

GRAFT RING RULES CITY

DYING MAN REVEALS EXTORTION

PRACTICED BY CHICAGO POLICE INNER CIRCLE

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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U. S. JUDGE WRIGHT STOPS MAN FROM GIVING 'SOCIALIST' TO I. C. STRIKERS AT CARBONDALE, ILL.

Carbondale, Ill., Oct. 21.—Federal Judge Wright of Cairo, today is absolute dictator of Carbondale. He is using his dictatorial powers in favor of the Illinois Central railroad company by trying to crush the friends of the striking shopmen.

He is violating the constitutional rights of the citizens of Carbondale and trying to suppress newspapers which are friendly to the strikers. He is violating the right of freedom of the press.

An injunction has been issued restraining J. M. Potts from distributing to the strikers, copies of The Chicago Daily Socialist, the only paper which has been supporting the strikers and telling the truth about the strike.

UNIFORM LAWS FOR ALL LABOR TO BE PLANNED

State Body Gets on the Trail of National Civic Federation.

Special to The Chicago Daily Socialist. Arion Hall, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 21.—Wisconsin labor, with its fourteen Socialist members in the state legislature, will welcome delegates from the state labor bodies of the nation in a meeting to promote uniform labor legislation, to be held in July, 1912.

The question of the attitude of labor toward the National Civic Federation was forced into the convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in Atlanta, Ga., next month.

Lawrence Is Elected. Groce Lawrence, Socialist vice president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, was elected as delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

These are events that happened during the closing hours of the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor here that will mark the 1911 session of that body as epoch-making in the progress of labor in this state.

Plans are now being made to gather the largest and most representative body of labor men ever drawn together in this country for the purpose of studying uniform labor legislation at the meeting of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, to be held in July, 1912, at Sheboygan, in that state.

Result of Efforts Here. This move is the result of the gathering of fraternal delegates from four different states with the present convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

THE WEATHER

Forecast for Chicago and vicinity—Generally fair Saturday night and Sunday; probably frost Saturday night; rising temperature Sunday; light variable winds shifting to northwest Sunday morning and increasing.

A. M. LEWIS WILL DISCUSS SOCIOLOGY IN LECTURE

The lecture by Arthur M. Lewis at the Garrick Theater tomorrow afternoon will be on "The Classification and Subject-Matter of Sociology."

100 TRAPPED IN BURNING SULPHUR PIT

By United Press. Rome, Oct. 21.—Pinned helplessly in a burning sulphur mine at Trabonella, Sicily, one hundred men are today facing an awful death. Any attempt at rescue is hopeless.

HOLD MINISTER IN CELL 42 OF MURDERERS' ROW TODAY

By United Press. Boston, Mass., Oct. 21.—Gaunt, haggard, physically and mentally a wreck, the Rev. Clarence Virgil Thompson, Richeon, pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church of Cambridge, Mass., sits today in cell No. 42, murderers' row, of the Charles street jail, accused of the murder of 19-year-old Avis Linnell, whom he is said first to have betrayed under promise of marriage.

The details of the story as they slowly come to light reveal the crime of which the young clergyman is accused as one of the most fiendish in criminal annals.

The motive of the murder, the police assert, was to remove a troublesome obstacle to Richeon's marriage to his wealthy fiancée, Miss Violet Edmonds, a woman older than himself but possessed of a fortune of half a million dollars.

CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY. Mr. and Mrs. John Drexler wish to announce the fifth anniversary of their marriage, Sunday, Oct. 22, at their home, 1535 Carroll avenue.

DEFENSE WINS BY BORDWELL'S RULE ON JURY

BY JOHN E. NEVINS. Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 21.—That a juror who holds an opinion which would require strong evidence to remove regarding the destruction of the Times building, whether that opinion is that it was either dynamite or gas, is not unbiased enough to try James B. McNamara, is the position taken by Judge Bordwell.

After digesting over night his action in excusing Juror Otto Jensen, because Jensen declared himself satisfied that dynamite was used, although absolutely unopinionated regarding McNamara's guilt or innocence, both sides agreed this was the only construction possible.

Despite the previous confident assertion of Detective Burns that he had a complete direct case, District Attorney Fredericks, while this matter was being considered, just before final adjournment last night, made the admission that much of the state's case will probably be "purely circumstantial."

W. E. CLARK TO SPEAK ON INVENTIONS SUNDAY

The idea that any individual inventor is entitled to the sole credit of any invention will be shown to be absolutely untenable by William E. Clark in his lecture on "The Social Aspects of Inventions" at Belmont hall, Belmont avenue and Clark street, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

This is the first of a series of lectures which will be held every Sunday afternoon under the auspices of 25th ward and the Lake View Scandinavian branches.

STRONG MAN OF CHINESE DYNASTY JOINS REBELS

Peking, Oct. 21.—Following close on the news of the crushing defeat of the imperial troops at Hankow comes the report that Yuan Shi Kai, the "strong man of China," upon whom the government was placing its faith to save it, has reconsidered his acceptance of the viceregency of the revolting provinces of Hunan and Hu Pei and decided to join the revolutionists.

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

Police Captain Becomes Inspector With Help of Ex-Pickpocket, Who Follows Him From Station to Station as His 'Handy Man,' Enrolling Thieves in Bands Which Rob Public and Bring Wealth to Ambitious Police Official.

The inner circle of Chicago's police system, which not only collects tribute for the protection of vice and gambling, but actually instigates crime, is pictured in striking detail by the story of a dying policeman which The Chicago Daily Socialist has unearthed.

While the Chicago Civil Service Commission is frivolously examining police officials and skimming over the surface of the city's great cesspool of corruption there are thousands of policemen who could furnish volumes of evidence that would expose the innermost secrets of a corrupt ring that absolutely owns the police department.

The Daily Socialist today begins the publication of the story which was written from the experiences of observations of a detective on the force. It is not presented as evidence, but as a guide by which any sincere investigating body can find its way to the truth.

The Police Camorra

A Story From the Note Book of a Dying Detective of the Chicago Police.

I am a plainclothes man, traveling in the Ghetto. I have worked hard there for nigh on to twenty years.

I have fought with and captured the toughest criminals in the world during this time, but of late years I have been persecuted and my prisoners turned loose—some with trial, others in court in the morning.

I got tired of the game and asked to be put in uniform and transferred. The inspector and his collectors of graft were delighted and now they feel safer.

Talk about graft and grafters! I must be a born chump all my life. I never believed anything I read about police grafting, and even when the whole world believed an inspector of police planned the blowing of a safe to promote himself.

I still remained unconvinced. I would have died that way, but a young lad whom I knew as a "dip"—pickpocket—by some means or through the crookedness of the Civil Service Commission joined the force.

He did, and then went into the lieutenant's office and closed the door. In ten minutes the pickpockets were let go, and the young "cop" was told (out loud), "Go get your plain clothes." He did.

The same day I arrested these two fellows on suspicion. I knew them as two cracking good moll-buzzers, and they begged and pleaded with me to let them go, and finally told me that they had been arrested, locked up and liberated by this young "cop" on payment of ten dollars each; and, further, that the young "cop" gave up the "twenty bones" himself, that he had been their "pal" and was yet.

That he asked them to stand for a "pinch," so that he could make good to the lieutenant and show the lieutenant that he was a "good" detective as well as a wise money getter.

That the new "cop's" game worked, I'll leave to you, readers. This lieutenant was made a captain a little while after this—which shows again that Chicago's civil service is rotten, as he could not work "addition," spell "police" nor write a line, had no physical qualifications whatsoever and never made a good arrest in his life.

He was sent to Hyde Park and took the young "cop" along, where even the "blind pigs" opened their eyes in wonder at their strong-arm methods. He was transferred to the stock yards and along goes the new "cop," and the game gambler, Jim O'Leary, was afraid of them and asked the inspector, "for God's sake to send them away."

Again transferred, this time to 35th and Halsted streets. And, oh, that Halsted street line paid thousands to "dip," "moll-buzzers," "prop getters" (thieves, whose specialty is lifting scarf pins), "pushers of the queer" (disburbers of counterfeit money) and "ten" a week and 60 per cent of every "squeal" went to the boss and his new "cop."

The captain was again transferred, this time to South Chicago. Did this young, tender cop go? He did and he was in a house of ill-fame in the Strand of South Chicago one night when it was held up and the inmates robbed. He jumped through a window and got away.

Everything went here—poor foreigners were fleeced and robbed in daylight, while gamblers ran the place and the protection was paid in a certain hotel—60 per cent, as usual.

Outside of this 60 per cent they had the following scale: A "dip" \$10 a day and 60 per cent of "squeals." A "peterman" (safe blower), when on the job, \$50 a day and 60 per cent of "squeals."

POLICE GRAFT CLEARLY SHOWN

(Continued From Page 1.)

the room, stops, watches, looks around and feels his pockets, etc. The youngsters are watching and following him, to practice picking his pockets without detection. In this way they are trained for the work of thievery.

Virrot & Horwich, saloonkeepers at 551 South Halsted street (old number), had gambling in their place, but the privileges were let to Louis Henry, who ran the game and paid the "czar's" man \$25 a week for protection. One week he failed to pay and he was raided by an entire company of police. At their head was our new "cop" and the order for the "raid" came from the boss' private office in the Ghetto station.

Louie Henry said to me afterward: "That if ever he got rich and influential he would give twice the salary to the collector of graft in the Ghetto that the collector was getting if he would work for him. That he was the surest and quickest 'rent' collector in the world today. That he never again would let a 'pay' slip by white in the business. One 'ride' made him a 'sunder but wiser man'."

There were other things going on and paying from \$25 to \$1,000 a month for protection. Roulette, chuck-a-luck, craps, poker, Chinese gambling bells, faro tables, bung Lou, army game, the tub, etc., ran day and night and paid well for the privileges.

Strangest of all, no "reformer" ever "kicked." No newspaper made a fight to stop this grafting, robbing of the poor.

Why did the state's attorney, when investigating graft stop at the north side of Harrison street when graft hauled in the south side of the same street and was being collected by a professional "pickpocket" now on the force?

One inspector went to jail. He had the reputation of being an honest man, while at least two inspectors, with the known reputations of being thieves and grafters, are free, not even investigated.

Justice, you are still blind, and were never more blind than now.

I shall cite a few cases as instances of how judges are imposed upon. Joseph Putz, arrested at 12:35 Sunday, Sept. 13, 19—, at Halsted and O'Neill streets for picking pockets, by Officers — and — of precinct —, gave the "Camorra" collector \$25 in Ben nett's saloon. The boss then ordered the officers not to "rap" in court in the morning. They had to obey, and the judge could do nothing else but dismiss the pickpocket.

Two weeks later the same Mr. Putz was arrested by the collector for the "Camorra" at a ball game (National hall park). He had to be "hooked" because thousands saw the arrest, and the officers of the park might insist. Again, he says, he paid, and again the Honorable Judge dismissed the case against the pickpocket.

The third time he was "pinned" on "New Year's" eve, in company with "Ben" O'Keefe, at Eighteenth and Center avenue for attempted robbery, by Officers — and —, and the same judge dismissed the cases.

But this time the boss got \$50 from

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a friend, who came to get the thief out. This collector of graft found out that a certain business man's picture was in the rogues' gallery in Milwaukee, taken when he was a boy. He got the picture from Milwaukee, and showed it to the business man, who begged and pleaded and gave up \$100 to prevent being ruined.

He paid it in presence of his wife. This he did May 14, 19—.

May 26, 19—, the officer called again and got \$25 more. Then he asked for \$100, and when he didn't get it, arrested the business man on a charge of picking pockets on a street car, and influenced a conductor to identify this man.

The conductor afterward swore that the officer said to him: "Bap hard. Swear it's this fellow. He has \$30,000 cash, and we'll get it all." The exposure caused the business man's children to be thrown out of a convent.

To show you the kind of a pickpocket this man was before he "slipped" onto the force I'll cite one case: He got a tough teamster to stall for him once, while robbing a fellow. The teamster is now a saloonkeeper, and tells the story often. "The 'genius' got \$70, but told his 'pal' that he only got \$5. The 'pal' hollered and 'kicked.' Then the 'genius' said: 'Well, I gave you a mechanic's pay, but you are only a teamster. You have no kick coming, as you could not put your big mitt into a sack.'"

The saloonkeeper laughs over it yet, and says: "Well, he is now an officer, I must be friendly with him, as he 'owns' the station and could ruin my business, if not take away my license."

Morris Flynn, Joe Spades and Robt. Jones, alias "Shelley," were old "workers" in the Ghetto, professional dipsters who went in "mobs." An official of the National hall park noticed them working the crowds at the gate and had them arrested.

Of course they were let go after paying the \$25 toll for letting themselves get into trouble.

The payment was not in full. Flynn was short and the collector promised to call at Flynn's house for it.

James Flynn, alias "Die," had some money, and Morris, his brother, asked him for it. He refused, a fight started, and "Die" was killed, murdered while the collector of graft waited at the door for his money.

Morris threatened to squeal if pushed. The police "Camorra" got busy, fixed witnesses, and the coroner's jury could not help bringing in a verdict of "not guilty."

Who are the murderers? An aged and feeble Jew, about 70 years old, and with "one foot in the grave," came from New York to Chicago, and, not having a dollar left, applied to some charitable organization for help.

The society responded and bought him an old mule, a wagon and harness, gave him a few dollars and advised him to deal in old rags, paper, iron, etc., which he did.

It had not gone far when a plumber halted him and sold him some old lead, a perfectly legitimate deal. Ten minutes afterward the "Camorra" collector of graft met the poor, sick peddler and demanded in thunder tones where he got the lead.

The poor man tried to explain, but was called a liar by the officer, who said that he stole the lead and the peddler was placed under arrest and turned toward the station. They had gone about a block when the usual question of the collector was put to the Jew: "How much coin have you?"

"A few dollars, sir. I am a poor man," answered the peddler. "And I need some money to buy medicine. I am sick," he added.

"Drive over here," said the officer, pointing to some sales stables or auction place. The peddler did, and he was forced to sell the mule, wagon and harness for \$30, which was pocketed by the officer of the law, who then told the poor Jew to go home.

As the peddler turned away, he could be heard a block, moaning, but was too frightened to make complaint.

He died, broken-hearted, a few days afterward, with a curse and a sneer for our freedom and justice, and a dying belief that Russia, or Turkey, had more justice than the United States of America.

The villain who did this is still on the force and, though not with his old pal, the "czar" of the Ghetto, is with a "czar," which is no better, and where he does the same work. "He is with another member of the 'Camorra.'"

Frank Benadotto and Joseph Esposito, alias Diamond Joe, who murdered a man in this precinct, ran a saloon, gambling-house and a house of prostitution at 280 West Harrison street (old number), corner of Peoria. Upstairs was kept the toughest women that ever wore skirts. Masculine, strong-arm women, who, when they failed to charm or coax men up stairs or into the saloon, they pulled them in, treated them to wine, whiskey and beer, danced, sang ribald songs and raised disturbance in general until everybody got so drunk that the din and turmoil, the mingled curses of men and women could be heard for blocks around. Meanwhile innocent children were going to and coming from a nearby public school, at Harrison and Halsted streets. Neither the "czar" nor his new "cop" having any children, saw no wrong in this. However, they called often on this place. I suppose they enjoyed the hilarity. I don't know, but I do know that this place paid him \$50 a week. The new "cop" collected, as usual.

(To Be Continued Monday)

The Socialist party is the political party of the working class. It has entered the present judicial campaign to fight for the workers.

UNIFORM LAWS FOR ALL LABOR TO BE PLANNED

(Continued From Page 1.)

scially to all wage workers; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we hereby go on record in favor of biennial conferences of a representative from each state branch of the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose herein stated; and be it further

"Resolved, That our Illinois delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention co-operate with the representatives of state branches who are desirous of furthering the plan of state branches expressed in this resolution; but that nothing herein intended shall interfere against such conferences on the part of this and surrounding state branches as long as they are deemed practical."

This resolution was signed by Fraternal Delegates Nellie Connor of Missouri, Harry D. Thomas of Ohio, Fred Brockhausen of Wisconsin, and Homer F. Waterman of Michigan, and the committee of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, consisting of Groce Lawrence, chairman, Walter D. Barrett, secretary, John W. Wacker, E. L. Anderson and M. J. Whalen.

This means that uniform labor legislation will be discussed by the representatives of labor under the auspices of a State Federation of Labor that long ago endorsed the Socialist platform as its stand upon the political field, with the result that it has sent fourteen men to the state legislature representing the Socialist party, the party of the working class besides sending one man to congress and capturing a big city and county government.

The spirit that prompts this gathering for uniform legislation was sounded by Fraternal Delegate Harry T. Thomas, from Ohio, who declared that "All labor must work together for the same kind of laws, so that we may knock the last support from under the feet of the bosses, who declare that if labor laws hitting them are secured in Ohio or Indiana then they will move to Illinois or Wisconsin, or vice versa."

Civic Federation Debate The most enthusiastic debate of the convention occurred on the question of the National Civic Federation, with Adolph Germer, delegate of the miners from Belleville, fighting the forces of reaction in the state federation on this question.

It was Adolph Germer who introduced the resolution into the last convention of the United Mine Workers of America which passed and forced John Mitchell out of the National Civic Federation rather than lose his membership in the miners' organization.

The Civic Federation resolution in full as it was introduced into the convention was as follows: "Whereas, The labor unionists of this country are engaged in a bitter fight for better conditions and have landed themselves in a labor union for that purpose, and

"Whereas, The members of the employing class have also banded themselves into organizations for the purpose of fighting our every effort to better our conditions, and have also organized a body known as the Civic Federation, ostensibly for the purpose of averting strife between the workers and the employers, but really for the purpose of binding the workers as to their true condition, and

"Whereas, At least one labor organization has decreed that none of its members can belong to the Civic Federation and others have called upon their members to resign from it, and

"Whereas, There are other bodies known as the Citizens Alliance, Chamber of Commerce, and other bodies of the same stamp, therefore be it

"Resolved, That this convention do condemn the Civic Federation, the Citizens Alliance, the Chamber of Commerce, and all kindred bodies as hostile to the interests of organized labor, and call upon all members of organized labor to sever their connection with such bodies."

The resolution was offered by James Mulholland and Freeman Thompson of the Springfield miners; Edward Franck, of the Collinsville Central Trades and Labor Assembly, and Carl Craig, of the Bloomington Central Labor Council.

On the motion of John H. Walker, president of the Illinois miners and friend of John Mitchell, the clause referring to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, while the remainder of the resolution carried.

The matter will be put before the A. F. of L. by Groce Lawrence, who was elected the delegate of the state federation to that body. Lawrence is a Socialist and at present vice president of the Illinois miners.

Says Germer Ought to Go On the floor of the convention Walker said that he regretted that Germer was not going to the Atlanta convention of the A. F. of L. so that he could present the matter there.

In his argument on the resolution Germer pointed out the nature of the National Civic Federation and showed how there was nothing in common between labor and capital; that labor is compelled to fight for every concession that it can wrest from organized greed.

"Cyrus H. McCormick, for instance, is the chairman of the welfare department of the National Civic Federation," he said, and then turning to the Chicago delegates he asked, "What is the power of organized labor in the McCormick Harvester Works of Chicago?"

"Organized labor doesn't ask for favors, but demands what is entitled to," he declared.

Frank Farrington, who is looked upon as the personal representative of John Mitchell among the Illinois miners, came to the defense of Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, supporting the proposition that good might come from the National Civic Federation. He was supported in this contention by L. P. Straube of the Chicago stereotypes, who, some say, has an eye on the presidency of the state federation at some future date.

Walker straddled the entire proposition and praised Mitchell for giving up his \$2,000 job as head of the trades agreement department in the National Civic Federation in order to retain his membership in the United Mine Workers of America.

He did this, admitting that it was a mistake for labor officials to join the National Civic Federation without the

consent of organized labor, which had been done. That part of the resolution referring to membership in a "Chamber of Commerce" hits Peter W. Collins, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, whose chief stock in trade is attacking the Socialist party.

Hits Springfield Labor Men He is a member of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, with R. E. Woodmansee, secretary of the Springfield Federation of Labor and editor of the Illinois Tradesman. Both of these men will have to get out of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce or quit the labor movement.

The character of the Illinois Tradesman is shown in a special convention edition, where a picture of John E. W. Wayman, the anti-labor state's attorney of Chicago, now a candidate for governor of Illinois, is given equal prominence with a picture of J. J. McNamara, now facing trial for his life in Los Angeles.

The only thing of interest in the annual election of officers was the struggle for delegate to the American Federation of Labor. Groce Lawrence of the miners was opposed by Charles Gaudin of the Chicago brewery workers, winning out by a vote of 193 to 75.

Danville Gets 1912 Meet There was a spirited fight to secure the next convention by four cities, Decatur, La Salle, Quincy and Danville. The prize was captured by Danville, and when labor gathers in the home of Joseph G. Cannon next year it will be given an opportunity to show what it thinks of him and his kind.

The fight for the presidency was a cut and dried affair, Edwin R. Wright polling 196 votes against 93 for Joseph W. Morton of the Chicago stationary firemen.

The vice presidents for the ensuing year will be Peter Fitzgerald of the Alton glass workers, first; Victor R. Hopp of the Chicago teamsters, second, and Daniel Gorman, of the Peoria street car men, third.

The executive board of six members will consist of John M. Irish of the Peoria bartenders; James P. Trench, of the La Salle Federal Labor Union; E. R. Davis, of the Aurora painters; Edward Hippen, of the Kenawee boiler-makers; C. C. Rakov, of the Bloomington retail clerks, and Thomas Kelley, of the Streator barbers.

Tells of Seamen's Fight The story of the fight of the Seamen's Union on the great lakes was told to the convention by Victor Olander, secretary of the Lake Seamen's Union.

Olander declared that after their three years' fight on the lakes the seamen were stronger than ever and denied the statements that had been made that the United States Steel Corporation had exterminated the Seamen's Union.

The convention passed resolutions pledging the state and moral support of the Illinois State Federation of Labor to the strike of the shompen on the Illinois Central, the Union and Southern Pacific railroads, as well as such further assistance as is possible under the provisions of the state constitution.

Resolutions were passed denouncing any proposed increase in second class postal rates and voicing the opposition of the federation to all prison labor that competes with organized labor.

As a result of a resolution introduced by the Chicago Stenographers' union, the committee on organization recommended and the convention urged that all central bodies in the state render all assistance possible to the stenographers in their efforts to organize these workers.

The appropriations committee recommended and the convention voted \$500 for the McNamara Defense Fund and \$300 for the striking button workers of Muscatine, Ia.

The convention adjourned late last night to meet again next year at Danville, Ill.

COOK COUNTY SOCIALIST NEWS

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

MEETINGS TONIGHT

5th Ward—Gauger's hall, 3714 S. Halsted street.

8th Ward—Union headquarters, 920 street and Erie avenue.

10th and 11th Ward Bohemian Branch—Rodov's hall, Laffin street and 16th place.

Northwest Side Bohemian Branch—Liberty hall, 63 Erie street.

Combined German Branches—North Side Trades Union hall, 418 North Clark street.

9th Ward Russian Branch—Maxwell Settlement, West 12th and Clinton streets.

Forest Park Branch—Hughes' hall, Madison street and Harlem avenue, at 8 p. m. All members should attend, as important business will be discussed.

Grand Entertainment and ball will be given by Finnish Branch No. 4, Monday evening, Oct. 23, at Thomas hall, 221 West 51st street, near Wentworth avenue. Comrades J. Mahlon Barnes and Fred E. Stewart will speak in English. Music by Stanek's. Admission 25 cents a person. All are welcome.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

23 Ward—31st and Calumet avenues. Speaker: J. W. Bartels.

3d Ward—37th street and Cottage Grove avenue. Speakers: Wm. B. Nettum and Mrs. Van Dusen Cooke.

7th Ward—71st street and Cottage Grove avenue. Speakers: C. J. Neighbor and Barney Berlyng.

9th Ward—12th and Johnson streets. Speakers: Chas. Knute and J. Schwartz.

15th Ward—Milwaukee avenue and Lincoln street. Speakers: John Drexler and Samuel Block.

15th Ward—Sheldon and Madison streets. Speaker: L. W. Hardy.

21st Ward—Chicago avenue and Clark street. Speakers: J. Ashcroft and Dr. W. C. Hill.

24th Ward—Barry and Lincoln avenue. Speakers: J. F. Uhlenbrock and A. A. Patterson.

26th Ward—Irving Park boulevard and Lincoln avenue. Speakers: J. W. Born and Frank Schramm.

28th Ward—Taman and North avenues. Speakers: A. A. Wigmore and Walter Huggins.

33d Ward—71st street and Ellis avenue. Grand Crossing. Speakers: H. C. Diehl and George Stone.

34th Ward—Madison street and 40th avenue. Speaker: Henry E. Murphy.

CRAGIN AND HERBOSA IN FAMILY SOCIAL TONIGHT

Socialist members of the 19th district

STRIKE BULLETINS

Shopsman Are Firm Clinton, Ill., Oct. 21.—When the striking shopsman were paid at the depot for their services during September the officials asked each one whether he wanted to return to work. Every one answered he wanted to return to work well enough, but not until the company recognized the system federation. They soon stopped asking the men, as they found to the entire satisfaction just what the attitude of the men is.

Scabs in Fight McComb, Ill., Oct. 21.—There was a free-for-all fight among the scabs in the yards here yesterday. The special policemen in the yards had to be brought on a special train this morning at 12:30 o'clock. Thirteen other scabs are known to be anxious to get away at the first opportunity on account of the rough usage they have been receiving from the foremen and because of the insanitary conditions in the yards. The strikers are all standing firm and confident.

Strike Breakers Quitting Matton, Ill., Oct. 21.—Only a few strike breakers are left in the Illinois Central shops, as twenty more have quit. Three engines are tied up at Palestine with no boiler-makers there to repair them. All passenger trains are late. The strikers are confident they will win if the members of the system federation stand shoulder to shoulder for victory.

branch of the 27th ward, with their wives, families and friends, will tonight make merry at an autumn social. Coffee and cake will be served and good speakers will be on hand to entertain. After the speaking the young people will clear the floor and dance the fantastic until they are weary. The affair will commence at 8:30 sharp in Herrick's hall, 421 and Armitage avenue. Admission 10 cents.

SUNDAY MEETINGS 13th ward—10 a. m. Lippert's hall, Van Buren and Kedzie avenue. Hungarian branch No. 1—Propaganda meeting—1274 Clybourn avenue. Hungarian branch No. 2—8 p. m. Eiche Turner hall, 168-170 Kensington avenue.

Finland branch No. 1—Belden hall, 2305 Lincoln avenue. 5th ward—Hungarian branch—3417 South Halsted street, 8 p. m. Garibaldi hall, 3 p. m. Ewing street, 628, near Halsted, Dr. Alberico Molinari of Scranton, Pa., will lecture on "The Theories of Evolution." Admission 10 cents; doors open at 2:30 p. m.

Y. P. S. L. hall, 207 West Washington street. William Francis Barnard, author of "The Tongues of Toll." Subject, "Socialism and Evolution."

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS 2d ward—31st street and Calumet avenue. Speaker, Walter Huggins. 9th ward—12th and Johnson streets. Speakers, W. G. Zoller and I. Goldenstein. 25th ward—Taman and North avenues. Speakers, J. F. Uhlenbrock and A. A. Patterson.

Blue Island, Ill.—Speakers, Emil Kuhne and W. G. Zoeller.

KENNEDY AT THE GARRICK Readers of this paper can now secure tickets for the Garrick Theater Nov. 5, 10 and 21, at which time Comrade John C. Kennedy will make his report on the labor movement of Germany as compared with the conditions in Chicago. Tickets can be secured by telephoning or writing to the county secretary. Tickets are on sale at the following prices: Box Seats, 50c; main floor, front, 25c; first four rows, balcony, 25c; gallery of main floor and balcony, 15c; gallery, 10c.

MONDAY MEETINGS 11th ward—Cayser's hall, 20th and Paulina street, 8 p. m. 18th ward—1535 Carroll avenue. Lake View German branch—Social Turner hall, Belmont avenue and Paulina street. 23d ward German branch—Willow hall, Burling and Willow streets.

TENTH WARD NOTICE A special meeting of the 10th ward branch will be held at 1420 Solon place for the purpose of disposing of important business on hand. All members are urgently requested to be present.

SPECIAL NOTICE The 25th ward branch will meet hereafter every Tuesday evening, 311 Belmont avenue.

ADMIRAL DEWEY TALKS WITH OLD SHIPMATE By United Press. Cleveland, O., Oct. 21.—That Admiral George Dewey, commander at Manila Bay, laid aside his shoulder straps and was the guest for a night of an aged pensioned seaman who had once saved his life because known here.

In a cramped little parlor of a three-room cottage Admiral Dewey sat far into the night fighting over old battles with his friend, Martin Watrous, a gun pointer on the boat Mississippi during the Civil War.

It was last Friday night that Dewey stopped over in Cleveland on his way to Chicago where he supervised the revision of the sailors' pension list.

The secret of the tranquility of the American admiral to renew an old acquaintance probably would not have come to light had it not been for the curiosity of Watrous' neighbors who were insistent in their demands as to the identity of the mysterious visitor. Dewey left the cottage early in the morning. Some, however, had a good glimpse of the visitor, and Watrous told his story.

In 1862 Dewey was a Lieutenant on the "Mississippi." During an engagement he was about to be cut down by a southern sally with a cut-throat. Watrous was directly behind Dewey and shot down the Confederate. Watrous had not been seen the admiral since the close of the war, although he had received letters from him occasionally.

"But he sat in this little room and talked and smoked his pipe just as you and I tonight," concluded the old seaman.

MARKETS

LIVE STOCK

Hogs—Receipts 11,000; market steady. Mixed and butchers, \$6.94@6.65; good heavy, \$6.25@6.50; rough heavy, \$4.95@5.25; light, \$5.25@5.65; pigs, \$2.75@3.00.

Cattle—Receipts 500; market dull. Beaves, \$4.75@5.75; cows and heifer, \$2.65@3.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@2.50; Texans, \$4.10@5.10; calves, \$2.00.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000; market strong. Native, \$2.25@3.75; western, \$2.40@3.50; lambs, \$3.75@4.00; western, \$3.75@4.15.

MINERS, KEEP AWAY All coal miners are requested to stay away from Alberta or British Columbia, in Canada, as the strike of the miners is still on.

DON'T EAT SOAB BREAD All Tip-Top bread that does not bear the Union Label of the Bakery Workers is unfair and should be shunned by organized labor and its friends.

Union Meetings TONIGHT

Bakers, 2, 636 Wells, 8 p. m. Bakery Workers' Union, 714-78 N. 5th st. Blacksmiths, 14, 232 Clark st. Blacksmiths, 125, 47th and Princeton. Blacksmiths, 206, 12th and Grand. Blacksmiths, 418, Abel Hall, Aurora, Ill. Blacksmiths, 223, 47th and Princeton. Blacksmiths, 223, 164, 2nd and Clark. Blacksmiths' U. Bro., 1, 244 Halsted. Brick, T. & C. Workers, 292, Chicago Brick, T. & C. Workers, 292, Chicago

Bollermakers, 127, 4039 W. Madison. Bollermakers, Helper, 4122 Lake. Brick, T. & C. Workers, 4, 118th and Michigan. Brick, T. & C. Workers, 49, 7013 Ravenswood Park. Carmen, B. of R., 1818 N. Robey. Carmen, B. of R., 212, 173 Polk. Car Workers, 148, 4835 Crystal. Car Workers' Ex. Dist. Cl., 75 W. Randolph. Carpenters, 29,

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1906, at P. O. Chicago, under act March 3, 1879. Issued by the Workers' Publishing Society, 297 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Number (all departments) Franklin 1188.

By carrier in city of Chicago—Daily, per month, \$2. Order by postal or telephone, Franklin 1188. Daily by mail in advance—Outside Chicago: One year, \$22; six months, \$12; four months, \$8; three months, \$5; two months, \$3 cents.

The publication of signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein. Inclose postage for return of unsold manuscripts.

Let Us Use Our Power

Socialists Should Concentrate Their Patronage With Advertisers in The Daily Socialist.

A Socialist newspaper, owned and controlled by workingmen and fearless in the defense of their interests and in the exposure of their oppressors, is confronted with unusual problems for the raising of its revenue. Primarily it must depend upon its subscription list and donations from believers in its principles.

But it is practically impossible to conduct an efficient newspaper without depending to some extent on advertising. In the solicitation of advertising a Socialist paper is barred from the practices of capitalist newspapers. It does not allow advertising to influence the presentation of news or other reading matter. It will, if necessary, deliberately expose its own best advertisers if they are guilty of unfair methods toward the working class. For this reason there is a large amount of advertising which cannot be secured by a Socialist newspaper.

On the other hand, there is a certain amount of advertising which is placed solely on a basis of the results it brings to the advertiser. There are no strings to it, and even some advertising to which strings are ordinarily attached may be secured by a Socialist newspaper minus the strings, for the simple reason that the merchants desire the trade of the Socialists.

Therefore, it behooves the Socialists to increase the effectiveness of their purchasing power by concentrating their trade with those merchants who advertise in this paper. It is a clean bargain for us to direct our trade to those firms that will lay aside all other considerations and advertise in the Daily Socialist.

In yesterday's issue of this paper the announcements of many clothing and other firms were published. Most of these were from those stores that by reason of their location or character of trade offered the most reasonable bargains to working people. Patronage of these firms, generally speaking, is advantageous to workingmen.

It is no sacrifice for any Socialist to go to one of these stores for the purchase of his necessities. Let us turn out in full force today, and every other day, to show these advertisers that when they patronize the Daily Socialist they secure our patronage and that those stores who ignore the Daily Socialist will not receive any of our trade.

With a loyal effort along this line we will soon have the Daily Socialist in control of sufficient advertising to meet all deficits and leave a profit for other uses in the Socialist movement.

Los Angeles and Labor

BY WM. FRANCIS BARNARD.

The centuries-long struggle between labor and the powers which would harness it and drive it as a patient beast is driven, manifests itself in one of its most striking and significant phases in Los Angeles today.

Labor, compact of brawn, brain and creative power, becomes more and more conscious of its worth and strength. It dares put to proof all the might of money and law. Mammon, cool, confident, determined, with power to fix the conditions of the struggle, hardly doubts the issue, bent only upon securing the perpetuity of its ancient regime.

The drowsy pensioners and sycophants of "Law and Order" see in the crisis only the just attempts of right to find and punish one or two murderers; and over the newspapers are spread the pratings of their informants, paid mouthpieces; the journalistic puppets, who rattle and chatter, moved by invisible strings. The thoughtful and observant, on the other hand, remembering many events in the long past, and particularly 1857, Homestead, the great railway struggle of 1894, the fight in Idaho, the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone prosecution, and the scenes in the Pennsylvania coal fields, know that this situation bodes much more. They know that organized capital, with a finesse worthy of its object, lets no promising event escape it, but immediately fixes upon every possible happening of a violent nature as a means for the curbing of labor. They know that its opportunity in the present lies in Los Angeles, and that it is making the most of it.

Labor must be taught obedience and submission, that it may know its place, think the masters of labor. "Have we not used man from of old?" they ask; "and shall we not use him forever? Was he not made to serve?" And whispered between them in hours of extremest confidence can be heard the regret, "Why did we, in the past, urge free education upon the people? We thought it would make labor more efficient; it has made it a rebel!" Acts of violence are things for mammon to conjure with; they may be used, if carefully manipulated, to discredit and discourage labor; especially if they be acts against a manufacturing plant, or against the representatives of organized wealth, or of the law.

The sources of public opinion are, thereupon, poisoned for the occasion. Press, pulpit, the theater, the public platform, are bought, cajoled, deceived, as much as may be; and a trial of so-called conspirators is entered upon, with the complicated machinery of perjury, intimidation, class law, and money, all in order.

But what of labor, meanwhile? Organized, and organizing, secretly and openly, according to the watchfulness or carelessness of capital, it approaches the "bar of justice" with confident mien and the will and the strength to fight. The bone and sinew of the world pours its little savings into the center of the struggle with a lavishness that astonishes and inspires those who would serve it in the conflict, and from all over the world where labor sweats and creates wealth, comes the cry and hail, "Courage, brothers!"

The proletariat has been looking at itself in the mirror of truth this long while, and from a dumb, patient and uncomplaining servant has risen to the stature of worth, independence and power. As capital has stealthily or openly aggregated and united, so labor has come together and united its millions of hands and heads. Threatening to use its economic power in general strikes, co-operative industries, and allied plans, and examining with care the ballot which has been put into its hands, while it talks of new and vast political struggles exclusively on behalf of its class, it fears not the results at Los Angeles or anywhere; knowing that its day is dawning, while night begins to gloom above the madness of mammon's world.

Before now many men, devoted toilers, have died, or have rotted in prison for the sake of the cause. Thousands are ready to die in the same way, if needs be.

They who create all the worth and glory of the world must at some time, somewhere, possess full access to that which they have created. Prisons may burst with their crowds of the devoted friends of man; the gallows may fall, overweighted and broken by the burdens of sacrifice which they bear; blood may stain the streets, and dye the fairest fields of all the world with sanguine hues from the hearts of the struggling toilers, but labor marches on to emancipation. It has in it the force of destiny. Evolution leads it. Its progress is imaged in the circling planets, and all the triumphs of time.

The consequences of the crisis at Los Angeles will not be merely the conviction, nor yet even the freeing, of two men; in that court labor will triumph, as it has triumphed in a thousand crises; and it will return to the scene of its centuries-long struggle to take up the task where it laid it down, unable to stop, inspired by its very sufferings and desperation; taking hope even in despair, even in the face of apparent defeat; the new-made master of things, making ready for its task. Nature, herself, has at last spoken the doom of slavery with a voice which thrills at the doors of millions of hearts and minds.

THE MEDICINE MAN



Sassy Sayings of an Organizer

By O. F. Branstetter

"I'm a Socialist all right, but I ain't ajoin' to join the party. I was a Greenbacker, and a Knights of Labor, and a Populist, and I know just how 'em things go. Jest as soon as you begin to get strong then a lot of your leaders begin to trade and compromise and sell you out jest to get jobs for themselves."

"Socialism is all right, if it wasn't for that, but how're you goin' to keep your leaders from sellin' you out I'd like to know?"

"Oh, but they can't, comrade. You see—"

"They can't, hey? Well I'd jest like to know how you'll keep 'em from it? I'd jest like to have you tell me how you'll—"

"Well, if you will just shut up and give me a chance I will tell you. If you know anything about the Socialist party you would know that we don't depend upon the honesty or incorruptibility of what you call our 'leaders.'"

"A Socialist knows that there is no more community of interests between the working class and the capitalists politically than there is industrially. He knows that a political party cannot serve two masters, but that all the old parties represent only the interests of the capitalist class—whichever—finances, controls and owns them."

"And so he has organized an entirely new political party, a party separate and distinct from all parties controlled by his masters. It is a party which is financed, owned and controlled by himself and his comrades and he has put

the best of his brains, his energy and his enthusiasm into making it a party which will represent the working class, and the working class only.

"And so, in this new party he has builded for himself, he has taken for one of the cardinal principles and the slogan of his party, 'No fusion—no political trading.'"

"And therein he has shown his wisdom. It is good tactics. It is the only possible way in which he can secure his demands—by supporting and putting into power a political party which stands for his principles and for his interests. And more than that—it is his absolute security against being sold out."

"With that principle he resists the flattery and false promises of the old parties and detects the traitors and designing politicians within his own ranks. No traitor, no matter how willing, can work much injury to the party so long as he votes and uses his influence to have every other Socialist vote for the principles, platforms and candidates of the Socialist party; and for no other."

"No trust, no corporation, and no old party politician will pay very much to have a man advocate those things."

"Whoever they buy or corrupt a Socialist leader, either national, state or county, they pay him to support some principle, platform or candidate other than those of the Socialist party."

"And as soon as he does that the honest Socialist has him spotted. Either he is not a Socialist and does not un-

derstand the principles and tactics of the party, or he has sold out for money or for votes.

"The question now remains, will the honest Socialists sanction the corrupt deal made by this leader?"

"Certainly not. They will make the ignorance or the treachery of this leader absolutely harmless by the simple expedient of voting for the Socialist principles and candidates—and for no other."

"I have never heard of a corporation or an old party politician bribing a man to vote the Socialist ticket, or to influence others to vote the Socialist ticket. If they did so no one would be the gainer except the Socialist party, the losers would be the chumps who paid the money."

"When the interests corrupt a candidate or a leader in any party, it is not the leader's vote which they are buying, but the votes which he can influence in their interests."

"An 'no leader' can influence the membership of the Socialist party to vote against their principles or their candidates. Whenever he tries to do so he ceases to be a leader." The corporation is gold-bricked when it purchases his influence, because he has no influence when he attempts to use it in the interests of the old parties or their owners.

"The so-called 'leaders' can never 'sell us out' for their personal benefit so long as we stick to that slogan: 'No compromise—no political trading'—and we are going to stick to it."

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.)

The next associate-justice appointed in 1783 by Washington was William Paterson of New Jersey. Paterson was directly connected with the Van Rensselaer family, with the lords proprietors of New Jersey, and was the right-hand auxiliary of Governor William Livingston. By family ties of various kinds Paterson was also connected with many other large landholding families. Stephen Van Rensselaer Paterson, a twin brother of William Paterson, was long a surveyor general of the lords proprietors of New Jersey. The mother of Stephen Van Rensselaer and the elder Stephen—there were father and son of that name—was a daughter of Philip Livingston, lord of Livingston Manor. After his graduation from Harvard, in 1782, Stephen Van Rensselaer had been married to a daughter of General Philip Schuyler, hence by marriage becoming a brother-in-law of Alexander Hamilton. Stephen Van Rensselaer's second wife was a daughter of Justice William Paterson. The immensity of Stephen Van Rensselaer's estate may be judged from the fact that in Rensselaer and Albany counties, New York, he owned 3,000 farms, or about 248,000 acres (9). The great feudal conditions prevailing in the Livingston Van Rensselaer and other New York estates survived to the year 1846, (10) and were the prime cause of various uprisings in the eighteenth century, and of the anti-renters' movement of 1847-49. William Paterson had long been one of the most active politicians in New Jersey; as a member of the federal constitutional convention he was, of course, aligned with the landholding class. After serving as a United States senator, he had succeeded William Livingston as governor of New Jersey.

Samuel Chase appointed an associate justice by Washington, in 1788, was a landholder and promoter of various enterprises. Born in Maryland in 1752, the son of a Protestant Episcopalian clergyman, he became a lawyer representing large landholders and shippers. An indefatigable politician, he invariably got what he sought when he wanted a private act for his special benefit from the Maryland legislature. He was a signer of the declaration of independence, and was authorized by the Maryland act of 1782 to go to England and obtain from two fugitive royalists a transfer of Bank of England stock belonging to the state of Maryland, for which mission Chase was praised by the Maryland assembly for his "great zeal, fidelity and ability." (11) Becoming heavily involved in two

land companies, Chase petitioned the legislature for relief. In his memorial he set forth that, in association with several others in these companies, he had become very largely indebted to the state and to private creditors; that he personally owed considerable sums of money, and also his partnership debts; and that his property was greatly insufficient to pay his debts. He further stated that he had proposed to Thomas Dorsey, the only solvent partner in the two companies, to convey to Dorsey all his claims to all property in the two companies, and also his claim to an undivided eighth part of certain confiscated British coal and iron lands called the Nottingham Forges and White Marsh Furnace. These two properties comprised several thousand acres, and carried with them sixty negro slaves, some teams, coal wagons, houses, and household furniture, and also 314 acres of a tract called Darnall's Camp, bought by Chase and his partners from the state.

Why he fell into debt Chase did not explain. But the legislature was accommodating. It passed a special act that if Chase conveyed the property to Dorsey he should be discharged from all debts, and that if process was issued against Chase it should be quashed (12). It need scarcely be said that, at the same time, the iron laws against the poor debtors were ruthlessly enforced in all of the courts with steadfast rigor; prisoners were crowded with debtors whose only crime was that they owed a few dollars (13). Justice Chase's extreme arrogance and his supercilious abuse of the functions of the Supreme Court of the United States for partisan purposes later caused impeachment proceedings to be brought against him (14).

Each of the various members of this family were large landholders. In 1782 John Van Rensselaer held about 32,000 acres in New York, part of which land he had leased on permanent ground rents, part for life, and the residue in fee simple. Out of the entailing of his estate grew protracted litigation. (See case of Van Rensselaer vs. Kearney et al., Howard's Reports, Supreme Court of the United States, vol. 11, p. 259.)

"New York Constitution: Debates in Convention, 1846"; pp. 1852-1854. Mr. Jordan, a delegate to the convention of 1846, denounced the feudal conditions. It was, he said, from such things relief was asked; "which although the moral sense of the community will not admit to be enforced, are still actually in existence."

"Laws of Maryland, 1833-1784," vol. 1, chap. LXXV.

SOCIALIST NEWS



TURN GREAT THROUG AWAY FROM LOS ANGELES MEETING

Los Angeles, Cal.—After turning over 2,000 people away, Job Harriman, Socialist candidate for mayor of this city, spoke to 1,500 people at the Labor temple Auditorium, after which he delivered an address to the great crowd outside which could not gain admission.

Harriman dealt mainly with the capitalist and Socialist attitudes on local affairs. He denounced the so-called good government league as being an organization formed by the capitalists to fool the people.

"The good government party is backed by the wholesale dealer, the department stores and the banks," he said. "They forced the small merchant to join their ranks, under threats that the banks would shut down on their loans."

"But there are men now in the M. & M. who are in rebellion, and who will vote the Socialist ticket. The small merchants are awakening to the fact that their real interests lie with the cause of the workingman."

Alexander Irvine also spoke and R. A. Maynard presided as chairman. A collection was taken amounting to \$82. The Los Angeles Record, which has the largest circulation in the city, is publishing the pictures of the Socialist candidates daily, with a synopsis of their lives.

MAYOR DEMANDS THAT CITY EMPLOY LOCAL WORKINGMEN

Flint, Mich.—Socialist Mayor Menton has again shown how much a real labor mayor can do for the benefit of the workingmen of the city.

When the plans and specifications were drawn up for a new fire station at the new market place they were drawn up in what has been the customary way, and no provision was made for the employment of local workingmen.

Mayor Menton refused to approve them and attach his signature to the call for bids unless some such provision was inserted.

In accordance with this demand a provision was inserted that all labor employed in the construction of the building must be residents of Flint, except in case it may be necessary to employ an expert in some special line who cannot be obtained here.

Previous to this time contracts have been let to outsiders, who have brought in outside workmen to work on city contracts, while Flint workmen have walked the streets in a vain search for employment.

APPROPRIATE \$1,000 FOR LOS ANGELES CAMPAIGN

Bridgeport, Conn.—A telegram was received by the national executive committee of the Socialist party in session here from Job Harriman, the Socialist candidate for mayor of Los Angeles, stating that victory seemed assured for the Socialists in that city if a fair count was secured at the polls. The committee appropriated \$1,000 for the Los Angeles campaign.

Resolutions were passed reaffirming the action taken at the previous meeting assuring the McNamara brothers of the support of the Socialist party and offering the railroad strikers the Socialist support in every possible way.

Lena Morrow Lewis delivered several stirring lectures in the town. She showed the effect the present system has upon women with its low wages, white slave trade and economic slavery, and gave one of the best expositions of Socialism ever heard here. She was enthusiastically received.

MAYOR WILSON CONFERS WITH MILWAUKEEAN

Berkeley, Cal.—M. Cerf, a graduate of California university and chief accountant in Milwaukee's bureau of economy and efficiency, is now in this city, conferring with Socialist Mayor J. Stitt Wilson, regarding the establishment of an economy department in Berkeley.

Milwaukee's Socialist administration has saved the city hundreds of thousands of dollars through its efficiency bureau and Cerf was able to give Mayor Wilson some valuable information.

REFUSE REPRESENTATION TO SOCIALISTS AT POLLS

Hamilton, Ohio.—Despite the fact that the Socialists are the second party in voting strength in this city, according to the returns of last election, the board of elections has refused to allow the Socialist judges and clerks in each precinct at the coming election.

This is the same policy that has been followed in almost all other cities where the same conditions exist. The action of the board has aroused the ire of many people who are not Socialists, and it is thought that it will prove a boom-erang to the old parties.

THE PRICE SHE PAID

By MAX WORTH, in Twentieth Century Magazine.

A GENTLE HINT

A miserable-tinner-looking clergyman sought the advice of an experienced preacher, and was told, among other things, "If you are preaching of hell your ordinary expression of countenance will do; but if you preach of heaven I should try and look a little more cheerful!"

WHEN YOUR YOUNG FAILED

"And so your young wife serves you as a model. How fitting! She must be immensely pleased."

REASON ENOUGH

"Why does the giraffe have such a long neck?" asks the teacher.

ON THE WING

Tommy—Pop, what is it that the Bible says is here today and gone tomorrow?

THE DEAR GIRLS

Gertie—I wish you to know that I don't stand on trifles.

YOU CAN USE THIS

"You told me this was really cut glass."

THE MAIN THING

The Small Boy—Arl a pound o' yeller soap, please, and muvver says will you please wrap it up in a good love story.

EXPENSIVE WAY

One way of taking the rest cure is to wait three hours every day in the anteroom of a fashionable physician.

NEW CASTLE CAPITALISTS FEAR WORKERS' VICTORY

New Castle, Pa.—The time has come when the measure of the Socialist movement in New Castle must be taken. Only the persistent efforts of jealous politicians and of the traction ring can prevent the defeat of Tyler.

The above quotation, taken from the New Castle, Pa., News, gives a good idea of how the Socialists have got the old party politicians scared in this city.

The News comes out daily with great editorials telling of the terrible things the Socialists will do to the city if they are elected to office.

The fight is between the Socialists, whose ticket is headed by Walter V. Tyler, whom the capitalists fear will be swept into office with the entire Socialist ticket, and the Republican party headed by Reynolds.

George R. Kirkpatrick has been secured to close the campaign with four of his fiery lectures. Gertrude Breslau Hunt, who has been here many times before, and each time secures greater crowds, will also help in the campaign, as will W. A. Jacobs of Milwaukee, former Socialist candidate for governor of Wisconsin.

BARNARD TO ADDRESS YOUNG PEOPLE SUNDAY

William Francis Barnard will address the Young People's Socialist League Sunday evening, Oct. 22, at the league hall, 265 West Washington street, on



WILLIAM FRANCIS BARNARD

"Socialism and Evolution." He will consider these two great factors, in the process of social development, in the light of most recent knowledge and investigation.

The modifications of Darwinism, which recent study and experiment have induced, are of the greatest interest to Socialist students of evolution, and the resulting increased stress of the case for human progress carries new hope to the hearts of men. The lecturer will speak in the illuminating manner which the subject requires when presented to laymen.

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