

FINANCIERS' CRISIS FALL ON THE WORKING MEN

More Laborers Laid Off to Curtail Expenses During Stringency—Banks Frantic

The national government's grant of favor to the banks by which they are enabled to substitute their collaterals for government bonds has been at once taken advantage of, and the bonds thus released will be used to secure an issue of over \$5,000,000 worth of bank notes by the Chicago banks.

The principal events in the financial and industrial world were as follows: The closing of the West Texas Bank and Trust company of San Antonio, Texas, with deposits of \$1,823,240.

The reduction of the wages of 14,000 employed in the copper mines of Michigan.

The abandoning of \$7,000,000 worth of construction projects by the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad.

Runs on the Farmers' and Merchants' Savings bank and the City Savings bank of Bridgeport, Conn., with total deposits of over \$9,000,000.

A further slump in the prices of stocks on Wall street.

The agreement of 400 bankers in Oklahoma and Indian territory to reopen the banks there next week.

The increase of Bank of England discount rate to 3 1/2 per cent in order to shut off the flow of gold to America, and a similar increase by the National Bank of Belgium.

The trouble with the banks in Bridgeport, Conn., was a direct result of the reaction from the industrial field. A number of factories had shut down, and wages had been reduced in others, and the workers had immediate need of their savings. When they attempted to get them a run resulted, the outcome of which is not yet evident.

The reduction in the wages of copper miners which began in the Montana district spread to Northern Michigan. Eight thousand men employed by the Calumet & Hecla found their wages reduced 13 per cent, while those working for the Copper Range mines were cut 5 per cent. These men are all organized and it has not yet been decided whether they will submit to the reduction without a protest.

New York is now following the example of foreign cities and raising the rate of exchange on gold in order to prevent its export to other countries. The Bank of Belgium is the latest European institution to take steps to protect its gold supply by raising exchange rates.

Nevertheless, the banks of Chicago are paying these high rates for gold in hope of securing it in time to maintain their existence.

California is still supposed to be enjoying a holiday, the governor having extended his proclamation for another day.

An effort is now being made to supply money to move the cotton crop, but so far this effort has met with little success.

For the first time in its history the New York Central railroad is forced to pay in checks and is requesting its employees not to present their checks unless in immediate need of the money.

Industrial Crisis Planned

Have the banks robbed industry to aid gamblers and thereby postponed a financial crisis by inducing an industrial one? is the question which a well-known financial authority answers in the affirmative.

"When the pressure first came in New York, because of a fall in the price of inflated stocks, and a demand was made for additional collateral, and the gamblers needed more money, all available funds were scraped from the bank vaults and sent away," he declares.

"Now that the same condition prevails in many other cities, there is nothing to do but refuse the money for industrial purposes and to its real owners, lest the gamblers may succeed."

"That this is the explanation of at least some phases of the situation receives support from the constantly increasing number of reports of decreased activity in industry, the laying off of men, the abandonment of projected enterprises and the reduction of expenses and output in many lines."

State Treasuries Emptied

That in some instances at least state treasuries, as well as the national depositories, were swept clean in order to maintain frenzied financiers is only just becoming public. It has just been discovered that the Illinois state treasury is without funds to meet the payroll.

According to the law there are \$2,000,000 in cash in the treasury at Springfield, but when the money was looked for it was discovered that the

treasury was empty, and in their place were the inflated industrial securities upon which the banks of Chicago had borrowed money.

This money has been lent at 2 1/2 per cent interest, \$100 being loaned for each \$110 of securities deposited. As many of these securities have already fallen off far more than ten points during the last week, the question is being raised: If the state of Illinois has not been caught in the position of "holding the bag" full of securities that are worth less than the money advanced upon them?

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OCTOBER BAD FOR NEW FIRMS

New York, Nov. 2.—According to the Journal of Commerce new charters filed in the eastern states in October for all classes of corporations with an industrial capital of \$1,000,000 or more represented a total capitalization of \$79,100,000, which compares with \$76,000,000 in September and \$138,550,000 in October last year.

The grand total of all companies incorporated in October with a capitalization of \$100,000 and over, including other states than those of the east, was \$132,425,000, against \$113,660,000 in September and \$375,376,000 in October a year ago.

Conditions generally in October this year militated to a greater extent than in any previous month of 1907, against the promotion of new enterprises of any description.

URGES PENSIONS FOR MOTHERS

At the Woodlawn People's Institute last night Professor Zueblin of the University of Chicago delivered a scathing arraignment on the marriage relationship as it is viewed today, and advanced some novel and radical remedies for existing evils.

The professor declared that motherhood was the greatest conservative force of civilization, refining the coarser passions and tending toward idealism, while admitting that it also had the effect of reducing woman to economic dependence.

"The spiritual and physiological possibilities of marriage are grouped under the subheadings: Physiological instruction, co-education, engagements, marriage, divorce. Some of the more striking of the professor's utterances are:

"Men and women who do not love each other should not live together. Many women live with their husbands in order to be supported."

"There is no such thing as an affair in a grave mistake. For a few days or months people may think they are made for each other, but then the vision falls. It is impossible to love your wife and another woman at the same time."

"A great difficulty is that one woman is dependent for her support on one man. This creates a dependent state for her. Women should be economically free."

MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

"Mothers should be pensioned. The law may think this a hardship, but do not. Up to three children rich and poor should be pensioned alike."

Speaking of co-educational schools, the professor remarked: "Co-education breeds marriage, and since when has marriage become a crime?"

"Segregation is class education. There is no better place in the world for scoundrels than the segregated school. The lecture aroused much spirited debate among the club members."

HUNGARIAN SOCIALISTS TO HEAR EISLER

Hungarian emigrants of Chicago, Pullman, Kensington, Harvey, Roseland, Burnside and South Chicago are offered a splendid opportunity to hear a thorough review of the history of their newly adopted country.

The Central committee of the Hungarian Socialists of Chicago and vicinity proved "a live wire" in organizing Hungarian workers, who became an easy prey to the agents of exploiters on account of their ignorance of the conditions of the new land.

This organization has made arrangements for meetings in and outside Chicago. The first meeting of this season will be held by that body on Sunday next, November 3, 1907, at 2 p. m., at Weitz hall, 11400-2 Schmitt avenue.

At this occasion George Eisler, the secretary of this organization, and organizer of the Hungarians, will give a lecture on "The Industrial History of the United States."

Great preparations are made by this Central committee to arrange for a great lecture, to be held for the public at large for the purpose of informing the public of the political and economic situation, as well as giving them an idea of the natural richness of Hungary and its people. All these lectures will be illuminated by stereopticon views.

He Can't Get Close Enough to Use His Musket



EMPLOYMENT AGENCY USES SHADY METHODS

Clerk Holds Hand Over Contract When Worker Signs—Refund Refused—Reporter Gets It

Raziel de Vreese, 126 Fremont street, called at the Chicago Daily Socialist office today and gave his experience at the National Employment office, 124 South Clark street.

It appeared that the great army of the unemployed, a majority of whom are not up to present-day business methods, and some unable to read, write or speak English, gives to the Chicago employment agencies an enormous sum of money, for which these poor people receive nothing.

While it may not be true that the agencies are carrying on a swindling business in the full sense of the word, it is true that once they get \$2 from a workingman some of them do not work overtime to secure him a place.

It is further true that these agencies resort to shady business methods of securing fees from men and women who do not understand what they are paying for, or that they are entitled to a refund under certain conditions.

It is not the business of the agency, as the proprietor sees it, to be too generous with explanations of the work seekers' rights.

Laborer's Story

De Vreese called at the agency Wednesday night and asked for work as janitor. He was told of a place on the elevated road paying \$20 a month and car fare, but in order to get it he would have to pay the agency \$2.

De Vreese signed his willingness to pay the fee, and the clerk asked him his name, but seemed unable to make it out. The clerk, he says, pushed a pad toward him, requesting him to write his name, while the clerk held his hand over the printed matter on the blank.

After he had written his name De Vreese found he had signed a printed document, which he ascertained late Friday afternoon was an application containing certain stipulations in regard to his job.

The clerk gave him a receipt for the money and a letter to the chief clerk of the elevated loop, but when he called for the situation the clerk informed him that no janitor was

wanted and that none had been requested.

No Job; Refund Refused

On the receipt is stamped the words "The within fee is for registration only. Applications cannot be withdrawn for 30 days. By an act of legislation, passed May 30, 1905."

The next day De Vreese, not being clear as to how he stood with the employment agency, called for his money, which was refused and his notice called to the receipt and the application he had signed.

He was given a second letter to an establishment at 202 Market street, and told that the job would pay him \$12 a week. The firm declared it had been made clear to the agency that \$10 was to be the wage.

De Vreese refused to accept \$10 and again demanded his \$2 from the employment agency or a \$12-a-week job. He was promised either the money back or a job if he would call Saturday. He came at once to the office of the Chicago Daily Socialist.

Reporter Gets Refund

A reporter went with him to the agency, and a man, apparently the manager, gave a lengthy explanation of the ins and outs of running an employment agency, their rights and liabilities.

GREAT SCHEME TO HOLD MEN

(Mail Correspondence.) Cincinnati, O., Oct. 30.—The industrial bureau schemers propose to build several hundred small cottages in Norwood or other suburbs and sell them to the laboring men on the installment plan. They figure that the workmen will be easy and walk into the trap with their eyes shut.

If the men agree to this proposition they are virtually enslaving themselves. No matter what conditions shall be imposed upon them at the factories, they will have to put up with them, as they will be in debt to their employer for their homes.

They will not be able to call a strike, as the money for installment has to be paid promptly every month. In case they do strike before their homes are paid for and cannot meet the installments, the houses will remain in possession of their employers.

Manhattan, Nov. 2.—A peculiar condition exists in the furniture trade in Manhattan. This was told by several delegates of the upholsterers' union at a meeting the other night. The story runs as follows:

In many of the shops making a cheap grade of furniture a deposit of \$25 was required from workmen before they were given employment. They also had to sign a year's contract. This ridiculous proposition was all one-sided.

It is an excellent way for the employer, however, to head off trade disputes and to get extra capital besides.

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 2.—Startling accusations against professional midwives of Chicago were made by Dr. Rudolph W. Holmes before the National Purity congress, in session here.

He said that Chicago has thousands of professional murderers for profit in midwives and other persons engaged in that business.

Dr. Holmes declared that race suicide was attempted in this country in 35 out of a possible 100 cases; that doctors who are still within the pale sign death certificates in which fictitious causes are given.

THEATER MANAGER BREAKS LABOR LAW

(Mail Correspondence.) Topeka, Oct. 30.—Roy Crawford, manager of the Grand Opera house, was arrested by Chief of Police R. W. Eaton on a police warrant, charging him with violating the Sunday labor law by compelling stage hands, ushers and other employees to work at the Sunday performances at the theater.

The warrant for the arrest was issued by Police Judge S. S. Ermy on a complaint drawn up by City Attorney F. G. Drenning and sworn by Chief Eaton.

The case will come to trial in a few days and a conviction is looked for.

AGED PYTHIAN DIES

Major A. H. Michaelson of the Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, will be buried Sunday at Elmwood cemetery. He was the oldest member of the Knights of Pythias in Illinois, being 75 years of age at death.

WORKERS PAY BOSS FOR JOB

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WIRE STRIKERS HOLD ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

President Beattie and Mother Jones Cheer Operators—Newspapers Denounced—Cheer Girl Strikers

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 1.—The telegraph strike has not been called off here. Strikers took a vote on the proposition and it was decided to call the strike off if a majority of the unions did likewise. No desertions here.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 1.—No truth in the report that Salt Lake striking telegraphers have returned to work. Everything in good shape here and strikers are cheerful and hopeful.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 1.—The report that St. Paul striking telegraphers are returning to work is absolutely untrue. Having had no desertions since the strike in August, the return of two operators during the past week no doubt caused the rumor to be started that the strikers were going back.

Local strikers discredit the Associated Press report from New Orleans in the Daily News of last night saying that the strike had been called off

there and that the strikers would return to work as individuals on the best terms obtainable.

MOTHER JONES TALKS

The sight of nearly 1,000 strikers packed into Ullrich's hall yesterday afternoon pleased Mother Jones, who had gone to the hall to cheer the strikers because she had heard that they were weakening.

"I see by the Daily News, the Chicago Tribune and the Record-Herald that you went back, but it don't look like it. If you have, the companies must be very kind to give you time in the afternoon to attend the strike meeting," said Mother Jones.

Mother Jones said the Tribune had lied for forty years and was still at it. She said that the strikers were no doubt used to it by this time and would not be influenced by its lies.

VOTE TO "STICK"

At this meeting a vote was taken to test the strength of the "stick" faction. If there were any weak ones in the hall they did not vote. It was voted unanimously to continue the strike until such concessions were granted by the companies. The result of the vote was cheered loudly.

A telegram was read from Dr. R. Brand, a member of the peace committee from Chicago who is now in New York. The message read: "Everything working out fine; be brave."

This was encouraging and was cheered for several minutes. H. L. Edmunds, a striker, said that the Washington administration is doing considerable to arrange a meeting between the committee and the telegraph companies. He said that Commissioner Neill is in New York now working on this matter.

CLOSED MEETING TODAY

The closed meeting was not held, but it was announced that this afternoon a closed meeting would probably be called at a most important matter of the union would be discussed and the true situation made clear to the membership.

President Beattie was also present and followed Mother Jones. He expressed himself as highly pleased with her and claimed to be in hearty accord with her political views.

Mother Jones touched on the drink question and roared the temperance people for not going to the bottom of the evil and sending a delegation to Washington to insist on fewer hours and better treatment for workers, and especially those who perform such nerve-racking duties as the telegraph operators.

President Beattie said that her remarks on the question came home to the telegraph operators, who are and have been doing a splendid job.

WORK UNDER STRAIN

"Fed understand the terrible strain placed upon the telegrapher or wireman when he is released from duty after several hours' constant work within the four walls of a telegraph office, he has been one of the nearest saloons," said Beattie.

Both Mother Jones and President Beattie thought that a little education from actual experience would do the so-called reformers a world of good.

The meeting closed with a suggestion from Frank Likes that the telegraphers, none of them, go back to work until the girls go back. There have been no desertions from the ranks of the women and reports from all over the country say that they are the best strikers and most determined.

(Mail Correspondence.)

Cleveland, O., Oct. 21.—One divorce every hour.

Six divorce suits in thirty minutes. One hundred cases decided on in a day if none are contested.

This is the rate at which the Cuyahoga county divorce mill is now grinding out divorces.

The growth of this divorce evil is truly alarming in Cleveland. Judges have commented on it. Sociologists, noting the Corey and Hanna cases, assign prosperity as the cause for the evil.

The number of divorce suits filed in the present year show an increase of 25 per cent over 1906, and that year a proportionately larger increase over the previous one. Drunkenness shows the greatest increase. This year twice as many suits were brought because of this reason.

It has been quoted by a learned philosopher, and truly that the laxity of the divorce laws is destroying the sanctity of marriage. Shameful to say in the last year in this country there has been one divorce for every marriage license issued.

Rev. Dr. Clark, assistant rector of the Trinity cathedral, declared last Monday that the divorce would be a proportionately larger increase over the previous one. Drunkenness shows the greatest increase. This year twice as many suits were brought because of this reason.

At present there are less than 500 paying members in the city.

BOSTON ROOFERS WANT INCREASE IN WAGES

(Mail Correspondence.) Boston, Oct. 30.—The members of Boston Roofers' Protective union demand a raise on January 1.

Last year the union requested an increase of 50 cents a day for every man, to take effect January 1 last. It was the first wage increase the union had asked for in 18 years.

A compromise was effected, by which the men received 25 cents increase a day on January 1 last, and the promise that the other 25-cent raise would be given next January 1, if the season in the business this year was as good as that of last year.

All agree that it has been better. In fact, this season has been the busiest and best of years, the men say.

One of the best ways to help the Daily Socialist is to call at our office and buy some of the Socialist Books we carry in stock. If you can't call send in an order by mail. We carry all the books published by Chas. Z. Kerr & Co.—Adv.

LEWIS' SUNDAY LECTURE BEST

The most important lecture of the course so far will be given by Mr. Lewis at the Garrick theater tomorrow (Sunday) morning. The subject will be "Socialism and De Vries' Mutation." Mr. Lewis will also deal with the class significance of the biological theories presented in De Vries' three lectures. Doors will open at 10:15 and Miss Pauline Albright will begin her violin solo at 10:45. All seats are free and all are welcome.

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LABOR TEMPLE IN ALASKA

(Mail Correspondence.) Fairbanks, Alaska, Oct. 12.—Dona-tions are constantly pouring in for the erection of the finest labor temple in Alaska, and it is certain that Fairbanks will soon have an up-to-date union hall.

Besides being a place of welcome for the miners of this community, such a building will be a splendid aid in keeping the union forces in line. There is no settlement of the barbers' strike in sight, and it is believed that it will continue throughout the winter. The bar



CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST. Entered at the Chicago Postoffice as second-class mail matter. Issued by the Workers Publishing Society, 18-192 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Phone, Main 4482.

USES ANTI-SOCIALISM SUBSCRIPTION DODGE. Here's a brand-new game to extract dollars from the tills of Chicago capitalists. The following circular letter is being sent out by the "New World" and subscriptions and advertising are solicited upon the strength of the journal's Socialist fighting proclivities.

NO GRAND JURY GAMBLING PROBE. There is no possibility that the gambling investigations begun before the September grand jury and postponed through the October sessions will be taken up by the November panel.

THROW OUT VOTING MACHINES IN BAY STATE. Boston, Mass., Nov. 1.—A voting machine cannot be used at an election for state representative in the legislature for the reason that the constitution provides that they shall be chosen by written vote.

CLASSIFIED PERSONAL. The Bishop Creek Extension Gold Company. Shares 25 cents each, on 10 per cent installments. Capital only one million dollars.

BIG R. R. SYSTEM LAYS OFF 2,500. Two thousand five hundred men were laid off indefinitely yesterday from construction work on the Rock Island railroad system.

TWO OUT OF WORK COMMIT SUICIDE. (Mail Correspondence.) Cincinnati, O., Nov. 1.—Out of work and unable to face the terrors that poverty and misery held out to them, two people in Cincinnati, one a middle-aged woman, the other a young man of 24, committed suicide.

LOCK GATES OF CAR; ACCIDENT. Twenty-four passengers on a South Chicago street car had a narrow escape from death last night. The car was attempting to cross the railroad tracks at Commercial avenue and Seventy-ninth street, when the shrill whistle of the engine coming around a bend of the track, one-half a block away, was heard.

COXEY BOBS UP WITH PANIC. (Mail Correspondence.) San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 29.—"General" J. S. Coxey of Coxey's army renown, is still alive and kicking. If there is a return of the panicky conditions of '93, he may descend upon Roosevelt with another army.

GAYLORD WILSHIRE, 200 William St., NEW YORK. Why Work for Others? A mirror 18x28 costs from \$3.00 to \$5.00. You can silver a glass of that size for 20 cents.

UNANIMOUS VOTE FOR PROHIBITION. Helsinki, Finland, Nov. 1.—The diet today adopted unanimously, without a roll call, the alcohol bill, prohibiting the manufacture of alcohol in Finland and its importation into the country.

GIRL STEALS WALSH PAPERS. Etta McLean, a stenographer in the office of District Attorney Sims, was arrested last night on a charge of stealing valuable papers to be used in the coming trial of John R. Walsh, former president of the Chicago National bank.

RUSS MUTINEERS MEET DEATH. Vladivostok, Siberia, Nov. 1.—The insipient rebellion in the harbor of Vladivostok is over, according to a dispatch from that place.

Special Suit \$16.25. Here is a rare opportunity to get a suit of extra quality, suit made to your own measure by Union Tailors, fit, style, workmanship, and everything guaranteed perfect to the smallest detail.

REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—LOTS; EASY PAYMENTS; Eight and a half acres; 25 feet, 125 feet down and 25 feet wide. Torrens title. John T. Caulfield, 1133 E. Seventy-fifth street.

AN EYE FOR AN EYE. I strongly recommend every Comrade to read Darrow's pathetic story of an unpremeditated crime and its unnecessary punishment. By CLARENCE S. DARROW. Believing that every Socialist will want a copy of this striking and forceful narrative, we have ordered an enormous edition and can now place the book in your hands post-paid for fifty cents.

News for Unionists. Fifty-two per cent of the workers engaged in the paper box industry of the United States are women. Among tobacco and cigar operators two-thirds are women, and of the bookbinders more than half.

Varicocele. Restoration to a sound and healthy condition is the result of my method of treating this common and neglected, dangerous disease. My treatment, or the cure that I guarantee, is done in 15 days and is not painful.

CURE IN 5 DAYS HYDROCELE VARICOCELE. NO PAIN—NO CUTTING. I want to cure every man suffering with Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Poisoning, Hydrocele or Private Diseases.

Every Storekeeper should have electric light in his store. It is more brilliant than any other—displays goods to better advantage, and draws trade after dark. The cost is very little. For information call Main 1280.

DR. LIONEL TOPAZ. Eye Sight Specialist. Eye Tested Free. 207 S. HALSTED STREET. BUFFET and RESTAURANT. SCHMIDT, 104 WELLS ST. Restaurant and Buffet. Pool and Billiards Union Goods, Popular Prices.

WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY. 200 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY. ORDER IT TO-DAY—50 CENTS PREPAID.



# ST. LOUIS HAS CRAFT PROBE

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 1.—More scandals and hoodlums are being unearthed in this city every day. The latest indictment found by the grand jury was returned under the law which forbids a city official having a financial interest in any contract let by the city, and Councilman George C. Linde is the offender.

Linde has made a lean breast of his part in the graft and has besides implicated other members of the city council. Wholesale prosecutions are to follow.

It seems that Linde is connected with the Linde Carpet Company and has been fishing for subcontracts from the firms to which the contracts were originally awarded by the city.

# CHINESE GIRLS IN U. S. SCHOOLS

New York, Nov. 1.—Tal Wan Bing Chung, a high Chinese official, who arrived here this morning on the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, made the following statement:

"China considers the educational system in the United States one of the best in the world."

He is completing a tour around the world after finishing his mission here for the Chinese government, which was to place eleven men students in Yale and Cornell colleges and six Chinese girls in preparatory schools prior to their enrollment at Vassar and Wellesley.

They are the first girl students sent from China by that government. They will return to China as teachers.

# COLORADO PEOPLE MAY TAKE OVER COAL MINES

Pueblo, Colo., Oct. 27.—Colorado has become tired of paying high prices for things especially coal, and is about to turn Socialist.

More than 1,000 people last evening assembled in a mass meeting at the Grand Opera house and passed resolutions calling on the state to mine and sell coal to citizens at the cost of production.

Following this meeting a conference of the leaders was had, and it was decided to call a state convention, at which the coal situation would be thoroughly discussed and action taken to get the governor to open the mines.

**Attack Trust**

Those present at the meeting and conference made speeches denouncing the coal trust and the railroads, and received uproarious applause.

L. W. Kiel, a legislative representative, was chairman of the meeting and was one of the most bitter in his denunciation of the railroad and coal companies.

District Attorney F. H. White was the principal speaker of the evening. He reviewed the situation in Pueblo county and gave it as his opinion that if a few indictments could be returned they would do much good. He told of instances where the authorities had been unable to curb trusts.

**Proposed Remedies**

White said that he believes there are three remedies for this awful condition that is existing.

First—He believes in the feasibility of the remedy suggested by the attorney-general, which advocates bringing a suit in equity under the common law to enjoin the corporations from fixing the price of commodities.

Second—He suggests that an investigation be held, and that prosecutions follow the results of these investigations. This, however, he said, would be uncertain unless the grand jury be composed of men of courage, integrity and probity.

White then recited how a grand jury had indicted the Retail Butchers' and Grocers' association and the result of that prosecution.

For his third remedy, White said:

**Take Over Mines**

"My third remedy, I think, is full, complete and adequate. It is none other than the action of the great people of Colorado in their sovereign capacity. The greatest force is public sentiment, and it is the height of folly to be so servile as to admit that there is coal which belongs to you and yet you will not use it. Colorado owns thousands of acres of the best coal land in the world. The people own it. There is nothing in the constitution of Colorado, nothing in the legislative enactments which will prevent the people from operating their own coal mines. That is the sufficient, adequate, certain remedy. How can it be done? There is no necessity for an appropriation from the state. A special session of the legislature could make one if necessary."

# LEADERS GO BACK TO RUSS DUMA

St. Petersburg, Oct. 21.—Professor Mikuloff, editor of the Rech and leader of the constitutional democrats, was a seat in parliament. His associates, Kolshakoff and Dostichoff, are in the lead. Other constitutional democrats probably will be elected on the second ballot.

M. Gulshkoff, chief conservative leader, says the conservatives intend to follow a conciliatory policy toward the constitutional democrats in the lower house and will support a constitutional democrat for vice presidency of the house. M. Rodzianko of Ekaterinocelave is slated for the presidency.

The first marked effect of the Government has been in Kieve, which was allotted an extra seat this year on account of the election of a conservative, Bishop Platon, to the second duma.

**DRIVERS MUST WEAR THEIR UNION BUTTONS**

Boston, Nov. 1.—Brewery wagon drivers will not be able to deliver any more goods to the saloonkeepers unless they wear a union button.

At a special meeting held by the brewers' union yesterday all the members were directed to refuse to accept any goods unless delivered by union-buttoned drivers.

Thomas J. Durrin of Holyoke, second vice-president of the state branch, A. F. of L., was a guest and speaker.

# TEDDY PRAISES WRONG WOMAN

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—President Roosevelt was receiving a large number of callers. "I am the mother of six children," Mr. President, said one woman, pushing forward a half dozen youngsters, who had been washed until they shone with redundancy.

"God bless you, my little woman!" exclaimed Teddy, strenuously grasping her hand. "I must congratulate you."

"But five of them are step-children," the woman continued, as Teddy dropped her hand.

Don't say jewelry of any kind until you have secured prices from A. B. CONELIN CO., 28 McVicker's Theater Bldg. Catalog on request.—Adv.

# FREAK NEWS

"Dear old Uncle Joe" Cannon has apparently been caught with the goods on him.

Now comes the big stories on "How I Prevented the Panic" by the 244 editors of the capitalist press.

Did you lose your front gate last night, or didn't you have a front gate to lose?

Chicago society women are to have an exhibition in which each woman will appear in costume to represent some famous painting. Now, why wouldn't it be a good scheme to get up a similar entertainment for our "society" men, to-wit:

Mayor Busse as "Sistine Madonna," Hinky Dink as "Apollo," Bathhouse John as "Psyche in the Pool," Chief Shippy in "Ashep at the Switch."

Many other pleasing combinations could be selected from Chicago's array of "posers."

Shucks! Last night was Halloween. I almost clear forgot. But many a weary year I've seen Since I remember across the lot That faced the town hall In the public square; I'll bet some of the same old gang Were raising high links there— Last night on Halloween.

But the same old bonfire glimmered, Fed by boxes from Jones' store— The same old wagon on the church— We've put her there before. Oh, the whistler cop who chased us Across the village green Lives only now in memory Of the olden Halloween.

John L. Sullivan, the ex-pug, was in the recent hurricane in Galveston, Tex. In describing it he says:

"She (the storm) spattered lightly for wind at the opening; then took a lead for the jaw of the burg, which was all over F catches the first train for Fort Worth.

"There is certainly no 'faking' when a Texas cyclone crawls through the ropes."

# MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—No. 2 red f. o. b. 94 1/2 @ 96 1/2; No. 3 red, 92 1/2 @ 94 1/2; No. 4 red, 77 @ 79; No. 2 hard, 94 1/2 @ 97 1/2; No. 3 hard, 90 @ 92 1/2; No. 4 hard, 77 @ 79; Illinois proportional billing, No. 2 and 3, 93 1/2 @ 94 1/2; No. 4 red, 85 @ 91; No. 3 hard, 93 1/2 @ 95 1/2; No. 4 hard, 92.

SPRING WHEAT—No. 2 northern f. o. b. \$1.01 @ 1.02; No. 3 spring, 95 @ 97 @ 1.02; No. 4 spring, 89 @ 91.

CORN—No grade on track and f. o. b. sold at 42 @ 47; No. 4, 58; No. 4 yellow, 58 1/2 @ 59 1/2; No. 3, 58 1/2 @ 59 1/2; No. 2 yellow, 59 @ 59 1/2; No. 2, 58 1/2 @ 59 1/2; No. 3 white, 59 1/2; Illinois proportional, No. 4 grade, 45 @ 48; No. 4, 58 1/2 @ 59 1/2; No. 3 yellow, 59 @ 59 1/2; No. 4 white, 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2; No. 3 white, 59 1/2; No. 2 white, 59 1/2.

OATS—No. 4 white on track and f. o. b. sold at 42 @ 47; No. 3, 45; No. 2, 46; Illinois proportional, No. 4 white, 41 @ 42; No. 3 white, 40 @ 41 1/2.

HAY—Choice timothy, \$17.50 @ 18.50; No. 1 timothy, \$15.00 @ 17; No. 2 timothy and No. 1 mixed, \$13.50 @ 15; No. 3 timothy and No. 2 mixed, \$12.50 @ 14; Kansas and Indian territory prairie choice, \$14.50 @ 15; No. 1, \$13 @ 14; No. 2, \$11 @ 12.50; Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska prairie choice, \$12.50 @ 13.50; No. 1, \$11 @ 12; lower grades, \$9 @ 10.50; Arkansas prairie, \$10 @ 11; Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin feeding prairie, good to choice, \$9 @ 10; packing hay, \$7 @ 8.50.

EGGS—Prime frisks, per doz., 24c; frisks, 22c; seconds, 11 @ 14c; dirties, 11 @ 15c.

BEANS—Pea, hand picked, \$2.30; red kidney, \$2 @ 2.25; brown Swedish, \$1.60 @ 2.10; lima, 1.60 lbs., \$3.50.

POTATOES—Irish, per bu., bulk, 54 @ 6c; sweet, 47 @ 52 @ 55; do, per bu. in sacks, 57 @ 60.

BERRIES—Cranberries, brl., \$3.50 @ 10.

STOCK YARDS NOTES.

Average price of hogs at Chicago, \$5.75, against \$5.77 Thursday, \$5.43 a year ago, \$6.20 a year ago and \$5 two years ago.

Eleven markets received 40,900 hogs, against 45,700 a week ago and 61,100 a year ago. Total thus far this week, 225,000, against 241,000 the previous week and 272,000 a year ago.

Of the 16,750,000 hogs slaughtered in the west during the summer pigling season of eight months ending Oct. 31, Chicago alone packed 3,725,000, or 1,475,000 more than any other packing center. Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha slaughtered over half, or 7,400,000 of the grand total at all points.

Receipts for Nov. 2 are estimated at 400 cattle, 9,000 hogs and 2,000 sheep, against 704 cattle, 9,888 hogs and 2,054 sheep for Saturday, Nov. 3, 1906.

See that your union orders its next lot of printing of the Workers' Publishing Society.

# ARISTOCRATIC EVANSTONIANS MUST WALK TO MARKET

Time Today, Place—Evanston, Girl Any busy resident.

"Hello, is this Green & Grab's grocery and market? Well, send me over two sacks of flour, a pound of best creamery butter, a dozen choice eggs, four pounds of sirloin steak—what's that, you can't send them ova? Well, I'll call up another grocer."

Ting-a-ling. But it wasn't any good. One hundred and fifty members of the Butcher and Grocers Drivers' union in Evanston went on strike today because the dealers in that suburb refuse to recognize their union. As a result the residents of Evanston and Winthrop are taking some brisk constitutional "walks" to their respective "feed stores."

# GERMAN SCANDAL WON'T DOWN

Berlin, Oct. 31.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that as a result of the case of Count Kuno Von Moltke against Maximilian Harden, editor of the Zukunft, the public prosecutor is taking preliminary proceedings against Prince Philip Battenberg and three high ex-army officers for offenses against the penal code.

# BORN WITH POWER TO EXPLOIT LABOR

New York, Nov. 1.—A new \$50,000,000 baby has arrived in New York. He is the heir of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Baby Vanderbilt arrived at the Fifth Avenue mansion Tuesday night, but the fact did not become known until today. The new baby will inherit for his \$20,000,000 from his father's side and perhaps twice as much from his mother, who was Miss Virginia Fair. He is the third child of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., the others being Muriel, aged 7, and Consuelo, aged 4.

# ELECTRIC POWER FROM DRAINAGE CANAL DEC. 1

The drainage board expects to begin generating on December 1 electric current generated at Lockport to the city of Chicago and the other municipalities.

Contracts for horsepower have been made as follows: Chicago, 8,000 horsepower; West Park board, 1,200; township of Cicero, 200 horsepower.

# SELLS REALTY TO BUY TITLE

(Mail Correspondence.)

New York, Oct. 30.—Mrs. Edith McCreery, a beautiful divorcee, is disposing of numerous parcels of her down-town realty. She needs the money to buy a titled Englishman for a husband.

She has made sales amounting to about \$300,000, considerably discounting the market price in order to raise the ready cash.

Her engagement to Henry Thomas Coventry, third son of the Earl of Coventry, was announced a fortnight ago.

The Chicago Daily Socialist is now equipped to do linotype composition in languages using English and German characters at a very moderate price.

# SOC. DEMOCRATS WIN IN RUSSIA

(Mail Correspondence.)

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.—Despite all the efforts of the czar's government, the elections in the Caucasus have resulted, or are now sure to do so, in the return of a social democrat. In this the entire list of the social democratic electors was successful, getting 70 per cent of all votes cast.

# FIVE BARGAINS LAKE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

No. 1—40 acres, only half mile from city limits of Baldwin and adjoining my Experimental farm, where I had this year the finest crops of all kinds of vegetables, as well as corn and alfalfa, raised in Michigan. This 40 acres can be bought for \$500, terms one-third in one-half cash, balance monthly.

No. 2—45 acres on shores of Bass Lake, with 1,300 feet frontage, has fine sandy beach; excellent fishing, and for general farming, fruit raising and resort property cannot be exceeded. Price, only \$400. Must have at least half cash, balance to suit.

No. 3—120 acres sitting No. 2. Can be had for \$250 per acre on very easy terms, and would make an elegant farm of 160 acres, treating of one of the prettiest little lakes in the country.

No. 4—150 acres, three and a half miles from Baldwin. Two streams run through this quarter section and there is considerable timber on it. Will divide into two 75's, but should be sold in one piece on the road. Price, only \$10 an acre on easy terms.

No. 5—Two tracts, one of 75 acres, at \$750 per acre, and one of 571 acres at \$10 an acre. Will divide either and sell 49 acres and upward on small payment down and balance case monthly payments without interest. This proposition will appeal to a small colony who wish to locate together.

In answering this ad please designate by number the one that interests you and I will mail you marked map and literature showing the property. We have cheap excursions all rail, only \$2 for the round trip, Nov. 29, Nov. 5, and 19, and Dec. 3. Would be pleased to have you join us.

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1907 1908

**How Socialism Is Coming**  
BY WINFIELD R. GAYLORD  
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**SUNDAY, November 3d, 10:30 A. M. --** **Marlowe Theater**  
Sixty-Third St. and Stewart Av.

**SUNDAY, November 3d, 2:30 P. M. ---** **Pilsen Turner Hall**  
821 South Ashland Av., Near Eighteenth St.

**SUNDAY, November 3d, 11:00 A. M. --** **Chicago Heights Theater**  
Subject: "Socialism and the Financial Crisis" BY BARNETT BELLIN.

**All Seats Free. Socialism on a Large Scale.**

**Toilers AND Idlers**  
By JOHN R. McMAHON.

This great novel of New York life, which has been enthraling the readers of Wilshire's Magazine as a serial, is now out.

**WHAT SOME CRITICS SAY:**

"Sonia is magnificent. \*\*\* Your point of view is correct. \*\*\* I like the story very much."—JACK LONDON.

"It's a fine story that will interest everybody."—JOS. WANHOPE.

"I consider 'Toilers and Idlers' next to 'The Jungle.'—A California Subscriber.

"Greatest labor novel I ever read."—THOS. B. LAVEY, former Business Agent Iron Molders' Union, New York.

"Shows a keen insight into the human heart, and the characters are drawn with a strong pen."—Illinois Reader.

"I like the story, as I have worked in a foundry. Mr. McMahon is well posted."—Nebraskan.

"A true picture of life as it is."—Illinois Reader.

"Worthy companion to 'The Jungle.'"—Utah Subscriber.

"That masterpiece, 'Toilers and Idlers.'"—A. DIEFENBACH, Avondale, N. J.

"I am enjoying 'Toilers and Idlers.'"—F. WITT, Iola, Kansas.

"The story interests me much."—Californian.

"Toilers and Idlers" has plenty of romance of the true sort. The time is now and the scene is Fifth Avenue, the East Side of New York in general, and an iron foundry in particular. Rensen, a rich young man, goes to work in the foundry, which he discovers to be his own property. He learns social conditions and gets next to union people, anarchists, settlement workers, inmates of orphan homes and other types. He faces the problem of his relations to his employes complicated with a strike and a riot. There are interesting members of Rensen's wealthy set. The young man has a heart problem in feeding between the charms of three heroines of diverse position. A picturesque industrial background is the iron foundry with its brawny, sooty-faced men fitting through the gloom and glare of molten iron.

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This work stands pre-eminent as a careful and exhaustive account of the part played by Communism in the Social Evolution of Central Europe. It is a most readable book, highly instructive and suggestive, and it was only by the rarest good luck that we stumbled upon a small edition in the hands of a New York publisher. The book is octavo in size, printed on excellent paper and handsomely bound. Our only regret is that we have so few copies to offer.

**BOSSISM AND MONOPOLY.** By Thomas Carl Spelling.

This work, published by Appleton's less than two years ago, is an able expose of modern capitalism and monopoly. The writer shows a most thorough grasp of his subject, and we regret that the Socialists of America have not used this invaluable mine of information from the day it was published. "Governmental activity," concludes Mr. Spelling on page 345, "to meet rapidly changing conditions—radicalism, if the term is preferable—is the crying need of the hour. Governmental passiveness means National death." We do not accept all of the author's views, but we thank him on behalf of Socialism for his magnificent array of facts.

**THE STORY OF A LABOR AGITATOR.** By Joseph R. Buchanan.

An excellent book to accompany "Bossism and Monopoly," showing, as it does, the effect of the system on the American wage-earner. It is a truthful narrative of a labor agitator's travels and endeavors in various parts of the country, depicting the heroism of the movement, but giving everywhere realistic and stirring scenes of poverty, hardship and degradation. This is the kind of literature that we Socialists need more of. In our study of science and history let us not forget the terrible conditions confronting our less fortunate co-workers. Let us gain an ever increasing sympathy and patience for the oppressed, no matter how blind they may be in applying a remedy: we fight in a common cause!

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Women and the Ballot

Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, in her talks in this city, has laid emphasis upon the fact that if woman ever gets the ballot it will be through the working class and particularly through the working woman, and that the leaders in the movement will be those working women who are organized into unions.

Mrs. Sanderson is a Socialist, and the position which she takes on the suffrage question reflects the Socialist philosophy.

As frequently pointed out in these columns, the woman's suffrage movement has taken on new phases with the appearance of the working woman as a factor in industrial life. It has ceased to be purely, or perhaps mainly, a sex question, and has become a part of the class struggle. As a result we see that the old bourgeois suffrage movement is dying out, and a new class movement of much greater power is rising.

It is the Socialist Party of Great Britain that is taking up the question of a vote for woman, not as a fad, but as a part of its very life. It is taking it up, not out of philanthropy, but because the working women in the shop, mill and factory are an essential part of the working class, and any labor movement that does not take them into account is doomed to failure.

If the organized women of America would insist that this issue be made a part of every political move of Labor, and would throw their strength only with that party which makes this demand of the working women a part of its program, they might soon see the approach of victory.

The ballot is a POLITICAL right. It is of little value unless those who possess it use it to defend their own interests. It has been said that woman's suffrage has been a failure where it has been tried in the United States, because women have not used it to secure the things which they claim to want.

It might be said with equal truth that the ballot for working men has been a failure since the majority of the workers still use it to help their industrial enemies.

It has often been noticed that in European countries, where laborers have gained the right to vote only after a hard fight along class lines, that they have used that power to continue the fight, while in America, where it was granted before the appearance of clearly defined class lines, it has long been misused and thrown away on the enemies of the voters.

So it will be with the votes of women. If they are granted as a part of a reform movement, out of mere sentiment, it will require years of education to teach the working women how to use their votes intelligently.

If, on the other hand, those votes are secured after a battle by organized Labor and the Socialist Party, as the political representative of the working class, the votes secured will never be wasted, but will be used from the beginning in the interest of the working class.

Where Is Roosevelt?

What has become of the strenuous talker of the White House? Ever since Roosevelt's emergence from the Louisiana swamp his silence has been almost uncanny.

When he started upon that famous hunt he was breathing out fire and threatenings against the "criminal rich" and "predatory wealth" and was tossing epigrammatic epithets around with reckless mouth. On his emergence from the canebrake he emitted one slight grunt that seem to have been a remnant of his previous crusade and then subsided.

All that has escaped from the White House since then has been a gentle murmur of apology and praise for the men whom he so picturesquely denounced three weeks ago.

In spite of crumbling banks, tumbling systems, a beggared national treasury, violations of banking laws without number, nothing has been heard from this talkative, strenuous occupant of the Presidential office.

It is not necessary to seek far for an explanation. ROOSEVELT HAS BEEN TAMED. He has been taught to eat out of the hands of those whom he was supposed to be hunting to their death.

He is being shown that under capitalism capitalists must and will rule, and that any interference with that rule while capitalism remains brings only confusion and disaster.

These, with several other little lessons, are being painfully taught to little Theodore, and he is sitting like a good boy, studying his lesson and doing no talking.

The great kings of finance have taken advantage of the necessary reorganization of finance, and the disturbance naturally resulting from a big scrap among themselves to stop the flow of rant and demagoguery that has been proceeding from President Roosevelt.

They have succeeded in making him believe that his panic is due to his efforts—not a very difficult thing, since he has such an exaggerated opinion of his own prowess that if he were told that his messages had caused a reversal of the tides he would probably believe it. When, therefore, he is told that if he is not good there will be a panic he believes that also and proceeds to be good.

Moreover, he is so badly frightened by the possibility of the downfall of the men and the system that he has pretended to be fighting that he dare not utter the mildest sort of a complaint. Rockefeller, Morgan, Harriman—they are all honorable men, and Roosevelt as trust buster has ceased to exist.

Getting To the Workers

The effect of the panic is just beginning to be felt by laborers. Wages are being reduced, men laid off, and scrip and checks being issued in place of cash.

These things are of little interest to the capitalist press. Therefore the panic has ceased to be an important story. The fact that the men and women of the working class are suffering, or are threatened with suffering, does not make a "good story."

TRYING TO DIVERT ATTENTION.

Some time ago, when the union printers were making life a misery for the "Woman's Home Companion" of Springfield, O., because it was trying to lower the citizenship and the standard of living of its printers, the publishers sought to combat the effect of their work and to get back into the good graces of the public by starting a child labor crusade. All of a sudden the paper began to shed crocodile tears for the poor little children. It did not want to pay union wages, in order that fathers could keep their children in school and out of the factory prisons, but it did feel great gusts of sympathy for the poor little child victims. It is an old game and it constantly bids up to fact, it is up again. Now it is the "Butterick Pattern Company," that is trying to work it. The New York union printers have been making so much public sentiment against the Butterick Company for its refusal to pay living union wages that the company is beginning to squeal. Somehow it must get public sympathy back again, for it seems to have been hit hard. And so it now bids up with a great Child-Rescue Campaign, and editors all over the

country are being circled and asked to print something about it. We comply gladly, for it gives us the chance to tell the above truths—Social Democratic Herald.

IT MADE A DIFFERENCE.

Hall Calne visited one October the country home of a New York man. It was in New England, on a mountain side, and in splendid colors of the foliage—the scarlets and golds and innumerable flame like tints—gave to the hill forests an indescribable magnificence. The leaves fell in a rain of color through the transparent air. In the garden, one afternoon, he heard a gardener say to his little son: "I wish you would rake up those dead leaves in a pile." "Oh, I don't feel like it," whined the boy. "My back's sore, and I've got a cramp in my wrist, and there's growing pains in my legs." "After you get 'em raked up," went on the gardener, calmly, "you can make a nice big bonfire out of them and jump over it." The boy began to whine and leap. "Hurray!" he shouted. "Where's the rake?"—Rochester Herald.

A NEW FINANCIAL SYSTEM

BY WILLIAM L. GARVER.

The present suspension of money payments by the banks of the entire country and the continuation of business by means of credits in the form of certified checks and clearing house certificates ought to demonstrate and make absolutely certain to every rational man that the different parts of the nation and the different nations have become so intimately connected by modern commerce and economic conditions that money in the old and generally accepted sense is no longer necessary and an economic impossibility for the near future.

While the total aggregate wealth of the nation is over one hundred billions the total aggregate of money of all kinds is less than three billions, while the total stock of gold upon which this money is based is only one and a half billions. All the vast aggregate of exchanges taking place daily through purchase and sale by the owners of the hundred billions of wealth must be affected by means of credits which the bankers contend are safeguarded by this little aggregate of gold.

A greater falsehood has never been disseminated among men, the guaranty back of these credits is the wealth of the entire people, and when the people become sufficiently disciplined by the crisis and panics of the present unstable system to study a few simple propositions in finance and economics instead of accepting the assumed superior wisdom of a class of exploiting bankers, they will reserve for themselves the power to issue these credits by means of which exchanges are accomplished.

Think of it! The total deposits in the banks and trust companies of the nation aggregate many billions, yet they are assumed to be redeemable with less than three billions of money.

The guaranty of the credits is the hoodwinking of the people into believing that all money must be redeemable in gold or United States bonds redeemable in gold after the lapse of a few years have been enabled to monopolize the entire credit system of the country and by this means extort interest, rent and dividends from the millions of wealth producers.

The papers are filled with eulogies about the herald philanthropy and disinterestedness of the financiers of the country in their efforts to re-establish confidence and credit, but any rational man knows that their strenuous efforts are purely selfish and for the sole purpose of retaining their present monopoly of the money and credit issuing power of the nation, the possession of which has been the source of all their wealth.

When Walling's Ancestors Fought Kentucky Indians

In a communication to the Editor of Doudall gives the following incident the News Scimitar of Tennessee, W. T. in the life of the ancestors of William English Walling.

"In giving the news of the arrest of William English Walling in Russia and his subsequent release, in speaking of his ancestors you spoke of Walling's great-grandfather, Maj. Eliza C. English, being a companion and co-worker of Daniel Boone in driving the Indians out of Kentucky. An incident in that matter may, and doubtless will, be of interest to the many readers of The News Scimitar.

On one occasion the Indians were approaching Maj. English's cabin and clearing, where he was opening a plantation on the west bank of the Kentucky river, where one other white man was opening a farm, and all the other white settlers were located on the east side of the river. The two white men, with their negroes, were at work in the woods. On the approach of the red men, Maj. English ordered all his force to take positions behind the trees, and opened fire on the Indians as they entered the clearing. In those days the

not as yet secured a complete monopoly of the real estate, and, further, if money could be issued against real estate it would not be necessary to contract mortgages and the bankers would lose the interest accruing from all the mortgages of the country.

We hear some one cry that national banks cannot loan money upon real estate. True, not as banks, but as individuals connected with banks.

But to return to our opening statement that money in the old sense is no longer necessary and impossible for the future, it is no longer necessary because its function can be done with credits; all that is necessary is for the government to stand behind these and issue them in the necessary multiple and fractional denominations, and they must be issued in such quantities as to hamper the greatest industrial not to hamper the greatest industrial and activity of advanced modern trade and commerce. They must be issued against property or upon the sale or deposit with the government of any property of real and permanent value and not limited to gold and certain bonds monopolized by a few.

In other words, the credit system must be nationalized and money recognized as a representative of exchangeable wealth.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN Edited by Marie Jayne

Crime Against Childhood

Among the many and varied exhibits at the Jamestown exposition there is none so pathetic and so startling as that that shows the conditions of child labor in this country.

Women and Home

It is time enough for women to put on their armor and go forth to battle with the world when stern necessity drives them into fields where they must go or die for themselves and their dependents upon them. Women have proved their ability to win victories over almost insurmountable barriers, but spare them as long as possible from the combat of life.

For Flowers

Frequently a drooping flower is used by some insect eating at the roots. If the ground is dug with a fork, and a solution of one pint of tepid water and one teaspoonful of mustard is poured in the flower crotch the bugs will crawl to the surface and can be killed.

Caring for Linoleum

A household economics authority says: "In caring for linoleum do not use soap suds as for scrubbing a floor. It stands to reason that soap is going to injure the varnish and the finish. On a farm where there is plenty of milk a cloth wrung out of skim milk is the best means of taking up the dust and brightening the linoleum. Where milk is scarce or needed for food, use lukewarm water, to which has been added half a cupful of aerosene oil or some good furniture polish. Wring the cloth rather dry from this and go over the linoleum after sweeping and it will be quite new and bright and the finish uninjured. Most household scrub oil-cloth and linoleum as though it were a bare floor; it is dusty rather than dirty since everything remains on the top, and for this reason a clean cloth slightly damp is all that is necessary.

For Home Dressmakers

The government of Holland has prepared a law to be passed upon by the legislature, the number by which the future of shirking of suffrage will be impossible and through which the women will be protected to carry on their active propaganda for the suffrage. At present they can canvass, but not hold propaganda meetings.

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Just as It Used to Be

With Gianstalk Jack I'd sally forth To slant his gall; In seven-leagued boots I'd stride away To that enchanted shore Where o'er dwell in 'astice henge And underneath the sea; Oh, how I love to find them all Just as it used to be.

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SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND

The following editorial from the New York Sun is significant because the Sun apparently for once recognizes the growing power of Socialism.

There seems to be no doubt that in England the attention of politicians and thinking men is becoming absorbed in the progress which of late has been made by Socialism in that country. The renewal of the Unionist campaign for a preferential tariff and the Liberal Premier's announcement of his plan to limit the powers of the House of Lords, interesting as they may be of themselves, are yet but unimpressive incidents compared with the energy and effectiveness of the Socialist propaganda which is every day making converts daily in every urban center, and which aims at nothing short of a conquest of the whole working population.

The old instrumentalities, the Social Democratic Federation and the Fabian Society, are by no means the only bodies now enlisted in the work, for practically the Independent Labor Party, which is becoming a power in the House of Commons, has been converted into a Socialist machine and many of the meetings now taking place are held under its auspices.

The demands which the British Socialists do not hesitate to make in speeches and pamphlets are sweeping and drastic. They will of course cooperate in the Government's attempt to cripple the House of Lords, although their own intention is to do away with it altogether. Old age pensions they mean to have, and Mr. Asquith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has agreed to set aside a part of the national revenue for the purpose. Socialists will resist, however, any effort made in parliament to put a part of the cost of old age pensions upon the mass of workmen in the form of indirect taxation. Such pensions, they say, must be financed by the taxation of the poor but of the rich. These two demands, old age pensions and the paralyzation of the house of lords, are only initial features of the programme, the ultimate objects of which include the abolition of the monarchy, of standing armies and of all indirect taxation; the repudiation of the national debt, and the institution of a cumulative tax on all incomes and inheritances exceeding \$1,500; the nationalization of all trusts, the establishment of public ownership of food and coal supplies and of the drink traffic; the establishment of State restaurants and State pawnshops; gratuitous insurance by the State against sickness and accident, and the free maintenance of all children up to the age of sixteen who are attending State schools.

Their leaders, speaking through the

national council of the Independent Labor party, repudiate the charge that in England Socialism is opposed to religion. They declare that on the contrary the Socialist movement in Great Britain embraces men and women of all forms of belief, and concedes the most absolute freedom in this respect to every one. A resolution lately passed by the Council of the Independent Labor party also denies that Socialism is antagonistic to the family organization, though it should be optional with any parent to transfer to the State the duties which he owes his children but is unable to perform. It is further asserted that the disintegration of the family which notoriously has been going on in England for some generations has been owing to the system which it is the purpose of Socialism to supplant, the system responsible for the creation of slums, the employment of children in factories and the dragging of mothers into work-shops.

Now as to the political methods by which the programme is to be pushed, Socialist workmen are exhorted never again to form the Alliance with the Liberals which was carried out at the last general election, when distinctively Laborite candidates were put forward only in electoral districts where they were supposed to have a fair chance of success, laborite votes in other constituencies going to the Liberal nominees. Hereafter in every district the Laborites will have candidates of their own. The effect of this maneuver, as recent by-elections have shown, will be to make the Liberals and Unionists nearly counterbalance one another in the House of Commons and thus significantly to increase the influence of the Independent Labor party. The influence thus gained is first to be used for a reconstruction of the electoral machinery of the House of Commons, which is denounced as fifty years behind the times. In the terms of the Laborites, indeed, it is a mockery to talk about the will of the people prevailing in Great Britain while the existing electoral conditions obtain.

The deep interest now exhibited by British Unionists in the progress making by Socialists indicates a conviction that the latter are becoming a power to be reckoned with. That in an evenly divided House of Commons they would bid against the Liberals for Socialist co-operation is evident from the fact that one of the few projects of the Bannerman Government to which the House of Lords assented was the bill exempting the corporate funds of trade unions from liability for damage inflicted in pursuance of their orders. And yet incomparably more could be said against this measure than against most of the bills thrown out.

BAD MAN TAMED

Away back in 1876 a man named Turpin established a restaurant in Yuma and among Turpin's original employees was a waiter named Job Straight, who could shoot with great precision, play draw poker with unvarying success and pack eighteen plates of miscellaneous grub upon one bare arm at one time. He could execute all the prevailing melodies either on piano or guitar, and he possessed the most tremendous barytone voice ever heard in Arizona—why, sometimes went to Turpin's just to hear Job deliver gastronomic orders. No perfect description can be given of that voice, however, except to say that at times it really did make things clatter.

Once a fresh young cowboy from near Gila Bend entered Turpin's for a Christmas dinner, took a startling concoction as an appetizer and then dropped thudlike at a table and roughly shouted to Straight:

"Say, there, Baddy! Bring me some grub!"

Job was at first appalled, but recovering his reserve limit of equanimity, he brushed an imaginary bread crumb from the frescoed tablecloth and whisked a bill of fare from the variegated casket and placed it before the new young terror of the Bend.

"Take it away!" cried the latter in tones that could give Straight's ordinary everyday barytone a castle and checkmate it in five moves. "I don't want to read your damned old tract. I don't care a darn who came into the world to save sinners. Bring me some grub—g-r-u-b! Grub! Grub! GRUB!"

"What do you want?"

"Rattlesnakes on toast! And I want you to hump yourself!"

"What's that?"

"I've given my order, you bald-headed old cigar store sign, and I want you to get a move on yourself, p. d. q. Rattlesnakes on toast!"

"Rattlesnakes on toast!" cried Job to the cook in accents that would have paralyzed Carl Formes had that old basso profundo been living and heard them.

"Rattlesnakes on toast!" was the reverberating response from the cook upon receiving the order.

There was a dozen or more people in the restaurant and their eyes were at once turned on the young person from the Bend and the infuriated waiter.

In the meantime the cook had taken a big catfish and cut it into four strips and rolled these strips in batter, so that they much resembled the viand ordered, and after placing them in the frying pan he stuck his head out of the kitchen and shouted to Job:

"You want them rattles rare or well done?"

The waiter repeated the interrogatory in a cyclonic way and the terror re-echoed in his violent tone and manner as he could command: "Well, done, with plenty of gravy and Chili Colorado!"

And then Job chundered to the cook: "Well done, with plenty of Chili Colorado, hot as hell, and moccasin gravy and brochettes of sand crane livers and gila monster lights!"

There was an instantaneously dead silence in that restaurant and all eyes were again cast upon the terror and the waiter. The former turned ashen pale and began to weaken perceptibly. While Job gazed at his victim.

"Maybe you don't think we can serve all the market affords," muttered Job, "maybe you don't like moccasin gravy or brochettes a la mode—maybe you ain't hungry!"

"Yes, you ain't hungry!" responded the hordario. "Kaj kion mi devos fari?" "Preskaj nenion."

"Mi estas posedanto de sovaĝestaro." "Mia legono hieraŭ mortis."

"Vi anstataŭas ĝin. Vi vortas sur ĉiun felon, kaj dum la tuta tago vi promenas en la kagego, ŝajnigante viaj leono." Le hordario akceptas la negocion, kaj in saman tagon li komencas ŝan "of-

Ĉiu dum una hora tiankvile promenas en sia kagego, tiam subite okazas la terura, suostendita. Oni enirigas ĉiun en la kagego. La hordario bone kompreneble rektas pro mortetimo terurigo, sed kio okazas? La ĉiuj alproksimiĝas al li kaj mallaŭte subiras en lian oreilon: "Ne timu, kolego, ni ankau estas hordario."

ESPERANTO

The International Language Conducted by Arthur Baker, Editor of The America Esperanto Book.

LION AND TIGER.

In Budapest and in nearly every large city of Hungary there stand on the street corners public servants called "hordars," which may be hired by the public for any sort of labor or service. A well-dressed gentleman addressed such a servant:

"Hordar, would you like to earn ten crowns a day for some little time?"

"Yes, your honor," replied the hordar, "and what must I do?"

"Almost nothing."

"I am the owner of a menagerie."

"My lion died yesterday."

"You shall replace it. You shall put on its skin and all day you shall walk about the cage, looking like a lion."

The hordar accepted the deal and the same day he began in his "position."

For an hour he had quietly walked about in his cage, when suddenly there happened something terrible and unexpected. They put a tiger into the same cage. The hordar lion emitted some human screams of deathly terror, but what happened? The tiger approached him and whispered in his ear: "Don't be afraid, old man, I also am a hordar."

LEONO KAJ TIGRO.

En Budapeŝto, kaj preskaŭ en ĉiu granda urbo de Hungario, sur angulo de stratoj staradas publikaj servistoj nomitaj "hordaroj." Oni povas engaĝi publiko pro kia ajn laboro, sed servistojn.

"Hordaro, ĉu vi volas gajni dek kronojn ĉiutage kun kiel tempo?"

"Jes, via sinjora moŝto," respondas la hordaro. "Kaj kion mi devos fari?" "Preskaŭ nenion."

"Mi estas posedanto de sovaĝestaro."