

220 SUFFRAGETTES WILL RESIST JAILERS

London, Nov. 22.—Disheveled from their combat with the police and crowsy from the inconveniences of a night in jail, 220 suffragettes were on hand at Bow street police court today to answer for participation in yesterday evening's raid on the houses of parliament.

Miss Mary O'Flaherty, charged with obstructing traffic, assaulting the police and malicious destruction of property, was the first woman arraigned. Undaunted by all she had been through, she boldly defied the court to do its worst, saying she would willingly undergo martyrdom for the cause in which she is enlisted. She was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, with the option of a \$17.50 fine, and promptly elected to go to jail.

The trials will probably cover several days. A somewhat riotous crowd surrounded the court when the hundreds of prisoners and an army of police had hard work to keep order.

Prisoners Bruised

Black eyes and scratched faces were numerous among the prisoners and several declared that their entire bodies were masses of bruises.

They charge that the police were under orders to handle them as brutally as possible, short of inflicting serious

injury, by way of discouraging them. To this end they assert the officers struck them in the faces, pinched them, twisted their arms, ripped off garments and in some instances treated them with actual indecency.

The leaders say these methods will not deter them for an instant from continuing their campaign until suffrage is granted them. They will also do their utmost to create disorder in jail and outside of it. They will refuse to work, the prison attendants will be resisted, there will be hunger strikes, the prison furniture will be smashed and every method resorted to force the government to surrender.

In last night's encounter scores of policemen were hurt. A number were stabbed with hatspins. Some had their eyes blackened, their noses bruised or teeth knocked out by brass knuckles in women's hands.

"This is real war," said Miss Christobel Pankhurst, the militant suffragette leader, today, "and the government may just as well understand it first as last. No; we are not unreasonable. We have acted with the greatest moderation. No great reform is ever won without a physical struggle. We are determined upon this reform, and we do not shrink from the struggle. How far do we intend to go? We intend to go just as far as we must to get what we want—the ballot."

MORE LABOR TRIALS ON IN LOS ANGELES



Los Angeles, Nov. 22.—Another trial is to start here Dec. 1 which is attracting almost as much interest locally as the case of the McNamara brothers.

The defendants, A. B. Maple, F. Ira Bender and B. H. Connor, are under indictment for an alleged attempt to destroy the magnificent new Hall of Records last September, not long before the explosion that destroyed the plant of the Los Angeles Times.

Bender, who is president of the blacksmiths' union, Connor, a member of the bridge and structural iron workers' local, and Maple, were arrested and indicted. They have been in jail over a year.

District Attorney Friedrichs, who has

charge of the McNamara prosecution, has selected G. Ray Horton, chief trial deputy, to try the case. The McNamara counsel will defend the three men. Attorney Clarence Darrow will make a motion for postponement of the proceedings until the trial of the McNamara brothers is finished, and expects it will be granted.

STEEL TRUST ATTEMPTS TO STOP INVESTIGATION

Washington, Nov. 22.—Facing the proposition of seeing John D. Rockefeller called to the witness stand to be put on the griddle in connection with his ore deal, exposed yesterday, attorneys for the steel trust today made strenuous efforts to gag the Stanley steel committee.

"This investigation has only begun," said Stanley. "Why are we just getting to the interesting part?"

But Stanley is in danger of losing control. The committee is composed of five Democrats and four Republicans. Rep. Martin W. Littleton (Dem., N. Y.) is strongly opposed to any further inquiry at this time. If the Republicans and Littleton vote against Stanley he will be in the minority.

Sensation Promised

It was learned today that Stanley's investigators have obtained a great fund of sensational information on railroad rebates. It is said that certain railroads have provided data concerning the methods of the steel trust in

dealing with them which will prove the most startling feature of the investigation if put in evidence. Stanley has been quietly at work for nine months seeking evidence of the alleged domination of railroads by the trust. The steel trust officials know what evidence Stanley has.

The plan to block further inquiry is based on the suit filed by Attorney General Wickham to dissolve the trust. Attorney R. V. Lindabury, for the trust, says that with the suit filed the Stanley committee must desist.

"Country Will Gasp"

"The things we have brought out so far are merely incidental," said Stanley today. "There are stories to be told that will make the country gasp, and, if I can possibly do it, I am going to continue the investigation to this end."

The question of calling Rockefeller or forcing him to submit papers bearing on his ore deals was expected to be settled last afternoon following the testimony of Leonidas Herritt, one of the founders of the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern Railway.

MR. PATTERSON WILL NOT HANG

Denver, Colo., Nov. 22.—With a full jury completed and sworn, the opening statement of the state in the trial of Mrs. Gertrude Gibson Patterson on charge of murdering her tubercular husband last September was delivered in Judge Allen's court today.

Amid the many uncertainties of the trial here is an overwhelming conviction abroad in Denver that Gertrude Patterson will not be hanged; that the jury will not return a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, or in the second degree, and that if the state secures a conviction on the simple ground of assault, it will have scored a victory.

The state will immediately introduce evidence intended to prove that Mrs. Patterson killed her husband out of sheer desire to be rid of him and that his taking off was the culmination of repeated threats which she made to kill him if he persisted in bringing an action against Emil W. Strauss, a Chicago millionaire clothier, for alleged alienation of Mrs. Patterson's affections.

On the other hand, the defense will attempt to prove that Patterson conspired at the disbursement of his wife's source of income, that he used her as an instrument to blackmail the Chicago millionaire and that he coupled with her degradation long and repeated brutalities.

In the selection of the jury which will try Mrs. Patterson, the state temporarily challenged eleven out of the forty-four venire called for examination. Attorney O. N. Hilton, who represents Mrs. Patterson, used his prerogative of summary challenges against thirteen prospective jurors, and not once did he interpose a challenge for cause.

REVOLUTION IN PARAGUAY

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 22.—A revolution has broken out in Paraguay, according to reports received here today.

PLAN TO HOLD COTTON FOR HIGH PRICES

New York, Nov. 22.—Definite plans were laid today by New York bankers who have been conferring here for the last few days with representatives of the governor's conference and the Southern Cotton Congress, to raise a \$50,000,000 fund to be placed immediately in the cotton belt states for the purpose of handling the cotton crop of 1911 and enabling growers to participate in any rise in the market.

ELLSIE SIEGEL DEATH MYSTERY CLEW FOUND

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 22.—Police here today believe that their investigation into the shooting of a Chinese Mason here Monday night by a member of the Hip Sing Tong may open a way to clearing up the mystery which for two years has surrounded the murder of Ellsie Siegel, the New York settlement worker.

BARRED DOOR SAVES CROWD FROM PANIC

Connellsville, Pa., Nov. 22.—Charles H. Bishop, doorkeeper in a moving picture show, barred the front exit and ordered the audience to remain quiet when a film was ignited, thus preventing a panic.

BOY, RUN DOWN BY TRUCK, AWARDED \$25,000 BY JURY

New York, Nov. 22.—Henry Sigel, 13-year old cripple, who testified from a stretcher, was awarded \$25,000 by a jury in the Supreme court against the Foster Motor Truck Company. The lad was run down by one of the company's trucks two years ago.

MANCHUS ORDER ALIENS KILLED

Peking, Nov. 22.—The Manchus here are fostering a violent anti-foreign propaganda. An outbreak of hostility against alien residents is regarded today as imminent.

A Nankin message says conditions there are desperate. The imperialist garrison is completely surrounded by a force vastly its superior numerically. Food in the city is nearly exhausted.

By United Press. Shanghai, Nov. 22.—Anti-foreign feeling is intensifying daily all over China and is reported especially bitter in Honan province today. Alien residents of the provinces are fleeing toward the treaty ports, but it is feared they may not all reach the coast in safety.

The imperialists suspect foreigners of revolutionary sympathy. More dangerous, however, than either imperialists or rebels are the outlaws who swarm throughout the whole country. Not only are they greedy for plunder, but their wanton cruelty is almost unbelievable.

Several Americans are active among the revolutionists.

BRYAN ON BOARD WRECKED SHIP

New York, Nov. 22.—According to wireless messages received here, the Hamburg-American liner Prinz Joachim, on which William Jennings Bryan is one of the passengers, went ashore on the rocks of Samana Island, near Santo Domingo early today. Mrs. Bryan and their 6-year-old grandson, John Bryan, are with the Democratic leader.

ROCKEFELLER SUBPOENAED

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.—Chairman Stanley of the House steel committee this afternoon announced that he found it necessary to issue a subpoena duces tecum ordering John D. Rockefeller to submit to the committee certain documents in his possession bearing on his deals in the Minnesota ore fields.

WUERPEL BLOTTED HEAD OF ARTIST'S ASSOCIATION

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 22.—The Association of Western Artists, in convention here, elected officers as follows: F. H. Wuerpel, St. Louis, president; William Forsyth, Indianapolis, vice-president; O. E. Berninghaus, St. Louis, secretary; and Otto Stark, Indianapolis, treasurer.

PRES. GOMPERS "SEES RED" IN N. C. F. DEBATE

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 22.—"Sam" Gompers, "saw red" and used the occasion to bitterly attack the Socialists and the Socialist party.

John Mitchell, in turn, reopened his old feud with Tom L. Lewis, ex-president of the United Mine Workers.

No wonder then that the National Civic Federation question had a hard time weathering the storms of the American Federation of Labor convention.

In the final lineup, however, over one-fourth of the vote of the convention went against the civic federation and in favor of ordering the officials of the American Federation of Labor to sever their connection with that body. The vote was 4,421 against and 11,849 in favor.

This vote does not include that of the bakers, who have a solid Socialist delegation here, and that of the blacksmiths, who were ordered by their last annual convention to vote against the civic federation.

The debate on the civic federation question was an excellent exhibition of the many matters that can be covered while one matter is under consideration.

Mitchell Makes Charges

Mitchell, ousted from the civic federation by vote of the miners, came back to the convention here and charged that President Lewis had "packed" the last annual convention of the miners. President Walker, of the Illinois miners, joined in the attack on Lewis.

Under ordinary circumstances such a squabble would have been choked off on the floor of the convention and referred to the international organization, which it concerns. Not so in this case, which it clouds the question before the convention and so it was permitted to go on.

Practically every speaker had steered clear of the Socialist until Gompers gave up the gavel to Mitchell and took the floor in favor of the civic federation, at the same time showing what undesirable citizens the Socialists were and ranking the Socialists with the Manufacturers' Association in their disapproval of the civic federation.

That Gompers' attack on the Socialists is getting monotonous was shown by the fact that the applause he received was feeble and far between.

McDonald Leads Fight

Duncan McDonald, secretary treasurer of the Illinois miners, led in the fight on the civic federation and was ably seconded by Max S. Hays and other Socialist delegates.

Delegates Mitchell, Walker and Wilson, of the miners, spoke in favor of the civic federation, but obeyed the mandates of the miners' convention in voting against it.

Among the other ardent defenders of the Carnegie-Belmont labor chloroforming agency were Hays, of the Glass Bottle Workers; O'Connell, recently defeated for re-election as president of the Machinists; Lynch, of the Printers; Mahon, of the Street Car Men; Healy, of the Firemen, and Duncan, of the Granite Workers.

The line of argument they all pursued was that the civic federation gave them an opportunity to present the cause of labor to the bosses. Tim Healy cried: "If the Socialists win this time they will come back next year and try to oust me from the Hibernalians."

Delegate McDonald called for and secured a roll call on the vote on the proposition, so that the record will prove interesting to the rank and file at home.

REFUSE TO MAKE WAY FOR PRINCE; ORDERED ARRESTED

London, Nov. 22.—Because twenty laborers did not make way for him as he was going to lunch, Prince Henry of Netherlands, husband of Queen Wilhelmina, has ordered their arrest. The laborers were going to work through the woods, carrying their spades on their shoulders. Prince Henry wanted the path to himself and when the laborers did not clear it for him, became abusive.

THE WEATHER

"Increasing cloudiness, with rain late tonight and probably Thursday; warmer tonight, with temperature considerably above freezing; colder Thursday; brisk southerly winds, changing to westerly Thursday morning." is the official forecast today.

The official temperature for the last twenty-four hours shows a maximum of 35 degrees and a minimum of 32 degrees.

Sunrise, 6:40 a. m.; sunset, 4:24 p. m.; moonset, 5:25 p. m.

FOUR IN FAMILY DIE; QUIZ MADE

Uby, Mich., Nov. 22.—This little village is greatly excited over the outcome of the coroner's inquest which is being held over the body of Albert Sparling, 23, the third of a family of four men who died within two years under mysterious circumstances. Albert Sparling died last May.

The first death was that of John W. Sparling, husband and father, who died in July, 1909. Peter, the eldest boy, died just one year later. Then came Albert's death and last August Cyril, the youngest son, aged 20, died. In each case the disease of which the men died, it is alleged, baffled the physicians in attendance, but the symptoms were similar in each case.

Four thousand dollars' life insurance was realized by Mrs. Carrie Sparling, the mother and wife, from the four deaths.

The chief witnesses at the inquest, which started yesterday, are Mrs. Sparling and Dr. K. A. McGregor, the family physician.

FATAL SHOTGUN BATTLE PUTS END TO ELOPEMENT

Tampa, Fla., Nov. 22.—News of a shotgun battle, in which an eloping wife saw her father and husband kill her companion, who, before death, probably fatally wounded her father, has reached here from Halaha, Lake county.

The report says that O. F. Perry, a farmer, ran away with Mrs. Thomas Pantley. Her father, T. W. Green, and Pantley went in pursuit and found the couple in the woods. It is alleged that Perry opened fire on the pursuers, who returned it. Perry fell mortally wounded. Green was able to take his daughter to a village and sent men to the scene.

IN PRISON 16 YEARS; MAY YET PROVE ALIBI

New York, Nov. 22.—After serving sixteen years of a life sentence for murder, John Boehman of Brooklyn may be freed through the discovery of a witness by whom he hopes to prove an alibi.

OH, HALLOWE'EN, WHERE ARE THY CHARMS? ETC.

New Philadelphia, Ohio, Nov. 22.—Twenty-eight young men paid for their halloween fun by making the rounds of the town, escorted by the mayor, and repairing the damage they had done. It was that or go to jail.

DIVINE SARAH DENIES SHE'LL MARRY TELDEGEN

Paris, Nov. 22.—Madam Sarah Bernhardt today indignantly denied the report that she is to marry Lou Teldegen, the young Flemish actor in her company. Mme. Bernhardt said she was too indignant at the report to find words to express her feelings.

CARRIES GUN MUZZLE FIRST; HUNTER KILLED

Fond du Lac, Wis., Nov. 22.—Stanley Novak, 17, hunting rabbits, dragged his gun muzzle first while crawling through a barbed-wire fence. Arrangements for his funeral are being made.

BURNS AT OUTS WITH McNAMARA PROSECUTORS

Los Angeles, Nov. 22.—When J. B. McNamara is acquitted in his present trial for murder, in connection with the Times building explosion, the prosecution will put the blame squarely at the door of Detective William J. Burns.

Friction between Burns and District Attorney Friedrichs has existed ever since the former, in magazine articles, took all the credit for the arrest of the McNamara, but greatly increased today as a result of a series of interviews given by Burns in Indianapolis, which have just arrived here. There, the private detective, the prosecution here alleges, for advertising purposes, revealed several vital secrets, which it had been expected to conceal in order to surprise the defense.

Gives McNamara Opening

As a result, District Attorney Friedrichs' detectives tell him that McNamara will be absolutely able to prove an alibi along certain lines, and he is angry. Burns has not kept the prosecution here advised of his movements in the East, especially in Indianapolis, with the result that there have been a number of miscues in the litigation. It is believed that the Federal grand jury would have turned the evidence over to the California authorities if it had not been for secret manipulations at Indianapolis, for which Friedrichs and his assistants blame Burns.

The latter is said to be piqued because served by the prosecution.

The defense attorneys say he wanted to play up the case as a country wide conspiracy and manipulate things here so that J. J. McNamara would apparently seem the head and front of it.

District Attorney Friedrichs insisted this is not the real issue, which was whether or not James B. McNamara destroyed the Times, and whether or not J. J. McNamara paid money to finance his trip West.

Burns Gave Labor Turn to Case

District Attorney Friedrichs has insisted absolutely that this is not a labor case at all, merely one of simple murder, and that he did not desire to create an impression that there was any organized conspiracy among union labor leaders to blow up the Times.

As a result, it is certain today that Burns will not come here to testify or take charge of the case until he is needed as a witness, when he will be just before Orlic McManigal takes the stand. The latter's story can be admitted as evidence, unless connected up and corroborated by an absolutely independent source.

Burns has promised to produce this source and has planned to take the stand as one of a chain of witnesses for this purpose. But inasmuch as Attorney Darrow has openly asserted that he would give up his life in the case for the pleasure and privilege of cross-examining Burns, many here believe the latter will not take the stand at all.

Burns Talks Too Much

One of the things which caused friction between District Attorney Friedrichs and Burns was an interview by the latter in which he intimated that he had certain boyhood friends of the McNamara, one from Cincinnati and another from Indianapolis, who would be potent factors in the case. When their names were printed, Friedrichs said to have learned that both men had signed affidavits which are now in the possession of the defense attorneys showing that they originally entertained views directly opposite to those Burns said they now hold.

Friedrichs will try to prove his case here on the evidence secured by his own office. His chief detective, Samuel Browne, has been working for months and insists he has plenty of witnesses with whom he can conclusively prove that a dynamite and not a gas explosion destroyed the Times, and that J. B. McNamara was known here as James B. Bryce and was associated with David Caplan and M. A. Schmidt in the purchase of dynamite at Giant.

Today's proceedings followed closely the lines of the weary weeks which have been passed in trying to secure a jury, with both sides pursuing the most tedious interrogation and with only five sworn jurors in the box. However, it now seems certain the jury will be completed by December 15.

ASK THAT TAFT ANNUL N. MEX. ELECTION

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 22.—A movement has been started to ask President Taft to delay issuing the proclamation declaring New Mexico a state on account of irregularities in the recent election.

The plan to have congress take steps to call another election, to be held at the time of the general election, next November, and that this election be held under the rules prescribed by congress.

There are also indications in some sections of fraud and bribery, and altogether it is believed by many that enough of showing can be made to persuade President Taft to withhold the proclamation.

It is generally believed the railroad interests are behind the movement to throw out the result of the last election. This would allow a revival of the fight against the proposition to make the constitution more easily amendable, carried at the recent election.

REYES CALLS ON MEXICO TO ARM

San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 22.—Equipped with forage and provisions for thirty days, Troop M, Third United States Cavalry, left here today for the border, to aid in patrolling the frontier.

In addition to these detachments of federal troops, the Texas Coast Artillery, a state military organization, is preparing for duty as infantry, following advice from Austin that the entire National Guard of the state may be called out for border duty.

Developments of a sensational nature are expected to follow the placing in the hands of Secret Service Agent Thompson of copies of three manifestos, calling upon the people of Mexico and the army of the republic to rebel against the Maderist regime.

HOLD OFFICIAL OF CO. FOR AUSTIN FLOOD

Connersport, Pa., Nov. 22.—Superintendent E. J. Hamlin and Night Watchman James Bailey of the Bayliss Pulp and Paper company were served with warrants yesterday, charging manslaughter in connection with the bursting of the Bayliss dam at Austin Sept. 30, when nearly 100 lives were lost and much property destroyed. The men were not placed under arrest. It was stated that a warrant was also issued for George C. Bayliss of Binghamton, N. Y., president of the Bayliss company.

The coroner's inquest was continued before Justice of the Peace O'Leary, T. C. Haston, the engineer who designed the dam, being the principal witness.

WEDS 2 IN 48 HOURS THEN TRIES SUICIDE

Zanesville, Ohio, Nov. 22.—After admitting that she had been married twice within forty-eight hours, Olga Garber Cochran last today attempted to end her life by drinking carbolic acid. The girl declared she had been under some strange influence, or drugged, when married the second time. Miss Garber was first married to E. Joy Cochran of Coonhook last Thursday. On Saturday she eloped to Newport, Ky., and married Bennett Hall of Newark.

DRYS SPRING NEW WORD; IT'S "OMNI-PARTISAN"

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 22.—Former Governor J. Frank Hanly will be one of the speakers at the "Omni-Partisan" meeting of the Indiana Anti-Saloon League, which will be held here on December 5, to formulate plans for carrying forward the war on the liquor traffic, according to an amendment here today.

HUNTER STUMBLES AND SHOOTS, KILLING BROTHER

Cumberland, Wis., Nov. 22.—Lloyd McIntosh, 19, was shot and instantly killed by his brother while hunting deer near his father's farm, ten miles northwest of this place. While following Lloyd he stumbled over a stump, his gun discharging, the contents going into Lloyd's heart.

CURIOUS CROWD ELBOWS JUDGE IN TARRING CASE

Lincoln Center, Kan., Nov. 22.—Pale and wan from a sleepless night following the harrowing experience through which she passed yesterday, Miss Mary Chamberlain, accompanied by her mother and father, arrived early at Judge Grover's court this morning to listen to the continuation of the testimony in behalf of the three men charged with having tarred her on the night of August 7 last.

The ordeal through which the girl passed yesterday left its visible effects on face and manner. Though she controlled herself admirably during the whole of her testimony, to the crowded courtroom yesterday afternoon—source of a sign of her emotion showing itself in bright or action—today her eyes were less bright, her manner more nervous, her voice a bit shaky as she again faced the curious crowd which had wedged itself into the courtroom in the expectation that the day's evidence would bring more sensations.

It was thought probable that following an examination of the three defendants, the girl would again be called to the stand to undergo a cross-examination regarding her previous history and several incidents prior to her accepting a position as school mistress at Beverly, Kan., what these incidents are is not known.

So dense was the crowd in the courtroom today that balliffs were forced to clear a path with their clubs for the passage of the judge and the lawyers. Men were seated on the steps leading up to the dais on which is placed the judicial desk; they hung on the railings surrounding the jury box and numbers of boys who, because of their age, were barred from the courtroom, perched themselves on the window sills outside the room in vain endeavor to catch an echo of the testimony within.

A. N. Simms, one of the three defendants who are specifically charged with being implicated in the "tar party," resumed the stand to complete his testimony regarding his share in the affair. It is expected that he will be followed by John Schmidt and Sherill Clark, the other two defendants, who will corroborate his testimony, and that then Miss Chamberlain will be recalled by the defense in an attempt to shake her story or impeach her testimony.

Simms, in his testimony yesterday, admitted that he had known that "something was going to be done to the girl, but he didn't know what it was." He was under the impression, he said, that it was the intention of the plotters to catch Miss Chamberlain and flood in a compromising position and thus force her to leave the county. Record's failure in his attempt to carry out his share in the plot is supposed to have caused the men to resort to the tar.

Benjamin Falster, a boy who happened to be behind a hedge at the time of the tarring, was unable to give a coherent account of the affair, owing to the thickness of the hedge and a somewhat defective memory.

TAFT WELL NOW

Washington, Nov. 22.—President Taft abandoned the role of invalid today and was at his desk in the executive offices before the end of the clerks arrived. Major De Laney, his physician, pronounced him fully recovered.

SAYS TOBACCO TRUST NOT BUSTED BY "PLAN"

Washington, Nov. 22.—Denouncing the "alleged disintegration" of the tobacco trust, Attorney Felix H. Levy, of New York, laid before the Senate committee on Interstate Commerce the contents of the independent tobacco dealers.

"I believe that the plan of disintegration proposed by the tobacco attorney general is a sham and subterfuge," said Levy. "The worst feature of the plan is the joint stock ownership. That the four companies owned by the same men will compete with one another is unthinkable."

"If we fall in our efforts to get a review of the reorganization of the trust," said Levy, "I will be in favor of appealing to Congress to direct the attorney general to take the tobacco trust case to the United States Supreme court for review."

LAWYER IN PLAY, TELLS OWN MARITAL TROUBLES

New York, Nov. 22.—Harry H. Altman, lawyer, rival of Fanning of the "Shore" when he introduced a play telling of his own marital troubles as a defense in his wife's suit for divorce.

SOCIALISTS SEEK KITCHEN VOTES IN LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 22.—"Woman against woman." Los Angeles, with its population of 250,000, is in the hands of its newly enfranchised women residents. On their verdict at the polls on December 5 depends whether the present city administration shall continue in office or whether Job Harriman, socialist and assistant counsel for the McNamara brothers, shall be elevated to the mayoralty.

Party lines have been obliterated. All conservatives of the "old line" parties have swung in behind Alexander, alleging that the "red menace" of Socialism will interfere with the prosperity of the city. Harriman followers laugh at the "bogies" and assert that if he is elected financiers will be glad to take up all the city bonds.

Wives of bankers, prominent business men and machine politicians are making house-to-house canvases, entertaining women in general with "pink teas," "musical receptions" and are quietly pledging them to vote for "Alexander and prosperity."

To offset this, the socialist organization, with its women allies, began today a house-to-house canvases, which will continue until election day. Where the mistress of the house is pledged for Alexander, the socialists will try to offset her vote by lining up the cook for their candidates.

"We are in need of funds in the worst way, as the enemy is spending more money in this campaign than was ever spent in this city for campaign purposes," says Job Harriman, writing to his friend, Dr. Karl P. M. Sandberg, in Chicago.

"Tell the boys to help as much as they can afford and say to them that we are confident of winning on Dec. 5. The registration is unusually heavy; but we seem to have a percentage great enough in our districts to carry the city."

LABOR DELEGATE ATTACKS HEARST

Staff Special. Auditorium Armory, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 22.—"I want to brand him as an enemy of organized labor." This statement applied to William Randolph Hearst, by President Charles H. Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, drew the enthusiastic applause of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor.

The question of the lockout of the western miners at the Homestake mine, in the Black Hills of South Dakota, had come before the convention for action.

The resolution introduced by Delegate W. E. Scrogan, of the Black Hills Trade Assembly, showing how no miner was permitted to work in the Homestake mine, at Lead, S. D., unless he swore to the fact that he was not a member of any labor union, had been adopted.

An additional statement had been read to the convention and incorporated into the minutes telling of the fight that the miners had put up in defense of their union.

Tells of Homestake Mine President Moyer, of the miners, was then given the floor, and showed how William Randolph Hearst was one of the beneficiaries of the Hearst estate which owns the Homestake mine.

"He and his mother are the two beneficiaries of the Hearst estate," said Moyer. "William Randolph Hearst is hiding behind the skirts of his aged mother while one of the most damnable attempts to destroy organized labor has been going on in the Black Hills for two years."

Moyer told of the attempts that had been made to secure a statement from Hearst as to his attitude in the matter, but without result. Then he made the statement that:

"I want to brand Hearst as an enemy of organized labor." Moyer was immediately followed by Delegate Cannon, of the Western miners, who urged the delegates to investigate the matter and use every effort, if the statement made were found to be true, to persuade the workers of the land not to read the Hearst sheets.

Hearst, however, had a supporter in the convention in the form of Delegate Lynch, president of the International Typographical union who, it will be remembered, rode rough shod over the workers of his own organization when they went on strike against the Hearst papers in Chicago last spring.

Lynch defended Hearst Lynch pleaded that Hearst only employed union printers on his numerous papers, and drew the conclusion that he was therefore a friend of organized labor. He said that it was a well-known fact that Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, the mother of William Randolph Hearst, was not favorable to organized labor.

Delegate Mead, a steamfitter, but representing the workers of Hudson county, N. J., at the convention.

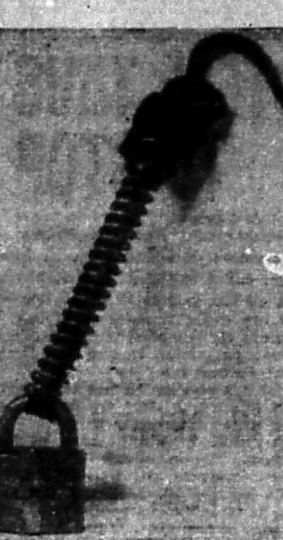
Amusements

GARRICK | Tonight & Sundays | In the Wall Street Girl | PRINCESS | TO-NIGHT | OVER NIGHT | LYRIC | NIGHTLY, INCL. SUNDAY | As a Man Thinks

LA SALLE OPERA-HOUSE | LOUISIANA | Best Musical Show in America

Where to Eat KING'S RESTAURANT | 29-32 N. 5th Ave. | THANKSGIVING DINNER - 19 COURSES - 7:30

THE SCAB'S "BILLY"



The "scab's billy," pictured above, made of an I. C. lock weighing fifteen ounces, with a wide spring and strap, is in possession of the Waterloo local system federation. The above photograph was made from the original, which may be seen at any time at strike headquarters, Waterloo, Iowa. The number of the lock at the end of the billy is A-152.

The Waterloo strikers say sarcastically of the "scab's billy": "The inventor of such a murderous weapon must surely be a most desirable citizen, and the people of Waterloo are under a special obligation to the Illinois Central for bringing here such a splendid specimen of humanity as the scabs who use them."

The weapon explains itself how a good many of the strike breakers have been killed "accidentally" in the yards since the beginning of the rail war.

showed how Hearst had hired scab steamfitters to do his work in New York City.

The entire matter was finally sent to the executive council for them to investigate and to take whatever action they thought advisable.

There is considerable comment in the convention over the ease with which the progressive element in the American Federation of Labor secured favorable action on the initiative and referendum proposition introduced by Delegate Froebatic, of the brewery workers.

It is believed that if the proposition does not come before the 1912 convention of the American Federation of Labor, with a favorable recommendation from the executive council, the matter will be fought from the floor of the convention and favorable action demanded.

It is a noteworthy fact that Gompers grasped the first opportunity that afforded itself to make Socialism an issue in the convention.

Cannon Scores Gompers Delegate Cannon gave him the opportunity. It seems that the representatives of the labor movement in Arizona, among whom was Cannon, had petitioned the American Federation of Labor for funds to aid them in securing a progressive constitution as possible. The Western Federation of Miners had already donated \$1,000 for this purpose.

Cannon claims that no answer was received from the American Federation of Labor, adding that Gompers was antagonistic to the labor party that had been organized in Arizona.

There was surely no Gompers' socialism in this, but it afforded the opportunity that Gompers had been looking for. Gompers claimed that he had been advocating the cause of the initiative and referendum in the International Cigar-makers' Union before Cannon was a member of any labor union.

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PENNSY SHOPMEN MAY WALK OUT

A strike of the shopmen on the Pennsylvania railroad is threatened. Following an attempt by the Illinois Central to have its box cars repaired in the shops of the Pennsylvania, the shopmen told the officers of the company that they would not repair cars for any road which tied up by a strike of its shopmen. The men declare they will walk out again if the company persists in demanding them to repair the Illinois Central cars.

The Pennsylvania transferred all its own cars needing repairs to Pitscairn, Pa., leaving four shops, those at Beaver Falls, Pa., Pittsburgh, Alliance, Ohio, and Fort Wayne, Ind., open for work on the Illinois Central cars.

But it is altogether improbable that the Pennsylvania will risk a strike on its own lines in order to help a rival line.

Another strike also is impending in the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, where the New York Central, tied up by a strike of the boiler-makers, is trying to get its boilers repaired. However, the workers in the locomotive works are so highly organized that there is no danger the company will insist on the New York Central boilers being repaired there.

Rock Island Leaders Confer The question of the calling of a strike of the shopmen is being discussed today in a conference of the executive committee of the Rock Island system federation at the Calvert hotel.

Fourteen of the committee members attended the conference this morning with President Duff and Secretary Treasurer Carr and J. D. Buckalew, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists. Others are expected to arrive in Chicago this evening or tomorrow.

Strikers Indorse Bergt The following resolution, expressing the confidence of the Burnside strikers in A. M. Bergt, who was attacked by the Solidarity of New Castle, Pa., is reproduced here at the request of the executive committee of the Illinois Central strikers:

"In regard to an article printed in the Solidarity under date of November 11, 1911, wherein the reputation of one of our noble union men, namely, Brother Alex M. Bergt, was attacked, the following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Since the inauguration of the Illinois Central railway strike, Brother Bergt's conduct has been such as to meet with the hearty approval of all; and,

"Whereas, Brother Bergt has worked with us for the last eight years, and his untiring efforts for the cause of union labor have met with the approval and admiration of every craft; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the executive board of Burnside shops of system federation, condemn as a dastardly lie this article and implicitly trust in Brother Bergt; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to The Chicago Socialist for publication.

"Respectfully submitted, (Signed) ROBERT S. KNOX, President. JOSEPH HERMERY, Secretary.

Kidnaped From New York Locked as a prisoner in a Michigan Central car at New York City, and forced to come to Chicago as a strike breaker for the Illinois Central, J. T. Williams is seeking to recover damages from the Illinois Central and its agents in the East.

Williams, who is jobless and penniless in Chicago, tells the following story of ill treatment by the company and its agents:

"I went to a labor agency in New York to get a job, and they told me they would send me west to work in the Illinois Central railroad shops. I knew there had been a strike on the Illinois Central shops, and I told them I wouldn't work anywhere as a scab.

"Well, then they told me the strike had been settled, that a good many of the old men had refused to go back because the men lost the strike and that I would be given a good job right off the reel. That looked pretty good to me, so I accepted and they gave me transportation to Chicago.

"I got on a car in New York bound for the West. I found two guards on the car in which I was placed and that got me suspicious again. I thought I would go into the next car back to see if any other men were there and find out what they thought about it.

"When I tried to open the door it was locked. I turned and tried to go out at the other end of the car, but the guard grabbed me, and said, 'Where are you going to?' I told him it looked pretty suspicious to me and I intended to get off. 'What for?' he asked. I told him they tried to work a bunco game on me, that I wasn't going to be fooled and intended to get off right away. Then the two guards caught hold of me and my suitcase and compelled me to stay on the car until we got to Chicago. I utterly refused to work here as a strike breaker."

An effort is being made by the Legal Aid Society to bring the perpetrators of this crime against a poor laboring man to justice.

NEW ORLEANS STRIKERS START DAILY PAPER New Orleans, La., Nov. 22.—The Illinois Central strikers here have begun the publication of a daily paper to give the public the true facts concerning the rail war, facts which the capitalist papers have carefully concealed.

The paper is a two-page sheet, which not only pays for itself through its advertising, but also leaves a big balance every day in the federation's treasury. It helps in getting the facts before the strikers and in increasing the benefit fund for needy shopmen.

The paper is a breezy sheet, 20x30, full of pep and news. The strikers consider it a very valuable supplement to The Daily Socialist of Chicago in helping the strikers to a victory over the company.

ART IN MILWAUKEE BEER, ASSERTS OPERA SINGER New York, Nov. 22.—"They are cities of savages! In Milwaukee alone there is some artistic sense, expressed best in their beer, which has good taste. Nothing else has."

So said Princess Elizabeth Baretti, who sings in the Opera Comique, Paris, and who married a relative of the czar of Russia, before sailing away from his wild country today, after singing in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Milwaukee.

HERE'S STRONGEST MAN IN THE WORLD



Kilich-Bey. London, November 22.—From Persia come tales of a man whose wonderful feats have gained for him the reputation of being the strongest man in the world. Kilich-Bey, he is called. In the picture he is shown twisting a bar of steel an inch in diameter around his left forearm.

This is by no means his greatest feat, however. In Oumrah, Persia, recently, two powerful wild Arabian horses were harnessed to his arms. The horses made frantic efforts to get away, but Kilich-Bey stood firm as a rock, and they could not drag him an inch from his position. This modern Samson concluded his exhibition by punching a piece of stone to pieces with his bare fist.

Elaborate plans are under way for the Socialists' annual mask ball, which will be held this year in the Seventh Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth street and Westwood avenue, on Saturday, Dec. 30.

Last year the ball was held in the Coliseum, but this year, on account of a cement floor which has but recently been laid in that building, it is impossible to hold the ball there.

Tickets for the ball are 25 cents, and they will be ready for sale in a few days. The committee in charge of the affair consists of William Chorney, secretary; John Feligh, J. P. Uhlenbock, Charles Larney, Hugh McGee and J. P. Larsen, chairman.

The proceeds of the ball will be divided between The Daily Socialist and the Socialist party of Cook county. It is expected that the attendance at this year's ball is 1,000 persons.

Many Socialists are already preparing for their costumes, which, it is believed, will outshine those worn by the thousands last year.

TOOTH SHE SWALLOWED MAY KILL AGED WOMAN Findlay, Ohio, Nov. 22.—A year ago Mrs. John Radabaugh swallowed one of her teeth. Physicians found it imbedded in her intestines, and she may die.

First Lecture of the National Socialist Lyceum Course in Chicago Sunday

Arthur Brooks Baker, the well known Socialist humorist, will deliver the first lecture of the lyceum course, on "How We Are Gouged," on the following dates at the places indicated: 28th Ward—Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at the Crystal Theater, North and Fairfield avenues. 28th Ward—Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Belmont hall, Belmont avenue and Clark street. 7th Ward—Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, at Grand Crossing Turner hall, East 75th street and Dobson avenue. Tickets for the entire course of five lectures are \$1, which also gives to the purchaser \$1 worth of Socialist literature, either books or subscriptions to Socialist papers. Tickets for single lecture, 25 cents, which also includes 25 cents worth of Socialist literature. Tickets can be secured at the office of The Chicago Daily Socialist, 205 West Washington street, or at the office of the county secretary, on the third floor of the same building.

MEMBERSHIP OF PARTY TO DOUBLE

"I believe that the membership of the Socialist party can be doubled through the work of the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau," said L. E. Katterfeld, who is engineering the gigantic enterprise. "I figure that over one-half million subscriptions to Socialist papers and magazines will be secured. Every person taking a subscription to one of these papers gets a ticket to the Socialist lectures free. Each ticket has an application card for admission to the Socialist party attached, and each speaker will make a plea to have all believing in the principles of Socialism join the party. In this manner there is no reason why the party membership should not be doubled. If the members of the party could fully realize how much this means they would work on it as they have never worked on anything before." The National Socialist Lyceum Bureau is the biggest and most colossal thing that has ever been launched along these lines either by Socialists or capitalists.

COOKS START FIGHT ON EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

"The employment shark must go." is the cry of the cooks and chefs of Chicago, who have started a fight upon the employment agencies and mean to carry on a vigorous campaign demanding that the state refuse to license them.

A large mass meeting has been called for tonight at 183 West Madison street, at which the cooks will fire their first broadside.

M. H. Madden, president of the Illinois board of labor commissioners, and Edwin R. Wright, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, will be the principal speakers.

"Getting a job as a cook or chef in a hotel in Chicago is like getting on a street car, you must pay as you enter," said Fred Ebeling, president of the cooks' union. "The employment agency is one of the greatest pests to the working man that exists and we mean to put an end to their exploiting."

ASK WAITERS TO PAY FOR HAIR SERVED IN DISHES Here is the story of a lock of hair, as told by a waiter in the Hotel Sherman, to illustrate how the employes of the loop hotels and restaurants are bullied and mistreated by the bosses on pain of losing their jobs:

Last Saturday evening a party of guests at the College Inn, Hotel Sherman, were eating crab flake in Maryland, when one of the party found a hair in the dish. He called the waiter to take the crab flake away and bring something else.

The waiter returned the food to the kitchen, informing the management of the fact that the guest would not pay for it. He was told that he had to pay for it or lose his job. The waiter could not see why he should pay for anything he did not buy or eat and was fired.

BJOM TOWNS IN CANADA

Rapid Growth of Future Cities and the Big Profits U. S. Investors Can Make in Real Estate. Whatever may be the faults of the United States as a government, there does seem to be something in the free atmosphere which teaches men to take care of themselves and to snap up opportunities quickly when they come. Only a little while ago a wide-awake investor here and there discovered the possibilities for doubling and trebling his money by putting it into lots in new railroad towns in Canada, which were awaiting the sound of the first whistle to leap into life.

Some of the profits subsequently made fairly astounded even the most hopeful. Calgary lots, bought for \$200, swelled in value to anything from \$1,000 to \$10,000 and more and Prince Rupert, Edmonton and other towns followed suit by pouring riches into the laps of those who had believed in the future of the country.

This all happened under the influence of the Canadian Pacific, which had to cope with hard conditions which do not exist now. For this reason it is held to be a sure thing that the great new Grand Trunk Pacific which is now building from coast to coast at break-neck speed, will make tens of millions of dollars for the country it travels through and do it much sooner than the C. P. Ry. did.

At a point on this new railroad, which has long been recognized as a coming commercial center of Canada, there is about to spring up the thriving city of Fort Fraser. Some of the most wide-awake men in the Dominion are backing Fort Fraser to duplicate and even surpass the success of Calgary because of its many natural advantages and already established reputation as the "Hub City of British Columbia."

"Certain it is that no new town in Canada has brighter prospects. The railroad is even now approaching and must be completed by 1913—and probably will come within a year. After that comes the boom and fortune to those who seize the opportunity.

For a short while lots in Fort Fraser may be had for \$150 to \$200 and up, on the easy terms of 10 per cent down and 5 per cent per month—no interest and no taxes until fully paid. The British Columbia Government itself guarantees perfect titles.

The official representatives of the new town site are now located in Chicago, where you can write for free plat and information about this remarkable chance to make money—a chance that will soon be gone. Write to Spence, Jordan & Co., Dept. B, 312 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, and they will send you the latest news from the golden northwest country.—Adv.

Rockford, Ill., Nov. 22.—The park board yesterday refused the use of the Sinsinipark next summer to the Illinois National Guard for encampment purposes.

The two Socialist members of the board, with Levin Faust, president, voted against granting a permit. Faust insisted that he did not oppose the plan because of the Socialistic aversion to militarism, but that he did so because he believed the moral tone of Rockford would be considerably weakened by the presence of the National Guard.

Rockford citizens are trying today to find some available place near the city for the encampment. This movement is being fostered by the business interests, who will profit by the encampment if they are near enough to it.

WERE THESE ACCIDENTS ALSO? 2,500 PEER KILLED Madison, Wis., Nov. 22.—Hunters in Wisconsin have killed 2,500 deer since November 11, according to return of tags made to the state game department here.

LET WOMEN SMOKE, SAY Y. M. C. A. DEBATERS New York, Nov. 22.—Although one debater asserted, he would never kiss a woman who smoked, the Y. M. C. A. Debating society voted that women should smoke if they wanted to.

That's What They All Say—Painless, Reliable Work at Cut Prices! GOLD CROWN 22k Bridge Work SET OF TEETH \$3.00

STATE DENTISTS STATE AND VAN BUREN STREETS

SUFFRAGISTS WILL HOLD BIG MEETING AT MADISON Madison, Wis., Nov. 22.—Two big suffrage meetings are to be held here tomorrow. An organization to work in Dane county will be effected in the afternoon, and at night a mass meeting will be held at which Mrs. Chrystal Eastman Benedict, state organizer, and Zona Gale, author, will speak.

Thanksgiving Candy FREE Find the 8 Turkey Heads OR 20th Century Needle Book Containing Pins, Needles, Hair Pins, Hooks and Eyes—a Household Necessity Choice of the Above Premiums to Every One Answering This Advertisement Here is a big Thanksgiving Turkey. There are also ten turkey heads in this picture. See if you can find eight of them. No matter how many you can find, just mark them, cut out the picture and send it to us. Every person who sends us the picture will be given a choice of the above premiums, also an exceptional offer to purchase a new piano during our Holiday sale. Send answers in to-day as all answers must be in our hands within a week. Name: Address: Story & Clark Piano Co. 317 South Wabash Ave., Chicago

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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Rockefeller's Record

Though uncompromising opponents of John D. Rockefeller and his system of doing business we are inclined to sympathize with this wizard of high finance as he reads the evidence given before the Stanley investigation, where one of the victims of his high-handed financing relates to the public the story of John D.'s crookedness.

The story in substance is similar to the many others which were told by Ida Tarbell when she, without any denial from John D., branded the Standard Oil company as a cold-blooded, cruel and high-handed corporation which has left a trail of death and business destruction in its wake.

Albert Merritt, a pioneer ore man in Minnesota, told the story of how Rockefeller, aided by his chief almoner, the Rev. F. T. Gates, squeezed him out of \$3,000,000 in railroad and ore property in the foreclosure of a loan of \$525,000. The transaction occurred during the panic in 1893. Later Mr. Rockefeller sold the same property to the steel trust for \$10,000,000. Charles M. Schwab has since estimated that the properties are now worth \$700,000,000.

A similar story was told by Miss Tarbell about Rockefeller's dealings with his friend and business associate, Corrigan, to whom he made a money loan and then foreclosed, forcing Corrigan to practically donate his properties to Rockefeller.

When these stories by Miss Tarbell appeared our benevolent friend, Rockefeller, started on a campaign of Christian charity and saintly philanthropy that astounded the world and raised much comment.

The public generally believed that Rockefeller was doing what he could to efface as much as possible the record of a bad past by doing what he could, as he saw it, to relieve not only his conscience but the poverty and misery which his method of doing business had occasioned.

The public was almost persuaded to forgive Rockefeller, and in the general excitement of the times was almost ready to forget the past and make the best of it by changing conditions so that the future pages of our nation's history might not be marred by similar records.

But try as we may to forget John D.'s life story and do what he will to remove the blot of Standard Oil from the fair pages of our nation's history, the "damned spot" will not "out."

China and the Labor Problem

By Axel Gustafson

Of all the great questions touching labor conditions today there is none more profoundly vital to every worker in the entire civilized world than the fate of China.

There we have a territory much larger in extent than the entire continent of Europe, inhabited by an industrious, peaceable, non-warlike race. Their habits are simple, their needs few. In the modern sense of the world their country's resources are still undeveloped.

What an almost exhaustless field of exploitation by soulless capitalism is thus offered for generations to come! And what a terrible and blighting effect this would have upon the conditions of labor in all lands.

Only leave the great capitalist governments free to carry out their grim designs for the partition of China and they can snap their fingers at the workingman's demands for even bare living conditions, for the labor of two to three hundred million Chinamen will then be put in competition with labor all over the civilized world.

The vast unexplored and unused resources of China will give untold wealth to the exploiters. All kinds of machinery and factories for supplying the world with goods will be moved to China and worked with the cheapest Chinese labor. It is impossible to conceive the results. Imagination itself becomes bewildered and confused when we try to depict what unspeakable world-suffering such a condition would bring. We should have to go to Dante's Inferno to find pictures even faintly descriptive of what is bound to follow.

Of course, it could not last, but meanwhile and after it all is over—what then—remember "Caesar's Column"?

But it must not come to pass. Surely the workers all over the world must realize not only that whatever improvements in conditions they hitherto have gained through organization and strikes would be utterly lost to them, but that they would have to tamely submit to coolie labor conditions or else starve to death.

Let a ringing call go forth from the Atlanta Labor Convention to all labor organizations demanding that the respective governments keep their hands off China. Let this demand be made the world over and persisted in until the governments yield or organized labor is destroyed.

Protecting Vaults from Mobs

In a descriptive announcement to prospective depositors, the Harris Safe Deposit company, of Chicago, lays particular stress upon the construction of its vaults to prevent any possible mob violence or riots.

The reference to this possible contingency reads as follows: "Special provision, not found elsewhere in Chicago, has been made against any possible mob violence or riots. Completely surrounding the vaults is a high pressure system of steam pipes with outlets through which, in case of extreme emergency, live steam can be forced, completely enveloping the vaults. This wall of steam would make it impossible for anyone to operate within the vault zone."

Whether this safeguard against public violence will attract any of the depositors from the Continental and Commercial National Bank we do not know. We are inclined to believe that the ordinary precautions against burglary, fire, cyclone and earthquakes are sufficient protection for the public safes.

The public generally, and especially in Chicago, does not fear the prospects of foreign invasion. For that reason it would be ridiculous for the Harris Safety Deposit company to ask the government for a regiment of soldiers to guard the treasure stored in its vaults. On the other hand the American public has always proved itself a nation of well-behaved and orderly citizens. Mob violence and disorderly riots are not condoned by the American people. Through revolution they have established their independence and with civil war have gained the right to universal manhood suffrage. They are now in a most peaceable manner gaining that right for women.

Majority rule has been unequivocally established and so long as the majority of American citizens are opposed to mob violence and riots a strong public sentiment will be a greater safeguard against such dangers than high pressure systems of steam pipes.

Cardinal Gibbons thinks the era of war is passing. Yes, as we stand and watch the procession of current events we are inclined to agree with the cardinal—the era now passing is one of war.

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.)

As we have seen in chapter IV, Wilson suffered by far the greater part of the funds for the securing of the bribed grant of 35,000,000 acres of land. At Wilson's death, President Adams appointed Bushrod Washington an associate justice of the Supreme court. Bushrod Washington, as we have told, had been placed by his uncle, George Washington, in Wilson's office to study law, and had been associated in that capacity with Wilson during the very period when Wilson was engineering his Bank of North America transaction. He had inherited George Washington's Mount Vernon estate. All the other justices of the Supreme court of the United States were well advanced in years, but Bushrod Washington was only 38 years old at the time of his being commissioned associate justice.

What exact and intimate connection these facts had in view of subsequent memorable decisions of the Supreme court of the United States we do not profess to say; but those are the facts and their significance is self-evident.

Federalists Lose Power With the election of Jefferson, in 1800, the Federalists seemed swept out of power. Many causes conspired to bring about this great political change. The small merchants and petty shopkeepers, aiming at an unrestricted field for their own economic advancement, revolted against the protection of the large landholding families. Instead of the old hereditary aristocracy, based upon large possessions of land, the time was ripening for a newer aristocracy of money derived from industrial establishments and transportation as well as from land. On the other hand, the time was not propitious for the carrying out of the Federalist doctrine of concentration of powers in the national government; the country was vast, communication was difficult and slow, and the two great conflicting economic systems of North and South were silently but more intensely clashing.

Such portions of the working class as had the right to vote enthusiastically supported the Republicans or Anti-Federalists, believing that the defeat of the Federalists meant a death blow to aristocracy. They could not foresee that a vastly more powerful industrial and transportation aristocracy would take the place of the old feudal aristocracy.

Lastly, there were dissensions within the ranks of the Federalists themselves. The great landholders, bent upon annihilating both the influence and results of the French Revolution, were determined upon a bitter war with France, and an alliance with England. But President John Adams, whose interests and traditions lay more with the shippers than with the landholders, wanted no war; this attitude caused a wide breach between the Adams and the Hamilton factions.

Pack Courts Before Going The Republicans (25) believed they now had a clear field of power. The Federalists, however, proceeded to execute into law a piece of legislation by which they were able to outgeneral their opponents and retain practical power. The Republicans had the administrative offices, and a majority of the legislators, but the crucial question was as to which side would control the judiciary.

This fact both parties thoroughly appreciated. They knew that their courts before and during the Revolution had gone to lawless lengths in doing as they willed. They knew that the courts had already, unquestioned, set aside acts of legislatures as null and void, and that they would and could do so again with acts of both legislatures and Congress. They knew that the courts were the prime instruments for sanctioning the acts of the ruling class, and that with judicial precedents already built up, and more that could be added, theories of law could be devised to suit any exigency. Theoretically, the three departments of government each held co-ordinate jurisdiction, but this was

merely a pleasant fiction. The courts were the real masters of destinies. In the last days of their power the Federalists passed a new judiciary act, creating a series of new courts, and nearly three score new judges. The most important post in the whole government, however, was that of chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The president lasted for four, perhaps eight, years in office; the chief justice held office for life. The president could recommend laws; the chief justice could arrogate the sovereign power (two other members of the Supreme Court agreeing with him) of abolishing laws with a stroke of the pen, or virtually making laws nothing more than legislative law.

But the straining of both political parties for the control of the judiciary was, judging by fundamentals, merely a shallow conflict. This was later lucidly proved when justices of both political stripes stood together in validating immense land frauds and the fraudulent recovery of confiscated estates, in the twisting and bending of the constitution to accord with particular or general interests of each succeeding dominant division of the capitalist class. In the declaration of perpetual vested private and corporate "rights," and in the continuation of chattel slavery. Quite true, differences were revealed among various justices over the question of state's rights versus consolidation of power in the national government. But those differences exactly reflected the contentions prevailing at the particular time between contending groups.

All of the justices, to whichever political party they belonged, to whatever source they owed their appointment, believed in the domination of government by property for property, although, while most of them believed that this rule should be of the large propertied interests, a few held that the middle class property element should hold the power. But all were agreed upon the main point of straining every interpretation and construction for the benefit of property, even though there came times when a minority justice, or perhaps others with him, refused to concur in some notorious decision handed forth by the majority. All, by their consistent actions, evinced irrefutable bias in favor of established conditions, so far as they applied to the general repression of the workers, and all were class prejudiced against any attempt of the working class to improve its conditions, and shake off the yoke of the oppression of numberless centuries.

A short time before leaving office President Adams, on January 31, 1801, appointed John Marshall to be chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Jefferson, who came from the same state as Marshall, and who was thoroughly conversant with his career and mentality, deplored the appointment as a public calamity. Toward Adams and others, Jefferson entertained a bitter enough hatred; but when Jefferson was extremely old, and after he had forgiven all his other foes, Marshall was the one man whom he could not bring himself to forgive.

All Jefferson's political ideas, ideals and plans were upset and uprooted by Marshall's decisions, which forced into practice the very opposite of Jefferson's doctrines. We, who have the advantage of the retrospection afforded by time, may look back, and, understanding the course of industrial progress, may see that in that particular respect Jefferson was in error. For the next thirty-five years Marshall was in point of actual sovereignty the ruler of the United States, and by force of decisions handed down by him, has, it may be safely said, ruled the courts (which rule the United States) ever since. Marshall's appointment signified the unrestricted development of private corporate institutions and power, which was an inevitable stage in the progress of society.

(24) By reason of excessive study, Bushrod Washington became blind in one eye. In stature he was insignificant, and he was negligent in dress.

OPEN FORUM

REFERENDUM "D" Editor Daily Socialist: The St. Louis controversy, stated in a nutshell, is as follows:

- 1. A number of the "leading" Socialists in St. Louis fused with the capitalist parties.
2. The real Socialists opposed this and called for the expulsion of the fusionists.
3. Local St. Louis being involved, it was decided by state referendum that local St. Louis should not vote on the question of its own expulsion.
4. The question of expulsion was then sent out for referendum and local St. Louis was expelled by the membership of the Socialist party in the state of Missouri.
5. The state organization then proceeded to organize St. Louis with Socialists who would not fuse.
6. The fusionists then called upon the national executive committee to interfere with the state organization in Missouri.
7. The national committee said: "Don't interfere."
8. Wobbly Socialists then got enough innocent locals to institute a referendum, now known as Referendum "D."
9. To vote "yes" on Referendum "D" means to endorse fusion.
10. If the party membership endorses fusion, we must change the national constitution, which now forbids fusion.

Let's steer shy of the capitalist parties and stand by the comrades in St. Louis who have so nobly fought for clean-out Socialist party tactics.

To vote "no" on Referendum "D" means clean-out Socialist tactics. This is no time for Socialists to favor fusion with the capitalists. We get along first rate anyhow.

J. O. BENTALL Chicago.

TAFT SIMPLIFIES MARK Marx wrote many volumes to show the inevitability of Socialism. First, the workers must and will become class conscious and unite. Second, they must learn about surplus value and how, through this, they are exploited. Third, economic determinism will then settle the matter and insure the co-operative commonwealth.

Thousands of pamphlets and volumes have been written to show that Socialism must come—is inevitable. But President Taft has greatly simplified the matter in one short sentence. "We

must restore competition or we will get Socialism." That puts it in a nutshell. There is only one alternative—a return—going back—to competition in big business, which is as impossible as to do away with steam, gasoline and electric power, and go back to the ox team, stage coach and prairie schooner to do the transportation business of this country. Hence Taft shows, in few words, Socialism is inevitable.

H. S. M'MASTER. Dowagiac, Mich.

TAKING NO CHANCES EDITOR Editor—Are you sure this is your first effort? Genius—Positively. Editor—Then I'll give you \$25 for it if you promise not to write anything more until this is published. Genius (delighted)—That's fine. When will you publish it? Editor (grimly)—Not while I'm alive.

COLD WATER Poor Suitor (joyfully)—And doesn't it break your heart to lose your daughter? Rich Parent (resignedly)—Yes, but it would break me up in business to have to keep her any longer. Take her, my boy, and be happy!

IMPORTANT Visitor—Are you connected with the poetical department of this paper? Attendant—Yes, sir. Visitor—In what capacity? Attendant—I empty the waste paper baskets, sir.

A CROSS-REFERENCE Mistress—Have you a reference? Bridget—Poise; o' hold the poker over her until I got it.—Harper's Bazar.

NOT TO BE FETTERED "It must be terrible to be deaf." "Oh, I don't know. Just think how nice it would be to go to all the Wagner operas and have a good time."

SOCIALIST NEWS

from EVERYWHERE



Lincoln Star Outlines RISE OF SOCIALISM Lincoln, Neb.—The Lincoln Star, in an article bearing the caption, "Remarkable Gain in Socialist Vote," tells the following story of the rise of Socialism in this state during the last two years, and predicting that the vote next fall in Nebraska will be more than 10,000, or double the vote polled by the Socialists in 1910.

"Socialism has more than doubled its strength in Nebraska during the last two years, as shown by the returns from forty-six counties officially made to the secretary of state. In an off-year election, when the vote of other parties exhibits the usual slump, the Socialists have gained 31 per cent in their following at the polls.

"Taking in connection with many local victories won by the Socialists throughout the country at the late election, this growth in Nebraska foreshadows the entrance of a new and vigorous political force into state politics.

"It is probable that the full count will give the party between 4 and 5 per cent of the total vote.

"The strong showing made by the Socialists this year permanently displaced the prohibition party as the third political organization of Nebraska.

"Two years ago, Hunt, for university regent on the Socialist ticket, polled 1,777 votes in the forty-six counties which have reported to the secretary of state since Tuesday's election. In 1910, Wright, for governor, received 2,570 votes in the same counties. This year, the Socialist vote cast in these forty-six counties is as follows:

"The increase in 1910 over the previous year was 61-1-2 per cent. This year, taking as a comparison the medium vote for Morrow and not the highest vote for Moody, the gain is 31 per cent over 1910.

"The Socialist vote is likely to reach 9,000 or 10,000 on a complete ticket. The forty-six counties included in the estimates cast 36 per cent of the total Socialist vote in 1909, and 15 per cent of it in 1910. Taking 40 per cent as a medium basis, this would give over 9,000 in the whole state.

WOMEN DENOUNCE JUDGE FOR SEIZING McNAMARA PAPERS Indianapolis, Ind.—The Socialist Women's Club has passed resolutions denouncing an unlawful Judge Anderson's action in ordering the seizure of the legal papers and documents in the McNamara case, which were in the custody of the Marion Criminal court, and asking that the constitution of the United States be amended so that Federal judges may be recalled. The resolutions say in part:

"Resolved, That we declare it to be the sense of this body that, since the said property has been seized in the name of the law, and without the sanction of the law, that it is the moral and legal right of the citizens, members of the working class, to demand and take by force, if necessary, the aforesaid property now held in the custody of the Federal court; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we declare it to be the duty of all members of the working class to use their united efforts to bring about a constitutional amendment for the recall of the judiciary, to the end that the aforesaid Federal judges may not be permitted to retain their positions when they override the rights of citizens."

MAURER TELLS WHY SOCIALISTS FAILED TO CARRY READING New York, N. Y.—The Intercollegiate Socialist Society of this city gave a dinner here celebrating the Socialist victories at which James H. Maurer, the Socialist member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, was the principal speaker.

He told how near the Socialists in Reading came to electing their candidate for mayor. The trouble was, he said, they blundered. That is, they got up a parade and two mass meetings that filled the biggest halls in Reading, to show their strength, and this frightened "Boss" Penrose's leaders so that a deal of some sort was made with the leaders of the Keynotes, or reformers, party. The result was, he said, the Socialists lost by a narrow margin.

KNOWLEDGE WILL TURN PEOPLE TO SOCIALISM Waco, Texas.—"Carnegie has given \$25,000,000 to the Carnegie corporation at New York to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States," says the Waco Times.

"And this knowledge should cause the people to rise up and smite a system that makes it possible for the few to exploit the many.

"Carnegie acquired these millions through the assistance of the government.

"And yet we have those who wonder at the growth of Socialism."

WILL ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH KINDERGARTENS IN COLUMBUS Columbus, Ohio.—One of the first things the Socialists on the board of education in this city will do is to attempt to establish kindergartens in the public schools.

Several of the old-party members of the board have already signified their intention of defeating any such a measure.

The Socialist members of the board are the only ones to have any real ideas to offer. It attempted interviews by newspaper men are to be counted for anything.

COUNTY BOARD'S CROOKED WORK SHOWN BY SOCIALISTS La Crosse, Wis.—The Socialists of this city have stirred up the people over the action of the county board in giving contracts to the highest bidder. One newspaper bid 25 cents per portfolio to publish the board's proceedings and another 25 cents. The latter secured the job. The Socialists are holding protest meetings and demand an investigation.

WORKERS GET NINE MORE DEPUTIES IN GERMANY Rudolstadt, Germany.—In the elections for the chamber of representatives for the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, held today, nine Socialists were elected, and there is a possibility of another being returned in the second balloting. The chamber is composed of sixteen members and the Socialists therefore are in the majority.

TOTAL LOSS "Does your husband ever lose his temper?" "Not any more. He lost it permanently about two years after our marriage."—Exchange.

INFORMATION Tommy—Pa, what is a equinox? Pa—Why—er—'s—is—ahem! For goodness sake, Tommy, don't you know any thing about mythology at all? An equinox was a fabled animal, half horse and half cow. Its name is derived from the words "equino" and "nox." It does seem as if they don't teach any thing in the public schools nowadays!

