

SHOWS HOW COURTS ROB THE MAIMED

Former Attorney for Casualty Company Exposes Infamous Decisions.

Editor's Note.—It is generally admitted that injunctions are judge-made law. This fact is no less true of the decisions of the courts by which injured workmen and women have been robbed.

Walker M. Yeatman, for years attorney for a large casualty company and knows the ropes, has prepared the following article as part of the publicity work for the election of Socialist judges to the bench of Cook County on Nov. 7, 1911.

No man with red blood in his veins can read this cold recital of fact and citation of cases and vote any other than the Socialist ticket on Nov. 7.

BY WALKER M. YEATMAN There is no subject of really greater importance to the working class than the subject of the courts, and no subject that the working class knows less about.

Each man has a vague idea about "The Law," and to him it appears that the courts are merely following some written law in all of the cases that come before them instead of blindly following decisions of former judges and accommodating the precedents to the case at hand in such a manner as to serve the ends of the capitalist class that caused them to be nominated and paid for their election.

Not one man in a thousand can at the present time give an intelligent explanation of the condition of the "laws" as regards the relation between himself and his employer.

It is the intention in the following articles to take up the basic defenses that the capitalist raises in all cases of injury to an employee and to show how and when the doctrine was enunciated and in what manner it has been broadened and elaborated upon by the courts.

The Socialist take up the question of the Employers' Liability Acts and all other legislation that is supposed to protect the worker and show to what extent the courts have gone in nullifying the laws and have provided loopholes that have practically set aside almost every provision contained in each and every remedial act that the working class, through their agitation, obtained.

We shall not quote from any of the Socialist writers to prove our contentions, but shall use the language used by the courts to defend their own judgments.

PAID IN FULL

\$3,812.89, Due on Back Rent and Demanded by the Landlord, Paid Monday, Oct. 16.

CHICAGO, OCT 16TH 1911 RECEIVED OF WORKERS PUBLISHING SOCIETY THIRTY EIGHT HUNDRED & TWELVE 189 DOLLARS. RENT OF 180-182 W. WASHINGTON ST. (OLD NUMBERS) 189 DOLLARS. IN FULL TO OCT. 31ST INCLUSIVE. Robert North & Co. REAL ESTATE BROOK 1017, FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 3200

It was a battle royal, and the readers of The Daily won as they always win. To them belongs the glory of the victory, and the victory is so great, so vital, so significant that it should send currents of encouragement, confidence and enthusiasm through the entire Socialist movement.

Yet there is one thing to remember. In the desperate attempt to raise the money on time it was necessary to make temporary loans and drain every resource to the utmost. In order that this may not become a burden to your paper we must continue our efforts. If you have not sent in your remittance for the rent fund, then send it in to relieve The Daily of the obligations incurred by the necessity of securing temporary assistance in this emergency.

The battle has been fought and won. Do not let your forces disband or scatter on the battlefield, but bring them together and march on!

STATE BACKS DOWN IN WAR OVER M'NAMARA JURYMEN

Judge Bordwell, Cornered by Defense, Side-Steps the Blame.

WATCH FOR IT The Chicago Daily Socialist prints tomorrow the startling story of Mrs. Emma McManigal about her husband, Orlie McManigal, who is the chief witness against the McNamara brothers.

With her remaining strength she is fighting back, fighting against her persecutors. In her story she shows that her husband is of unsound mind. The story is alive with the strongest kind of human interest and gives important sidelights on the great trial now on in Los Angeles.

Special to The Chicago Daily Socialist. Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 17.—When court reconvened today both sides in the McNamara trial were determined to press the case and make material progress in the selection of a jury.

Feels Disappointed The defense is much disappointed at its failure to force a ruling from the court as to how far an opinion which a juror makes he could say

can be used in getting rid of an objectionable juror. It is realized everywhere that Judge Bordwell outgeneralized both sides, who desired to place him on record at an early stage in the proceedings. The judge, instead, exercised his prerogative and interrogated Nelson. He led him by easy stages to a point where he was compelled to admit he was unable to answer yes or no to the simple question whether he could lay aside the prejudice and act fairly, as the California code demands.

State Gives It Up As a result, the state, seeing itself facing an embarrassing position, was forced to withdraw its objection to challenge, thus relieving the judge from deciding the point raised by eliminating Nelson. This was admittedly a great victory for the defense.

Defense Favored It is plain already that the defense will rely for a great portion of its case upon the impossibility of proving the corpus delicti. The indictment holds that Charles J. Hagner, for whose death James B. McNamara is on trial, was killed "as the result of an explosion of dynamite, feloniously placed by James B. McNamara, in the blind alley intersecting the Times property."

The defense asserts that it will prove by experts that a gas explosion wrecked the structure, thus killing the state's case at the very outset. One juror has already been tentatively accepted by the defense, James W. Roberts, had experience with a dynamite. It is admitted the defense hopes to retain him on the jury because of his knowledge of the freakish actions of the explosive.

think Roberts would explain to the other jurors the impossibility of dynamite being exploded without leaving absolute proof of its existence by traces of the downward force exerted by it. Roberts admitted he was formerly affiliated with the Merchants and Manufacturers' association. However, he said he was engaged in speculation in lands in Mexico, where Gen. Harrison G. Otis, the most active force behind the prosecution, also holds strong interests.

Turns Against Otis When questioned regarding the owner of the Times, Roberts said he did not like certain of Otis' business methods, so it is believed Attorney Darrow is willing to take a chance that Roberts' prejudice against the editor-soldier will offset any feeling he might have against unionism. Roberts insisted that he could be absolutely fair to both sides.

With material progress in sight, interest in the case is growing more intense and crowds today besieged the sheriff for tickets of admission to the courtroom. The force of deputies has been augmented and only those who can find seats will be admitted.

LOOP MILLINERY STORE IS LOOTED BY BURGLARS Ostrich feathers, alpacas and other expensive feathers and plumes to the estimated value of more than \$10,000—some belonging to Chicago society women—were stolen by burglars who entered the millinery concern of Alex Costello, in rooms 501-527 East Monroe street, some time between 7 o'clock Saturday night and 8 o'clock Monday morning. Detectives throughout Chicago are searching for the stolen goods.

KAISER'S MEN FIGHT REBELS

German Marines and Chinese in Armed Clash at Hankow.

By United Press. Hankow, Oct. 17.—Fierce street fighting has broken out here and a body of German marines has been attacked by the mob. The natives resented the attempts of the Germans to check the pillaging that has gone on unintermittently since the rebels capture the city.

By United Press. Peking, Oct. 17.—All passenger traffic between Peking and Tien Tsin has been suspended by the government, which is using every train out of the capital for the transportation of troops. The closing of the railways has caused a panic here, for thousands of the lesser officials and business men were arranging to send their families away, a step now rendered impossible.

Money makes and money unmakes both Republican and Democratic judges. Socialist judges will be elected by the votes of the men who work.

DIPHTHERIA CAUSES MEN TO FLEE FROM RAILROAD'S SHOPS

Strike Breakers in Panic as News of Dread Epidemic Spreads.

Face to face with an epidemic of contagious diseases in many shops along the Illinois Central the strike breakers are terrorized and leaving as hurriedly as possible. Following the outbreak of scarlet fever among the strike breakers in the Burnside yards several cases of diphtheria were discovered at Waterloo, Iowa.

Disease Spreads Havoc Totally disregarding the health and comfort of the men whom they are importing as strike breakers, the Illinois Central officials have provided such wretched and filthy quarters and unwholesome food that the epidemic is likely to spread among other points along the line.

Angered by the importation of strike breakers infected with contagious diseases and by the inattention of the company officials to the great peril to the city, the citizens of Waterloo, Iowa, have forced the city health department to prevent the company from bringing any more men to Waterloo from disease-infected districts in New York and other big cities of the east. A thorough investigation, revealing unspeakable conditions in the railroad camp at Waterloo, is being made by the health officials.

Protect Public Welfare On the other hand, the strikers have shown the spirit of fairness which has actuated them since the beginning of the strike by appealing to the Interstate Commerce Commission to protect the traveling public from the danger into which it is thrown by the inefficiency of the strike breakers and the carelessness of the company's officials.

That patrons of the suburban service of the Illinois Central as well as travelers to distant cities are in grave danger constantly from defective engines and rolling stock was proved when a committee of strike breakers were brought before the executive committee of the striking shopmen yesterday and revealed the condition of the road's equipment.

Driven Out by Disease The strike breakers were among those who quit work on account of the epidemic of scarlet fever in the Burnside shops.

The strike breakers said the air appliances and engineers are compelled to use the reverse lever to stop trains, thus making wrecks a constant probability.

The interstate commerce laws require that airbrakes be in perfect condition before a train leaves the terminal station and all safety devices be inspected before a trip is made.

Ask Prosecution The Interstate Commerce Commission has been asked to begin a prosecution of the Illinois Central for violations of the interstate laws.

Nothing will be done by the strikers until some communication is received from the commission. William F. Kramer, general secretary and treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, who talked to the Baptist ministers' conference at the Masonic Temple, charged the Illinois Central officials with issuing passes to women who desired to visit strike breakers inside the Burnside yards.

So-called "street walkers" have appeared in great numbers on the streets of Burnside since the importation of the strike breakers, and the residents are up in arms against the twofold invasion.

Diphtheria at Waterloo Special to The Chicago Daily Socialist. Waterloo, Iowa, Oct. 17.—An epidemic of diphtheria has broken out among the strike breakers in the Illinois Central yards here and the men are leaving the city on every train.

The company is making every effort to prevent the strike breakers from learning of the epidemic, and has established temporary quarters for the stricken patients in a part of the machine shops not in use since the strike. Several men were discharged by the foreman for telling the other workers what they knew of conditions in the "pest house."

Scabs Leaving in Panic The company tried to assure the strike breakers that the men were ill with a slight fever and did not have diphtheria as reported. But many, knowing that the officials were only trying to trick them into staying in the yards in spite of the entrance of the dreaded disease, are leaving as fast as they learn the true situation.

The railroad officials denied the report when it first became known in Waterloo and said one of the strike breakers who had been taken ill was sent home. The city health department, however, made an investigation with the physician who was summoned to attend the patients and declared there were several cases in the shops. A quarantine has been declared.

This disease was brought here by a bunch of foreign laborers imported as strike breakers from New York city from a colony in which diphtheria has made inroads for years.

Waterloo Indignant The residents of Waterloo are indignant on account of the railroad having imported strike breakers infected with contagious diseases.

The strike situation in general looks bright for the shopmen. Open mass meetings are being held every day to acquaint the public with the true facts concerning the strike, as the local newspapers refuse to print any news unfavorable to the company.

Trainmen Dissatisfied The men are growing more encouraged every day and no one thinks of going back until all go back victorious. All trains are late and the company has been compelled in the last week to lay off a number of engine crews.

The slow conditions of business has created a great deal of dissatisfaction among the engineers, firemen and trainmen, many of whom favor a sympathetic strike unless the company apprehenders within a week or two.

The following bulletin of the strike situation on the Hartman lines has been issued by John Scott, 671 Castro street, San Francisco, secretary of the system federation:

"In California and at all points on the Pacific coast we find the situation more encouraging every hour and urge the members of the system federation to renewed efforts for success. No power on earth can resist the spirit that is being exercised in this movement.

Strike Ranks Grow "Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 17.—The local federation has found its hall entirely too small to accommodate the large number of business and professional men who attend the mass meetings to get the truth of the strike situation at Sacramento and other points along the line.

Daily additions are being made to the strikers by unorganized men who join the unions to help win the strike. Engineers are constantly breaking down and the company has been compelled to employ a man long past the age limit as foreman of the wrecking crew.

Extend Men's Credit "Business men have assured the strikers they will not force an immediate settlement of accounts. They told the strikers they realize the workmen are responsible for their prosperity and the prosperity of Sacramento and that they will support the strikers throughout the strike.

Mojave, Cal., Oct. 17.—Traffic on the Southern Pacific at this point is practically at a standstill, as it has been reduced 50 per cent since the beginning of the strike. A grand benefit ball will be given tonight to help the needy members of the local federation.

To Seek Indictment "Fresno, Cal., Oct. 17.—The system federation officials here are planning to obtain an indictment against the company, permitting its foremen to violate the sixteen-hour law. About twenty scabs walked out on account of the unendurable conditions imposed on them by the bosses.

San Luis Obispo, Cal., Oct. 17.—The Socialist local has given the strikers free use of their large hall. The citizens and business men of the city have obtained employment for most of the strikers, who are therefore prepared to prolong the strike indefinitely. Scabs struck for gloves and overalls, two suits of underwear each and linen sheets to sleep on, and cigars and cigarettes. The company granted every demand. Conditions here could not look much brighter.

Strikers Confident "Portland, Ore., Oct. 17.—The men here are confident that victory is near. "Strikers' pickets prevented the company's guards from going out on the streets to kidnap men to be used as strike breakers inside the Pullman engines are breaking down every day.

Plot to Discredit Shopman By United Press. Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 17.—Labor leaders today ridiculed the intimation that the finding of thirty-nine sticks of dynamite under the El Capitan bridge on the Southern Pacific near here was part of a plot to destroy President Taft's special train. They contend that it is merely part of a plot to create sentiment against the Southern Pacific system federation strikers.

The point out that the sticks of dynamite were found by a Mexican.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

THE WEATHER

Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, but with some cloudiness; somewhat cooler tonight; moderate westerly winds, becoming variable; is the official forecast today.

1906-1911 Oct. 25 The Daily Socialist will be five years old. An appropriate Anniversary Edition will be issued which will sparkle with enthusiastic news and winning propaganda material. The price of bundles of this issue is fifty cents a hundred, five dollars a thousand. Order a bundle at once.

Tabloid News Received by Wire

MADISON, Wis.—Chinese students at the University of Wisconsin sympathize with the anti-Manchu revolution...

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Kicked by a horse, the imprint of the horse's hooves was firmly stamped on the face of Anthony Linton, aged 12.

ST. LOUIS.—An expected visit of the stork to the wife of a juror caused the trial of Mrs. Alma James, charged with the murder of her husband...

PRINCETON, Ill.—The assets of the defunct Spring Valley National bank, amounting to \$115,000, are supposed to have been sold for \$30.

ST. LOUIS.—The best American men do not always give their wives a square deal. If they are flirts they are not sports enough to give their wives the same privilege.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—The twelfth conference of Charities and Corrections opened here today with more than thirty organizations making exhibits of work by inmates of correctional institutions.

COACH STAGG is getting his men in trim by putting them to hard team work for their game Saturday with Illinois. Stagg wants a better tackling team.

WASHINGTON.—In a last tribute to Justice John M. Harlan, "the great dissenter," official Washington went in a body today to the New York Avenue Presbyterian church to attend the funeral services.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The call went out from Democratic national headquarters here today for a meeting of the Shoreham, Washington, D. C., January 8, at noon to fix the time and place of holding the next Democratic national convention.

NEW YORK.—James C. Reynolds, representing the federal government in the tobacco cases, has registered his opposition to the disintegration plan filed today.

FORREST CITY, Ark.—The body of Nathan Leacy, the negro lynched here last night, was cut down today and a corner's inquest begun.

INSUBING BOB FAVORED. Definitely on record as behind Senator Robert M. La Follette for the Republican presidential nomination...

AMUSEMENTS. BALLMANN—45 pieces in Main Hall. TOMASO—18 pieces in "Biertheat". SCHILKRET—8 pieces in Vault.

See the Exhibit Showing Machinery in motion; also the Scenic Art Exhibits.

Admission: Adults 50 Cents. Children 25 Cents.

Grand Opera-House. MATINEE TOMORROW. Best Seats \$1 GERTRUDE ELLIOTT (LIEBLER & CO., Managers)

"REBELLION" BY JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON. Author of "A Little Brother of the Rich," "The Fourth Estate," "By-Products," Etc.

Wm. Mailly, in "The Socialist," Says About the Play: "REBELLION" is the most significant and the rarest contribution that has been made to the social drama in America.

SEATS: 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00

SMUBERT THEATERS IN CHICAGO. PRINCESS. Yes—the Critics and Public Agree That OVER NIGHT

LYRIC. TONIGHT AT 8:15. \$1.50 MAT. TOMORROW. Wm. Faversham in "The Faust"

GARRICK. In "The Speed" with Mrs. May Robson

Speed. Auto Comedy With Mrs. May Robson

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JUST KEEP IT UP!

The weather is getting a little cooler. Occasionally it rains an evening. But this should not stop the enthusiastic Socialist soapboxer from fighting in this judicial campaign...

And the few hall meetings planned by the old parties. They will stop on a street corner to listen to a Socialist "soapboxer."

Few Socialists recognize this fact. There are enough good Socialist speakers in Chicago to carry a spirited campaign into every ward.

"The Rising Tide of Socialism," as Seen by Standard Oil University Professor

By ROBERT F. HOXIE, Economics Professor at the University of Chicago.

There is no doubt that the Socialist creed and persistent organization, agitation, and education were factors in bringing about the recent Socialist successes.

On the other hand, the case goes even harder with the remaining all-inclusive explanations.

Hoxie Finds Color. The fact that the stronghold of Socialism is in the Middle West, the home of insurgency and populism, would seem to lead some color to the notion that there is a causal connection between these movements and the Socialist advance.

Doubtless to many farmers, especially of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, Socialism seems to be a substitute for the lost cause, and the evidence shows that in these states it is largely recruited from the members of the farming class.

Doubtless, too, the preaching of the insurgent gospel in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois has influenced many to go a step farther than their mentors; but a study of the individual cases rules out both populism and insurgency as more than appositionists and minor factors.

In all the letters of explanation received from men on the ground populism is only once mentioned, and insurgency received but the slightest consideration.

A far stronger case can be made out for the belief that the present increase of Socialist strength represents a general revolt against pink rule and corporation control in city politics, with their corollaries of corruption, unequal taxation, inefficiency, and waste.

The determination to rid of this sinister combination, at any cost, probably turned to the Socialists the greater part of their sympathetic vote and tipped the scale for them in some of their most important successes—namely in the cases of Milwaukee and

FIRST INTENSIVE STUDY OF MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM

Editor's Note.—The first intensive study of municipal Socialism in the United States has been made by Robert F. Hoxie, one of the professors of economics at the University of Chicago.

His conclusions are published in an article in The Journal of Political Economy. This article is being reproduced in full by The Daily Socialist.

The views held and conclusions reached belong to Professor Hoxie, but The Daily Socialist believes that its readers will be interested in knowing what a "Standard Oil" professor thinks about the capture of cities in the United States by the Socialist party.

The article will be liberally commented upon in the editorial columns of The Daily Socialist, giving the Socialist interpretation of the matters brought up.

No General Explanation. That the north Europeans, and especially the Germans, have been to a great extent the fathers and leaders of American Socialism is true and very significant; that cities with a strong foreign element are conspicuous in the list of Socialist successes was shown in the preceding analysis; but a study of the ethical character of the communities concerned in these successes shows the absurdity of trying to find here any general explanation.

The forty-two cases which received special study may be taken as ethnically fairly representative. Among these forty-two, sixteen were distinctly American, and apparently untouched by any considerable foreign influence, while others were stated to be "prevalently American" and "largely American."

Trade union support also affords an

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3.)

COOK COUNTY SOCIALIST NEWS

James P. Larsen, Secretary of Cook County Socialist party, 205 West Washington street. Phone Franklin 1829.

MEETINGS TONIGHT. 7th ward—6306 Ellis avenue. 14th ward—Lodge hall, southwest corner Robey street and Chicago avenue.

20th ward—1979 Ogden avenue. 21st ward—Southwest corner Chicago avenue and Clark street.

25th ward—911 Belmont avenue. 27th ward committee—At 2824 North Spaulding avenue. All delegates are urged to be present and make arrangements for distribution of judicial campaign leaflets.

28th ward—Ziech's hall, 727 North 48th avenue. Lake View German branch—Social Turner hall, Belmont avenue and Paulina street.

Northwest Side Jewish branch—1389 North Leavitt street (rear). OPEN-AIR MEETINGS. 2d ward—Calumet avenue and 31st street. Speaker, Samuel Block.

24th ward—Lincoln and Barry avenues. Speaker, Paul H. Castle. WEDNESDAY MEETINGS. 19th ward—At the home of A. J. Dublin, 1123 South Halsted.

27th ward, 2d district—4313 North Springfield avenue. 27th ward, 4th district—At John Sterling's place, corner Belmont and Sacramento avenue.

31st ward—Eber's hall, 1048 West 63d street. 34th ward Bohemian branch—Kafka's hall, 26th street and Avers avenue.

11th ward Italian branch—2264 West 25th street. West Side Jewish branch—Apollo hall, Blue Island avenue and 13th street.

Scandinavian Bakers—Hall southeast corner Paulina street and Haddon avenue. Ridgeville branch—1568 Sherman avenue, Evanston, Ill.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS. 2d ward—Calumet and 31st street. Speaker, Barney Berlin. 21st ward—Clark street and Chicago avenue. Speaker, Paul H. Castle.

15th ward—Sheldon and Madison streets. Speaker, J. Mahlon Barnes. 15th ward—Fairfield and North avenues. Speakers, Hugh McGee and A. A. Patterson.

TWENTIETH WARD MEMBERS NOTICE. Members and friends are particularly requested to be present at the meeting tonight. We have 7,000 copies of Progress, the new county publication, to distribute next Sunday, and must complete our plans tonight. We must have at least twenty-five volunteers to accomplish this. As it is the last distribution before election you should try to do your share in the work. After the business meeting there will be a debate on the subject, "Resolved, That it is to the best interests of the working class to oppose the Socialist movement."

A. A. Patterson will take the affirmative and James H. Dolson the negative. This debate will be the first in the list prepared by the entertainment committee for the coming winter. Remember—tonight at Barnes' hall, 1979 Ogden avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Ten thousand display posters, with the picture of the head of the ticket of our judicial candidates, which is very appropriate for window display either in the homes or stores, are now ready for distribution. Some are being disposed of at one cent each. Branches will please take notice and send in for a supply. Readers and sympathizers are also urged to call and secure a supply for their respective neighborhoods. One hundred thousand copies of the new leaflet issued by the Cook County organization, which has for its title the name "Progress." This leaflet contains an article by John C. Kennedy on the conditions of the labor movement of Europe and other interesting

information.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The orchestra meets for practice and rehearsal every Tuesday evening. New players are needed.

Wednesday evening, Oct. 18, at the League Hall, 507 West Washington street, Dr. Milna C. McKersich, instructor at the Junior Medical College will lecture before the Young People's Socialist League. Subject: "The Freedom of the Will." Admission free.

Sunday evening, Oct. 22, at 267 West Washington street, William Francis Barnard will lecture on "Socialism and Evolution." He has been known as a poet of considerable merit. His latest work, "The Tongues of Hell," was a great success, criticized by the American stock of poetry. In addition to being a poet he is a fine orator and lecturer, as he has been in many places. He will be sure to testify. An interesting lecture is assured. Admission free and free will contributions.

Union Meetings TONIGHT

Bartenders, 461, 2900 Wentworth. Bartenders, 507, 642 North av. Hildner Women, 30, 19 W. Adams.

Holtzmanns, 434, 2417 S. Halsted. Holtzmanns Helpers, 147, 4639 Wentworth. Holtzmanns, 419, 1809 W. North. Bricklayers, 21, 912 Monroe.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 1, 279 W. Washington. Bricklayers, 21, 912 Monroe. Carpenters, 1, 248 N. Clark.

Carpenters, 21, Center av. and Taylor st. Carpenters, 21, 248 N. Clark. Carpenters, 141, 7030 Cottage Grove. Carpenters, 272, Chicago Heights.

Carpenters, 419, 1809 W. North. Carpenters, 1784, 620 W. Lake. Cement Workers, 31, CL, 568 W. Division. Cooks, 461, 119 S. Clark. Draymen, 147, 219 W. Randolph.

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PUBLIC SAFETY STRIKERS' AIM

watchman many hours before the president's train was to have passed the bridge and declare the explosive was "planted" by foes of unionism.

Sheriff Denies Conspiracy. Sheriff Nat Stewart, of Santa Barbara county, who was the first man summoned after the dynamite was found, after considering the case 24 hours, today issued this statement:

"I don't believe there was any intention to blow up President Taft's train. Had it been a plot to kill the president, it seems to me that the dynamite would not have been placed the explosive so long before the train was found. Also, if the dynamite had been determined to kill the president, a lone Mexican watchman certainly would not have been able to put them to flight so easily."

DAM BREAKS AND CITY IS FACING AWFUL DISASTER. LaCrosse, Wis., Oct. 17.—The Davis Milling company's dam across Beaver Creek at Galeville went out at 7:45 this morning, and the water is rapidly approaching the town. At 10 o'clock it had reached the main road from the village. The Maxwell lumber yards are under water. Beaver Creek is a tributary to Black River.

STEPHENSON BRIBERY INQUIRY NEAR CLOSE. Milwaukee Wis., Oct. 17.—Although nearly forty witnesses remain to be heard the Stephenson investigating committee hopes to conclude its hearings this week.

The expectation today was to hear members of the legislative investigating committee which first investigated the case, the house members of which favored Stephenson and the senate members of which opposed him.

The Standard Oil company has its Judge Peter Steiner Grosscup on the federal court bench. What have you got, Mr. Worker?

LOOKS BLOODED. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Oct. 17.—Practically blocking navigation through the Canadian locks, the steamer Empress, loaded with grain, today rests on the bottom of the canal below the locks in twenty-five feet of water. The vessel sprung a leak in her port side and settled to the bottom just after leaving the locks.

SENTECE CONFIRMED. Columbus, O., Oct. 17.—The Circuit Court today affirmed the three-year sentence imposed by Common Pleas Judge Kinkaid upon Rodney J. Diegle, sergeant-at-arms of the Ohio senate, who was convicted of complicity in the legislative bribery. Diegle's attorneys will appeal to the Supreme Court.

MARKETS. LIVE STOCK. Hogs—Receipts 24,000; market steady and shade lower. Mixed and butchers, \$6.00@6.75; good heavy, \$6.25@6.75; rough heavy, \$5.95@6.25; light, \$5.95@6.75; pigs, \$3.50@5.90.

Cattle—Receipts 8,000; market steady to shade lower. Beaves, \$4.90@5.50; cows and heifers, \$3.90@4.20; stockers and feeders, \$3.20@3.75; Texas, \$4.10@4.15; calves, \$5.50@5.50.

Sheep—Receipts 42,000; market weak. Native, \$2.25@4; western, \$2.20@4; lambs, \$4.00@5.50; western, \$4.00@6.

PRODUCE. Butter—Extras 28c; firsts, 24c; dairy extras, 25c; firsts, 22c.

Eggs—Price flats, 22c; firsts, 21c. Cheese—Twin, 18c@19c; Young America, 14.1-4@14c.

Potatoes—New potatoes, \$5.00@6.00. Poultry—Live, (weight, \$16@18; ducks, \$10@12; geese, 12@14; spring chickens, 11@13c.

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Scene from "Speed," New York's biggest comedy success, now in a two weeks' Chicago stay at the Garrick Theater.



COUNCIL ASKED TO TAKE POLICE FROM BURNSIDE

Petitioners Demand Patrolmen Be Returned to Neglected 'beats.'

A petition protesting against the maintenance of 400 policemen in the Illinois Central shops at Burnside, where they are not needed, while other districts are left at the mercy of thieves and burglars on account of a lack of patrolmen, was presented to the city council last night by 200 business men and strikers of Burnside. There were more than 1,000 signatures to the petition.

The mayor appointed a committee of three aldermen—Block, Carr and Nance—to confer with Chief McWeeny regarding the situation and to investigate the reasons why so many patrolmen were taken off their beats in Hyde Park, South Chicago, Woodlawn and Kennington to be sent to the Burnside shops.

Crimes Increasing. The petition shows that crimes have been increasing in the districts depopulated of policemen and that complaints have been constantly made to the police by residents of the districts affected.

Since the strikers have at all times been peaceful and would be the first to deplore any violence at the shops, it is evident that the policemen have been concentrated at Burnside merely to intimidate the striking shopmen and give the business men of the city the belief that the strikers are inclined to be violent and are held back only by the great number of officers.

The committee of three aldermen will be asked to learn just why the police department has been doing all in its power to help the company defeat the strikers.

McWeeny Sees No Gambling. In a sensational report on an order directing him to show why handbooks are allowed to operate, Chief McWeeny declared his subordinates informed him there was no gambling and that in his belief there had been no gambling. The chief thereby placed himself in the "blind squad."

An attempt by a railroad company to grab 600 acres, including two miles of railroad right of way already constructed, was disclosed, and the council appealed to the state rivers and lakes commission to compel the removal of the track.

The land lies at the bottom of Wolf lake, part of which is in Indiana, and, therefore, not under the jurisdiction of the city. The railroad has built a causeway across the lake and is placing tracks on the embankment.

LAND AGENT INDICTED FOR MISUSE OF MAILS. Houston, Tex., Oct. 17.—An indictment charging fraudulent use of the mails in a mail order real estate business was returned here today by the grand jury against Charles J. Horn, promoter of the Brazos and Velasco Land Investment company.

It charges Horn with selling several thousand acres of sand and swamp lands at the mouth of the Brazos river to purchasers in northern states, on the description that it was fine farming soil. It is alleged Horn cleared up \$300,000 on his sales.

STEPHENSON BRIBERY INQUIRY NEAR CLOSE. Milwaukee Wis., Oct. 17.—Although nearly forty witnesses remain to be heard the Stephenson investigating committee hopes to conclude its hearings this week.

The expectation today was to hear members of the legislative investigating committee which first investigated the case, the house members of which favored Stephenson and the senate members of which opposed him.

The Standard Oil company has its Judge Peter Steiner Grosscup on the federal court bench. What have you got, Mr. Worker?

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SEEKS RE-ELECTION AS HEAD OF MINERS



J. P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has announced that he will be a candidate for re-election this fall. Tom L. Lewis, former president, will oppose him.

WIFE OF WELL KNOWN UNION MAN IS DEAD

Mary E. Higgins, wife of William H. Higgins, one of the pressmen employed on The Chicago Daily Socialist, died at her home, 2125 Flournoy street, yesterday at 12:30 o'clock, from blood poisoning following an operation. She had been married 33 years and left one son, Harold H. Higgins. Her husband is a charter member of Web Pressmen's Union No. 7 and is well known in union labor circles. The funeral will be held on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at her late residence, the interment will be at Rose Hill Cemetery. All the employees of The Chicago Daily Socialist extend their sympathy to Mr. Higgins in his bereavement.

GEN. REYES DEFIES MADERO IN A PUBLIC STATEMENT

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 17.—The aged General Bernardo Reyes, "enemy of Madero and lover of Mexico," today asserted to a United Press correspondent that the recent elections by which Madero was elected president of the Mexican republic were illegal and should not be allowed to stand.

"No matter how the elections went in Mexico," said the general, "let it be remembered that they were illegal and forced. The Reyes party took no hand because they well knew that the elections would not be according to law."

"What are you going to do about it?" was asked.

"What can I do?" countered the white-haired patriot. "I have just moved into a house of my own in San Antonio, and there I propose to stay until my safety in Mexico is guaranteed. At present it would not be safe for me to venture across the border. But it will not always be so. Ah, no! The right will triumph in the end and Mexico shall be ruled as she should be."

AVIATOR ROBINSON BEGINS CROSS-COUNTRY FLIGHT

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 17.—Aviator Harry Robinson left here at 9:10 a. m. on his flight to New Orleans. He was sighted passing St. Paul about 9:30 a. m., flying easily and fast. Robinson had been trying to get a start since Friday, but was delayed by adverse weather.

BANKER ON TRIAL

New York, Oct. 17.—William J. Cummins, former chairman of the board of directors

COURTS WORSE THAN THIEVES, LAWYER SHOWS

(Continued From Page 1)

where at the end of another year he may, if the court can find no flaws in his case, receive finally the partial recompense for his injury.

Powers of the Courts

At the outset of the inquiry into the conditions that confront the working classes we must bear in mind the fact that the courts have decided that the

If it is criminal for a man to rob a man at the point of a revolver, what is the judge who robs the family of a man's workman, through distorted law?

trial courts are rendered superior to the jury in certain instances, namely, if in the opinion of the learned court the plaintiff has not proved his case by a clear preponderance of the evidence, then the court is justified in taking the case away from the jury at the close of the plaintiff's case, or if the court at the close of the defendant's case has the opinion that the plaintiff can not recover, then the court will instruct the jury to find the defendant "Not Guilty."

Joker Is Shown

The irony of this frequent practice of the courts is best illustrated by the countless decisions of the various courts in practically every state that the court is only justified in exercising this power "when no reasonable mind could differ," in other words, the average jury is not composed of reasonable minds and so it would be dangerous to allow a poor capitalist to go to the case for justice.

At the close of the case, if the jury brings in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, then the court has two openings again to favor their owners, either by granting a new trial or by setting aside the verdict of the jury and entering judgment in favor of the defendant.

As to the manner by which courts prostitute their high offices to honor their makers (the capitalist class) it is only necessary to refer to the instances hereinafter referred to under the various headings.

Assumption of Risk

Of all the various technicalities that are advanced by the employer in the event of injury to an employee, there is not one that is more technical or further removed from natural justice than the doctrine of Assumption of Risk.

This doctrine has been defined by the leading authority, Judge Cooley, and all the other leading authorities, as any condition existing of which the injured party had notice or of which he could have had notice by the exercise of reasonable care.

Worker Has No Chance

In other words, the mere fact that an injured man did not appreciate the risks of his employment will not be of any avail in preventing the court from taking the case from the jury, if by any stretch of his imagination the judge can say that the injured man could have appreciated this risk.

Robbing the blind and the cripple is something that any hold-up man with a conscience would refuse to do. It takes a corporation-promoted judge for such tasks.

Let us refer to the cases where this doctrine has been applied. In the cases of Chichowicz vs. Int. Packing Co., 205 Illinois, 246, and in the Barringer case in 215 Ill., the Supreme Court of that state held that the servant assumed the risk of injury although the dangerous condition was due to the negligence of the employer.

Another Outrage

Again the Supreme Court of the same state held that if the servant knows that the employment is dangerous, although he does not know that some precise part of it is dangerous, he still assumes the risk. This ruling was made in the case of Swift vs. O'Neill, 157 Ill., 245, and in several other cases.

In the case of Nolan vs. Schickel, 3 Mo. App. 300, where a man was hurt while working on a scaffold, the upper court held that the case should have been taken from the jury. In the case of Zakewski vs. The McCormick Harvesting Co., 77 N. E. Rep. 142, the Supreme Court of Illinois held that the servant assumed the risk of a pile of castings falling, because they were deceptively piled.

Some More Justice

Again, the Supreme Court of Indiana held in the case of Adams that a line-man engaged in working on a telegraph pole, which broke, could not hold the company liable under this doctrine. This was the case reported in 78 N. E. Rep. 67. Where plaintiff was a driver and was injured through a defect in the driveway it was held that he could not recover. This was an Indiana case, reported in 81 N. E. 276. In a case reported in New York, where a man was injured through the providing of a soft wood board in a saw table instead of a hard wood board, it was again held that the injured man could not recover, 87 N. Y. S. In another New York case, where an employee was killed through an electric shock because of a hole in a rubber glove furnished by the employer, it was again held that he assumed the risk, 112 N. Y. S. 369.

Shows Extreme Injustice

Another of the extreme cases in Illinois in the case of E. J. & E. Ry. vs. Meyers, reported in 80 N. E. 897, where the Supreme Court held that the employee assumed the risk of a defective circular saw.

Where the injured man was employed in the vicinity of a vat from which the steam arose so thickly as to hide the vat, and through the covers being left off he fell into the vat and was scalded it was held again that he assumed the risk. See International Packing Co. vs. Chichowicz, 187 Ill. App., 254.

Followed Old Case

The case of an employee falling through an open trap door in a dark passageway was brought up several times and the courts each time followed the old New York case of Anthony vs. Laeret, 12 N. E. 561, and held that this was another of the risks assumed.

use, the learned court held that this was another case of assumed risk; see 83 N. E. 1112. In all the cases where men have fallen from unguarded platforms the courts have held, as they did in the case of Davis vs. Chicago & Edison Co., 185 Ill. 31, where the Supreme Court added this case to the thousands that have come under this court-made law. These are merely a few representative cases, picked at random from the various reports.

The Fellow Servant Rule

To avoid the giving of a lengthy definition of a technical nature, I will quote the brief definition of the rule as laid down by Sherman and Redfield, the leading authority on Negligence, who say: "A master is not liable to his servant for the negligence of a fellow servant while engaged in the same common employment." The author

An ordinary man, after having committed a crime, may repent. A court, having committed a crime feels that it must not undo that crime. It prefers to continue in a happy and consistent state of criminality.

continues: "Very grave objections have been made to the doctrine, but their weight must be left for legislatures to determine. It is too late for the courts to reconsider their decisions on the point. The history of the rise and progress of this rule would be interesting, though not sufficiently practical in its bearing to warrant us in going into it here. Suffice it to say that the doctrine is founded one upon another, until we reach Priestley vs. Fowler, which is usually cited as the original authority for the doctrine."

Did Not Raise Question

"Yet that case, it will be found, did not raise the question for decision, and is no authority for the rule." Thus we see that the doctrine that is oftentimes invoked against the worker is founded upon a court-made law, where the principle was not even before the court. To appreciate the effect of this doctrine we can best learn by seeing the way that it has been applied by the present generation of our real law makers. Where a man has been injured by the failure to see that a guard is replaced around dangerous machinery, the courts hold as they did in the 91 N. Y. Supp. 1102, that this is the fault of a fellow servant.

Where the floor was rendered slippery and a ladder fell while the employee was doing some work, without any carelessness on his part, the court in the De Young case, 55 Atl. Rep. 500, again invoked the fellow servant rule to prevent his recovering.

Where the superintendent of a factory negligently let steam into an engine on which the plaintiff was working, inflicting serious injuries to him, in order to relieve the employer from liability the court made the fellow servant rule again save the day and decided against the injured man.

Still More Examples

It is held that in a collision of two trolley cars that the conductor and motorman of both cars are fellow servants, and so the negligence of one of the four would bar the other three from recovery. This case is reported in 81 Pac. Rep. 24. Another trolley case is where a conductor of duty riding on a passenger car was held to be a fellow servant of the motorman of the car on which he was riding; this case is reported in 81 N. Y. Supp. 883, and is worth reading as a fine example of capitalist logic.

The operator of a lathe and the blacksmith who improperly tempered certain portions of the lathe were held fellow servants in the Hohl case in 105 N. Y. Supp. 881.

The ground foreman and a drillman were held fellow servants in a federal court decision reported in 155 Fed. Rep. 571. The cause of manslaughter in the Moore case contributed their negligence when they made a longshoreman and the engineer of the hoisting engine fellow servants. In a case where a superintendent was engaged in changing an armature and turned on the current injuring the repair man working nearby, he was held to be a fellow servant; see 102 N. W. Rep. 559.

The act of the foreman in negligently starting a derrick was held in the Minnesota case of Bernecke, 112 N. W. 992, to be the act of a fellow servant, and there are a few scattering cases and there are thousands of exactly similar cases.

Contributory Negligence as Defense

This doctrine, simplified, means that if you have contributed in the slightest degree to the happening of an accident then in spite of the negligence of the defendant you can not recover.

In Sherman and Redfield on Negligence the authors say: "All the American courts are agreed that contributory negligence and should have allowed the man he was trying to rescue to die without any effort to save him. This was set up as the legal rule of conduct in the Walker case 44 S. O. Rep. 925. In the Brett case, 44 Pac. Rep. 1021, the employee stepped in a hole in a defective floor and the court injured man could not recover, 87 N. Y. S. In another New York case, where an employee was killed through an electric shock because of a hole in a rubber glove furnished by the employer, it was again held that he assumed the risk, 112 N. Y. S. 369.

Minors Under These Defenses

We are told that the courts watch with jealous eyes over the safety of the minor, and thus in their particular ward. This must be true, as every judge in the United States has told us with his tears in his eyes and his hand on his forehead, but let us take a few simple cases, and then let us wonder what would become of the poor boy if it was not for the parental care of our courts.

How Boys Fare

The Supreme Court of Georgia in the case of Clark vs. Merchants' Woolen Co., 23 N. E. 829, held that the master was under no duty to warn a boy of twelve that there were cogwheels and that they were dangerous.

The Supreme Court of Georgia

held that the fellow servant rule applied to a boy of 17 whom the court even

states was operating a dangerous machine. The Supreme Court of Alabama, in the Brammer case 48 So. Rep. 648, held that there could be no recovery for the loss of a hand if a case where a boy of 15 was engaged in unhooking a cotton gin and had his hand caught in the saws through the sudden starting of the machine. The Supreme Court of New York in turn comes forward with some more protection in the Loughran case, 107 N. Y. S. 434, and holds that a boy of 15 who falls on a slippery floor and his hair mangled in an unguarded cogwheel can not recover.

The state of Michigan in the case of Markkewitz, 115 N. W. Rep. 992, holds that when a boy of 15 years of age was hurt that he could not recover, although he was working on a dangerous machine and had not been instructed in its operation.

Courts prefer to rob minors. A minor has less power of resistance than grown-ups, who can vote. Isn't it time that the grown-ups made their votes count?

Aliens in Court

To reduce still more the cases that a poor manufacturer will have to pay, the courts in a large number of states have held that the nonresident heirs of a man who are aliens can not recover for his death, no matter how criminally negligent his employer may have been.

This was held in Illinois in the case of Kellyville Coal company versus Petravits, 195 Ill. 215, and other similar cases may be found in 37 Atl. Rep. 558, 158 Fed. Rep. 809, 57 U. S. Rep. 386, 79 L. T. Rep. 31, and numerous others.

Damages Given

Among things that interest the worker or most in the question of the damages that he can recover on being successful in a damage suit after successfully steering through the various legal pitfalls of the litigation.

In the state of New Jersey the courts have held that men can recover absolutely nothing for the death of their wives, no matter how criminal the carelessness of the corporation or person causing the death. This has been held in 50 N. J. L. Rep. 317, 23 Atl. Rep. 339, 12 Atl. Rep. 233, and 42 Atl. Rep. 153.

This doctrine appeared so wise that the capitalist judges of the state of Washington have also followed it as shown in 81 Pac. Rep. 705.

Since the capitalist courts hold the lives and limbs of workers so cheap, does it not follow that capitalist politicians have a similar estimate of the intelligence of workmen who keep on voting the same old way?

In New York a jury brought in a verdict for \$200 for the death of a child, and the trial court set the verdict aside as excessive; the plaintiff appealed, and the upper court held that the verdict was not so manifestly excessive as to justify the court in setting it aside. How happy the poor parents must have been to get the \$200 and how much it must have consoled them for the loss of the child.

Shows Child Value

This case is reported in full in 78 N. Y. Supp. 286, and it should be read by everyone as a splendid exposition of the capitalist views on the value of a worker's child of six years.

In the case of a woman who was a milliner and supported the family, the court set aside a verdict of \$3,500 as excessive, 49 Atl. 418. In the case of the death of a man, 73 years old the court set aside a verdict of \$1,600 as excessive, 49 Atl. Rep. 688. In the state of Nevada the jury rendered a verdict for \$10,000, and the court cut this down to \$3,000, 92 Pac. Rep. 210.

A woman became a nervous wreck and sustained permanent internal injuries and the courts held \$8,000 excessive, in 81 Pac. Rep. 1097.

In Washington \$5,000 was held excessive for the loss of the two first fingers on the right hand, 93 Pac. Rep. 49. Another Washington case reported in 49 Pac. Rep. 161, was one in which the court reduced the verdict given for the loss of four fingers on the right hand from \$7,500 to \$5,000.

SEES THE RISING SOCIALIST TIDE

(Continued From Page 2)

insufficient explanation. In many places the unions did support the Socialist candidate loyally and so the Socialist fight was really a union fight.

A very large part of the Socialist vote was without doubt union in character. In this case as usual, however, the unions pursued no consistent political policy.

Many of the Socialist successes occurred in places where no unions exist or where they are not a strong factor. In respect to this matter the testimony received was not complete nor in all cases consistent, but the following facts are a sufficient basis for the conclusion reached.

In at least fourteen of the forty-two cases cited there were no unions or they did not constitute a strong factor; in four others they were reported as divided politically; in only three were unions reported to be a strong factor and at the same time one which actually gave the Socialists strong support.

Most of the remaining assumed explanations need little comment. General discontent and desire for change really mean nothing in this connection. High prices were mentioned as a contributing cause in but one instance. Apathy, carelessness, and lack of opposition were at most very minor operating causes.

Driven to Local Issues

Finally then, in the pursuit of a single, all-inclusive explanation, we are driven to local issues. Can these Socialist victories be explained as the result of a combination of purely local issues and circumstances in which the Socialists are favored party?

The action is attractive and the special variety of local issues and special causes lends considerable support to it. Of course in a sense all of these elections turned on local issues and conditions.

There was no single case probably in which the tariff or the national monetary policy or even national Socialism was in question. In short, even Socialism was a local issue.

But if the phrase be widened it is not at all enlightening. If it be narrowed to include only non-Socialist issues and conditions not created by the Socialists, then we are confronted with

evidence that there was a not inconsiderable group of communities in which the situation was a clear-cut case of Socialism against the field and in which the Socialists won because of superior organization and a vigorous campaign of agitation and education (2).

Clearly the attempt to give a single all-inclusive explanation of these Socialist successes is something which is bound to fail. In the pragmatic terminology, it will not work.

The most that can be done in the way of truthful generalization is to see in these victories certain fairly distinct types (23) with reference to general character, conditions and causes.

If the matter is viewed thus, seven such types seem to stand out with a reasonable degree of definiteness.

Strong Foreign Element

There is first the clean-cut victory of a broad, liberal, opportunistic, moderate type of Socialism of comparatively slow and solid growth. This type appears mainly in the mid-west, especially in Wisconsin and the states grouped immediately around it.

The communities in which it occurs are for the most part manufacturing cities and railroad centers, both large and small.

These cities generally have a strong foreign element in the population; and Germans, especially, foster and guide the movement, which has a real working class basis and strong trade union support, but also a good deal of backing from the well-to-do and middle classes.

This type of triumphant Socialism appears to stand immediately for honest and efficient city administration, the equalization of tax burdens, the curbing of corporations, direct popular control of legislation and officials, (24) the improvement of labor conditions and of the housing, education, and amusements of the working people, and the greatest practicable extension of municipal ownership and control.

It claims to be real Socialism because of its integral part organically of the national Socialist party, and has always the Socialist creed in the background.

The type of Socialist victory thus described may be said to have resulted primarily from long-continued organization and persistent agitation and education by the Socialists along moderate and progressive lines.

It is most nearly represented in perhaps 7 or 8 of the 42 cases studied, among which should be placed Milwaukee.

Second Type of Victory

The second type of Socialist victory is also the immediate result of long-continued "organization, agitation and education," but represents a more class-conscious Socialism which places, perhaps, more emphasis on the ultimate Socialist ideal.

It occurs mainly in a line extending through the mid-west and on into the Rocky Mountains. The most significant thing about it is that it is characteristically to be found in mining communities (25) and apparently owes its existence mainly to the mine workers' union.

It rests, therefore, very largely on the support of men with European blood in their veins, but the leadership in this case seems to come most largely from the English, Scotch, Welsh and Americans.

That there is apparently this special type of Socialist victory at mining centers in otherwise unaffected territory leads to the thought that there is something in the working environment of these miners which makes them think in different terms from those about them and gives them a different outlook on life and society.

That this type seems to occur more often in the bituminous and far western fields than in the anthracite would seem to indicate that it is due largely to the leadership of the old English stock crowded west by the influx of the eastern and southern Europeans into the anthracite region. The successes which are best represented by this case are numbered 7 & 8 of the 42; but from the standpoint of size of communities are generally much less important than those of the first group.

These two types of victories include, I believe, the bulk of the successes which were not largely the result of issues hardly to be called Socialist, and which at the same time rest mainly on long continued and consistent organization and effort. Those which remain, and they are the large majority, rest on circumstances to a great extent fortuitous so far as theoretical Socialism is concerned, or represent some local organizations, sometimes planted in communities which

do not seem to furnish the economic soil essential to their continued development (26).

(22) It has already been seen that in 16 of the 42 cases examined Socialism was the sole or predominant issue.

(23) It must not be understood that these types are intended to represent particular individual cases. Few if any actual cases would correspond exactly to the types. They are, however, the truest presentation in general terms of what is going forward.

(24) Socialists require prospective candidates to place signed resignations in the hands of their local before nomination. If elected they are expected to retire from office when the organization demands this of them. The demand is made when they reject party control.

(25) Sometimes, however, at railroad and lake shipping centers.

(26) In short, many of these victories occur in places where there would seem to be no possibility of the development of real class differences and class consciousness. (To Be Continued.)

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1894, at P. O. Chicago, under act March 3, 1879. Issued by the Workers' Publishing Society, 267 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

The Insurgent Movement

The most conspicuous characteristic of the Insurgent Republican movement now meeting in the Hotel La Salle is the vagueness of its alignment and declaration of principles.

As capitalism develops we pass from the old period in which capitalists accumulated their profits solely by exploiting the workers to a new period marked by the use of special privileges and corruption on a large scale, for the purpose of enabling some of the capitalists to exploit other capitalists.

Legislatures are bought, congressmen and federal officials are owned by big interests, and courts are used to uphold this new exploitation.

Of course, the capitalists who are exploited by these big interests turn their attention to political action in the hope of stopping this exploitation.

Hence they insurge. They become progressive. They point out the corruption and abuse of power in public office that is brought about by the big interests.

This is not a wholly conscious process. It is only natural that every economic want should produce the man needed.

Just as the inventor recognizes the necessity of an improved tool and proceeds to devise one, so does the politician (or, if you please, the statesman) recognize the need of a new political tool or movement and proceeds to construct it just as soon as the need arises on the part of any considerable portion of the capitalist class.

So La Follette has come, the man of the hour, FOR THAT PORTION OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS THAT IS NOT ADMITTED TO THE INNER CIRCLE OF THE BIG INTERESTS.

He and those following him are fighting simply to stop the exploitation of capitalists by capitalists, "to restore the control of the government to the people," because that means the restoration of conditions prevailing before this exploitation began.

"Industrial corporations should, by affirmative legislative enactment, be given definite rules of conduct by which business conducted in accordance therewith shall be made safe and stable while at the same time the interests of the public shall be fully safeguarded.

As a strictly democratic government is essential to the final emancipation of the workers from exploitation, there is at first glimpse an apparent unity of political interests between the working class and the insurgent movement.

On the other hand, if they should support the insurgent movement and place it in power, they would find that they had only united the enemy.

If the exploitation of capitalists by capitalists continues the workingman will have a clear issue between himself and his exploiter. If big business is conquered by little business and robbed of its power to concentrate capital the economic evolution is retarded and the old sophistries which obscure class issues are rehabilitated.

In other words, victory for the working class will be made possible through the evolution of the capitalist class into that condition which will make it vulnerable to the political weapons of the workers. It is not to the interest of the workers to provide rules of conduct by which business shall be made respectable or "safe and stable."

Rev. Bradford Leavitt, of Los Angeles, felt that he just had to say something about Taft's hobby, Socialism, when the president attended his church Sunday. So he said: "When I see a procession of tradesmen in the east I do not wonder that these lean, unhappy-looking weaklings have turned to Socialism."

Now is the time to organize Socialist sentiment. Never before was there so much talk per day about Socialism. Almost any paper you may pick up has something to say or report about it.

An excerpt from a press account of a recent fire in Bellingham, Wash., reads: "The father of the girls is away from home and the mother had left early to work in the cannery, leaving the children asleep in bed. The house caught fire from the kitchen stove."

Far be it from the Illinois Central railroad to be lacking in appreciation of the valuable services rendered that company recently by the capitalist press of Chicago.

"With those new constitutional provisions, the great California flea is going to have a hard scramble for existence."—The Daily News.

Yes, they are intended to help keep parasites off the people.

HOW MRS. HEN PECK DIDN'T SEE THE FIRST WORLD'S SERIES GAME



REPLY TO CARDINAL GIBBONS

BY G. H. RITTERSKAMP

In the course of his jubilee sermon delivered at the cathedral in Baltimore Cardinal Gibbons is quoted as expressing unqualified disapproval of three important political propositions which have commanded a large share of public attention, namely, the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people, the initiative and referendum proposal and the recall of the judiciary.

History of the Supreme Court of the United States

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

(Continued From Yesterday.) In 1897 this estate was erected into the lordship and manor of Cortlandt, and Stephanus built a splendid manor house on the northern shore of Croton Bay. He had married, in 1671, Gertrude a daughter of Schuyler, who had obtained his estate, too, by bribery and fraud, and whose descendants, as told in Chapter I, enlarged the estate by a similar fraudulent means by favor of Cortlandt and other functionaries of the provincial council.

THE ELECTIONS IN SWEDEN

By GUSTAVE S. ANDERSON

The elections to the second chamber of the Swedish riksdag are now over, and the count of the ballots has been completed. The outcome of these elections shows that of a total of 120 representatives the liberals have elected 121, the conservatives 65 and the Socialists 64.

Thus the Socialists have increased their number of representatives by 23, while the liberals have lost one and the conservatives 28. The total number of ballots counted for the liberals was 248,112, for the conservatives 191,974, and for the Socialists 162,485, making a grand total of 602,571 ballots counted.

The net result of the elections to the Socialists party will be an increased effectiveness, which numbers alone give, to its demands for educational, political and economic reforms.

As to the effect of the elections on the country in general it is more than likely that a further extension of suffrage will be granted to both men and women; that a considerable reduction in the tariff, especially on food products, will be made, and that the wages for armaments will receive a healthy setback.

SOCIALIST NEWS

from EVERYWHERE

CALL FOR NATIONAL REFERENDUM "D," 1911

The following proposed national party referendum was first published in the Weekly Bulletin of Oct. 7:

MOTION SUBMITTED BY LOCAL MILAN, MISSOURI: "That the action of the national committee in restraining the national executive committee from ordering and conducting the election of six members in Missouri be set aside, and that the national executive committee is hereby instructed to proceed with the election asked for in the petition from Missouri."

Notices of the endorsement of the proposed referendum have been received from locals as follows: Brunswick, Md., 25 members; Doe Run, Mo., 15 members; Cook county, Ill., 2,650 members; Desloge, Mo., 9 members; Spring Hill, Ark., 24 members; Gas City, Ind., 20 members; Springfield, Mo., 20 members; Fayette, Pa., 300 members; Independence, Mo., 32 members; Rich Hill, Mo., 16 members; Chrisey, Ind., 10 members; Boston, Mass., 1,000 members; Carbondale, Pa., 8 members; Evansville, Ind., 29 members; Pine Lawn, Mo., 21 members; Swazey, Ind., 13 members; Farmersburg, Ind., 20 members; Milan, Mo., has 10 members, making the total number of members represented 4,787.

In accordance with the provisions of the constitution relating to referendums, namely, that the same shall be submitted to the membership upon the basis of local representation 5 per cent of the entire membership located in five different states, based upon the dues paid in the preceding year (the number required is 2,900), membership ballots for vote on the above proposal will go forward to all divisions of the party about Oct. 20.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PETITION MEETS WITH BIG SUCCESS

The launching of the national petition for woman suffrage by the woman's national committee and the national executive committee is meeting with hearty endorsement and enthusiastic co-operation of comrades in all sections of the country. John Keller, organizer for local San Francisco, writes: "Send hundreds of petition blanks; we will secure thousands of signatures in this city."

Every mail brings in requests for additional petitions. A great many locals asking for a hundred or more. The victory for suffrage in California, should be a great impetus to the movement everywhere and active work on the part of our members will enable us to present the largest petition ever received by congress. The victory in California and a monster petition will demonstrate to congress and to the nation at large the wonderful increase of sentiment in favor of this extension of the franchise to the disfranchised half of the working class.

Vernie Oakford, Garden City, Kansas, was the first to send in the signed petitions. Richard Leno of Longdale, Okla., was a close second.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS GAIN ANOTHER MUNICIPAL VICTORY

Berlin.—The German Socialists have gained a brilliant victory in the municipal elections in Mulhausen, Alsace. There were eight vacancies to be filled and the entire eight Socialist candidates were elected on the first ballot, their votes ranging from 1,283 to 1,741, making a grand total of 12,000, in comparison with the "Scharmachers," polled from 1,751 to 4,023 votes each, and the "Liberal Democrats" from 2,994 to 2,190. The Socialist therefore had an average absolute majority of 1,671 votes.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

The Central Labor Union of Chattanooga is arranging a rally and reception for delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlanta, Ga. All Socialist delegates are requested to communicate with John Swaney, 60 Poplar street, Chattanooga, Tenn. for details and information.

LOOK-OUT MOUNTAIN

"Better pull down the window curtains," said the guest at the mountain hotel to his wife, "remember the mountain peaks."—Boston Transcript.

HE DID

Delilah meditated. "He didn't notice when I did my hair a new way," she cried, "but I'll bet he will notice when I do his."—New York Sun.

ADVANCE ORGANIZERS FOR NATIONAL LYCEUM BUREAU

- Prudence Stokes Brown—Oct. 18, Oregon City, Ore.; 19, Salem; 20, Albany; 21, Eugene; 22, Roseburg; 23, en route; 24, Grants Pass; 25, Medford. E. F. Cassidy—Oct. 18, Rutland, Vt.; 19, Bennington; 20, Greenfield, Mass.; 21, Ware; 22, Adams; 23, Poughkeepsie; 24, Peekskill; 25, Yonkers. Leon Durocher—Oct. 18, Charles City, Iowa; 19, Cedar Falls; 20, Waterloo; 21, Dubuque; 22, Freeport, Ill.; p. m., and Rockford, evening; 23, Belvidere; 24, Elgin; 25, Highland Park. M. E. Ryan—Oct. 18, Somerset, Ky.; 19, en route; 20, Jellico, Tenn.; 21, Knoxville; 22, Morristown; 23, Englewood; 25, Chattanooga. W. B. Killingsback—Oct. 18, Bloomfield, N. J.; 19, Paterson; 20, Ridgeland Park; 21, Newark; 22, Belleville; 23-25, Camden and Gloucester counties. H. C. Mestemacher—Oct. 18, Dixon, Ill.; 19, Clinton, Iowa; 20, Lyons; 21, Rock Island, Ill.; 22, Davenport, Iowa; 23, Moline; 24, Kewanee, Ill.; 25, Spring Valley. Ernest Moore—Oct. 18-25, New York city. E. Snyder—Oct. 18, Kommerer, Wya.; 19, Rawlins; 20, Hanna; 21, Laramie; 22, Cheyenne; 23, en route; 24, Greeley, Colo.; 25, Windsor.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS

- Robert Ives LaMonte—Oct. 18-24, New York, under direction of the state committee. E. J. Squier—Oct. 18-24, Vermont, under direction of the state committee. Florence Wattlew—Oct. 18, West Baden, Ind.; 19, Bedford; 20, Collier; 21, Stonington; 22, Fort Rucker; 23, Medore; 24, New Albany, under direction of the state committee.

PEACE DEMONSTRATORS ARE DISPERSED BY FRENCH POLICE

Paris.—The mayor of Sedan, having forbidden an indoor anti-war meeting, a demonstration was held in the Champs de Mars, where many speeches were made. After the meeting the demonstrators refused to disperse and the police cleared the streets. Five persons were arrested, three of whom were kept in custody, the other two being subsequently released.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

Call for nominations for the executive committee and the translator secretary of the National Finnish Socialist organization for the year 1912 has been sent out from the Finnish local and branches office. All Finnish locals and branches of the party have right to nominate six members to the executive committee and one candidate for the office of translator. One year's consecutive membership in the party is necessary to qualify a nominee as a candidate. Nominations will close Oct. 31.

McNAMARA CONTRIBUTIONS

Up to this time the Finnish translator's office has received money for the McNamara fund from Finnish locals as follows: Red Lodge, Mont., 120; Seattle, Wash., \$4.45; Salt St. Marie, Mich., \$5.85; Aberdeen, Wash., \$26.25; Clinton, Ind., \$3.10. All these contributions have been forwarded to the office of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers at Indianapolis, Ind.

MOTION PICTURE SHOWS

National Committeeman Orville J. Guprdil of Maine supports the motion of National Committeeman J. Rosett of Maryland relating to the publication of a weekly bulletin of Socialist information.