



Y.P.S.L. Notes

The Mandolin and Guitar Club meets every Monday night at the League hall; more players invited to join.
In co-operation with the band practice every Tuesday evening the league will rehearse its usual water dancing class at the league hall, 191 W. Washington street. This is an opportunity for those boys and girls who cannot dance to learn and get acquainted with other young people. Competent instructors will be on hand and you are invited to take a few lessons in this pleasant pastime.
Owing to the Cook county grievance committee occupying the hall on Friday, the regular business meeting of the Young People's Socialist League will be held on Thursday, Sept. 24. Important business is to be transacted and all members should be present.

ADVERTISE

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST'S LARGE CIRCULATION MAKES IT A FAVORABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
ADVERTISE
127 N. Dearborn Street, Unity Building
Phone 215-217 Chicago, Ill.
Local & Long Distance Phone, Conn. 4822

MECHANICS PATENTS ELECTRICITY

G. T. FRAENCKEL
Mechanical Engineer
CONSULTING, CONTRACTING and PRACTICAL MECHANIC
Machinery Designed, Built and Installed, Drawings and Models Made for Inventors
Patents Obtained
127 N. Dearborn Street, Unity Building
Phone 215-217 Chicago, Ill.
Local & Long Distance Phone, Conn. 4822

SAYS THEATERS VIOLATE CHILD LABOR STATUTE

State Factory Inspector Tabooes Employment of Children on Stage.

The managers of all the theaters, concert halls and other places of amusement in the state who have been violating the law prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years of age after 7 o'clock in the evening will be prosecuted after a rigid investigation according to an order which Edgar T. Davies, state factory inspector, has issued to each of his district deputies in Illinois.
Crusade State-Wide
Mr. Davies has been the recipient of numerous complaints from time to time that the law was being violated, not only in Chicago, but also in most of the smaller cities of the state.
The names of the offending amusement houses will not be made public until the inspector and his assistants have begun their quiz, but it was stated that about half the theaters in the downtown district will be involved in the investigation.
"The law provides that no child under sixteen shall be employed either with or without payment excepting during the hours between 7 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening."
Aid Factory Inspector
The Juvenile Protective Association has pledged its assistance to the state factory inspector and will co-operate with him in the effort to convict the guilty companies.
Harry Smock, general superintendent and attorney of the association, has notified every theater management in the city that in cases where the association find children illegally employed a prosecution to the full extent of the law will be begun.

UNION LABEL

is the only guarantee that BREAD and other Bakery Goods are made in UNION LABORER'S HANDS. Buy no other. Patronize only such places where you find this label on all bakery goods. Demand the Baker's Union Label.

VISIT OUR MAMMOTH NEW SHOE DEPARTMENT

We carry a full line of Men's and Women's UNION MADE Shoes
Corner Milwaukee & Ashland Aves.

UTAH WORKERS GIVE SUPPORT TO SOCIALISM

10,000 Members of State Federation Unanimously Adopt Party's Principles.

Special Correspondence. Ogden, Utah, Sept. 30.—All precedents in the Utah labor movement were shattered during the convention of the Utah State Federation of Labor, which has just adjourned here, when with scarcely a dissenting voice the delegates endorsed Socialism and pledged the support of organized labor in this state for the spread of the Marxian doctrines.

While in all previous state conventions the discussion of politics has been rigidly prohibited or fought from the floor, in the convention just closed more than three fourths of the assembled delegates enthusiastically espoused the cause of the Socialist party.

The resolution which follows is perhaps the most clear cut declaration for Socialism ever made by any state convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Socialist Resolution "Whereas, in the entire history of the American labor movement, the police, the military and the judicial department of our state and national government have been used in the interest of capital, rather than of labor, in the interest of property, rather than of man, and

"Whereas, this attitude is not the fault of the American people of which this government was formed and for which it is sustained, but is the fault of capitalism, which is throttling the democracy of our political institutions to maintain an industrial despotism, and

"Whereas, this hostility to labor has been shown by governments holding their power by the will of each and all of the old capitalist supported parties, and

"Whereas, there is but one political party in the field today which stands forever with labor as against capital and for the final complete emancipation of the entire working class, and

"Whereas, that party is known as the Socialist party, be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the delegates in convention assembled, do hereby endorse the said Socialist party as the party of the working class, and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon all members of organized labor in the state of Utah to study the principles and aims of Socialism and to lend their aid to this political party which is working for the better organization of labor and for an industrial democracy in which labor shall be supreme, and be it further

Resolved, That as a state organization we aid in the propaganda of Socialism that we may hasten the day when the emancipation of the working class from the bonds of wage slavery shall be proclaimed in America and throughout the world."

Censures Samuel Gompers A second resolution, almost as revolutionary in character, was passed censuring Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, for his affiliation with the National Civic Federation and calling upon him to withdraw from the civic body, of which he is now vice president, or resign the presidency of the A. F. of L. The Gompers resolution reads:

"Whereas, the National Civic Federation is composed of such enemies of labor as D. B. Francis, of the United Railways company of St. Louis; Henry Phipps and Andrew Carnegie of the steel trust; Clarence H. Mackay of the Postal Telegraph-Cable company, and August Belmont, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates in convention assembled, do censure the action of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in holding office or membership in the said National Civic Federation, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the said Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor."

Condemn Boy Scouts In addition to the above resolutions a third was passed condemning the boy scout movement because of its militarism.

The two first mentioned resolutions were presented by the Ogden delegation but were most vigorously supported by the delegation from Salt Lake City, which sent a solid Socialist delegation to the convention.

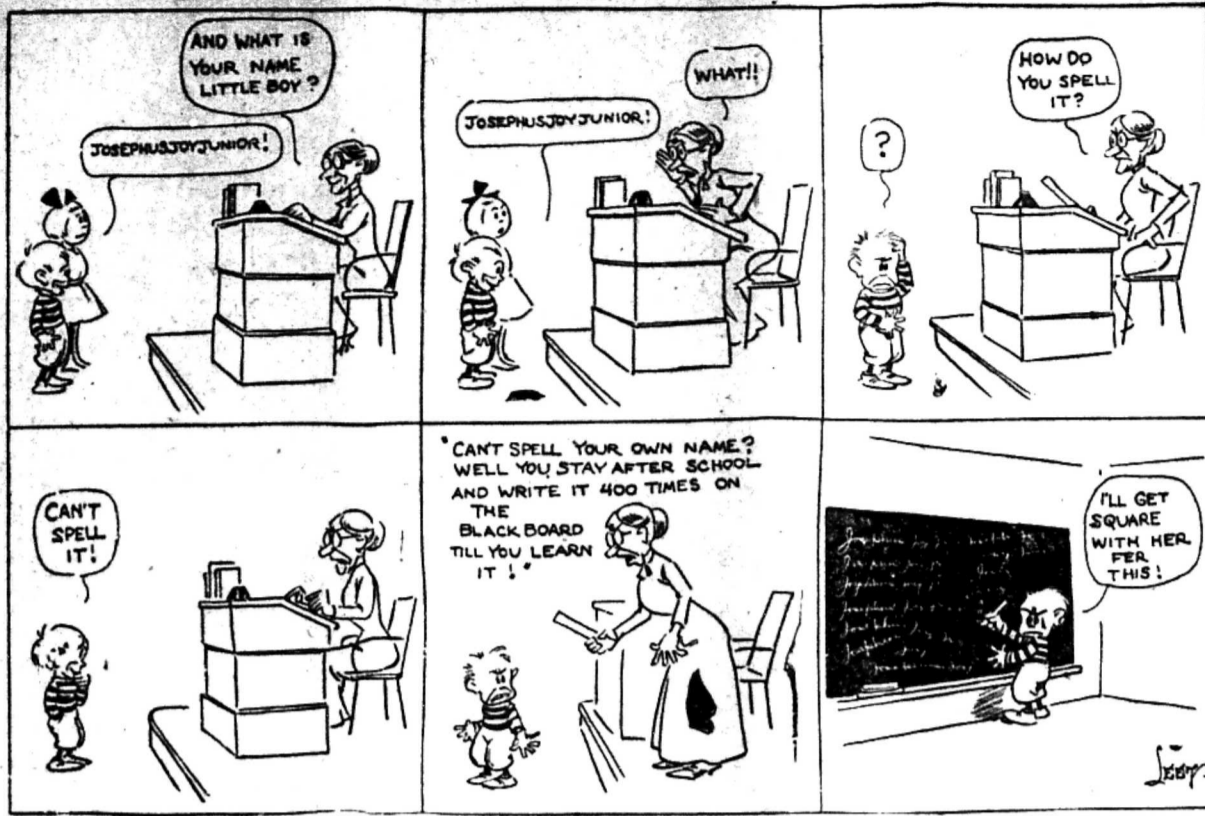
The delegates present at the state meeting represented more than 10,000 organized workmen of Utah, the State Federation during the past year having experienced a remarkable growth despite the depressed industrial condition of the country.

May Establish Paper The advisability of starting a weekly labor journal was discussed and left to the state executive board to take action. There is at present no labor paper in Utah, and it is likely that one will be established in the near future.

Because of the resolution endorsing Socialism, should such a paper be established, it will advocate Socialism.

In the election of officers all of the men selected are Socialists. It might well be said that the organized labor movement of Utah is now a Socialist movement, and will henceforth work for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system in industry.

Josephus Joy Gets Into Trouble the First Day



TYRANNIZED FINLAND

RUSSIA DEPOSES LAWFUL OFFICIALS

By A FINN

There is scarcely a single day when Mr. Stolypin's humble agents in Finland would not stir up public opinion and general indignation by their impudent treatment of Finnish law.

Finnish officials, who are true to the constitution of the country, are constantly being removed, and their posts given to Russians, or, in a few cases, to Russified Finns.

But the ways in which these inconvenient officials are dismissed is often such that words are not strong enough to express the disgust of the people with their rulers.

The latest encroachments on the Finnish constitution have taken place in West Finland, where only some days after the dismissal of the governor of the province of Abo, the last one of the constitutional governors whom the Russian government found it desirable to get rid of, Advokattskaf Gustaf Schybergson, has been dismissed by the Russo-Finnish procurator, on the pretext of his deafness.

This pretext is so much the more imaginary as there never has been any accusation brought against him for not being able to look after his functions as public prosecutor to Abo Hofret, the highest court in Finland.

He has, on the contrary, so excellently fulfilled his duties that he became inconvenient to the Russianized senate.

But the procurator general, whose duty it is to be the supreme custodian of the law in Finland and to prevent its abuse by government officials, has given his subordinates a rather bad example.

The real cause of Mr. Schybergson's dismissal is the just and lawful way in which he has been dealing with the many cases of so-called offenses against his majesty the czar's name.

The Russified senate prosecutors in Finland have lately been trying to find offenses in nearly every word of criticism that has been written about the czar.

In cases where there has been no ground for public prosecution, Mr. Schybergson has refused to carry out the accusations brought forward by the press censors. In other cases, where he has been forced—no doubt against his own will—to prosecute the accused, he has done it in a just and constitutional way.

No one would have less reason to praise Mr. Schybergson as public prosecutor than the writer of these lines.

Five years ago, when editor of the official organ of the Swedish-speaking Socialists, he was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment for committing a willful "crime" against the sacred name of Czar Nicholas II, by the same court in which Mr. Schybergson was the public prosecutor.

But the way in which this was done was such that I, in my defense, could only give him words of praise.

Mr. Schybergson was not a Socialist, nor had he any sympathy with the Socialist movement, but his behavior was a man's, and that is the principal reason why he was found to be so inconvenient to Mr. Stolypin's humble lackeys.

K. E. P. N.

The Tale the Front Steps Tell



TRANSLATION: Wife away in the country. She has been away just five days. Hubby at home "keeping the house in apple pie order." Does his own cooking, too. (Liar)

"Do It For Rochester"—How Rochester Did It!

By EDWARD J. M'GURTY

Some time since in the American Magazine, there appeared an article by Ray Stannard Baker, entitled "Do It For Rochester!"

This article had interest for one still hoping to "reform" our cities. It gave cheer to even the cynical revolutionist.

In glowing terms was described the awakening of the civic pride of this great city.

The Chamber of Commerce was pictured as an important factor in the advancement of the "civic idea."

The "social centers" were mentioned! The "social centers" were described in an appreciative and truthful manner.

The "Labor Lyceum" was given a "line or two."

The "emity toward the 'social centers' of Father O'Neill and his Catholic followers was likewise told.

The political and social struggle of years against the enthroned power of "Boss" Aldrich was graphically given.

But hope was ever in his story; Aldrich had lost out; Father O'Neill was not a great power; the "Do It For Rochester" idea was there, and would conquer.

One brief year after this story had been told a change had come.

The powers of reaction were not disenthroned. They only seemed to be. The snake was scotched—not killed. That which the "Survey" terms the

"Rochester Idea" is no longer even an idea in Rochester, except in the minds of some Socialists.

The "social centers" have been closed.

"No. 9, social center" no longer opens its doors to the happy, joyous throng of young people in the evening.

The Labor Lyceum has been forced out of its meeting place—where it had met for ten years—the council chamber.

The right of free speech has been tested by Professor Shedd and denied.

The "civic idea" has died, and that wonderful force in the development of the city has never uttered a word in protest, viz., the Chamber of Commerce.

The excuse given for closing the social centers was "not enough money to appropriate."

But an "industrial exhibit grounds" has been considered a worthy object; enough money was found for this in the public coffers.

The Chamber of Commerce "thinks the city needs it."

So in this "Kodak" city, Father O'Neill has won in his fight against social reform; "Boss" Aldrich still controls the city; and the "civic idea" has passed away.

The Socialists have a "lively" movement, however, in Rochester and may prove yet to be of considerable annoyance to "Boss" Aldrich, the Chamber of Commerce and even that dear Reverend Father O'Neill.

Panics? Yes. Why?

By HUGH MCGEE

According to the records of the United States Patent Office there has been issued patents for labor-saving or labor-displacing devices and machines to the number of 170,000 during the past ten years.

Each one of these machines displaced from one to as high as 1,000 persons, and during the last three years the patents granted for labor-saving machines have tripled in number.

It is safe to say that these machines have thrown on the human scrap heap an average of twenty persons for each machine or a total of 3,400,000 men, women and children.

It may seem strange that it is profitable or even necessary to build machines for doing away with the services of women and children, but, however, in the cotton factories of the Democratic chivalrous south, two-thirds of the workers are women and little children.

The conditions are similar in our tobacco and cigar factories and in the workshops of many other industries.

When the panic of 1907 came on the manufacturers throughout the United States were compelled to shut down their plants either altogether or in many departments, thereby allowing them to improve their machines so as to add to their profits by increasing their output or they installed newer and greater labor-saving machinery, thereby reducing their payroll account.

In Elgin, the watch trust, in one department alone of their immense plant throw \$50 higher priced, skilled mechanics into the gutter merely by setting up ten new machines.

The impending panic of 1912 will also displace workers so-called overproduc-

tion by introducing the newer machines, thereby swelling the present great army of unemployed, together with increasing the present glut.

The financial editor of the Chicago Post said recently:

"We are rapidly edging into the presidential campaign of 1912, and presidential years are always off years in business. Furthermore, both political parties are so badly torn by internal dissensions that political prophecies for 1912 are mere guesses."

This is a sample of the intelligence displayed by the so-called political economists of the capitalist class. It is either crass ignorance or they are literary prostitutes.

Since the working people do not receive the full value of their labor—because a considerable profit is made by the employing class on everything the workers produce—can they be expected to buy back these products?

If you displace men, women and children by machines, you still further destroy their purchasing power; machines can not buy shoes, hats, clothing or food, not even tobacco or beer.

Political economy is the only knowledge required to understand panics or politics, or both.

The man or woman who works for wages must read the Socialist press, whose one reason for being, is to spread the knowledge of political or social economy.

DID RIGHT Fussy lady patient—I was suffering so much, doctor, that I wanted to die. Doctor—You did right to die, dear lady.—London Optician

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

South Side

Advertisement for business directory listing various services like Stationery, Card Indexes, Printing, Camera Supplies, Kodaks, Macfadden's Restaurants, Etching and Engraving, Gentlemen's Furnishings, Ames Hats, Clothing, Watchmakers and Jewelers, and Life Insurance.

West Side

Advertisement for business directory listing services like Men's Furnishings, Watches and Jewelry, Coal, Wood and Hay, P. Nelson, John V. Pouzar, Boots and Shoes, and Tailor and Cleaners.

North Side

Advertisement for business directory listing services like Moving and Coal, Men's Furnishings, Cigar Manufacturers, and Jewelers and Optician.

Northwest Side

Advertisement for business directory listing services like House Furnishings, The Humboldt, Men's Clothing, Nuoffer Clothing Co., Life Insurance, and Tea and Coffee.

Out of Town

Advertisement for business directory listing services like Advertisers, Buffets, and Greener's Tonic.

For Home Dressmakers



8762

A VERY EFFECTIVE GOWN

Ladies' Semi-Princess Dress, With or Without Bolero. 2062. Simplicity and good taste combine to make this style attractive. It will serve as a plain morning or afternoon dress, or, with embellishments of trimming and the bolero, it will prove most desirable for dressy occasions.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1896, at P. O. Chicago, under act March 3, 1879. Issued by the Workers Publishing Society, 207 N. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Number (all departments) Franklin 1168.

Full House at Marquette Mine Owners' Benefit



MARQUETTE, MICH., SEPT. 20.—W. J. TARD TAFT AND HIS EXCELLENT COMPANY OF THEPIANS PLAYED HERE TODAY IN THAT STERLING DRAMA ENTITLED, "WHAT'S YOURS IS MINE, WHAT'S MINE'S MY OWN." IT WAS A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR THE DOWNTRODDEN MINE OWNERS OF MARQUETTE. THE "FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED" SIGN WAS OUT AND MANY REGULAR FIRST-NIGHTERS HAD TO PAY FOR ONCE IN THEIR LIVES. THE HOUSE WAS FULL AND THE STIRRING SCENE AT THE MINE WAS WELL RECEIVED. TOMORROW NIGHT DARK.

Of Course We Will Use the Franking Privilege Do They Think Socialists Are Sent to Congress to Keep Them Silent?

The Commercial-Tribune of Cincinnati, in a campaign "to eliminate abuses of the franking privilege" by congressmen, has made a special point of citing Socialist Congressman Berger's distribution of his speech on the wool schedule. Berger replied, correcting certain misstatements. The Commercial-Tribune, in an editorial last Sunday, seeks to prove that Berger is not stating the truth. The point in question is only incidental to the main principle, but we will clear it up for the Tribune's benefit.

Berger's reply, in part, was as follows: The particular practice which you say I have followed—that of inclosing for distribution five separately enveloped speeches in a larger envelope, and bundles of these again in a still larger envelope, necessitating three handlings by the postoffice—has not at any time been followed by me, nor by anyone in my employ. I do not believe that the practice is a violation of either the letter or the spirit of the law.

In reply to this the Tribune reproduces the face of one of Berger's franked envelopes bearing the Cincinnati postmark and says that he has "specifically denied what the postmark convicts him of doing." The Tribune has ignored that portion of Berger's letter which admits that he has sent bundles for addressing and remailing and justifies the method.

In circulating my speeches I have simply followed the prevailing practice authorized by law. Some of these are sent singly and some are sent in bundles. No bundle is sent except upon specific request, and whatever demand there is for these speeches is thus a perfectly legitimate one. The practice of sending speeches in bundles for addressing and remailing is one that has been followed for years. Your assertion that this method means a doubling or trebling of the work of the postoffice is utterly misleading. This method means, in fact, an enormous saving of work in the Washington postoffice, and hardly a perceptible increase of work in the postoffices where the speeches are distributed.

Berger has denied only that he is sending out his speeches in fives, a practice which might unnecessarily increase the work of the postoffice. Berger's speeches are being remailed from some points, but they are sent to those points in bulk, and it is much more convenient to the postoffice that they be handled in that way. We have taken up this point only because the Tribune questioned Berger's veracity. Socialists make no apology for using the franking privilege to circulate Socialist speeches delivered in the halls of Congress. We propose to put more Socialist congressmen into office and to send out more Socialist speeches in the same way. We recognize the issue. It is one of power. The more power the workers have the more they can reach the rank and file of their own class. The more Socialist we get into Congress to represent the workers the more information we can spread among the toilers to further increase their solidarity. The Tribune may protest that it is engaged in a modest effort at forcing economy in the postoffice, but it cannot evade the significance attached to its selection of the first Socialist congressman as its ground for attack on the franking system.

Flashes on the Horizon By Bernard Bertlyn

The news that crowds upon the world today carries with it the portent of the coming storm. The struggle of the workers for permission to eat the bread that they make is agonizing, yet educating. The instinct that governs the masses in their apparently helpless condition gives us great hopes. Their efforts in the economic field are to go on strike and play the waiting game, yet their hunger forbids them to wait. THE CAPITALIST CAN AFFORD TO WAIT. He has, through his possession of the socially developed instruments of production and distribution, the fruits of the workers' toil and his control is guarded by the possession of the public powers by those who serve him. In other words, as Marx has put it, "the governments of today, the capitalist governments, are business committees organized to guard the interests and 'property' of the capitalist class." But the unsatisfied wants of the workers will drive them to challenge the powers of the capitalist's "business agents," the police, the military and the courts, and this challenge will realize Marx's dictum, that the first step in the social revolution is the constituting of the workers as the ruling class. Then THEIR interests will be conserved and THEIR property, "the fruits of their labor," will be guaranteed TO THEM. It is coming! It is coming! All the cunning, chicanery, and diplomacy of the capitalists will not avail them. The propertyless, the workers, the exploited, the disinherited. THEY ARE THE FORCE. They have the FORCE and, by acting in unison, together they will possess themselves of the POWER. The movement is world-wide. The consequences of the struggle are on the heads of those who exploit, rob and disinherit the masses. The high prices are not oppressive to the robber, but they bring famine among the robbed. In countries where an intelligent class-consciousness has been developed, the steady march of the proletariat to the ballot boxes in ever increasing numbers makes a peaceful revolution possible, but that depends upon the capitalist class in such countries. But in countries where the cry for bread is met by bullets and sabre strokes, the consequences will be upon the heads of the robber class. PRIVATE PROPERTY in the essentials of life is inconsistent with socially organized co-operative production. On to the ballot box and elect Socialist judges to start with! PRIVATE PROPERTY MUST GO.

THE CENTURY OF THE CHILD By ALBERT CHERNEY

Come school days. Children, bright eyed, rosy cheeked children—thousands of them—are marching daily to that Socialist institution, the free public school. Alas! to the poor and the well to do, it opens wide its doors. Thanks to all the agents of enlightenment, each passing year witnesses a growing interest in the young generation. For this is indeed the century of the child. So it is christened by Ellen Key. And thanks to all the powers of light, the day is here when it is demanded that not only shall the child be well nurtured, but also that it shall be well born. "Give me the child until the age of twelve," says the Catholic church, "and you may have it afterward." At twenty-five, says Professor Minot in his work on "Age, Growth and Death," the man or woman is made, and no really new mental growth takes place after that age. The hope of Socialism is in the babe. A hundred years ago there was no free public school system in America. Credit is due mainly to the early labor movement between the years of 1825 and 1840 for the rise of this institution. Today it would be hard to find any one so reactionary as to oppose free education. Yet it is only a few years ago that this very attitude was taken by so great a thinker as Herbert Spencer. The world do move. But, alas! This picture is not all roseate with triumph. In the factories and sweatshops of the land are countless children on whose cheeks is the pallor of fatigue and overwork; whose eyes are laden with privation. No brute mother will permit an injury to her young. In all creation there is no rage more terrible than that displayed by the beast mother in defending her ward. How different the civilized human mother! She allows the profit system to destroy her child. When Socialists demand a change in the present order so that all who work may live in decency and comfort, she answers that all this is "politics," and she wants none of "politics." This shallow boast, unfortunately, is not confined to the mother or the woman. Thick-headed workmen long have made the same senseless brag. For in its best and broadest sense "politics" is the relation of man and man, of class and class. It is the social consciousness. And any self-respecting man or woman ought to be ashamed of having nothing to do with politics. Olive Schreiner has compared woman to a bridge over which must pass the whole human race to be re-created. But this bridge must be made of something more substantial than corseted waists, rouge and empty heads. Ten million men, Socialists, are calling her to help them build a new world. At her mercy are the formative years of every child's life. Will she continue to warp its young soul with superstition and darkness? Or shall its dawning mind be free to absorb the light of science and knowledge? For, truly, over that bridge the entire race must pass to be remade. Ten million Socialists are building a new world in which there shall be less darkness, less pain; more light, more joy. And first and foremost they are building for the child. Socialism is no ultimate ideal; no final goal. It is, above all, a movement of the working masses for more life—an affirmation—a colossal, dynamic, creative force. Socialism is for all humanity because it stands for the only important classes in society—those that create wealth and add to human achievement. Every advance in the well-being of these classes here and now we hail with joy. And Socialism is for all humanity, because it stands for the child. We are determined—ten million of us—to make this in the words of our Swedish comrade, the century of the child. That the cheeks of the child's dream may be rosy and radiant with health. That their eyes may be bright and aglow with joy. That they may shine also with a sober light—the light of love and of truth.

History of the Supreme Court of the United States By Gustavus Myers

(Continued From Yesterday.) In providing for military companies, with the not far distant plan of resisting England, this convention, as was to be expected, ignored the common man, because it feared him under arms, and declared: "Resolved unanimously, That a well regulated militia, composed of the gentlemen, freeholders and other freemen is the natural strength and only stable security of a free government." Therefore it was recommended that that class of inhabitants, between the ages of 16 and 50, that they should form themselves into military companies (2). At the same time the other colonists were passing similar resolutions. Those adopted by the Massachusetts Convention of Deputies at Boston on December 8, 1774, were the most extensive and ambitious. In addition to calling for the establishment of woolen and cotton mills, it also recommended measures for the creation of manufactories for making steel, tinplate, firearms, salt-peter, paper, buttons, stockings and other enumerated commodities (3). To Run the Factories With Women and Child Labor The clear purposes of these nascent capitalists (4) are to be seen in full in the report of the proceedings of a company formed in Philadelphia for the establishment of woolen, cotton and linen manufactories. An elaborate account of a speech delivered at a meeting of this company at Carpenters' hall, Philadelphia, on March 18, 1775, is to be found in Niles' "Principles and Acts of the Revolution in America." It does not specify the name of the company, nor does it give the name of the promoter who made the long speech, but it says that the account given was published at the time by request of the company. The speaker dwelt at considerable length upon the great riches to be derived from the establishment of manufactories, and he described the factories of Great Britain as "the foundation of her riches and power. They have made her merchants nabobs and her nobles princes." He then proceeded to consider in turn each of the objections advanced against the foundation of factories. The plan of the company, he said, was to employ the poor, and the principal part of the business was to be carried on in their houses. Here, evi-

SOCIALIST NEWS from EVERYWHERE



NATIONAL ORGANIZER GOEBEL PRESENTS REPORT ON ALASKA

George H. Goebel, national organizer for the Socialist party, who has been touring Alaska organizing new locals, has submitted a report to the national secretary, which is here quoted in part: "In the coast towns open air work is practically impossible, even in summer, as it rains frequently, cold at night, and generally cool even in the day, and as the cost of \$15 to \$25 per night it makes many meetings in one town an expense financially. On the other hand the fact that all these towns average but from 800 to 2,000 population, and have but little in the way of special amusement, make it comparatively certain with thorough advertising that a large part of the population will attend and that the audience will comprise all classes and occupations. "The people, no matter what their occupation, grade, higher in intelligence and freedom from prejudice than in the states. Their manner of life means, at certain seasons of the year, leisure to read and discuss with little else to do. I have never found a section of the country, where, with systematic effort, it would be so easy to reach all the people and enlist them in the Socialist ranks as in these coast towns. I am told that the same is true of the interior. "The towns on the southeast and southwest coast are Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg, Juneau, Douglas, Cordova, Valdez and Seward. In every one of these towns I have spoken in the largest hall from once to three times to audiences that filled the hall, and showed enthusiasm, sympathy and intelligent appreciation. "In every one of these towns except Petersburg I have organized a local. At Petersburg, where a local already existed, I have increased their numbers and helped them to a better knowledge of work. "Despite the great expenses, my receipts from time of sailing from Seattle to the present time, comprising the entire coast, has almost equalled expenditures. If the dues paid with charter application by locals organized by me be included in receipts, as is proper, then the receipts and expenditures to date just about balance, leaving the national office with no expense to date except for the preliminary postage. This does not include the \$107 in gold sent in by the Deadwood local toward cost of my trip. "Under these circumstances and because of my observations, I feel justified in strongly urging that arrangements be made at once to send another speaker to Alaska, to leave Seattle about Sept. 25 and make these coast towns. The trip would consume about six weeks and be close to self-supporting. "I specify the time because of knowledge gained on this trip—I started about six weeks too late. The time which I name will find fishermen and miners, etc., in the towns as well as the special fishing fleets at Petersburg and Wrangell. About the time I specify will find about 200 to 400 extra men, almost all of whom could be reached and give generously. The next speaker should leave not later than October 1 of this year. "This speaker should be an all around one, able to speak two or three nights in a town, fairly good on financial lines, and having both the gift and desire of organizing and teaching methods. No one should be sent who can not be depended upon to make a special point of showing the local how to work, etc., as well as ability to reach a general public of extra grade of intelligence of a sensible kind. "I believe that it would be a fine idea to send a woman comrade as the next speaker. Anna A. Maley, Lena Morrow Lewis or Ella Reeve Blair, all would fill the special need of this work. I am exact on these matters because I consider the sending of another speaker an essential part of the work I was sent to do. We must not only get the locals, but we must make them live, and it is impossible to get them fully launched at the first visit. "In closing, I desire to say that I feel convinced that we can elect the delegate to congress next year if we wish to, and will spend some effort and money. The Democratic party, all with no respect, the Republican party is split into factions, while on the other hand the mass of the people are of a radical disposition, disgusted with the old parties, have the working class viewpoint, and show a wonderful amount of class consciousness. Men of all classes and views have freely admitted to me the probability of the Socialist electing their ticket if they put an able man, and make a real fight. Chibberg, the candidate of Noms, W. F. M., with practically no organization behind him, came close to election. "It should be noted that in Alaska the election is in August, and as distances are great and the interior hard to reach during the winter (October 1 to June), we should start early in the matter of nomination, campaign, etc. Having a local in every town will give us a big advantage. "A speaker in September, another early in 1912, then together in the heat of the campaign, should be the program. Along with that should go a flood of literature—an average of 4,000 pieces of literature distributed carefully will reach pretty much of the entire coast. I feel that it would be a good investment for the national executive committee to vote that many leaflets be sent monthly or semi-monthly to these towns from October 1 to June 1. If they so advise I can advise the national secretary how to insure the careful distribution, etc. In such a way as to cover a great expanse of territory with a hundred times certainty that they will be read and read, than would be the case in the states. I specify the cost only for this because in winter the postoffice carries no second class or third class matter into the interior. "WASHINGTON COMMITTEEMAN PRESENTS MOTION TO N. G. National Committeeman Walter Price of Washington has presented the following motion to be voted upon by the national committeemen: "I move that the evidence taken before the executive committee meeting at their sessions held in Chicago and Milwaukee in August of this year in the case of Jean Keep vs. J. Mahlon Barnes be printed with all letters and other documents offered as evidence, and the cost be paid out of money in the national treasury of the Socialist party, and that a copy be sent each national committeeman, state secretary and such other officials of the party as may apply, free, and be sold to all others at such a price as the acting secretary may deem just. "Comment: It is freely charged that the national executive committee has been suppressing charges—and evidence supporting them made against J. Mahlon Barnes, late national secretary, and Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Hudson, in the employ of the Socialist party. "Let the evidence be printed so all can judge for themselves. The evidence of the investigating committee ought to be printed, too. Motions have been made to dismiss office employees and officers and the national committee ought to be in a position to vote intelligently and not blindly as they did before. "Comment by Acting National Secretary John M. Work: "It would involve a useless expense of several hundred dollars. The national office should not be compelled to spend its time figuring out ways and means of meeting needless bills. "Anyone who has followed the action of the national executive committee can not come to any other conclusion except that the committee has dealt with the various charges with signal fairness. "The Keep case has nothing to do with these two young women. It is a shame to keep dragging their names in as if there were some stigma upon them. I protest against it."

WOULD PUBLISH WEEKLY BULLETIN OF SOCIALISTS

J. Rosett, national committeeman from Maryland, offers the following motion to the national committee: "A. The national office shall publish a weekly bulletin of Socialist information, which shall contain such information as political, historical, industrial, sociological and other matters of any interest to Socialist propagandists; the size of said bulletin to be determined by the income, as hereinafter provided. "B. The cost of the publication shall be defrayed in the following manner: (a) By a subscription rate of \$1 a year. (b) By an initial outlay by the national office, which outlay shall not exceed \$100 a week, and which shall be reduced part payment with the income from subscriptions. "C. The income from subscriptions to the bulletin shall be used for no other purpose than the publication of the bulletin, the size of which shall be increased and the quality improved with the increased income. "D. Every thirteenth (quarterly) issue shall contain a topical and alphabetical index of all the subjects treated within that year. "Comment: Socialist writers and speakers, as well as the host of Socialists who are neither writers nor speakers, are continually in search of information on topics of history, politics, sociology, industry, natural science, etc., etc. "Concrete and reliable information is exceedingly difficult to obtain. Not every Socialist propagandist is an expert librarian or statistician. To the Socialists who have made the propaganda of Socialism the business of the pleasure of their lives, the search for information has been a source of constant difficulty and expense. The amount of Socialist energy that such a bulletin would save and conserve must be tremendous. "The bulletin is certain to prove of great educational value. The little 'Arsenal of Facts' given away by the Appeal has, for its size, done wonderful work. "With regard to the expense, I am certain that the need for such a bulletin is universally felt, and that it will not be many months before the cost of the publication will be covered from the income from subscriptions. Be sure, the Socialist writers and speakers, who today waste much time and money in ferreting out their scattered information will see to it that the membership of our party, as well as numbers of sympathizers, are supplied with the bulletin."

PASS ANTI-WAR RESOLUTIONS AT MONTEBEE DEMONSTRATION

Berlin.—The demonstration in Trepow park, arranged by the Socialists as a protest against the Sedan festival, and a manifestation in favor of peace, was one of the most magnificent successes that the Socialists ever experienced. It is estimated that at least 200,000 persons took part. Speeches were made by Ledebour, Hirsch, Liebknecht and Fischer, and the following resolution was passed: "The working people protest energetically against the infamous indignities to be carried on by the industrial capitalists' manufacturers of armaments and cannon. They are convinced that the colonial policy is but a consequence of the ambitious imperialism of the capitalists, which only renders more brutal the conquering people. "The workers protest, therefore, against these adventurous enterprises. They demand that under such serious circumstances the representatives of the people be consulted. "The proletariat declares that it will employ every means, political and economic, to assure the maintenance of peace. The workers affirm that in spite of the bellicose propaganda made by interested parties, they will render as the coming elections the spirit of exploitation shown by the ruling parties and the government which rests upon them."

DATES FOR CALDWELL IN IOWA ARE ANNOUNCED

Fort Dodge, Iowa.—Howard E. Caldwell is now on a tour of Iowa, where he will remain till Christmas, when he will go to California to help swing that state for Socialism. Following are his dates in Iowa: Sept. 15, Hynes; 20, Centerville; 21, Creston; 22, Red Oak; 24, Council Bluffs; 25, Atlantic; 28, Woodbine; 29, Harlan; 30, Atlantic; 31, Griswold; Oct. 1, Burlington; 2, Waterloo; 3, Marshalltown; 4, Bell Plaines; 5, Keosauqua; 6, Charles City; 8, Mason City; 9, Ruthven; 10, Sheldon; 11, Fort Dodge; 12, Newton; 13, Colfax; 15, Des Moines; 16, Hite-man; 17, Hyden; 18, Centerville; 19, Creston; 20, Malvern; 21, Shenandoah; 22, Council Bluffs; 23, Missouri Valley; 24, Harlan; 25, Atlantic.

(TO BE CONTINUED)