

## BURNS BOUGHT HUSBAND, SWEARS MRS. M'NAMIGAL

### Detective Will Split \$200,000 Reward With 'Orchard' Is Charge Made.

The story sworn to by Mrs. Emma McManigal, as weakened from a terrible ordeal before the Los Angeles grand jury, hounded by Burns sleuths day and night, she denounces the alliance between her husband, Ortie McManigal, and William J. Burns, formed for the purpose of hanging J. J. and J. B. McNamara, is one of the most dramatic ever told.

Shorn of the legal verbiage the story is clear and straightforward and throws a strong light on the entire McNamara case. For that reason The Chicago Daily Socialist prints it in full. Nothing could do more to turn the sympathies of anyone toward the accused McNamaras than a reading of this story.

She says Burns will split a \$200,000 reward with Ortie.

### MRS. EMMA M'NAMIGAL'S STORY

I was married to Ortie McManigal on Oct. 8, 1901 and have two children, Walter, six years old, and Evelyn, eight years old. In June of 1910, and also in October of the same year and in the spring of 1911 he was unfaithful to his marriage vows to such an extent as to have committed an offense under the law. On trips which he took in pursuit of his trade as a structural iron worker he was intimate with women of bad reputation.

### Charges Cruelty

When at home he frequently ill-treated me. On one occasion, about Dec. 23, 1906, he struck me a violent blow over the head with a rod used for cleaning a gun. He beat me till I was bruised.

During his boyhood my husband received an injury to his head by falling and striking it against a broken jar. At two other times he has received severe injuries to his head. On one occasion he was struck by a heavy piece of timber which was being used on a job on which he was employed. At another time he was struck on the head by a broken derrick boom.

As a result of these injuries he was subject to fits of melancholy, during which he imagined himself in dangerous situations or accused me of infidelity to him and used abusive language toward me. At such times I was often forced to leave our home and seek shelter with the neighbors.

### McManigal Indicted

About one year after our marriage my husband became involved in some criminal proceedings in Milwaukee and was only saved from imprisonment through my efforts in his behalf.

In April, 1910, the police raided a barn at the rear of our home at 414 South Sangamon street and there found a large quantity of tools and building material.

As the result of this raid my husband was indicted twice by the Cook county grand jury on the charge of burglary and larceny. On June 3 he pleaded guilty to the charge and he received a sentence to the county jail for thirty days.

### Enters Conspiracy

Soon thereafter, in the month of June, Ortie McManigal entered into a conspiracy with the William J. Burns detective agency, by which he was to do certain work for Burns and receive \$1 a day for it. His work was to do certain things and put the blame of them on union labor.

On April 23, 1911, a fictitious arrest of my husband and J. B. McNamara was made. This arrest was made by Detectives Biddinger and Reed of the Chicago police department, and Raymond Burns, an operative of the William J. Burns detective agency, and two Detroit police officers, whose names I do not know.

There was no charge against these men of having committed any crime in Cook county when they were arrested.

### Taken to Reed's Home

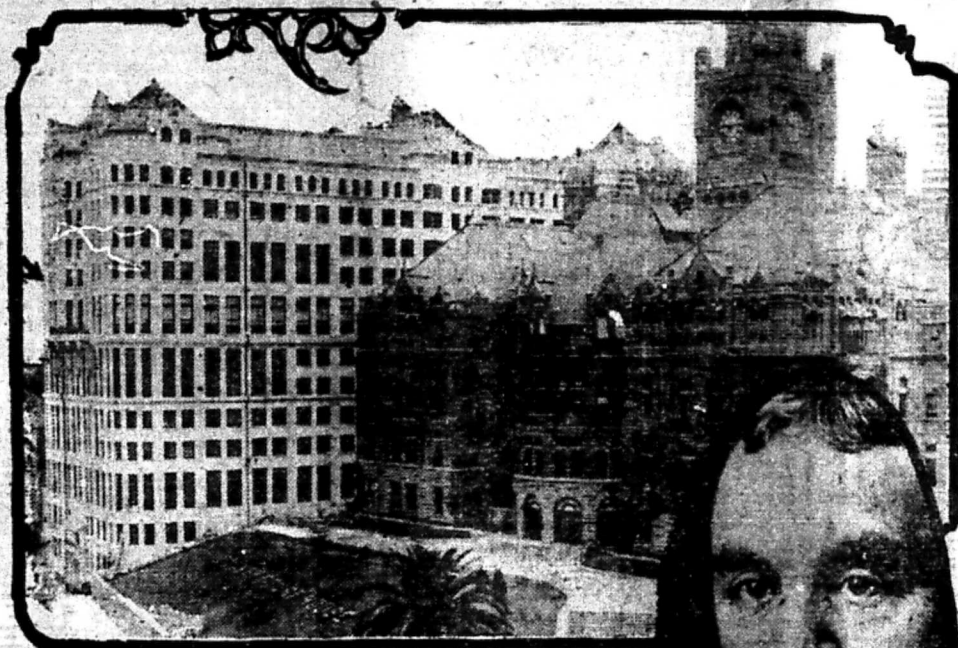
My husband and J. B. McNamara were taken to the home of Detective Reed in South Chicago, although there were police stations in the several police precincts in the city of Chicago, and the law requires that arrested prisoners should be booked and held on some definite charge.

While my husband was in South Chicago he sent letters to me which I was led to believe came from Detroit. These letters contained suggestions as to certain things which he wanted me to do. I believe that these suggestions were prompted by his employers, the Burns agency. A short time after these letters were received a man named Smiley, an operative of the Burns agency, called on me.

### Smiley Well Trained

I am informed and believe that this Smiley is the man who has a record as a blackmailer and ex-convict, being the man who was indicted by a grand jury in Cook county and convicted on the charge of having defrauded several insurance companies in reference to the death of Marie Dressbach.

## WHERE JAMES B. M'NAMARA IS ON TRIAL



Hall of Records Bldg. and Court House, Los Angeles  
ARROW INDICATES LOCATION OF COURT ROOM

Attorneys in Los Angeles who believe Clarence Darrow, chief counsel for the McNamara brothers, will succeed in rapidly exhausting the list of eight hundred veniremen made up by the Superior Court judges last January, think he will ultimately ask for a change of venue. It will be impossible, they say, to find twelve men in Los Angeles who have not acquired fixed prejudices in the case because of its notoriety in that section.

### been disposed of. My husband told me that he intended to do as advised.

Shortly after that time my husband was taken to the county jail at Los Angeles, where he still is. Shortly after he was sent there William J. Burns, Raymond Burns, Police Officer Reed and Smiley, at the advice, I believe, of my husband, called at my home at all hours of the day and night asking to be allowed to search the flat in which I lived with my children.

### How Husband Acted

While these men were coming to my home I received letters from my husband at Los Angeles advising me to trust William J. Burns and his employees and do whatever he advised me to do, as they were my best friends and that Burns was the biggest man in the country and owned the United States government and controlled the prosecuting attorneys both of Cook county and of Los Angeles county in California.

I was promised by Burns and his operatives that if I would go to Los Angeles they would pick out a home for me, release my husband from jail and allow him to come to his new home and that they would provide us with money till the trial of the McNamaras was over. As an evidence of good faith, William J. Burns paid me \$50 to get clothes for myself and the two children.

### Consents to Go

About June 29 I consented to make the trip, and was informed by Burns' agents that they could not get transportation for me for two or three weeks. I, however, had no trouble in getting such transportation when I sought it myself, when, in response to the continued entreaties of my husband, about June 23, 1911, I left the city of Chicago for Los Angeles. At the city of Ontario, Cal., W. J. McLagren, an operative of the Burns agency, boarded the train and gave me a note from my husband.

### Part of Conspiracy

This was part of the conspiracy entered into by my husband with the Burns agency. The note requested me to leave the train at Riverside and come from that place to Los Angeles by automobile. This I was afraid to do, because of the treatment which I had before received from the employees of the Burns agency.

I feared them because of the fraud which they had before practiced on me by which they had attempted to have me make statements which were false, but which would substantiate charges which they had made.

### Met at Train

Upon arriving at the city of Los Angeles I was met at the train by eight or nine operatives of the Burns agency, who followed me from the depot to the hotel at which I went. From that time till August 15, when I left the city, I was continuously followed, spied upon and intimidated with a view to forcing me to agree to the requests which Burns' agents had previously made of me. I was followed every time I went anywhere in Los Angeles. Burns' operatives procured rooms which gave them a view of my room at the hotel. They appeared at their windows at all hours of the day and night and watched me. When I was taken out in an automobile to doze their spies they followed in another automobile about 25 feet behind the one I was in. On one occasion they attempted to follow me when I went in an automobile up Mount Elysian. The road on that mountain circles around the mountain and the Burns operatives followed up this difficult road in an automobile which bore no lights.

### Child Is Hurt

When the automobile in which I was riding stopped to allow another machine to pass, the Burns operatives hurried forward and their machine struck my daughter Evelyn, who was

### MRS. ORTIE M'NAMIGAL SHOWS HUSBAND IS INSANE

Injuries which unbalanced the mind of Ortie McManigal so that he finally became a willing tool of William J. Burns are described in Mrs. Emma McManigal's bill for divorce as having been:

A fall in which Ortie McManigal's head struck against a broken jug. This happened when he was a child.

A blow from a heavy timber, which struck him on the head while he was employed on a building in course of construction.

A blow from a heavy derrick boom, which struck him on the head while he was at work.

As a result of these injuries, says his wife, McManigal became:

At times sulky, morose and abusive to his wife, and imagined all sorts of wrongs which he claims she had done to him.

At these times he would abuse his wife till she fled from the house with her children.

### Threatened With Jail

When I refused to give such evidence as they wanted, the district attorney had me taken into a small room, and there I was told that the papers were being prepared to send me to San Quentin, which I know to be a penitentiary. Ortie McManigal, my husband, was brought into the little room, and McGarren was in the room. They suggested to me what I should testify to, and they begged me to testify as they wanted me to. Then my husband shook his fist in my face. I was informed afterward that I fainted there. I was then taken from the room and for ten days I was under the care of a physician.

All this time the Burns operatives made every effort to spy upon me. When I was able to leave my bed and go about in Los Angeles, I was constantly followed and was soon taken into court charged with contempt of court for refusing to testify before the grand jury. After listening to the arguments of the lawyers who represented me at the proceedings, the judge freed me from the charge of contempt of court and freed me from answering any such questions as had been asked.

After this ordeal my health again broke and I was confined to my bed for a week, at the end of which time I was taken to the Pacific hospital, where I remained for about three weeks. It was thought on several occasions that I would suffer a stroke of paralysis.

### Speaks of Grand Jury

My husband also told the grand jury in Los Angeles that he had placed a charge of dynamite under some iron work being erected by the Hyle and Patterson company at Milwaukee and another job of the same company at Superior, Wis., across from Duluth, Minn.



Judge Walter Dardwell

A coal tippie. He said that he had nitroglycerine stored at our home and that when he blew up a building he carried about twelve quarts of explosive in a suit case or suit case.

During the month of June of this year William J. Burns told J. Harvey O'Higgins that my husband confessed to him, this being for the purpose of misleading the public as to the conspiracy between Burns and my husband, that the rifle which my husband had in his possession when arrested was fitted with a Maxim silencer so that he could "pick off night watchmen" without being heard. Burns at that time further stated to O'Higgins:

"McManigal disappeared from Chicago for ten or twelve days at one time and we found that he went to Los Angeles to blow up the auxiliary plant of the Times, not satisfied with the original outrage, that this auxiliary plant was too well guarded, so he dynamited the Llewellyn Iron Works as an evidence of good faith, and came back home again. He carried the dynamite and fulminating caps from Chicago on the train in a hand satchel. Imagine what would have happened to passengers on that train if a little accident had exploded the satchel."

My husband expected me to meet on friendly terms all his associates in the employ of the Burns agency, whether they were thugs or prostitutes. It was these people who aided the grand jury at Los Angeles in its cruel treatment of me. I am informed that a reward of \$200,000 is to be paid to Burns if the McNamaras are convicted and that my husband is to share in this reward.

I am a physical wreck, because of the treatment which has been received by me at the hands of Burns' agents, and that is why I have pleaded with the court to get an injunction to protect me in my weakened condition and to protect my children.

### TO VISIT UNIONS TONIGHT FOR CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

Speakers who will visit the unions tonight to present the plans and purposes of Labor's Co-operative Press Association are: William E. Rodriguez, who will speak before Carpenters' Union, Local No. 643, 523 Milwaukee avenue; and Carpenters' Union, Local 1693, 73 West Randolph street.

Ben Blumengrub will talk to the members of Cigarmakers' union, Local No. 14, 231 La Salle street; and Cigarmakers' union, Local No. 27, 211 West Madison street.

Hugh McDoe will address Carpenters' Union, Local 10, 261 South Halsted street, and Bollemakers' union, Local No. 1, 312 West Monroe street.

### TWO KILLED, TWELVE INJURED UNDER FALLING WALL

Two men were killed and twelve injured when a portion of the walls of the slaughter house of the Fowler Packing plant collapsed today. The walls had been weakened by a recent fire.

### THREE DIE IN FEUD

Three men were killed in a feud in Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 18.—Elias Hatfield, 40, Troy Hatfield, 22, brother, and Octavo Gerens were killed in a duel in Harwood, near Montgomery. The Hatfields were the sons of "Devil" Anse Hatfield, recently converted to religion. Authorities today declare that no further trouble is anticipated from friends of the dead men.

### MINISTER TOOLS TO LIVE

Because his salary as a minister was inadequate Rev. Henry M. McDowell secured a job as expressman. His flock held this "undignified," so the pastor quit.

### THE WEATHER

Chicago and vicinity—Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, but with some cloudiness, somewhat cooler tonight; moderate westerly winds, becoming variable.

### CALLING CHURCH PILLARS GRAPTERS, MINISTER QUILTS

Rev. J. J. Reitz of Allentown, Pa., Lutheran church, read a scathing letter to his flock denouncing prominent members as grafters and robbers. He said that the wealthy men of the congregation held up proposals for improvements unless they or some favored contractor were given the contract to do the work. He said the church had only paid him half his salary. "You are worse than robbers," he concluded, "for you perform your thievery in the house of the Lord."

## FIGHT FOR FAIR JURY GROWS HOT

By United Press. Los Angeles, Oct. 18.—Despite the fact that six veniremen have already been passed by the defense in the McNamara case for cause, it was made absolutely certain by today's developments that only one, John W. Roberts, has a possible chance of remaining through the trial.

His fate is still undecided as far as the state is concerned, but he probably will be challenged because he boldly told Darrow that, after experiences with the operation of a non-union glass factory and after personal investigations in Muncie and other Indiana cities, he was convinced the best men in the trade are within the union ranks. Therefore he unionized his factory.

### Unions Are Needed

He also said that inasmuch as capital is organized, labor should have exactly the same right.

The defense today impeached Venetian H. Y. Quackenbush, who swore he never had an opinion of the guilt or innocence of McNamara, or as to how the Times building was destroyed. The defense produced witnesses who alleged Quackenbush openly asserted that unions are inimical to the world's progress, that the McNamaras "are guilty as hell," and ought to be tried and hanged, and that if he had his way they would be given short shift.

Attorney Darrow stated to the court that he could prove these things, and asked that Quackenbush be excused for cause.

### Was Gold Miner

Adams is a pioneer of the original Alaskan gold rush. He reads Socialist newspapers and told Attorney Darrow, when asked if he was prejudiced against unions, that workmen had the right to organize all over the world, or they would be discriminated against.

### LENGTHEN BRIBE PROBE

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 18.—The startling turn given the Stephenson investigation yesterday by Lieut. Gov. Thomas Morris, in which he said he had been informed a fund of \$100,000 was raised by Edward Hines to bring about Stephenson's election by the legislature may result in extending the period of investigation. Subpoenas have been issued for various men named by Morris, and it is expected their testimony will occupy some time. Lieut. Gov. Morris was still on the stand today.

## BIG BATTLE ON IN CHINA

Hankow, Oct. 18.—The first real battle of the rebellion is in progress north of here, where the rebels have commenced a fierce attack on the imperial troops. Since dawn heavy firing has been continuous. Many wounded are being brought into Hankow, attended by a red cross detachment organized among the foreign residents.

The imperial force consists of about 2,000 men, who occupy a strongly entrenched position. They are waiting for reinforcements before attacking the rebels, but the latter took the initiative, and at sunrise marched from their camp in front of Wu Chang and made a simultaneous attack upon the imperial troops and the gunboats in the river, which they shelled from long range.

### COURTS REAL BULWARK OF CAPITAL, SAYS CASTLE

"In the struggle for democracy, the ruling class has always told you that you must not put the powers of government in the hands of the people, because the people were a mob," said Paul H. Castle, speaking last night at Lincoln and Barry avenues. "It is the same cry of the divine right of kings to rule."

"The government has been divided into three departments by the constitution; the judicial, executive and legislative. As the people began to demand more power for themselves, the capitalist rulers fortified themselves by having the judiciary usurp the executive and legislative powers."

## ROADS HUNT 2,000 FREIGHT CARS LOST BY STRIKE BREAKERS

### Rivals Order Their Clerks to Help Illinois Central.

Reports from Memphis, East St. Louis, Cairo and other cities along the Illinois Central show that the Frisco, Santa Fe and other railroads are laying off clerks in order to compel them to seek employment on the Illinois Central and thus help to reorganize its badly demoralized traffic department.

Owing to the strike of the clerks the traffic department of the Illinois Central has been unable to keep a record of the cars lying idle in the yards or along the sidings, so that 2,000 cars, many filled with high class freight, are "lost" somewhere on the system.

### Lost Cars Needed

The major portion of these lost cars belong to other railroads, which need them badly on account of the beginning of the autumn rush season, especially lines running north and south. The Frisco has several hundred clerks at work trying to "find" their cars on the Illinois Central.

However, the clerks laid off are practically all union men and refuse to accept jobs on the Illinois Central as strike breakers, and the traffic department is so badly demoralized that shippers are afraid to entrust freight to the inexperienced hands of the scab clerks.

An effort is being made to reorganize the clerks in the Burnside shops of the Illinois Central, who are still at work because the company succeeded last June in breaking up a union of the clerks in its cradle by promising the men an increase of wages and shorter hours "within a short time." The increase has not yet been made and the clerks are greatly dissatisfied and are anxious to join the strikers.

### Plan Wage Reduction

A report from Memphis shows that the Illinois Central will make a general reduction of about 10 per cent in the wages of its employees if the strikers lose. The road has lost an enormous amount of money and business on account of the strike and will not be slow to make the strikers pay the penalty if the company wins. It is up to the striking shippers to win out or go back under intolerable conditions. There is no middle course open now.

The reports also indicate that the company has offered a big increase in salary to all the higher officials of the railroad, including President Markham, if they succeed in beating the strikers. A mass meeting of the Burnside and Twenty-seventh street strikers was held this morning at 10 o'clock in the Grand Crossing Turner hall. Another mass meeting has been planned for Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Hereafter mass meetings will be held every Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 10 o'clock, unless otherwise specially arranged.

### "BATHROOM BOB" CALLS LOBIERER A "GRAND MAN"

"Senator Lorimer is a grand and lovely man," was the enthusiastic tribute paid the Illinois son by State Representative Robert Wilson, before the senatorial investigating committee here yesterday.

Wilson is called "Bathroom Bob" because of the story of the legislative jackpot declared to have been paid out at St. Louis in the bathroom of Wilson's suite of rooms at a hotel.

### TAFF EXTENDS TRIP

On Board President Taft's Special Train, En Route Oct. 18.—Our Traveling President today determined to extend his forty-six day "Seeing the Country" tour—now within two weeks of completion—by some eighteen days.

Not even seven weeks of railroading and tugging and campaigning from Boston to the Pacific coast and back could satisfy the president's desire for wandering, and a fresh program which will carry the chief executive through the southern middle west and the south was announced on the train today.

### FIRE ROUTS FAMILIES

A fire early today, thought to have been started by crossed electric wires, routed forty boarding house tenants, burned out a number of firms in a five-story building at Nos. 18-20 Kinzie street, with a total loss estimated at \$15,000, and threatened adjacent property.

### TO 'REWARD' EDISON

By United Press. Stockholm, Oct. 18.—It is reported here today that the Nobel prize for the most distinguished achievement in physics will be awarded this year to Thomas Alva Edison.

### SUPPORTS STRIKERS

By adopting the following resolution the national executive committee of the Socialist party pledged its support and sympathy to the striking shophmen on the Illinois Central and Harriman lines: "The National Executive Committee of the Socialist party, in session, sends fraternal greetings and good cheer to all the workers engaged in this great strike. We rejoice at the splendid evidence of solidarity manifested by the unions of the various railroad crafts. The use of the judicial injunction and similar means of oppression by the capitalist class points clearly to the need for political solidarity by the workers. Whatever assistance the Socialist party can render, through its press or otherwise, will be gladly and freely given."

## ASKS JURY TO INDICT KINGS OF VICE ZONE

H. H. Van Meter of the Chicago Christian Endeavor Union has appealed to the grand jury to use its power to obtain the key to the report of the vice commission and all evidence found by the commission but not included in its report.

The jurors are asked to force the guardians of the secret code numbers used for names and addresses in the report to make a complete disclosure of all evidence so that indictments may be returned against all guilty of permitting or conducting the operation of vice resorts and gaming houses.

The explanation of the secret code numbers is held in a safety deposit box to which only five members of the commission have keys. The box can be opened only in the presence of three of these five men, with one acting as president. The five men are Dean Summer, President Harris of Northwestern university, Chief Justice Olson of the municipal courts, and the Rev. E. A. Kelly.

### JOBLESS MAN FEARS RATS AND FAMINE IN CELLAR

Four days and nights spent in a basement without food or drink was the experience of George Blattner, who says he came to Chicago a week ago in search of work.

Blattner, who is 50 years old, was found in the basement of the American Radiator company building at 820 Michigan avenue, yesterday afternoon by Fred Strommen, a janitor.

"It was a chamber of horrors," he gasped when he was rescued. "The rats crawled over me and I could hear them circling about as though they were about to attack me. Then I could smell gas escaping and I thought I would be suffocated. I can hear the rats and snakes and bugs yet. I can't forget them."

### Tabloid News Received by Wire

ELLSWORTH, Kans.—Acting on the cue that Charles Marzykka, a Bohemian ex-convict and former brother-in-law of Mrs. William Showman, who with her husband and three small children was brutally murdered here Sunday night, the police are today searching for Marzykka and bloodhounds have been pressed into service to help track the alleged fugitive. The dogs took the scent at the Showman home and followed it to the Union Pacific tracks at Frisco Junction. The authorities think the criminal here hopped a freight and went westward, probably to Wichita.

NEW YORK—A novel litigation in which Alexander Konta, an automobile owner, sues his chauffeur, Walter Beverly for \$2,500 damages because of careless driving, has been begun here.

NEW YORK—Searching for a job for her husband, who had he couldn't find work, Mrs. John Han fell 75 feet down the Palisades and will probably die.

NEW YORK—In Hartdale cemetery there is a stone bearing the inscription "Willie, one of my dearly beloved pets. Died Sept. 21, 1911, aged 12. Anna U. Bowen." Willie was a cat and died in Mrs. Bowen's arms.

## 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.







CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS ARE ANNOUNCED City, County, State and Federal Jobs Are Open to Qualified.

Those desiring to enter service of the city, county, state, park boards or government by examination should scan this column for reliable information.

CITY Cement Finisher, Div. K, \$1,400, Oct. 19. Duties: Does repair work to brick and cement vaults, sidewalks and floors.

Subjects of Examination: Special subject, experience and physical test. Cement Finisher's Helper, Div. K, \$980, Oct. 20.

Duties: Does repair to brick and cement vaults, sidewalks and floors.

Subjects of Examination: Special subject, experience and physical test. Food Inspector, Div. H, Grade II, \$1,050, Oct. 23.

Duties: Inspection of milk production and distribution, dairy operation and equipment, ice manufacture and distribution, packing and slaughter houses, conditions of meat, preserves, vegetables and fruits.

Subjects of Examination: Special subject, experience, educational (penmanship, arithmetic) and report.

Caulker, Div. K, Union Scale, Oct. 23. Duties: General caulking work and assisting in other labor when required.

Subjects of Examination: Special subject, experience and physical test. Expert on System and Organization, Div. B, Grade IV, \$3,000 (Local Residence Waived), Oct. 26.

Duties: In immediate charge of technical investigations of the efficiency division, and acts as engineer examiner for the Civil Service Commission.

Subjects of Examination: Technical, arithmetic, experience and report. Census Enumerator and Clerk, Div. C, Class 1, Grade A, \$100 per Month, Oct. 28.

Duties: Compiling of statistical data, conducting census on any subjects required by the board of education and assisting in routine office and clerical work.

Subjects of Examination: Special subject, educational (spelling, penmanship, arithmetic) and experience. Examiner of Efficiency (Technical), Div. B, Grade III, \$1,990 to \$2,400 per Year (Local Residence Waived), Nov. 2.

Duties: Technical investigation of organization and efficiency of personnel and equipment and such other work in connection with the general work of the efficiency division as may be assigned.

Subjects of Examination: Technical, mathematics, experience and report. Sanitary Inspectors, Div. H, Grade II, Nov. 3.

Duties: Inspects premises used as restaurants, bakeries, wearing apparel shops or other establishments, the sanitary condition of which must be approved by the health department previous to being licensed; inspects tenements as to their general design from a hygienic and sanitary standpoint, with special attention to lighting, ventilating and plumbing features; controls the handling of night soil.

Subjects of examination: Special subject, penmanship, arithmetic, experience, report.

For further information and applications call the City Civil Service Commission, Sixth Floor, South End, City Hall. Telephone, Franklin 2515.

SEEKS THE RISING SOCIALIST TIDE

(Continued From Page 2)

deb tax-burdened city, with its poorly paved, ill-lighted, dirty streets, its insufficient water-supply and air-filled gas mains, its industrial fire-traps, its graft-protected vice district, its fat politicians, untaxed wealth, crooked contracts, and wasted resources, that Socialism finds its best object lessons and has won some of its most significant, if not its most numerous, successes.

The Socialism which this civic condition breeds is primarily a gospel of reform and only secondarily a creed. It is in its immediate character one wing of the growing movement for honesty, efficiency, and democracy in the conduct of civic affairs.

To the political rouses the Socialists oppose clean, vigorous men; to the staid class political platform of the ringsters, honest statements of purpose and reason. The terminology, to be sure, is largely Socialist; the appeal is primarily to the workers and the movement is declared to be in their interest.

Municipal control is emphasized as a remedy; but the nominees are not confined to wage-workers, the support coming from all classes and nationalities, and the honest effort is made to conduct affairs in the interest of the people generally. (25)

Stands for Honesty

The sixth type of Socialist success which may be distinguished is in a sense the obverse of the fifth. It results not so much from a desperate attempt to escape the present evils of city government as from a positive desire to uplift and ennoble.

The Socialism which it puts into power stands for honesty, efficiency, cleanliness, law enforcement, and a large measure of municipal ownership, because these are the good and righteous things. Doctrinally it is moderate and idealistic.

It makes its appeal to all good people, is apt to elect ministers and physicians

as mayors, and makes combinations with the church-goers (29) and anti-union advocates.

Its support is overwhelmingly American. Territorially it is to be looked for in the far West, especially in California. As compared with types one, two, and five, it is quantitatively of considerably less importance.

Finally there is a type of recent success which so far as significant Socialism is concerned must be regarded as altogether trivial and fortuitous.

In such cases the Socialists have won not because of any special virtues or strength in themselves, but as the result of factional squabbling, personal likes and dislikes, lack of opposition, petty local and personal issues, etc. (30)

The instances have occurred generally in small towns and townships. They bulk large with respect to number of places, but not especially so in number of officials elected. They have no special ethical or territorial significance.

The types thus presented do not necessarily cover all the individual Socialist victories in the recent elections. Some of these were very special in character and probably none correspond in all respects to any typical case.

Nor does this method bring out vividly all the operating causes (31). But it seems to be the fairest and most enlightening manner of showing the situation as a whole.

IV.

Perhaps the most common conclusion of those who follow this study to the present point will be that the evidence presented does not after all show the existence of any real Socialism or bona fide Socialist election successes in the United States.

On this point, however, the writer would take definite issue. Socialism, like any other phenomenon of nature, is what it is and not what the preconceptions of any person or set of persons would have it to be.

Young and Vigorous

What this study does show is that effective Socialism in this country is at present young (32), vigorous, and a very potent movement, for the most part moderate, liberal, honest, and above all, essentially democratic.

What mainly differentiates it from the democracy of the crowd is that it rests on a revolutionary philosophy, rather than on the classical eighteenth-century, utilitarian, natural-rights doctrine. It differs from the democracy of the up-to-date reformers in being somewhat more youthfully vigorous and thoroughgoing.

This social democratic movement, it is evident, is just beginning to gather force in the United States. Will it continue to develop and will it gain consistency?

This depends upon two things—the manner in which the Socialists make use of their present opportunities, and the actions of their opponents. There is no doubt that the Socialists have a hard row to hoe before them.

Wherever they become really formidable the old parties will tend to unite in opposition to them. This alone would cause the loss of many of their recent important gains, for it is largely like the fox in the fable that they have secured the present political meal.

See Inexperience

They are bound also to lose much that they now hold through mistakes, the result of inexperience; over-anxiety to make a good showing (33), and the disappointment of the exaggerated expectations of their followers (34).

That the Socialists of the Middle West realize their weakness due to inexperience and the fact that their first task is to learn to run a city government was clearly brought out at the conference of mayors and aldermen in Milwaukee last year (35).

Still a majority of the present gains are bound to be lost from one cause or another (36). Where the present officials are not backed by a strong and experienced party organization these losses are likely to be permanent. Battle-scarred movements like that of Milwaukee will of course survive such disaster and come back stronger.

Moreover, the encouragement of the present success and the organic character of the movement, the fact that the cities which drop out of the ranks are in opposition to them. This alone would cause the loss of many of their recent important gains, for it is largely like the fox in the fable that they have secured the present political meal.

Many of this class are now joining the party and will remain in it unless the set-back is too decided (37). However, the outcome will depend much upon how far and how long the old party politicians continue to tempt the gods (38).

Law of Development

The lack of consistency in American Socialism, indicated by this study, is due largely to its varying degrees of youth in different sections of the country and to its practical inexperience.

There seems to be a definite law of the development of Socialism which applies both to the individual and to the group. The law is this: The credulity and immoderateness of Socialism, other things being equal, varies inversely with its age and responsibility.

The average Socialist recruit begins as a theoretical idealist and develops gradually into a constructive opportunist. Add a taste of real responsibility and he is hard to distinguish from a liberal reformer.

It is the same with the movement. These Socialist successes in general, therefore, are a training school of constructive democracy. This fact should calm the fears and allay the prejudices of all those who have a real faith in the people.

(27) It was in connection with such a situation that a Socialist alderman recently remarked in the presence of the writer: "We have them all feeling that every man who has a dollar is a mean cuss."

(28) The whole case is fairly well illustrated in the following statement made by a non-Socialist living in a city which last spring elected a Socialist mayor and a Socialist majority of the city officials: "For six years they had a Democratic, Republican and Democratic administration in the order named. During all of them the city debt steadily increased, though all were elected on promises of economy and reduction of debt. All were suspected of graft, honest and otherwise. Gambling and other vices were alternately and by the same administration tolerated and partially suppressed. The revenue seemed to accomplish nothing substantial and important, though the burden of taxation seemed heavy. Abuses by the administration and abuses by the people which the administration failed to correct were numerous. High cost of living and depression in the city's sole industry, had aroused uneasiness and discontent. The culmination came in the last administration, which, along with other evils as aforesaid, waged war on the civil service police force, near its close abolished the

Enthusiastic Reception Given "Rebellion" in First Performance Here at Grand Opera-House

I have had the pleasure of witnessing a performance of Joseph Medill Patterson's play, "Rebellion." In my judgment it is one of the great plays of our time.

It is vital, sincere, true to life and absorbingly interesting. In form it is perfect.

If it were by Ibsen everybody would know it is great. "Rebellion" is a magnificent play, of the kind which is rarely offered.—Upton Sinclair, to the editor of the Daily Socialist.

BY KATE JEAN.

I agree with Comrade Sinclair. "Rebellion" is a great play, the kind that has rarely been offered to the playing public of Chicago. And my conviction was verified last night by a full house, which forced the brilliant cast and especially Gertrude Elliott, to appear twice and time again to encores following each of the four acts.

The coloring is intensely Chicagoese. Probably that is one of the reasons that New York did not take to it so enthusiastically. Baseball talk of the "Cubs and Sox" kind, "tickets for Riverview" and other localisms heard in the street cars and elevated roads add a delight to the play for Chicagoans.

The scene is a working class home in the Irish section of some ward on some side of the city. You may guess for yourself; the dramatic and literary critics have guessed all three sides. The settings are true to working class life in Chicago, even to the "father-yearner" furniture and the morning paper read at home.

Georgia Connor is married to Jim Connor, a drunkard and prectical heeler. They are keeping house with Georgia's mother, Mrs. Talbot, and Al, her brother. Georgia, working as a typist in an insurance office, is the sole support. They are devout Catholics, the pictures on the walls show.

Following the theft of her week's salary of \$20 by Jim, Georgia, who thinks for herself, declares for the first time for separation. The mother is horrified, reminding Georgia that the church allows but one ground for divorce. A spat follows. Georgia's decision is firm, she forgives an act but not a state of mind.

Georgia, to avoid gossip, registered with her employer as "Miss." Mason Stevens, a young insurance solicitor employed in the same office, calls and asks to be her friend. She surprises him by telling him that she is married. He leaves. She packs Jim's belongings into a trunk and casts it into the hallway. Her mother tries to intercede, presenting Georgia with a rosary; but Georgia is insistent. The curtain falls.

Monday morning in September opens the second act. Mrs. Talbot returns from mass and has heard a sermon on the text: "And these twins shall be one flesh." She has arranged for a talk with the priest and for Jim's return. Stevens arrives first. He declares his love before leaving and which she admits for him by his silence.

Jim has straightened up, has not drunk for a month, is contrite, but Georgia refuses to yield to the pleadings of the priest. She expostulates that she no longer loves Jim. The restricted district, and after receiving equal commendation and condemnation, allowed it to be re-established and, rumor hath it, for a very large consideration, and was forced to audit the city's books, which made public on the eve of the election, showed the city indebted \$25 per capita and 150 per cent over the constitutional limit, with city warrants refused by the banks and at 10 to 20 per cent discount. . . . and the consequence was that without conscious co-operation, men of all political beliefs, classes and occupations voted the Socialist ticket."

If the people of the United States wish to nourish the Socialist infant most likely to grow lusty, this is the pap on which to feed him.

(29) It is not Christian Socialism, however. Christian Socialism, as such, apart to have played no appreciable part in determining the recent Socialist successes. The investigation emphasizes the well-understood fact that the Catholic church as an organization stands in opposition to Socialism, though it is shown that in some cases the Socialists are largely recruited from the Catholic membership.

(30) The quotations following represent the essential character of these victories: "Elected on the board of selection, but more by reason of personal popularity than by political reasons."

"We have a set of old retired farmers and as there was no issue someone started a ticket of young men and called it Socialist."

"The Citizens . . . allowed us to name one man for councilman on the Citizen's ticket."

"I am probably responsible for the nomination and election of our present mayor . . . as I was the first to bring him out. His being a Socialist, however, had nothing to do with my action or his election."

"My ward elected me, not for my politics—as I have none—but for my religion—as I have none—but my opponent ran on the Republican and Democratic ticket combined. My friends did the trick."

"Few voters went to the polls. It was an off year and Socialism won by a fluke."

"This was an accident. He would not have been elected if the Republicans and Democrats had not neglected to nominate a candidate."

"I would call him a Socialist. I would call him an anarchist, but between the two evils we chose the lesser."

"Cumulative voting and minority representation."

"Disatisfaction of many Republicans because their candidate for mayor had been induced to withdraw for the sake of harmony."

"Preferential system of voting which none knew how to use with effect."

"Very strenuous campaign for county local option, which resulted between the days and the Socialists."

"(31) The Socialists themselves are inclined to give great weight to the inspiration of the Milwaukee elections of 1910."

"(32) A striking thing brought out by the evidence in hand is not only the youthful vigor of the movement, but

the young and vigorous quality of its membership.

(33) In the judgment of the writer, the present administration of Milwaukee is running the risks of grave mistakes, by trying to do so much, especially in the way of economy.

(34) The Socialist mayor of an Illinois city says: "Some people expected the co-operative commonwealth to be established three minutes after the Socialists were installed."

(35) This conference discussed predominantly practical problems of city government and such expressions as this were heard from delegates: "We are glad that in our city we are a minority in office, for this gives us a chance to learn without making serious mistakes." The Socialists of Milwaukee are doing much for the education of Socialist officials in other places. In addition to the conference of mayors and aldermen, which evidently had this end in view, they are drawing up models for work and action and are planning a guidebook for the use of Socialists elsewhere.

(36) This will be especially true in the case of types 3 and 7 in the small towns where the Socialists are most theoretical and the present results most fortuitous.

(37) The membership of the party has nearly doubled since the Milwaukee victory. The Socialist party has an advantage over the Republicans and Democrats, other things being equal, in that its membership is definitely pledged, its local branches hold meetings throughout the year, and its paid organizers are always in the field.

(38) Socialists of the credulity type will doubtless find this discussion of possibilities superficial, because nothing is said of economic determinism. The preceding analysis seems to the writer to justify silence on this point in this connection.

THE END.

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Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1894, at P. O. Chicago, under act March 3, 1879. Issued by the Workers Publishing Society, 287 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Number (all departments) Franklin 1125.

By carrier in city of Chicago—Daily, per month, \$10. Order by mail or telephone, Franklin 1125. Daily by mail in advance—Outside Chicago: One year, \$100; six months, \$55; four months, \$35; three months, \$25; two months, \$15.

The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein. Inclose post to return of unused manuscripts.

The Office Worker

He Gets Poor Pay Because He Imagines Himself Above Other Laborers.

We are not without castes in America. They are less definite in their dividing lines and are more often broken into, but they exist and have their influence in keeping apart the men and women who should be united in defense of their own interests.

Because they are permitted, by necessities of their employment, to get into more direct communication with their employers, there are many office men who believe they belong to a class entirely separated from the working people.

As a matter of fact, clerical and office work furnishes the poorest pay of all occupations. The trucking of this class of workers to their employers has caused the difference between their wages and that of those workmen who are not ashamed of their overalls.

The following letter, which appeared in an afternoon paper, gives promise of an awakening:

SOME UNORGANIZED WORKERS. I heartily agree with the correspondent who urges organization among the office employees. It is truly a long felt need. My husband holds an executive position with a large corporation here in Chicago and has been with it seven years. He began with a salary of \$35 monthly and worked his way up to \$95, learning the business from A to Z.

He is doing so much work that if he should resign his company would have to employ two men to do it at a cost of not less than \$125 or \$130 monthly. Yet he is receiving only that \$95. When he works overtime he gets 50 cents super money.

Notice these last lines—"We have no children. We can't afford them." How much better off the office employe would be if he were banded with his fellow workmen for the advancement of his own interests and with an intelligent understanding of the fact that the employer hires him solely because his services are worth more to the employer than the employer pays for them.

Workingmen, Are You Awake?

Guard Your Interests in the Judicial Election by Voting for Your Own Representatives.

Workingmen of Chicago, does it make no difference to you who controls the judges who sit in the Superior and Circuit courts of this county?

Have you already forgotten the injunctions that have been served upon you?

Have you forgotten that the judicial machinery has been used by your enemies, time and again, to put you into jail?

Have you forgotten that union printers were sent to jail by a judge elected by one of the old political parties?

Have you forgotten that the poor have the worst of it in the courts?

Have you forgotten that the street railway companies are powerful with the courts of this country and that after you are maimed for life by the juggernauts of these companies your injuries are appraised in court at the value of horse meat?

Have you forgotten that a big banker in this city was able to defy the state legislature, through the backing of a judge, while your brothers were illegally kidnaped from a neighboring state on a trumped-up charge of murder?

Have you forgotten the thousand and one instances that go to show the leaning of the courts toward property and against you, especially when you dare to organize and demand better wages and conditions?

Are you still blind to the fact that there is a judicial issue? Are you still blind to the fact that every candidate who goes on the Republican or Democratic ticket is "somebody's man"?

Are you going to be fooled again by the plea for the selection of "good men," when experience proves that whether good men or bad men, the judges selected by the old parties construe the law unfavorably to you?

Are you awake, or will you this time consider the issue presented by the Socialists and vote for a ticket that is pledged to look at the law with a workingman's eyes?

VOTE THE ENTIRE SOCIALIST TICKET ON NOVEMBER 7!

Two men complained to the Chicago police that they had lost money in a gambling house. Immediately they were locked up on the charge of being inmates of a gambling house. The next day the chief of police testified before the Civil Service Commission that he did not know of a single gambling house operating in Chicago. This is just a line on the kind of people who are running Chicago.

John Hays Hammond says: "The day for sending literary men as our nation's representatives to foreign countries is past." He argues for trained business men in the diplomatic service "to advance our foreign interests." Of course, it is absurd for the Socialists to say that international relations are solely a question of capitalist interests under our present system.

Chief of Police McWeeny refused point blank to receive evidence from The Chicago Daily Socialist that one of his men was an aid to a notorious dance hall manager. That is how he comes by the ignorance he manifested on the witness stand yesterday.

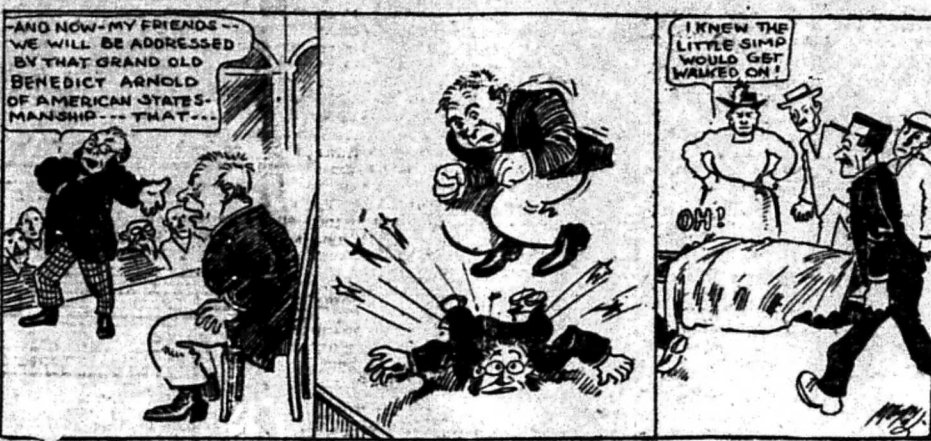
Some shrewd hotel man who reads the Lorimer testimony is likely to start a hostelry without a register for the special accommodation of state legislators.

Chicago Socialists should urge voters to hear Taft when he comes to this city. He is sure to make votes for the Socialist judicial ticket.

"Capital Interested in Foraker Wedding," is the unfortunate heading which an afternoon paper puts over the account of the approaching marriage of the Oil senator's daughter in Washington.

"An elephant's bath costs \$500," says a press dispatch. Wonder what it would cost to give that G. O. P. animal a bath?

MR. HEN PECK CASTS OFF THE YOKE OF DOMESTIC THRALLDOM



THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN GERMANY

BY JOHN C. KENNEDY

These are stirring days in Europe. Scarcely a week passes without news of some great strike, some popular demonstration or some Socialist victory. The workers, down-trodden and exploited for generations, at last are realizing their power, and are boldly attacking the citadels of tyranny and oppression.

To be sure, strikes, demonstrations and Socialist victories are now new things in Europe. But never before have the masses been so generally discontented, never before have they been so thoroughly organized, and never before have they been so intelligent and ready to march forward to victory.

Probably the best organized section of this great international army of labor is to be found in Germany. The German workers have been building up their political, economic and educational organizations patiently and persistently in the face of tremendous opposition, until today they have a well-balanced labor movement, which is a model for all the world.

On the political field the German workers are represented by the Socialist party, which has 338,000 dues-paying members, including 197,000 women, and polled in the last general election over 1,300,000 votes. On the economic field they are represented by the trade unions, which, altogether, have nearly 3,000,000 members. About 2,275,000 of these workers are in the "free" trade unions, which work hand in hand with the Socialist party. These unions have magnificent labor temples in most of the large cities, which are the headquarters for labor and Socialist activities. In some cases these centers, which belong entirely to the trade unions and the Socialist party, have cost over \$500,000.

In addition to the Socialist party and the trade unions the German workers have built up a powerful co-operative movement which already has 1,151,000 members and owns and operates 3,545 stores. These co-operatives employ 13,000 workers under the best trade union conditions and do a total annual business of \$108,000,000. A sixteen million dollars' worth of products are manufactured in their own bakeries, mills and factories.

All of these organizations are fostered by the Socialist and labor press.

which consists of eighty-one daily newspapers, scores of trade union journals and dozens of weekly and monthly magazines devoted to various phases of the Socialist and labor movement.

Some of these printing plants of the Socialist and labor press are among the finest in Europe. For instance, the plants of the Hamburg Echo, the Berlin Vorwaerts and the Metal Workers' Journal of Stuttgart, have the most modern printing machinery in Germany, and employ hundreds of union printers under the best conditions.

Perhaps the most striking phase of the German labor movement is the way in which the different elements work together. The Socialist party helps the trade unions and the unions help the Socialist party, and both party and unions help the growth of co-operative societies. Yet no organization attempts to dictate the policies of the other.

The Socialist party is expected to work out the tactics that will best meet the needs of the workers on the political field, while the trade unions are expected to work out the form of organization that will best protect the workers on the economic field. Within the party some of the members emphasize the ultimate aim—the complete abolition of the capitalist system of production and the substitution thereof of a Socialist co-operative system. Others emphasize the immediate demands, such as better workingmen's insurance, better factory legislation and better housing for the working class. Within the trade unions, likewise, some members emphasize one type of organization and one sort of tactics, while others advocate another type of organization with another sort of tactics.

But while in Germany, as in America, there are differences of opinion regarding tactics and methods of organization, it is everywhere recognized that the political problems should be settled by the political organization and the economic problems by the economic organization.

In this way the Germans have avoided much of the misunderstanding and friction which has arisen between the trade unions and the Socialist party in America, where some of the members of each organization feel that it is their special mission to criticize the methods and tactics of the other and to tell it how to run its affairs. Moreover, within the different organizations of Germany, where certainly the members do

not hesitate to express their opinions as to policies and tactics, they very rarely indulge in attacks or personalities. They discuss the issues and principles at stake and consider them on their merits.

Another striking feature of the German labor movement is the emphasis put upon education. There is no labor movement in the world that is more thoroughly working class in spirit and membership than the German labor movement, which has a higher respect for science, learning and culture.

While the German workers cherish no illusions about being delivered from capitalism by one great leader, or a dozen great leaders, yet they recognize the importance of leadership and give due weight to the opinions of able men. And it makes no difference whether these men are men from their own ranks, like Bebel, Legien and Molkenbaur, or whether they are men who have come to the labor movement from other classes, like Marx and Engels, Lassalle and Liebknecht, Kautsky and Bernstein, Singer and Von Vollmar, Sudekum, Lindeman and David. Consequently there is no foolish attempt to divide the organization into "proletarians" and "intellectuals." On the contrary, a continuous campaign of education is carried on through the press, the lecture bureau and special educational organizations to make "intellectuals" of the whole working class.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the masses of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals.

No one who has been on the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution; because they combine dogged determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.

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.)

Many of Jay's relatives and associates, as we have already seen, and we shall perceive even more, were thoroughly unscrupulous in design, and corrupt in execution. We have remarked how Hamilton, Robert Morris and Jay held a private meeting to discuss land speculations, and how Morris, Livingston and their associates successfully manipulated the legislatures, and defrauded the Indians out of a huge domain. How Hamilton, as the confidential agent of John B. Church, who had grown extra rich out of the commissary department of the Revolutionary army, advanced money to Morris for his land speculations—this, too, has been narrated. Frequently Hamilton was charged with speculations—an accusation against which his partisan and personal friends stoutly defended him (3).

Open charges of corruption were also made against Jay. In the printed pamphlet (4), one of the prints the effect of which was the battering down of the Federalist party, John Thompson Callender boldly asserted Jay's corruption. "If Washington," wrote Callender, "wanted to corrupt the American judges, he could not have taken a more decisive step than by the appointment of Jay." This statement is merely a general one, unsupported by proof, and made in a partisan spirit, yet nevertheless in view of the fact that its author, in the face of the stringent Alien and Sedition Act, acted in desperation by the Federalists to prevent criticism, should be willing to risk indictment and trial for his utterances, gives them a certain weight (5). It was a statement that came at a time when, as we shall see, Jay's relatives and friends were undisguisedly, by force of legislative enactment and by the use of their official posi-

tions and the courts, consummating great schemes of spoliation in different directions.

Through Jay the Landholders Control. The charges of personal corruption were, however, comparatively immaterial. Not so much in a statutory sense, but in a far more subtle, efficacious and dangerous degree Jay's mind was corrupted. His acts, generally speaking, were the product of that species of corruption. Against what were styled the lower orders his mind was filled with a mass of inflexible prejudices; he distrusted and dreaded them, and he held it laudable to curb their menacing aspirations. But in the rich and "well-born" Jay saw nothing but "intelligence, wisdom, virtue and stability"—one of the cant political phrases of the day, manifesting, however, what the aristocracy really thought of itself.

This was the class to whom the direct of government was to be entrusted and vigilantly restricted. In this class, according to Jay's creed, lay the right to rule with a strong hand; it was justifiable to strain every point to advance the political and pecuniary interests of the rich, and assure their supremacy. But nothing should be done to better the status of the workers, by increasing whose power that of the landholders and other capitalists would be correspondingly lowered.

It is idle to attempt to inquire into the honesty or dishonesty of these beneficiaries, springing from the personal interests of those holding them, they were not individual, but class beliefs. Those who declaimed against Jay's appointment did not clearly see that it was a very natural result. With the landholding class guiding the currents of the Revolution, and controlling the conventions, it was an inevitable conclusion that great landholders should occupy, personally or through agents,

the offices of government, especially what they then completely realized was the most puissant branch—the judiciary.

The insurrections in various states and the threatening movements of tenants on some of the manorial estates were among the evidences of deep popular ferment. Laws aimed at the landholders were always a possibility to be reckoned and provided against. If such laws were passed, the final remaining resources of the landholders would be the courts. The courts would be the bulwark against popular encroachments; the courts would know how to find means of taking the sting out of laws hostile to their class. All of these tactics were not only clearly thought out, they were discussed in aristocratic clubs, and affirmed in the private circles of the judges themselves. Having himself large landed possessions and connected by family ties, associations or other connections of interest with many of the most powerful landholding families in the country, Jay, from that class point of view, was an ideal man for the chief justiceship. His associates (The Supreme Court was then composed of five members in all) were likewise of the landholders or attached to them in interest.

(3) See Henry Adams' "New England Federalism, 1800-1815," p. 88. (4) "The Prospect Before Us," p. 24. (5) It was partly for the methods used in procuring Callender's conviction that impeachment proceedings were brought against Justice Samuel Chase, in 1805. See later.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ON HIS WAY

"Binks has risen in the world." "Yes, I hear he is working in the subway now instead of a coal mine." Brooklyn Life.

SOCIALIST NEWS from EVERYWHERE



UNITY CONFERENCE ENDS IN BRITISH SOCIALIST PARTY

Manchester, England.—The unity conference of the different Socialist parties and Societies of England was held here and the British Socialist party formally launched. The Independent Labor Party and the Fabian Society were not officially represented, but many of their branches sent delegates. A resolution was adopted, setting forth the principles and objects of the party, upon which a constitution was to be founded.

A committee of ten, representing the different societies, was elected to draw up the constitution, which will be submitted to a referendum vote of the locals which joined in the formation of the new party. A total of 219 delegates were present, representing over 35,000 members. The Socialist Democratic party had 86 present; the Independent Labor party was represented by 41 delegates from different branches; the newly formed British Socialist party had 12; the Clarion societies, 22; and the rest were from the Socialist Church Union and other Socialist societies.

Many telegrams were received from Socialist organizations belonging to the different parties and societies expressing their regrets at not being able to have representatives present. Messages were received from the Socialist parties of France, Belgium, Roumania and Austria wishing success to the efforts of the English Socialists in forming a united party.

It is thought that the Independent Labor party will join the new Socialist party within a few years at the most. The last attempt to form a united Socialist party was in 1897, when an attempt was made to have the Socialist Democratic party and the Independent Labor party fuse. The attempt, however, failed.

The success of the formation of the new united Socialist party, it is claimed, is due to the fact that the Labor party of England has become nothing more than a compromising reform party which is completely under the control of the Liberal party, with the exception of those who belong to the Independent Labor party.

The recently proposed workmen's insurance act, which was the work of Lloyd George, was supported by Ramsay MacDonald and others, while most of the Socialists bitterly opposed it. This caused a great deal of dissension in the Labor party's ranks and practically disrupted the party, which is now nothing more than a lot of warring factions.

It is thought that with the formation of the new British Socialist party that England will leap forward in the next few years and take its place among the other nations of the world as a united front to capitalism and gaining many victories.

FOREIGN CITY COUNCIL TO OBEY THE PEOPLE'S WISHES

La Crosse, Wis.—A strong public sentiment against the city council, which desired to sell the public market place to a private concern and forcing an undesirable location upon the people of the city, has been stirred up by the Socialists.

The Socialists demand that market places be established in the north and south ends of town and be run in such a manner that the cost of living will be reduced.

The Socialists passed a resolution on the matter, which was presented to the city council, which ordered that the Socialists plan be investigated and considered.

They followed this up by distributing 6,000 pieces of literature on the matter from house to house. It is thought that the council will now act favorably on the matter.

Oscar Ameringer of Oklahoma will speak here during the next few months and the future of the Socialists in this city looks very bright.

KAISER SEEKS WEAPONS WITH WHICH TO FIGHT SOCIALISM

Berlin.—With the German elections only a few weeks away and the attempt of the government to stir up patriotism by starting a war with France, frustrated by the Socialists, the imperial ruler is now seeking other means with which to fight Socialism.

From present indications the German elections will be held in January and the height of the campaign will be reached some time during the Christmas week.

The main issue of the campaign is Socialism. The government fears that the Socialists may increase their present 100 seats in the Reichstag to 160 to 180. Since the elections five years ago the Socialists have won nine successive by-elections. These victories point to the greatest triumph in the history of the party at the general elections and the government is trembling.

CONSOLIDATE MILWAUKEE'S TWO TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS

Milwaukee, Wis.—Plans for consolidating the police and fire alarm systems were formally completed by the police and fire commission and at the next meeting of the city council an ordinance will be passed ordering the consolidation.

When the Socialists were elected they found that there were two telegraph departments, one for the police and one for the firemen. When new poles were needed the police put up theirs and the fire department did likewise. The police department then strung their wires and the fire department would string their wires a few days after the police.

Under the new system all of this kind of work will be done by one department, thus eliminating lots of useless work and useless positions.

SUPPRESS RADICAL CLUBS

Madrid, Spain.—The government has closed the Yalkhaus at Valencia and dissolved sixteen labor syndicates and Republican clubs. The mayor of Cultra has been arrested on the charge of encouraging the present unrest. General Echague has also dissolved Republican and Socialist clubs at Cultra, Jativa, Bunol and Caragente. In the province of Valencia alone 300 arrests have been made. The censorship is very rigorous—carried out so that but little news can get through.

ITALIANS HOLD TWO-DAY ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION

Rome.—When the war broke out between Italy and Turkey, the proposition to call a general strike was taken up by the Italian Socialist deputies, who decided not to call one.

However, the National Labor Confederation decided to call a general strike. The Socialist deputies then unanimously agreed to call upon the workers not to prolong it more than two days. The revolution also demanded the immediate convening of parliament and protested against the military occupation of Tripoli.

The reason the Socialists did not favor the general strike was because of the intense poverty of the people and that the strike would soon turn into a cry for bread, instead of a cry against war, and that the law which was now before parliament for the extension of the suffrage bill would be withdrawn. If the suffrage bill goes through it will undoubtedly mean a great addition to the Socialist strength.

The strike took place and lasted two days, being more in the form of an anti-war demonstration than a general strike. In several cities where the government attempted to move reserves to the front for battle they were prevented from doing so by the strikers, who refused to allow the trains to be run. In many of the cities there were clashes between the soldiers, police and the strikers.

At Forli, where a large crowd refused to allow the reserves to leave the town, the cavalry made several charges into the crowd, riding down women and children, using their sabres freely and wounding 40 people. A meeting of 20,000 people was held here. The town was without trains, newspapers, gas or electric light for two days.

The demonstrators held the government breathless during the two days and delayed the forwarding of troops, as the government did not dare to reduce the garrisons while the demonstration was in progress.

DEMOCRATIC EDITOR TELLS HOW TO COMBAT SOCIALISM

The editor of the Carter (Okla.) Express, a Democratic paper, referring to the flop of Rev. G. G. Hamilton, the famous Southern Socialist-baiter, to the Socialist party, says:

"We always thought it dangerous to debate with those Socialists, and now we know it."

"Seventy per cent of the people who study their books and listen to their lectures will fall overboard and go down with the mighty tide which is now ebbing and flowing throughout the earth."

"But regardless of this fact, it is necessary that we Democrats study their theory and become well posted on Socialism in order that we may be able to withstand them and show the common people who are their best friends. Study the theory and you will be able to combat it."

DOING GREAT WORK FOR SOCIALISM IN READING

Reading, Pa.—Speakers are addressing about 10,000 people every week in this city, and thousands of Socialist pamphlets are being sold weekly, over 500 being disposed of at one meeting which was addressed by John W. Slayton.

House-to-house distribution of literature is being made once a week, 30,000 pieces of literature being put out.

Clinton Simonton, a former Methodist minister, is doing great work. In addition to Simonton, Elwood W. Lefler, Socialist candidate for mayor; James H. Maurer, Socialist representative in the Pennsylvania legislature; and Edward Moore are daily firing broadsides into the capitalist ranks.

FIGHT POLL TAX

Elkhart, Ind.—The Socialists of this city are gathering funds to make a fight on the poll tax. V. F. Kaub, a local Socialist, decided to make a test case of the law some time ago. He has no property that can be seized to force payment and is being sued for \$14 by the city treasurer. The Socialists are determined to fight it to a finish.

WEEKLY PAPER LAUNCHED

Colville, Wash.—Another weekly Socialist paper was launched here under the name of the Weekly Searchlight. The editor promises that the paper will contain no sensational news, but the best of news matter, told from the Socialist point of view. Articles on Socialism will also be published.

PARTY EXPELS MEMBER

State Secretary Solomon of New York, reports that local Buffalo has expelled from membership John Trumbull for scabbing in the strike of the Carpenters' union at the Montgomery Brothers Planing Mill of Buffalo.

'T WAS EVER THUS



"Now, by me halidom!" stormed Sir Michael De Bye, pausing in the donning of his clothes. "'T was a neglectful and slatternly housewife I got when I wed thee!" "What krith thee, Mike, dear?" asked his trembling spouse. "What krith, quotha? There be three rivets out of my clean shirt be mail!" And she was fain to weep softly as he smote her with his mace.