

MORE INDUSTRIES CRASH; UNEMPLOYED ARMY GROWS

Banks Will Not Resume Specie Payment—Armour Practically Closed on Saturday

That the world is facing the worst crisis in its history is now being feared by many leading financiers. In spite of all the whistling to keep up courage, the situation grows worse every day.

It is now admitted that there is no immediate hope of the resumption of specie payments by the banks, and the country will soon be upon a scrip basis, secured by Alton bonds and inflated stocks.

Stevens-Adams company laid off 60 men. Expect to lay off more. Lowe Brothers—Sixty men laid off.

Chicago Telephone company—One hundred and fifty men laid off. Geneva, Ill. Thirty men laid off in a number of small plants.

Elgin, Ill. Elgin Watch company—Two hundred men laid off. Pittsburgh, Pa. Upward of 4,000 men have been thrown out of work by the closing down of several of the large factories.

The American Sheet & Tinplate company has shut down without giving notice as to when it will resume operations, while the Westinghouse Air Brake company has laid off 1,500 men and has reduced the remaining workers to half time.

On account of the dearth of orders the Pittsburg Steel Foundry company of Glassport, employing 500 men, has shut down.

It was announced that the factory may resume operations in a short while at half time. Sharpsburg, Pa. The Moorhead Bros. mills, which

employ 400 men, have shut for an indefinite period. Several days ago it was announced by the management that a reduction of \$1 a ton would be made in the wages of the puddlers.

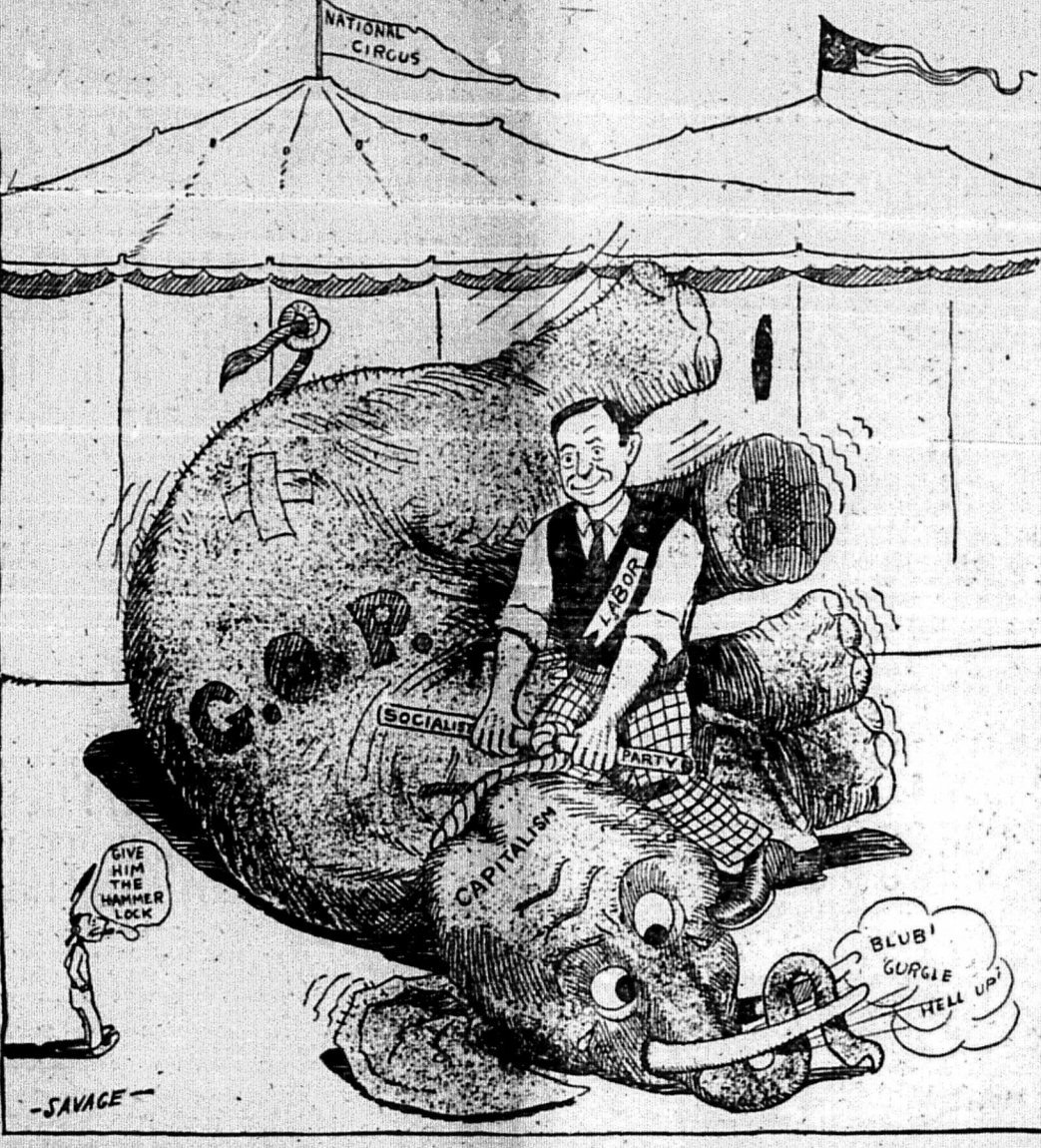
The men agreed to accept this, but the mills were closed without notice Monday morning. Thousands Out at Stockyards Only 2,300 hogs were bought in the stockyards Saturday. Never in the history of the stockyards has the buying of hogs been reduced to so small a number.

Neither Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co. or the Continental Packing company bought hogs Saturday. It is known positively that Armour & Co. did absolutely no killing Saturday in either the hog or beef departments. This is believed to be unprecedented.

New York City City employes—policemen, firemen and teachers—are among the victims of the inability of New York banks to supply the necessary cash.

Montgomery, Ala. One hundred business men of Montgomery met at the Commercial club and adopted resolutions calling a mass meeting of business men of the entire state at Montgomery, November 12, to appeal to the legislature to postpone all legislation until the present financial depression has passed.

A Suggestion for 1908



NEW REBELLION ON IN INDIA

Calcutta, India, Nov. 12.—The rapidly growing spirit of rebellion broke out here yesterday into a serious street fight between the police and student body, in which over 100 on both sides were wounded.

The colonial administration is taking every possible precaution to check all indications of incipient revolution. Editors are being arrested and their papers suppressed in numbers every day.

The viceroy has just placed "The Indian Sociologist," which was recently published in London and is now published in Paris, under the same name with London "Justice" and the various Irish nationalistic papers of New York, which are making common cause with India in her fight against English tyranny, excluding it from circulation in any part of India.

Though the struggle here is not so much economic as it is political, yet the influence of the former is being felt more and more, tending even to the abolition of caste lines.

PUYALLUP WASH. FEELS THE PANIC

Owing to the present financial crash business is practically at a stand still. Since the two days' holidays the banks are working under the clearing house plan.

What mills are running are cutting wages, but with the rise in freight rates the mills, generally, over the country have closed down.

Since the lumber business is the chief industry of the country, things bid fair for the laboring class to have plenty of time to study Socialism the coming winter.

JUDGE TO JAIL; JURY BRIBER

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 12.—Upon being found guilty of attempts to "fix" a grand jury to give favor and immunity to the El Paso and Southern Railway company, Justice of the Peace Ricardo Alarid was sentenced to ninety days in jail by Judge John H. McPhee.

DELEGATES CAN'T CASH CHECKS

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12.—Twenty members of the Joint Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, who had been sent as delegates to the Railroad men's conference, and themselves considerably embarrassed by not being able to cash checks they have received in payment for their services.

When J. M. Brickhaus, secretary and treasurer of the board produced a number of bank checks with which to pay the members, ten threw them on the table. The other ten members took the slips of paper, but at noon only one of them, G. L. Weston of Kansas City, had succeeded in having his cashed.

"I couldn't have done it if I hadn't met an old friend who had some money," said Weston. "I took one of the checks for \$10 to a haberdasher's store on Broadway and bought two collars for 25 cents. When I handed over the check the clerk said he was sorry, but he couldn't give me change unless I bought \$1 worth of goods. I gave him back his collars and walked out with the check."

Money sharks are reaping a harvest by cashing \$10 checks for one or two dollars.

FIGHT WAGE CUT IN IOWA

Burlington, Ia., Nov. 12.—Union men of Iowa let your slogan be, "No wage reduction." The above statement was issued in a proclamation sent to the union men of Iowa, by the executives of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, regarding the present financial situation.

The laboring people are willing to accept the responsibilities as good citizens, but the organized labor movement proposes to vigorously contest any attempt to place the burden for present conditions entirely upon the shoulders of the wage-earners.

The laboring people are not in any manner responsible for the financial difficulty of the present and in simple justice they will not be called upon to carry the entire burden.

STRIKER AND WIFE TO JAIL

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 12.—A striker and his wife were today sentenced to sixty days in the Hancock county jail for calling a strike breaker a scab.

TORREY'S THIEF TURNS TRAITOR

Wouldn't it jar you? If you were a sensational evangelist and were spending tens of thousands of dollars on press agents and circus posters in conducting a business man's meeting in a business way, and if you were drawing your fattest contributions from a wealthy suburb, and if a burglar was terrorizing the good people of that suburb, and if a man should come into your meeting and under the influence of your preaching should confess that he was that burglar and that your preaching had drawn him to repentance, and if you had been photographed with your hand in his in a police cell, with your press agent working it for all it was worth, and then if the burglar's wife should turn up and tell you that he was only a "coke fiend" and that his burglaries were all the result of a dope dream—Say, WOULDN'T IT JAR YOU?

This is what happened to the Rev. Dr. R. A. Torrey, when Arthur Kennedy, alias Kilty, made his final "confession" yesterday, with his wife at hand to check up any little lapses of memory.

Kennedy concluded by saying that he had no recollection even of his conversion, and inclined to the belief that that was a dope dream also.

STUDEBAKER WAGON CO. REDUCES HOURS OF LABOR

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 12.—Between 3,600 and 4,000 employees of the Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Company have been given an eight-hour day voluntarily, because the company will no longer be able to sell all its products on account of the threatened panic and hard times. These workers receive from \$1.25 to \$2 a day. They have no union.

When the lecturer inquired dramatically, "Can any one in this room afford me of a perfect man?" there was a dead silence. "Has any one," he continued, "heard of a perfect woman?" Then a patient-looking little woman in a black dress rose up at the back of the auditorium. "There was one. I've heard of her, but she's dead now. She was my husband's first wife."

CRIME WAVE FOLLOWS PANIC; HUNGER BREEDS VIOLENCE

Men Made Desperate Through Lack of Work Resort to Criminal Methods to Procure the Necessaries of Life

That safe blowers and nondescript yegmen of all kinds have sprung into activity with the industrial depression is evidenced by reports from various large centers. Following is a partial list of news of the cracksmen.

FLORENCE, KY. Florence, Ky., Nov. 11.—Five handsomely dressed cracksmen in a red automobile sped into town this morning and dynamited the Florence Deposit bank and partially destroyed the building. Examination of the safe showed they failed to get any money.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 11.—Counting upon getting the rich \$25,000 deposit of the Chicago-Minnesota game last Saturday, safe blowers blew up the safe in the office of the Minnesota university. The money had been sent to the bank, however, and the thieves got but \$5.

MARSHALL, OK. Marshall, Ok., Nov. 9.—A safe in the Farmers' State bank at this place was dynamited last night by burglars and \$200 was stolen.

HUME, ILL. Hume, Ill., Nov. 11.—A citizen of this place was badly beaten by five bandits last night after he had succeeded in fighting them away from the postoffice. The postoffice safe had been dynamited, but no money was taken.

LACON, ILL. Lacon, Ill., Nov. 11.—Safe blowers succeeded in blowing open the large steel outer door of the safe in the Lacon bank, ten miles from here, but were frightened away by a pistol attack of citizens.

Two masked burglars, both carrying revolvers and knives, were routed at 3 a. m. by a Chicago woman, who caught them in the act of rifling the house. Mrs. Mary Hadley, 6914 Madison avenue, notified the police after the men fled from her residence.

Cleveland, O. Cleveland, O., Nov. 11.—A daring robber held up Mrs. L. A. Kinder in her automobile, forced her to take him for a drive and at the end of the trip frightened her into insensibility, robbed her of her valuables and drove away in the auto. Mrs. Kinder, robbed of her jewels, was found unconscious in the street.

GOMPERS OPENS A. F. OF L. AT NORFOLK VIRGINIA

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 12.—The first session of the American Federation of Labor, which began its twenty-seventh annual convention at the Jamestown exposition yesterday, was devoted to speechmaking and the reading of reports.

When adjournment came last night President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Treasurer Tennon had submitted their reports, and a partial report of the credentials committee had been heard.

In response to the addresses of welcome by Governor Swanson and Exposition President Tucker, Mr. Gompers paid a tribute to Virginia and to the exposition, holding out the fact that this is the first exposition of this kind built entirely by organized labor. He confined his remarks chiefly to general matters, but toward the end came down to labor principles, and said:

Labor's Work for Peace "I know of no organization that makes so little pretense of patriotism but in which true patriotism prevails to such a large extent as in organized labor. We want peace; we love peace and are working for peace, and in the proportion that our working people are better organized we will secure peace. But we are not sycophants, we know our rights—or we think we do—and that is just as good—and we are going to stand for them."

"I do not want to discuss any military or naval affairs, but the policies of our government—but we all know that the federal government authorities have decided that the navy of the United States is going to be transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific. That action or proposed action has created considerable comment, most of it favorable, some adverse. Even that I do not want to discuss. But there is a man chosen to boss the job of taking the entire fleet from one ocean to the other of whom I wish to speak. That is Fighting Bob Evans, who said in connection with transferring the fleet:

"I don't know what may be the result of this cruise. I have only one mission, and that is to see that the fleet goes to the Pacific coast; and whether it was to be for fun or frolic or fight, we will be there."

Ready for Fun or Fight "It is to that I want to refer and make the application to the labor movement. If it is to be peace, if it is to be fun, or if it is to be fight, we'll all be there."

"I don't think there is any man who loves peace more than I do. I believe that industrial peace is to our progress, almost as essential to the lungs of the breathless masters, but the time is past when possessors of wealth, the emperors of labor who consider themselves masters, can look down upon the shoulders and accept the order of the master."

"Labor today stands erect, long the master in the free, insisting on equal treatment, equal opportunity, resisting any attempt at injury or wrong."

Fully 500 members and delegates attended the opening session. Men prominent in organized labor had seats on the stage, as did Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, H. H. St. George Tucker, Director of the Exposition, and other officials of the exposition company.

Governor Swanson was frequently interrupted by hearty applause. Feature of the session was the presentation to Mr. Gompers by H. Scott of the Central Labor Union of Norfolk of a gavel of oak.

Reviews Work of the Year At the afternoon session Mr. Gompers read his report covering the year just closed.

Reviewing the federation's work Mr. Gompers said that during 1907 year just closed 374 chapters were instituted to various unions by the federation, bringing the total number of organizations affiliated with the American federation up to 1,389. Among this number are included 117 international unions, made up of 23,500 locals. The total increase in membership of bodies associated with the federation during the year was 183,372.

Gompers told the delegates he had urged the officials of the Commercial Telegraphers' union not to call the strike which has just been called off. He said the cause of the operators was just, but the time for a strike was inopportune, particularly as the employing companies had promised redress for a number of the grievance complained of.

The reports of Secretary Morrison and Treasurer Tennon, covering their respective departments, were also read and approved.

"What does it mean, he when it says that the worm turned?" "That the worm didn't live in a hat."—Town Topics.

HINDUS PRAY; CURSE ON WEST

Seattle Wash., Nov. 12.—The Hindus in India are praying for the doom of British Columbia the Pacific Northwest, according to I. Dietlson, a wealthy merchant of Calcutta.

These people have been told that their countrymen have been cruelly slaughtered and massacred by the citizens, and they are leaving the populated districts and going to secluded spots, where, led by their spiritual teachers and priests, they are asking for the destruction of this part of the world.

Their attitude is considered most unusual, inasmuch as the Hindus are generally regarded as a people with a deep love for peace and a horror of war or strife of any kind. The theory advanced by Dietlson is that the reports in India have been so exaggerated and distorted that they have led the natives to believe that horrible crimes have been committed against their countrymen who came to America.

MILL USES DETECTIVES TO BREAK STRIKE Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 12.—The Silk Mill authorities yesterday gave quite a demonstration of their power, when with the aid of a detective force they prevented striking employes from talking to workers from out of town.

Two hundred of the mill's former workers gathered at the building before working hours yesterday morning and waited for the strike breakers who were due. In the meantime the company procured detectives to come and order the strikers to "move along."

WOMAN TAKES SLIPPER TO NEW YORK JUDGE New York, Nov. 12.—"What, your honor, ten days in the workhouse? Not on your life. Take that and that and that!"

Mary Gallagher was in the night court, charged with taking a drop too much. Magistrate Moss indicated for a moment over her case and then announced sentence: "Ten days in the workhouse." "What house?" "The workhouse." "Workhouse?" replied the judge. "Never on your life," cried the woman. So saying she stooped down, removed her slipper in a twinkling and was about to hurl it at the court when her head was seized by a big burly policeman.

CLERKS MAY GO ON STRIKE IN MO.

Belleville, Mo., Nov. 12.—This town may find itself in the throes of a strike of retail clerks that will close practically all the stores during the Christmas rush this year.

This prospect looms up as a result of the action of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, Local No. 219, in asking for a reduction of one and one-half hours in the working hours, and a flat increase of 10 per cent in the wage scale.

It is the demand of the clerks that \$3 shall be the lowest weekly wage given to them, and that a contract be signed to that effect by the retail dealers and to go into effect no later than December 1.

It is expected that the Retail Dealers' Association, which meets this week to decide the question, will refuse to comply with the demands.

TWO ARTIFICIAL TUBES IN THROAT OF MINER Pottsville, Pa., Nov. 10.—Michael Bean, the tubes of whose neck were crushed so that they collapsed, due to his being struck by a fall of rock in the mines, has been discharged from the local hospital, his life depending on two artificial tubes, one furnishing air to his lungs, the other being a duct for food to his stomach.

The touring motorist in Wayback, Va.—Anybody in this village keep auto parts? "The storekeeper—Most everybody." "The touring motorist (started)—W-w-why, how's that?" "The storekeeper—'Bout a week ago there was a big tourin' car hit by the Boston Limited and the hull darn village developed a souvenir mania in Brooklyn, Life."

Five 50-cent sub. cards, good for three months, mailed to any address for \$3.00. Send in your order.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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MINER ENTOMBED; CAN'T RESCUE

Mahoning City, Pa., Nov. 11.—Slowly starving to death and surrounded by total darkness, Michael McCabe, a miner, is shut up in a blind wing of the Draper colliery, 800 feet below the surface of the earth.

TWO ENGINEERS DIE FROM GASES

Denver, Col., Nov. 12.—Thomas Hancock and Richard M. Farland were taken from the Bunker tunnel dead, last night, overcome by poisonous gases from their own engine.

SAVINGS BANKS Will Do Right by You—Money Getting Easier

Savings banks will give you money if you can satisfy them you are going to be married, life insurance to pay a mortgage to pay or any great grief or sorrow to your family that must be covered by the use of actual cash.

RUSSIANS UNCOVER PLOT TO ASSASSINATE CZAR

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11.—The discovery of a bomb conspiracy at Vladivostok has caused a state of consternation at St. Petersburg. It is reported that the Russian army is in a plot to assassinate the czar.

YOUNG GUARDS HEAR REITMAN

Sunday night in the beautiful assembly hall of the Young People's Socialist League, Dr. Ben L. Reitman, the famous sociologist, delivered a lecture on "The Boy State."

STEAMER CUTS WHALE IN TWO

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 11.—A whale was run down and cut in two off Cape Hatteras by the steamship Admiral Farragut, which has arrived here from Jamaica.

JAPANESE LABOR TRUST IN NEVADA

Reno, Nev., Nov. 11.—The Japanese labor market of the west is controlled by a trust called the Japanese-American Industrial Corporation, through which are employed over 2,000 Japanese in the various branches of the Harriman line.

PAPER MILL STRIKE IN MAINE

Millisnoke, Me., Nov. 11.—The paper mill department of the Great Northern Paper Company has shut down, and 400 men are out of work, resulting from the refusal of the company to grant an increase of 25 cents a day to the men.

UNORGANIZED MEN STRIKE AT HAVERHILL, MASS.

Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 11.—Upon the refusal of the C. K. Fox factory of this city to comply with the demand of its men for an increase of 75 cents in the wage scale the entire force of trimming cutters have walked out.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS IN MARYSVILLE, CAL.

Marysville, Cal., Nov. 11.—Electrical workers in this city are enthusiastic over the prospect of having a union of their own. A national organizer has been in the city for several days, and with little difficulty has rounded up all the prospective members of the union, numbering something over forty members.

NEWS FOR UNIONISTS

Chicago local No. 1, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, have arranged to give a benefit dance at Brooker's Casino, Wabash avenue and Peck street, Nov. 23.

LEWIS' LECTURE AT THE GARRICK

The request of Lecturer Lewis not to allow the money shortage to hit the Garrick meetings brought a collection of \$100. "The Art of Lecturing," Lewis' new book, was in great demand and over 100 copies were sold.

COUNTERFEIT SCRAP; ARRESTED

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 11.—Seven men who tried to rescue from arrest two others charged with attempting to counterfeit clearing house certificates were captured today and the net are in jail.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS LOW WAGE

Peter Newton, secretary of the board of examiners of the United States civil service commission, discussing the financial situation, has announced that the government is clamoring for new employees and is paying them in cash, regardless of the condition of the money market.

SOCIALIST VOTE SHOWS BIG GAIN

New York, Nov. 11.—The local Socialists are more than pleased with the results of the municipal elections of last Tuesday, having increased their vote of 1906 by nearly 5,000.

LIMIT BUILDING HEIGHT IN N. Y.

New York, Nov. 11.—Two hundred and fifty feet is the limit of height that skyscrapers shall attain after Jan. 1, according to an ordinance instituted unanimously by the building code commission.

WAGONS SUPPOSED TO CONTAIN GOLD PARADE

Four express wagons, alleged to have been carrying \$3,000,000 in gold, paraded the streets of Chicago today. The sum is supposed to have been carried from the Chicago treasury to the First National bank.

LUMBER MEN REDUCE FORCE TO 30 PER CENT

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 11.—Because of the car and money shortage only 30 per cent of the employees of the yellow pine lumber companies in the various states will soon be working.

CERTIFIED CHECKS ISSUED BY PHILADELPHIA BANKS

The scheme of certifying checks of deposits has been adopted by the National banks of Philadelphia as a way to relieve the urgent demand for actual currency in making up manufacturers and other pay rolls.

WHY A WORKINGMAN SHOULD BE A SOCIALIST

This booklet, by Gaylord Wilshire, has passed through many editions, more than a million copies having been printed, and it remains on the whole the very best booklet to put into the hands of a workingman who has done no reading on Socialism.

COMPANY BLINDS WORKERS; SETS THEM MAKING BROOMS

Calumet, Mich., Nov. 11.—One of the money-making features of the Calumet & Mecla Mine company is the manufacture of brooms, at which it employs blind men, who were formerly miners and have been deprived of their sight by mine accidents.

SOCIALISTS POLL HEAVILY; ITALY

Rome, Nov. 11.—At the general municipal elections held here yesterday the clerical party went down to utter defeat. Only municipal offices were filled, but the elections importance extended all through Italy, the Socialists polling heavily.

STEAMSHIP FARES AGGREGATE \$100,000,000

New York, Nov. 11.—Over 2,000,000 passengers patronized the trans-Atlantic steamship lines in the last ten months, paying fares aggregating about \$100,000,000.

HOW IT WORKS

Comrade Carr reports great enthusiasm by the comrades at Cleveland and Akron, O., over Moyer's "Songs of Socialism." By using a plentiful supply of Moyer's "Socialist Song Leaders" the audience worked itself up to a high pitch of Socialist enthusiasm and frequently encircled themselves, singing the songs over and over again.

THIS LABEL

In the only guarantee that BREAD and other Bakery Goods are made in UNION SANITARY BAKERIES. Buy no others. Patronize only such places where you find this label on all bakery goods.

TOILERS AND IDLERS

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.

TOILERS AND IDLERS

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

TOILERS AND IDLERS

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

TOILERS AND IDLERS

"The story interests me much."—Californian.

CLASSIFIED PERSONAL

The Bishop Creek Extension Gold Company

Shares 25 cents each, on 10 per cent installments. Capital only one million dollars. Par value shares, one dollar. Full particulars in October Wilshire's. Send for copy.

Gaylord Wilshire, 200 William St., NEW YORK.

Why Work for Others?

A mirror 12x6 costs from \$3.00 to \$5.00. You can silver a glass of that size for 20 cents. We also tell you how to transfer Photos on Glass, make Inks, Mucilage, Baking Powder, China and Glass Cements, and too many other valuable trade secrets to mention.

Every Woman

Is interested and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray. The new "Lace" is the best. It cleans, it dries, it refreshes.

Varicocele

Restoration to a sound and healthy condition is the result of my method of treating this common and, when neglected, dangerous disease.

FOR SALE—SEVEN ROOM BRICK

FOR SALE—SEVEN ROOM BRICK cottage, 322 W. Agway av.; a bargain; easy pay-off. Managed by Socialists. Lawndale Met. 'L' station. Owner, T. B. WARD, room 905, 153 La Salle st.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—LOTS, EASY PAYMENTS: Eighteen and Wabash av. 25 feet, \$225; \$25 down and \$5 per month. Torrens title. John T. Caulfield, 1133 E. Seventy-fifth street.

DR. LIONEL TOLP

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BUY YOUR DRUGS FROM GALEL drug store, prescriptions our speciality. Steamship tickets and foreign exchange. Railroad tickets to all parts of the U. S., Canada, and Mexico. S. S. & Co., 718 N. Western av. AELLOGG'S BARD & OCHSNER, 223 S. Western ave., phone Jolly 4891.

\$1.00 Postpaid Wilshire Book Company 200 William St., NEW YORK CITY

CARR TALKS TO CHRISTIAN SOC.

The Christian Socialists had a very interesting meeting at Jefferson hall Sunday afternoon, addressed by Rev. E. E. Carr, who returned from his European trip. Carr, who is senior editor of the Christian Socialist of this city, went to the International Socialist congress at Stuttgart, Germany, both as a regular delegate of the Socialist party and as a special delegate from the Christian Socialist Fellowship of America. While his work as a regular delegate was useful in the congress, especially in the successful fight with some of the English and Swedish delegates made against the demand for general armament in the military resolutions, his greatest work in Europe was the establishment of the Christian Socialist Fellowship movement in various countries.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM ESTABLISHED.

Carr was glad to note that there was no occasion for any effort on his part at the congress to establish the Christian Socialist position of neutrality on the question of religion or anti-religion. This attitude is largely due to the fact that the English and Swedish delegates made against the demand for general armament in the military resolutions, his greatest work in Europe was the establishment of the Christian Socialist Fellowship movement in various countries.

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PREFERS JAIL TO LIFE WITH MOTHER-IN-LAW

Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 12.—It is the judgment of the court that you remain at your home, closely locked in the same house with your mother-in-law, for one solid week. If at the end of that time you can show that you have been suitably punished the court may not take any further steps with this case.

The foregoing grim sentence was pronounced at the end of a five day police court session here today to the discomfort of a wife deserter.

James Walrod, who now faces the tragic intimacy with an uncooperative mother-in-law, brought the sentence upon himself by casually remarking to the court, in an abandon to his fate, that he would rather go to the penitentiary than live with his mother-in-law. He stated that antipathy to the maternal relative had caused his desertion of his wife.

Judge Walthoe took the man's suggestion as a happy suggestion and dealt out the sentence with unmerciful emphasis.

"Yes, I'm home again," said Travers. "I suppose you heard I married a western girl while I was away. I understand you're a good fellow."

"No, thank heaven, only one!" replied Peckham.—Philadelphia Press.

SOLIDARITY OF WORKINGMEN DEMANDS THAT THEY

Smoke Union-Made Blue Label Cigars

UNDERSTAND

Brother Unionist--

That the best made Shoes—the Shoes made under the best manufacturing conditions—the Shoes that best stand wear—bear the Union Stamp, as shown here-with.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR UNION STAMP SHOES, AND IF HE CANNOT SUPPLY YOU, WRITE

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
246 Summer St., BOSTON, MASS.

CURE IN 5 DAYS VARICOCELE
(Enlargement of Veins)

NO PAIN NO CUTTING

I want to cure every man suffering with Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Poisoning, Hydrocele, or Private Diseases.

This great offer is for those who have spent their money for treatment without any results, furthermore, for all those who have been taking treatment from a dozen or more doctors without any results, that I have only one method of curing—that is to stay cured.

No pay for failure, only for permanent cure.

LUNGS

Suffering with shortness of breath, bronchitis or tuberculosis will be cured through my latest method.

Private diseases of men I cure to stay cured.

Consultation and Examination Free

Dr. E. A. Zins, 41 So. Clark St. Chicago
Between Lake and Randolph, 2nd floor
Daily: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

DEBS 52 YEARS SOCIALISTS ARRANGE SURPRISE

Now associated with the Socialists of Girard, and a permanent citizen among us, is Eugene V. Debs, who has been twice the presidential candidate of the Socialist Party of America, who was for a long time Grand Secretary-Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and who is well known throughout the country as a platform lecturer.

Upon one of his former birthdays James Whitcomb Riley said of him: "God must have been in a good humor when he made 'Gene Debs'—he surely could not have had much else to do on that day."

On the occasion of his fifty-second birthday, November 5th, the Socialists here gave a little "smoker" in his honor, in the Commercial Club rooms, at which was presented to him an elegant Meerschaum pipe of rare art and beauty; the stem a massive piece of amber, the huge bowl a bursting lily with receding in its petals the full figure of an angel. Aphrodite, with whispering cunningly in her ear a host of little love-gods, sans raiment, or bow or butt-shaft.

The affair was so managed that it was a complete surprise to him, but after the presentation speech by George D. Brewer he unburied his long, gaunt form and in a voice husky with emotion, let fall from his lips what may perhaps be the sweetest words that have ever welled up out of his poetic heart, and stated that when he came to "the incident should be the last that he would remember."

When he had concluded he filled the pipe with tobacco and lighting it, it piped from one to another of the Clansmen about him in true Indian fashion.

But the culminating event of the evening was when the Clan escorted him to his room, turning on the light and his friends looked about in wonderment upon a profusion of flowers, decorations and various remembrances. The Socialist girls had stolen to his room while he was away and left the sweetest testimonials of sympathy and good will.

SCHOOL DAYS

At Crane there is a unique club. Probably no other school has such a society. "The Camera Club" meets every week to discuss the art of photography. Every now and then the members make excursions in search for scenes. Three prizes are awarded each month to the three members who have the best pictures. Hirtz and Pierce are brawny machinists who have secured prizes.

At Medill there is a fair. No first and no bloodshed. The faculty is opposed to publishing a school paper. The members are over-anxious to have one published. The teachers are threatening to fall anyone who will edit or report news for the periodical. No student will be permitted to read the school paper. The cause of this friction is the fact that last year, the editors of the school paper used their columns in telling what they thought of the teachers.

A polite little girl was dining one day with her grandmother. Everything at the table was unusually daintily and unexceptionable, but on this particular occasion the little girl found a hair in her fish.

"Grandmama," she said sweetly, "what kind of fish is this?"

"Halibut, my dear."

"Oh," replied the child, "I thought perhaps it was mermald."—"Youth's Companion."

"Well! Well!" surprisedly commented the patient churn man, as the village brass band tore rapidly past, smashing out tinnyballing strains as they went, "those fellows are pretty nearly on a dead end." What makes them march so fast?"

"Trying to get away from the music, I guess," replied the landlord of the antytown tavern, who was a perfectly old grouch, anyhow.—October Smart Set.

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—No. 2 red f. o. b., 92½¢; No. 3 red, 92¢; No. 4 red, 91½¢; No. 5 red, 91¢; No. 6 red, 90½¢; No. 7 red, 90¢; No. 8 red, 89½¢; No. 9 red, 89¢; No. 10 red, 88½¢; No. 11 red, 88¢; No. 12 red, 87½¢; No. 13 red, 87¢; No. 14 red, 86½¢; No. 15 red, 86¢; No. 16 red, 85½¢; No. 17 red, 85¢; No. 18 red, 84½¢; No. 19 red, 84¢; No. 20 red, 83½¢; No. 21 red, 83¢; No. 22 red, 82½¢; No. 23 red, 82¢; No. 24 red, 81½¢; No. 25 red, 81¢; No. 26 red, 80½¢; No. 27 red, 80¢; No. 28 red, 79½¢; No. 29 red, 79¢; No. 30 red, 78½¢; No. 31 red, 78¢; No. 32 red, 77½¢; No. 33 red, 77¢; No. 34 red, 76½¢; No. 35 red, 76¢; No. 36 red, 75½¢; No. 37 red, 75¢; No. 38 red, 74½¢; No. 39 red, 74¢; No. 40 red, 73½¢; No. 41 red, 73¢; No. 42 red, 72½¢; No. 43 red, 72¢; No. 44 red, 71½¢; No. 45 red, 71¢; No. 46 red, 70½¢; No. 47 red, 70¢; No. 48 red, 69½¢; No. 49 red, 69¢; No. 50 red, 68½¢; No. 51 red, 68¢; No. 52 red, 67½¢; No. 53 red, 67¢; No. 54 red, 66½¢; No. 55 red, 66¢; No. 56 red, 65½¢; No. 57 red, 65¢; No. 58 red, 64½¢; No. 59 red, 64¢; No. 60 red, 63½¢; No. 61 red, 63¢; No. 62 red, 62½¢; No. 63 red, 62¢; No. 64 red, 61½¢; No. 65 red, 61¢; No. 66 red, 60½¢; No. 67 red, 60¢; No. 68 red, 59½¢; No. 69 red, 59¢; No. 70 red, 58½¢; No. 71 red, 58¢; No. 72 red, 57½¢; No. 73 red, 57¢; No. 74 red, 56½¢; No. 75 red, 56¢; No. 76 red, 55½¢; No. 77 red, 55¢; No. 78 red, 54½¢; No. 79 red, 54¢; No. 80 red, 53½¢; No. 81 red, 53¢; No. 82 red, 52½¢; No. 83 red, 52¢; No. 84 red, 51½¢; No. 85 red, 51¢; No. 86 red, 50½¢; No. 87 red, 50¢; No. 88 red, 49½¢; No. 89 red, 49¢; No. 90 red, 48½¢; No. 91 red, 48¢; No. 92 red, 47½¢; No. 93 red, 47¢; No. 94 red, 46½¢; No. 95 red, 46¢; No. 96 red, 45½¢; No. 97 red, 45¢; No. 98 red, 44½¢; No. 99 red, 44¢; No. 100 red, 43½¢; No. 101 red, 43¢; No. 102 red, 42½¢; No. 103 red, 42¢; No. 104 red, 41½¢; No. 105 red, 41¢; No. 106 red, 40½¢; No. 107 red, 40¢; No. 108 red, 39½¢; No. 109 red, 39¢; No. 110 red, 38½¢; No. 111 red, 38¢; No. 112 red, 37½¢; No. 113 red, 37¢; No. 114 red, 36½¢; No. 115 red, 36¢; No. 116 red, 35½¢; No. 117 red, 35¢; No. 118 red, 34½¢; No. 119 red, 34¢; No. 120 red, 33½¢; No. 121 red, 33¢; No. 122 red, 32½¢; No. 123 red, 32¢; No. 124 red, 31½¢; No. 125 red, 31¢; No. 126 red, 30½¢; No. 127 red, 30¢; No. 128 red, 29½¢; No. 129 red, 29¢; No. 130 red, 28½¢; No. 131 red, 28¢; No. 132 red, 27½¢; No. 133 red, 27¢; No. 134 red, 26½¢; No. 135 red, 26¢; No. 136 red, 25½¢; No. 137 red, 25¢; No. 138 red, 24½¢; No. 139 red, 24¢; No. 140 red, 23½¢; No. 141 red, 23¢; No. 142 red, 22½¢; No. 143 red, 22¢; No. 144 red, 21½¢; No. 145 red, 21¢; No. 146 red, 20½¢; No. 147 red, 20¢; No. 148 red, 19½¢; No. 149 red, 19¢; No. 150 red, 18½¢; No. 151 red, 18¢; No. 152 red, 17½¢; No. 153 red, 17¢; No. 154 red, 16½¢; No. 155 red, 16¢; No. 156 red, 15½¢; No. 157 red, 15¢; No. 158 red, 14½¢; No. 159 red, 14¢; No. 160 red, 13½¢; No. 161 red, 13¢; No. 162 red, 12½¢; No. 163 red, 12¢; No. 164 red, 11½¢; No. 165 red, 11¢; No. 166 red, 10½¢; No. 167 red, 10¢; No. 168 red, 9½¢; No. 169 red, 9¢; No. 170 red, 8½¢; No. 171 red, 8¢; No. 172 red, 7½¢; No. 173 red, 7¢; No. 174 red, 6½¢; No. 175 red, 6¢; No. 176 red, 5½¢; No. 177 red, 5¢; No. 178 red, 4½¢; No. 179 red, 4¢; No. 180 red, 3½¢; No. 181 red, 3¢; No. 182 red, 2½¢; No. 183 red, 2¢; No. 184 red, 1½¢; No. 185 red, 1¢; No. 186 red, ½¢; No. 187 red, ¼¢; No. 188 red, ⅓¢; No. 189 red, ⅔¢; No. 190 red, ⅑¢; No. 191 red, ⅒¢; No. 192 red, ⅓¢; No. 193 red, ⅔¢; No. 194 red, ⅑¢; No. 195 red, ⅒¢; No. 196 red, ⅓¢; No. 197 red, ⅔¢; No. 198 red, ⅑¢; No. 199 red, ⅒¢; No. 200 red, ⅓¢.

ON THE RIALTO
By THESPIS

NEW AND OLD ATTRACTIONS.

Only two downtown theaters will have a singularly busy week. At the Garrick Ernest Novelli, the Italian player, styled by Bernhardt as the "greatest actor in the world," will bring a week of repertoire. He will produce the following plays: Monday night, "Macbeth"; Tuesday night, "The Merchant of Venice"; Wednesday matinee, "A Night Off"; Wednesday night, "The Outlaw"; Thursday night, "Othello"; Friday night, "The Tempest"; Saturday matinee, "The Taming of the Shrew"; Saturday night, "The Beneficent Bear."

The only other new attraction within the loop will be Williams and Walker in "Mandana Land" at the Grand Northern.

Mr. Mantell's second week's bill at the Grand Opera house will be as follows: Monday night, "King Richard III"; Tuesday night and Saturday afternoon, "Hamlet"; Wednesday afternoon, "The Merchant of Venice"; Wednesday night, "The Moor in Othello"; Thursday night, "King Lear"; Friday night, "Richard III"; Saturday night, "Macbeth." Next week Mr. Mantell will revive Shakespeare's great tragedy, "King John."

"Fascinating Flora," the New York Casino success, will begin an engagement at the Garrick Theater on Sunday, Nov. 17. It is a typical Casino success, featuring a large and distinguished cast, excellent singing and dancing numbers, and a great cast of New York favorites. It is the joint work of R. H. Burnside, Jos. W. Herbert, and J. K. Kerker, who were responsible for the Casino's greatest success, "The Social Whirl," which occupied the Golden Playhouse for over seven months. Mr. Burnside, besides being the author of "The Social Whirl," and Mr. Herbert is responsible for "About Town" and "The Orchard." Mr. Kerker has produced a score of successes for the Casino. Adelle Klichee impersonates the name girl. She is assisted by such players as Fr. Bond, Jas. E. Sullivan, Ed. M. Favor, Ad. Lewis, Ella Snyder, Josephine Brown and others equally as well known.

Following "Fascinating Flora" at the Garrick Theater will come "The House of a Thousand Candles," a dramatization of the popular novel of the same name by Mrs. H. H. Holmes, and a remarkable cast will appear in this play which is one of the season's most pronounced successes.

WEEK AT THE THEATERS.

Academy—"The Singing Girl of Kilarney."
Bijou—"The End of the Trail."
Bush Temple—"The Middleman."
College—"Sweet Clover."
Colonial—"Fort Moore in 'The Talk of the Town."
Garrick—Ernest Novelli in Italian repertoire. Special matinees, Donald Robertson in repertoire.
Great Northern—Williams and Walker in "Mandana Land."
Hilno's—William Collier in "Caught in the Rain."
International—Italian Grand Opera company in repertoire.
Rehearsal—"The Girl Question."
Rehearsal—"Emma Cruse in 'Forty-five Minutes from Broadway."
Pekin—"The Man from Bam."
Powers—William H. Crane in "Father and the Boys."
Studebaker—William T. Hodges in "The Man from Home."
Auditorium—Majestic, Olympic, Chicago Opera house and Haymarket-Vaudeville.

Nineteen elects were in court. His ready money thrown away. He gained acquittal, since he thought he hadn't ought to pay.

Ringer—Your mother is all broke up on account of you playing football. Ringer—Well, she ain't half as broke up as I am.

BUSSE SIGNS PHONE STEAL

In the face of every protest and a widespread condemnation that filled the air and could not have escaped him, Mayor Busse last night at 7 o'clock affixed his signature to the infamous twenty-year telephone franchise. Now all that remains to make the ordinance effective is the official acceptance by the company, which has three days in which to act.

Socialist News

The National Secretary of the Socialist Party has just issued the call for the election of a new National Executive Committee. This call is to reach the Locals on November 15th. Each Local is then entitled to nominate seven candidates. Twenty days are allowed for the nominations. Thirty days are then allowed for acceptance or declination and forty-five days for the referendum.

A National Secretary will also be elected at the same time and in the same manner, so that each Local can nominate but one candidate.

The present National Secretary is J. Mahlon Barnes. The members of the National Executive Committee at present are John M. Work, Victor Berger, Ben Hanford, Morris Hlught, Joseph Medill Patterson, Ernest J. Jetermann, and A. M. Simons.

Carl D. Thompson, member of the Wisconsin assembly from Milwaukee, will speak at the Tribune defense fund meeting in Manitowish, Wis., Nov. 12.

A speech from this noted authority comes at an opportune time just now, as the industrial condition of the Wisconsin town is decidedly unenviable and a large majority of the workmen are inclined to Socialism as the panacea of their economic troubles.

The greatest blow that any city, claim a corporations and grants is to elect to the council representatives of the Socialist party.

These words formed part of the advice given by Carl D. Thompson, clergyman, Socialist, at the Wisconsin defense fund meeting at Manitowish, Wis., Nov. 12.

The speaker said it was part of the popular misconception that the Socialist wants every man to share his goods with every other man.

"What we advocate," he continued, "is the municipal ownership of public utilities. If institutions affecting public health and safety were controlled by the people and wrested from the grip of the plutocrats there would be justice dealt out to every man. The milk supply, as well as the slaughter houses and the public institutions should be subject to the will of the people."

M. W. Wilkins, national organizer of the Socialist party, delivered a lengthy lecture on Socialism at a large and enthusiastic meeting at the "Imperial" theater in Providence, R. I., last Sunday.

His talk was a denunciation of competition, of trusts and monopolies, of the use of force and slavery, from which monopolies are fed.

"Whenever you have to take off your hat and ask a man for a job and do as he tells you you are a wage slave," said Wilkins.

"The Democrats shout loudly, 'Down with the trusts, down with combinations of capital.' But they want competition, out of which trusts grow. What we want is cooperation, every thinking man in such a way that we will all have an equal share in it, and the only way to get this is to vote the Socialist ticket."

DAILY WRECK RECORD

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 12.—Train No. 28, Pennsylvania special, eastbound from Chicago, ran head-on into a freight train at Larimer early today.

The collision was a head-on one, and two women and two men, passengers, were injured.

While traveling at a terrific rate train No. 28, the Pennsylvania special, left Chicago at 1:30 p. m. Monday afternoon, and at 1:30 o'clock this morning dashed into the rear end of a freight train at Larimer, twenty miles east of Pittsburg.

Several passengers are known to have been injured.

Special trains carrying passengers have been sent to the scene.

COMBINATION No. 1

60 Books, Pocket Library Edition, covering a large number of subjects \$3.00

Modern Socialism, by Vall..... .75

Changing Order, by Triggs..... 1.00

The Jungle, by Sinclair..... 1.25

Selling price \$6.00

COMBINATION No. 2

Capital, by Karl Marx, Vol. I..... \$2.00

The Call of the Wild, by Jack London..... 1.00

The Roots of Socialist Philosophy, Engels..... .50

The World's Revolutions, Untermyann..... .50

Social and Philosophical Studies, Lafargue..... .50

The Evolution of Man, Boelsche..... .50

Selling price \$5.00

COMBINATION No. 3

60 books, retail price..... \$3.00

The Changing Order, by O. L. Triggs..... 1.00

Beyond the Black Ocean, by McGrady..... .50

God and My Neighbor, by Blatchford..... .50

The Impending Crisis, by Justice..... .30

New Order, by Bertha Wilkins..... .10

Class Struggles in America, by A. M. Simons..... .10

Selling price \$6.00

COMBINATION No. 4

The Changing Order, by O. L. Triggs..... \$1.00

Socialism and Philosophy, by A. Lauro..... 1.00

The Recording Angel, by E. A. Breinholtz..... 1.00

Poems of Walt Whitman..... .75

An Equitable Exchange System, by A. R. Justice..... .25

Collectivism and Industrial Evolution, by Vandervelde..... .50

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, by Frederick Engels..... .50

Selling price \$5.00

COMBINATION No. 5

60 books, retail price..... \$3.00

The Changing Order, by O. L. Triggs..... 1.00

Beyond the Black Ocean, by McGrady..... .50

God and My Neighbor, by Blatchford..... .50

The Impending Crisis, by Justice..... .30

New Order, by Bertha Wilkins..... .10

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Are you pushing that Sustainers' Fund? Has it been circulated in your local yet? We are staking everything on this effort, and it must not fail. It is apportioning the burden fairly on all and best of all, automatically providing for the complete wiping out of the burden.

This plan has been one that has often been suggested, and now that it is started it is meeting with a general response. It gives an opportunity for even the smallest contribution to become a part of a large sum, and since subscription cards are given in return for all money received.

It might be well to remind the hustlers that there are still several of those hundred dollar first mortgage notes unsold. They are far better security than the average savings bank even in ordinary times, and several of them have been taken by Socialists who had a little saved. Others have announced their intention of purchasing as soon as they can get their funds from the banks, so the notes will soon be gone.

Thos. Fitzsimmons, Cleveland, Ohio, lands in with a renewal and three to the good.

W. E. Holmes, Linwood, Kans., gets one of the stray ones that added to the bank.

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CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180-182 Washington Street, Chicago.

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Happenings in the Financial World

To the average person there is something almost uncanny about money and banking. This mysterious character has been carefully cultivated by those who dwell within the inner circles of the temples of Mammon.

In such times as this the mystery deepens. A few weeks ago there was ample money for all the ordinary transactions of life. Since that time hundreds of millions of dollars have been poured into the money markets of America. The national treasury has been emptied, mints and engravers have worked night and day, and the press has teemed with stories of treasure ships laden with a golden cargo such as no Spanish galleon ever carried.

Yet the amount of money seems to grow constantly less. Pay rolls, for which the bankers assured us money would always be forthcoming, are now paid in checks. In all the ordinary course of trade society is driven to clumsy expedients for a medium of exchange, and the situation grows worse daily.

We shall not attempt to explain how the present panic originated. That has been told in a previous editorial—was told more than a year ago.

But just because this particular phenomena of the disappearance of money seems to be so mysterious it is worth while to explain it, especially since this seems to be the only daily paper in the English language that dares truthfully to explain even the simplest things about the present situation.

Let us see, then, if we can understand why it is that the more checks that are used, the more scrip that is issued, the less money is seen in circulation.

Many years ago an Englishman named Gresham discovered a law which has ever since borne his name. This law reads as follows: WHEN TWO KINDS OF MONEY ARE CIRCULATING IN THE SAME SOCIETY THE POORER MONEY WILL ALWAYS DRIVE OUT THE BETTER.

This law is as well known and recognized in the science of money as the multiplication table in the science of mathematics.

A moment's thought will show how it works. If a man has two kinds of money in his possession, with either of which he can pay a bill, and he has a suspicion that one of them may depreciate in value, or for any reason is less desirable, he is going to use that one to pay his bills, and retain the other. Multiply this individual by millions, and it is seen that it is only a question of a few days when all the more desirable money will have been hoarded and only the poorer will remain in circulation.

That is exactly what is taking place at the present moment. An attempt has been made to place checks upon an equality with currency as a part of the circulating medium. But every one is more or less suspicious of a check, and especially so at the present moment, when there is almost no restraint upon those who issue them, and no means of knowing whether there are any funds behind the check. There are firms in Chicago that have usurped the governmental function of issuing money and are printing thousands of checks in sums of from \$5 to \$20 and using them to meet pay rolls and other bills.

No one knows how many of these are issued, or ever will know until they have all been presented at the bank upon which they are drawn and paid off, and at the present time such presentation is useless, for they will not be paid.

The United States government, while pretending all sorts of belief in the stability of the banks, shows its real opinion of the value of that stability by refusing even certified checks—something it has not done for years.

Consequently every one who receives both checks and currency retains the currency as long as possible and uses the checks wherever they will be accepted.

The result, therefore, is that THE MORE CHECKS THAT ARE ISSUED THE LESS MONEY THERE IS IN CIRCULATION—something just the reverse of what the bankers would have us believe is taking place. They tell us that the checks will supplement the currency until the stringency is tided over. But the checks INCREASE THE STRINGENCY AND DRIVE OUT THE CURRENCY.

It is only a question of a few days until currency will be so scarce that scrip will have to be issued. THAT SCRIP WILL AT ONCE DRIVE WHAT REMAINING CURRENCY REMAINS IN CIRCULATION OUT OF SIGHT.

Importing gold or coining new money will do no good in such a case. IF THE MILLIONS THAT HAVE BEEN POURED INTO THE MONEY MARKET HAD BEEN BILLIONS THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN ABSORBED AND DISAPPEARED ALMOST AS QUICKLY AND JUST AS CERTAINLY.

The moment that scrip is issued, instead of currency becoming more common it will go to a premium and disappear entirely from the channels of trade.

THE RESULT WILL BE THAT ALL WAGES WILL BE REDUCED BY JUST THE AMOUNT OF THAT PREMIUM.

Wages will be paid in scrip. Prices will be fixed in currency. Here, as always, the final heaviest burden will fall upon the wage-earner.

In view of these facts Labor cannot afford to indorse any plan that proposes to substitute any sort of private, depreciated currency for the present coin and bank notes.

THE REAL CAUSE OF FINANCIAL PANICS

BY F. DUNDAS TODD

The so-called practical man despises the theorist, but the latter in turn gets even by pointing to the awful middle the former lands into at frequent intervals. Governments are conducted by practical men, yet a survey of the world at the present time gives one little faith in their judgment. Practical men brought about all our recent big wars and have made a miserable mess of the peace conference at The Hague. In Russia the czar's practical grand dukes are forcing a revolution in trying to prevent it. In central Europe practical men, by huge armaments, have brought Germany, France and Italy to the very verge of bankruptcy, while everywhere the awful weight of poverty is creating an ever-increasing volume of discontent. Yet our practical men rulers despise the theorist and compliment themselves on their sanity.

The United States is certainly the land of practical men—they have themselves not said it. Not so many years ago they assured us that the full dinner pail for an indefinite period. As practical men they rated the multitude as being equal but not superior to the brute creation, for every farmer assures a full dinner pail to his horses, cattle, hogs and chickens, all without any doubt; but our practical men rulers make such guarantee a test for election purposes. Think of it, you supposedly intelligent human beings, are you provided with a full dinner pail at all times, but men only occasionally. Practical men rate you as inferior to the brutes, not superior, for if they did they would promise you more than you provide for your four-footed dependents.

These practical men discovered the real cause of financial panics—it was overproduction. No longer would they overproduce, therefore panics would be no more. We Socialists have a concrete case to put before the public, and as the unending years of prosperity and full dinner pails rolled on into the endless ages, the word Socialism would first become a byword, and then be forgotten. Our trust magnates were the real saviors of the world, and were they not practical men?

And when once in a while the industrial machine seemed to lurch sideways as if it would topple over, did not the practical men who run our government rush to the rescue with the practical application of free gold to the weak side, and the practical men who conduct our newspapers shouted that everything was all right?

But what is the matter? Panics used to come in twenty years—surely this cannot be one with us today, six years before its time. Absurd, ridiculous! And so practical bankers rip it in the bud by refusing to pay deposits, at least the small-fellows, their money. There is no run on the bank, of course. What is the use if you cannot get your money. This is practical bank management for your life. No theory here; no chance of failure so long as you refuse to pay the other fellow his money, especially if the rulers stand by you. Great practical scheme, by practical men, not theorists. Let will it work? Let us theorize about it a little. Take a concrete case, work it to the limit, then apply the results, and possibly we may see something.

A merchant starts life penniless and dies worth \$100,000,000. This amount he leaves in trust for forty years, the accumulated sum to be divided between his two grandchildren, who are now boys at school. From nothing to \$100,000,000 in fifty years assures that our merchant's capital earned a big percentage, but we will be moderate and assume only a 4 per cent. for forty years. The annual income for the first year will be \$6,000,000, an impossible amount to spend on two school boys, so practically all must be reinvested, and so the income next year will be bigger. Compound interest is getting in its work.

At 4 per cent. compound interest money doubles in less than twelve years. Here is the schedule of the first million on a low estimate: 100 millions at start becomes 200 millions in 12 years, 400 millions in 24 years, 800 millions in 36 years, 1 billion in 40 years.

Money multiplies itself ten times in forty years at 6 per cent. Therefore John D.'s billion will become 10 billions.

Now, the problem is, Do these millions make other millions, or merely take other millions? Practical men say make, but let us see for ourselves. It is claimed that the wealth of this country today amounts to \$1,500 for every man, woman and child. At the time of the last panic it was said to be \$800. Big shrinkage took place in value recently, so we will call the amount \$1,000. Last census showed 89,000,000 people in the United States. Therefore, the total wealth of this country will amount to 8 billion dollars, and John D., therefore, owns one-eighth. If he leaves his fortune in trust for forty years his estate will be one-eighth of the total wealth today, and forty years later his descendants will own more wealth than there is in this country today.

The population of this country doubles in about 30 years, and per capita wealth in actual things increases but slowly. A little figuring will show that a century hence the

Rockefeller family will own absolutely everything in the United States, and if the income be higher than 6 per cent. then just so much the sooner will the ultimate be reached. The Rockefeller millions will have taken everything, but made little. But there are other millionaires, whose millions are taking just as industriously as John D.'s. How about them? Each center of financial gravity is attracting smaller sums to itself, and so in turn each money center loses its relative importance and is absorbed in turn.

Need I go to the limit and demonstrate that if one cent had been invested in the year one it would, at 6 per cent interest, be not only equal to all the wealth of this world today, but would demand more billions times billions of earth like ours than any human mind can comprehend to liquidate the indebtedness.

Listen to the conclusion of the whole matter. It is a mathematical impossibility to pay profit and interest—in the last analysis both are the

Socialists' Contributions Toward Russian Revolutionary Funds

Table listing contributions from various countries: Belgium (14,576.01), Bohemia (3,174.49), Denmark (22,555.77), United States (23,556.50), Holland (12,256.65), Hungary (4,119.35), Sweden (1,665.21), Spain (5,300.00), Argentina (2,743.40), France (2,800.00), Italy (9,609.00), Switzerland (2,242.85), Austria (1,824.49), Canada (677.70), Norway (141.16), England (660.00), Brazil (214.52), Luxembourg (50.00), Serbia (50.00), Different Groups and Persons (10,984.00).

One must be thankful, of course, for every gift, however small. Still, the sum of some \$28,000, contributed by all the Socialists of Great Britain towards the great Russian revolution, is a little startling in comparison with the sums contributed by little Belgium, Denmark, Holland, and even Spain, and far-off Argentina. From Anglo-Russian-

same. You think we do it, but we don't. We pretend to pay for a little while, then we wipe out the indebtedness and so stop the interest. Listen to the statement of the "Credit Men's Association": "The bad debts in the United States every year equal one-third of all the capital invested in mercantile and industrial pursuits." Just think of it—one-third of this country's capital just every year. What about the other two-thirds. Do not our recurrent panics wipe out a vast amount of nominal capital on which we have ceased to pay interest? And don't you see that the higher the dividends and the more certain their earning power, the sooner must come the big round up. Our trusts, headed by extremely practical men, forced the dividends, and hastened by six years the inevitable panic—that is the time when we can no longer pay interest.

But a residue of indebtedness still remains, and this tends, as we have seen, to center itself in the hands of the few, in preparation for the final adjustment which we name revolution. For after all does not a revolution essentially consist of this—that those who have are despoiled by those who have not, and a rough-and-ready distribution takes place. In the French revolution the land was taken from the ancient regime and given to a class that was lower in the social scale. In the American revolution the Yankees took New England from King George III and divided it among themselves, and less than half a century ago the southern planter was deprived of his capital in the form of black folks, and the bodies of those were supposed once more to go along with the souls. Should the Russian revolution be accomplished, the most important feature would be the giving of the land to the peasantry and the grand dukes would be deprived of their capital. The payment of interest would be stopped.

Practical men, then, we must conclude, in demanding the payment of profit or interest, are asking for the impossible. Sometime the indebtedness must be wiped out, and when that date arrives there are no days of grace, notwithstanding the absurd things the practical men do as they devise such puny and ridiculous theories as our level-headed bankers are formulating at the present moment.

Bad debts, panics and revolutions will be with us until profit and interest shall be no more. Some day the human race will stop trying to accomplish the impossible—that will be when we have Socialism, because its watchword is "No profit, no interest."

No Panic Wanted

The fact that the Daily Socialist has dared to tell the truth about the financial situation, as about all other things, has caused a number of people to accuse this paper of seeking to bring on a panic. The "Alpena (Mich.) Argus" has an editorial that is only typical of a number of others that have appeared in various parts of the country. From this we take the following:

The Chicago Daily Socialist, a newspaper published in the city of wind and smoke, is almost tickled to death over the splendid prospects of a general panic spreading all over this country; and it is doing all in its power to create and spread such a panic. It is fortunate, however, for the American people that such a paper as "The Chicago Daily Socialist" has but little, if any, influence upon the industrial or business interests of this country.

In its issue of October 30th, under a scare-head article, just screaming with delight, The Daily Socialist harangues its readers with its frenzied fanaticism, assuring them that the panic is spreading most beautifully, in spite of the frantic attempts of frenzied financiers to stop it; in spite of their efforts to maintain the bustling banks on a bluff! The editor of the Socialist chuckles with fiendish glee, in assuring his readers that the business of the country is paralyzed, and everything is lovely!

Wide-spread poverty and suffering among the masses of the working people of this country, seems to be "pie" for the editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist and his misguided followers.

We dislike such newspaper articles, for several reasons: (1) Because they are not true, and none but traitors to their country's welfare will take delight in sounding such false alarms; (2) because even if such things were true, it is unwise and unpatriotic to endeavor to make matters worse.

Just how much of this is the actual opinion of the editor and how much was written on the order of some local bank that holds a mortgage on the paper is, of course, impossible to tell. We will take it as being a sincere expression of opinion.

No, the Chicago Daily Socialist is not "almost tickled to death" over the prospect of a panic. Socialists know far more about panics than anyone else. They alone have shown the true cause of panics and been able to predict their coming and describe their effects in advance of their happening.

Because Socialists are also working men and women they know what panics mean, not only in theory, but also by suffering experience. They know that a crisis means hunger and cold and compulsory idleness and hopeless misery for the workers.

But the Socialist also knows that lying about conditions will not make them different. He knows that all this lying does not deceive the great capitalists. They know the truth. It is only intended to deceive the workers and the small fish.

THE DAILY SOCIALIST SIMPLY REFUSES TO BECOME A PARTY TO THAT DECEPTION, AND SO FAR AS KNOWN IT IS THE ONLY DAILY PAPER IN AMERICA OF WHICH THIS CAN BE SAID.

Day after day the Daily Socialist has published facts concerning this panic that were denied by the other papers and then conceded a couple of days later. The Daily Socialist was not to blame that these things happened. It would have been to blame had it followed the example of the capitalist papers and lied about the facts.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN Edited by Marie Jayne

Wanted the Right to Vote

WHEN society is properly organized: when all the things we need daily, in order to live, are given by the Government, a woman, who is doing a woman's highest duty in training a child for useful citizenship, will be compensated by the Government for doing that work only; no other work will be required of her.

When that time comes, she will not have to depend upon a man or a master for every dollar she receives. As it is now, a widow is expected to care for her children and earn her own and their living besides. She slaves to clothe, feed, and educate the little brood, and is blamed by society if she is dependent upon it in the slightest for their support. She may be a perfect housekeeper, a devoted mother, a sensible educator of her children; but if she fails to bring in the money to support herself and them, after doing all this work for the future society, she is blamed as an incompetent.

To my way of thinking, she is entitled to the best living the country affords, just from the fact that she educates, and trains, and cares for her children. There should be no sense of dependence on the part of society. It should be a matter of give and take where equal values are exchanged. All I ask from the working men voters is that they work and vote to give me as the best of women slaves more freedom. I want to vote, too. I want to help arrange matters so there will never be danger that my child will be taken to either a factory slave, or worse in order to keep bread in her body.

Didn't Know Him

A New York mechanical engineer, who has just returned from a trip abroad, in which he visited Germany, tells an incident of his visit to the latter country.

"I was inspecting a big plant there," he said, "and naturally I was interested in the machinery used to furnish power. I was inspecting the engine room when I saw something which attracted my attention. An oil-begrimed workman was on top of a cylinder polishing some brass work, and him I approached for a word."

"Pardon me," I said, in my best German, "do you have experience in working steam?"

"The man stopped his polishing work and looked at me."

"Nix, I no understand," he said in English.

Woman's Progress

The law which gives married women the right to their own earnings has at last passed its final stages in the Swedish Diet. The society called "La Solidarite des Femmes," is hard at work for the proper organization of the suffrage movement throughout the country.

No less than six bills, dealing with woman suffrage, have been introduced in the Swedish Parliament, and will be considered this session. Meetings are being held throughout the country so as to instruct the people on the urgent necessity for reform in the electorate. The Swedish Press is on the side of the suffragists, and the papers are freely open to their propaganda.

Heart Song

BY MARGARET PARTRIDGE. "Salt whistling wind for the home-returned sail, The siren song for the sea, The nightingale for the forest vale,— But the voice of my love for me!"

"The lighthouse flame for the angry deep, The star for the twilight tree, The dancing dream through the mists of sleep, But the eyes of my love for me!"

"The buried pearl for the ocean bed, The egg for the tree-swinging nest, Rare and gold for the crowned head,— But the heart of my love is best!"

"Oh heart of my love! Oh voice, Oh eyes, All gifts of the world to me, — are as ropes of sand, since I've found life's prize And its star and its song in Thee!"

Forcing the Child's Education

Some parents grieve because their children do not get on rapidly in their school work.

In most cases the parent is wrong. The child is not making children in their school studies is no longer held by the best educators.

Most teachers hold with President G. Stanley Hall, who says: "Today children need retarding in the few, more than they need pushing forward."

The utterances of such a sentiment would have been accounted a heresy a few years ago.

President Hall says: "Proximity is the great danger now. Our children rush ahead, and become adults before they should. The best way to broaden is to retard—to delay, to allow children to linger in their paradise and get the full benefit of the rich and manifold benefits of heredity."

This age is a faster one than that in which the child's parents were reared. There is danger lest the child learn too early a mature and useful polish.

Cleaning Pillows and Beis

To clean pillows, whether of down or feathers, empty the stuffing into a bag of cheese cloth or mosquito netting, tie the mouth of it tight, and wash in a big tub of strong white soapuds, touched up with ammonia. Rub the bag between the hands and squeeze up and down for ten minutes. Rinse in clear hot water twice; do not squeeze, but hang to drain and dry—in the sun or near the heat. When half dry pull the bag apart several times. When fully dry, drop it inside a thicker bag and whip vigorously with a rattan whip for ten minutes. The feathers will be like new. There is a slight loss of course. Half a dozen pillows will come through the wash about five. Because of the loss, do not wash either feathers or hair in set tubs—the fluff going into the pipe makes no end of trouble.

Feather beds or hair mattresses can be washed the same way. Either is an undertaking, but one worth while. Pick up the fair from the mattress before it is wet. Let it dry thoroughly before making up anew. To do that cut a mattress tick, sew the bottom and both sides together, bind the seams and sew on a cover across the top. Spread a sheet on the floor, stretch the new tick upon it, and set a chair at each corner, to which the sides may be attached. Thus they stay upright, while the hair goes in. Pack it evenly all over, then draw down the cover and pin it smoothly to the sides and across the bottom. Begin at one side and tack using a mattress needle and soft but strong twine—rough twine cuts and pulls. Go up and down twice, and finish by tying. Mattress buttons are ornamental, but a round, thick piece of flannel sewed every corner.

I am glad to record that the segregation of the women students of the University of Chicago in the freshman and sophomore years has been an absolute failure. It may be remembered that the change was brought about by a learned professor, alarmed at the higher honors being won by girls. He thought the young men were distracted by the presence of the girl students. Unfortunately the cause lies deeper. By themselves the young men are doing less efficient work; it is therefore a question of brains.

Under Socialism, every invention that would in any way help humanity would be taken up by the government. If need be, and brought out, the inventor would receive proper reward and credit for his genius.

In regard to the management of industry, who manages it today? Is not nearly every great business managed by men on salary rather than by the owner?

Under Socialism there will be as many men capable of managing and directing as we have today, and these will be chosen by the people to take charge of the various industries and departments. These directors will not be like capitalists, above and out of reach of the people; but they will be in close relation to the people and subject to their control. This would be industrial democracy, or just plain Socialism if you please.

When capital is retained by its real producers, the workers, the reign of the private capitalist will have come to an end. The people can then expand or contract an industry, or create a new one, or perform any public work they may desire, without waiting for some profit seeking capitalist to undertake the enterprise.

The capitalist has seen his best days. Evolution has no doubt required him to shed the paternalistic development of the past, and to give up his close relation to the people and subject to their control. This would be industrial democracy, or just plain Socialism if you please.

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TO THE EDITOR

A PROHIBITIONIST JAG. In many parts of the United States the voters have become indignant with the idea that prohibition would be a good thing. This is very true of the South.

For a number of years, the Prohibition Party has tried to reach the ears of the voters. Its "A" is that if the liquor traffic were stopped, everybody would be happy. It is well to remember this fact, because the present movement to make the country "dry" has little in common with the theoretical prohibition movement. For instance, Matthew H. Stevenson, candidate of the Prohibition Party for Treasurer of Pennsylvania at the election, just closed, thus expressed himself: "It's a business question. They used to say that if prohibition were ever to be realized it would be through the generosity of the churches. Well, if the churches want to bring prohibition about they had better be stopping for the business men, the employers of labor, are favoring the prohibition movement simply as an economic precaution, apart from any moral views they may have."

Industry nowadays is carried on by very expensive machinery, and the bosses want other workers in order to avoid accidents and interruptions in work. That is why they are behind the present "dry" wave. That is why Standard Oil contributes to the campaign funds of the Prohibition Party in Pennsylvania.

While prohibition is thus seen to be desirable for the employers of labor, a contrary effect is in labor itself. If the wage-workers are kept sober, it will add to the number of available men in the army of unemployed. More intense competition for jobs.

Still, in the long run, this will not be an unmitigated evil. If the workers stay sober after work, they may turn their attention to the study of economic and social problems. The benefit of this is great. The knowledge and intelligence of the workers will be respected by the trades union and the Socialist Party.

It is no accident that the Socialist Party of Germany advises the voters to shun the glass that gladdens. It is no matter for regret that the Holy-type has sobered up the printer. While the question of prohibition does not affect the basic roots of the labor question, and labor may do well to refuse to take sides in the warfare over making the country "dry," when the prohibition law has spent itself, it will leave the cause of our economic life more plainly exposed to the end that the wage-working class can apply the remedy.

JOSE E. COHEN.

A TRAGEDY IN SIX ACTS. Act 1—The Missionary. Act 2—Whisky and Pale Ale. Act 3—The Maxin Gun. Act 4—A Newspaper. Act 5—Critic and Football. Act 6—Death of the Last Aborigine. Final—Band plays "Rule, Britannia!"—The Egyptian Standard.

The London Times says that the work of pioneers in color photography has reached a promising stage and a plate is now on sale upon which a fairly satisfactory heliographic transparency may be made with one exposure and which little more trouble than