

FAIL TO CONVICT ADAMS; IS VICTORY FOR THE MINER

Effort to Send Man Involved in Idaho Miners' Case to Prison Proves Vain—Jury Stood Eight to Four

(Special Telegram to the Chicago Daily Socialist) Rathdrum, Idaho, Nov. 24.—Jury in Steve Adams trial disagreed at 5:45 this evening, after being out twenty-one hours, standing 8 to 4 for acquittal—Gardwood, House, Barnum and Dittmore for conviction. Adams will be retried.

MORGAN DICTATES TEDDY'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

J. Pierpont Morgan and George F. Baker, president of the First National bank of New York, were called to Washington to assist in the preparation of President Roosevelt's message and to discuss the financial policy of the government.

NOT A BANKER; JUST DRUNK

The western banks are beginning to raise strong objection to the further retention by the New York financial institutions of the deposits belonging to the banks in the western cities.

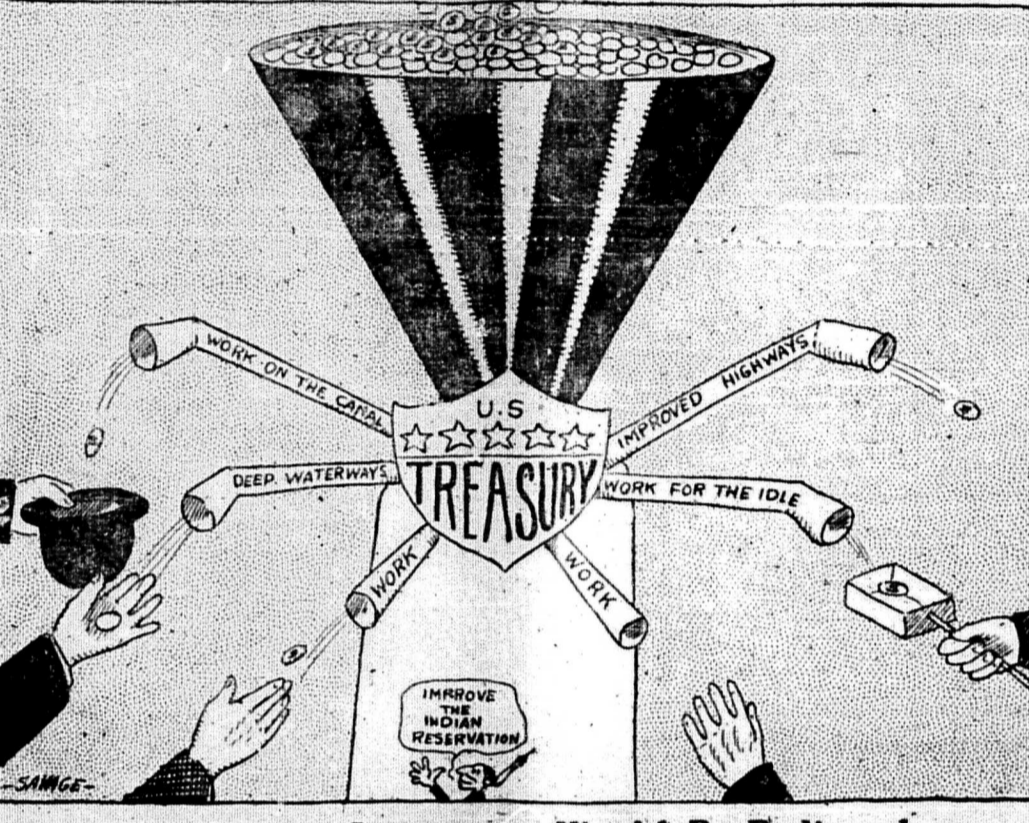
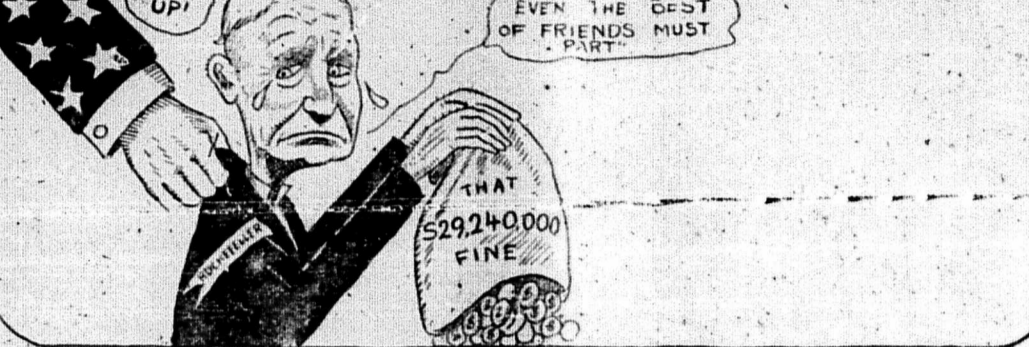
STATE TO TEACH LADS IN WORK

Cleveland, O., Nov. 25.—In the course of the seventh annual meeting of the Ohio Society of Mechanical Electrical and Steam Engineers it was suggested that the state fund a large number of state schools for the teaching of trades and mechanical professions.

RADIUM IS MARKED DOWN TO \$1,000,000 AN OUNCE

Vienna, Nov. 24.—Great success has attended the experiments to cheapen the cost of production of radium which have been made at the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna.

IF JOHN D. WOULD PAY THAT FINE



The Money Stringency Would Be Relieved

CHICAGO GIRL PRESIDES AT A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 25.—Miss Agnes Nester of Chicago, a member of the Glove Workers' union, has the distinction of being the first woman to preside over a national session of the American Federation of Labor.

PREFER JAIL TO STARVATION

The Bridewell is overcrowded and the authorities announce that as a result the rations of prisoners will have to be reduced.

INCREASE RECOMMENDED FOR CUSTOMS EMPLOYEES

New York, Nov. 25.—George B. Carleton, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades council in New York, to call upon these locals to withdraw therefrom.

THOMAS LAWSON WILL GIVE HIS VERSION OF THE PANIC

Declares He Has Kept Silent at the Request of Financiers—Says That the Eastern Dailies Are Censored

Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, whose name is familiar to every reader in the United States as that of a high financier and creator of frozen finance, promises to make startling announcements, giving unpublished news of the crisis.

OREGON R.R. MEN GET PROTECTION

Portland, Ore., Nov. 25.—A new state statute, which goes into effect March 1 in this state seems to be the most broad protection for railroad men that they have ever been given before.

MILW. TEACHERS WANT MORE PAY

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 25.—There is quite a general feeling in this city that too low a value is placed upon the work of the teachers.

LEWIS LECTURE AT THE GARRICK

Ten minutes before the lecture began at the Garrick theater yesterday morning every seat was occupied and the doors closed.

PAPERHANGERS DISSATISFIED

New York, Nov. 25.—A strong campaign of agitation for higher pay is on in the ranks of the paperhangers' union, which, once upon a time, was the highest paid of all building trades unions.

NAVY WORKERS SCARCE: SPIES AND LOW WAGES

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—During a recent session of the San Francisco Labor council it was stated that if the authorities would pay first-class wages there would not be any trouble in getting men enough to do the work.

GRAND RAPIDS BY ONE OF THE 30,000

In verification of the story printed in the Chicago Daily Socialist, November 20, which showed that the New York papers are tampering with Dun's weekly financial report, for the purpose of deceiving the public, one of the 30,000 reporters has sent in an account of the financial condition of Grand Rapids.

MISS AGNES NESTER

First Woman to Lead Gavel at A. F. of L. Convention

IF FREED BY IDAHO COLORADO WILL ARREST STEVE ADAMS

Denver, Colo., Nov. 25.—Colorado officials are on the way to Rathdrum, Idaho and in case Steve Adams is acquitted for the murder of Ed Tyler he will be immediately arrested on the charge of murdering Arthur Collins.

THAW OUT OF BLUE BOOK; LISTED AT SING SING

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 25.—Harry Thaw, son of one of Pittsburg's best families, is no longer listed in the "Blue Book," which is considered to be the roster of who's who in Pittsburg.

HE LEFT THE HOUSE

While a lady was feeding a hungry tramp the other day she discovered he was pocketing her silver spoons.

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CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered at the Chicago Postoffice as second-class mail matter. Published by the Workers Publishing Society, 120-122 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN

Send those Sustainers Lists to the rescue. The mass of subscribers is asked to send every name to the office...

CROSSCUP WANTS CHANGE OF VENUE

It is reported that Ray Havlin, treasurer of Iron Molders' Union No. 422, at Cincinnati, has been arrested...

News for Unionists

The annual convention of the International Bootmakers' Union will be held in St. Paul, Minn., on June 1 to 15, 1908.

FORGE PAYROLL CHECKS IN PHILA

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 23.—Check forgers have begun operations in this city. They have taken advantage of the check system now in general use...

CLASSIFIED

PERSONAL The Bishop Creek Extension Gold Company. Shares 25 cents each, on 10 per cent installments.

BANK TALKS CASH PAYS OUT SCRIP

Amsterdam, Mo., Nov. 25.—Seven days ago the Bank of Amsterdam, at this place, caused a display advertisement to be printed in the daily papers...

MORE WATERWAY GRAFT IS SHOWN

A number of revelations showing up crookedness in the deep waterway board have been disclosed by the legislative committee's investigation of the Dredge and Canal Commission...

ALIEN EXODUS CONTINUES

New York, Nov. 25.—So great has become the demand for stowage passage to Europe by laborers returning to their homes that the big transatlantic lines have raised their rates from \$21 to \$33.

PAINTERS' L. U. 375

On Tuesday Brother Bartel will speak at our hall, 55 North Clark Street, on "The Object of Trades Unions."

CAUGHT BETWEEN CARS BECOMES A HUMAN TOP

Thinness saved John Carroll, 32 years old, 15 North Campbell street, from death this morning, when he was caught between two wide street cars...

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—LOTS: EASY PAYMENTS: Eighteenth and Wabash ave.; 25 feet, \$225; 325 down and \$5 per month.

ST. LOUIS PRESS-MEN IN COURT

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 2.—Officers of the St. Louis local of the International Printers and Pressmen and Assistants' union have been arrested with notices to appear before Thomas L. Anderson, commissioner of the United States court...

MILK TRUST HAS SHORT MEASURE

Short measure milk bottles will be the basis for attacks by the city prosecutor, and the milk trust is to be probed by the United States grand jury.

MARK LOSE TO THIEVES

The terrifying sound of an air rifle in the hands of Joseph Carpenter, 15 years old, and the ringing impact of a hatchet on the floor...

Varicocele

Restoration to a sound and healthy condition in the most of my method of treating the disease...

WATRY, N. WATRY & CO.

99 and 101 Spectacles & Eyeglass Makers E. Randolph St. EYES CAREFULLY TESTED

DR. LIONEL TOPAZ

Eye-Sight Specialist, Eye Exam Free 207 N. State St. CHICAGO

QUARRY STRIKE ON AT 10 O'CLOCK

Quarrymen in the Western Stone Company did not attempt to open their quarry here today. The strikers again assembled about the pits about the time that the Lemont men were expected to go to work.

COOK COUNTY TO PAY MORE FOR MEAT AND ICE

Regardless of the fact that live stock market values have dropped from \$1 to \$1.50 a hundredweight in two months, Cook county will have to pay 10 per cent more for its meat this year...

STEDMAN & SOELKE

Counsellors at Law 94 La Salle Street - Chicago

PETER SIEMAN ATTORNEY AT LAW

Suite 47-48 Stock Exchange Bldg. 108 La Salle St. Phone Main 5713

DR. GLEITSMANN

Natural Healing is the only way to get cured of any disease. Investigate. Call after 5 at 82 E. Fullerton St.

BUFFET AND RESTAURANT

SCHMIDT 104 Wells St. Restaurant and Buffet, Pool and Billiards; Union Goods; Popular Prices; Deutsche Kueche.

POLICE CAPTAIN WANTS REPORTERS FOR DETECTIVES

Captain P. D. O'Brien of the detective department wants to throw off his force and put newspaper reporters in their places. What is needed, he says, is not so much men as men who can make arrests as those that can get around and get information.

NEW YORK CITY CARS KILL FORTY SEVEN IN MONTH

A report of accidents on railroads and street railways in Greater New York made to the public service commission today shows that during the month of October forty-seven persons were killed and 4,364 injured.

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SHIPWRECKED; NO PAY FOR MEN

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 23.—The recent arrival of Captain Philip Cook as a passenger on the steamer Corwin from Alaska ports was the cause for rejoicing among eight members of the sailors' union and it brought forth a story of abuse and wages withheld by a minister of the gospel who is senior, owner of the wrecked steamer Vine, which was engaged in missionary traffic.

A few weeks ago Captain Cook sent his crew to Seattle on the gasoline schooner Abler, which arrived here Nov. 4. Since that time the seamen have been the guests of the sailors' union, anxiously awaiting the coming of Captain Cook.

The sailors sent a telegram "collected" to San Francisco, asking Foster to arrange to pay them off at Seattle, but they declare that he not only refused to help them out of their straits but refused as well to pay the telegraphic toll, although it amounted to only 75 cents.

He would not wired Foster, pay them until Captain Cook arrived at Seattle. Owing to the fact that they were without a cent, they were compelled, they say to do considerable scurrying to raise the required 75 cents.

JAPS SUPPLANT WHITE LABORERS

Eugene, Ore., Nov. 25.—The Southern Pacific company has replaced its eight white section men here with Japanese, the latter accepting a reduction of 15 cents a day.

The white men were laid off without any previous notice. Most of them are heads of families, and were calculating upon working all winter, having worked all spring at a lower wage than they could have received for other work, in order that they might have steady jobs during the winter.

All summer the whites received \$1.75 a day, but on October 1 they were reduced to \$1.50. They accepted the reduction uncomplainingly, but objected emphatically to be laid off without previous notice. The Japanese are receiving \$1.35 a day.

CAR CO. REFUSES TO ARBITRATE DEATH IS END OF LONG SLEEP

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 25.—Urged by business men of the city to take some action toward settling the strike, a committee of strikers sent a communication to the president of the Louisville Street Railway company, offering to abide by the decision of an arbitration board.

President Minary of the company has replied to the letter, refusing to agree to the proposition. He says he will renege the "former employees" if they report as individuals.

TO USE GAS GUN TO BANISH FOG

London, Nov. 25.—The claims of Demetrio Maggiora that by the operation of a gas cannon which he has invented he can banish fogs and overhanging smoke from any city are just now the center of interest in London. He more so because last Wednesday was the worst day for fog London has ever experienced. Fog was indistinguishable from night, there was no dawn, and darkness actually grew as morning advanced. At noon all lights were aflame in show windows.

Maggiora claims that his acetylene gas cannon, which is sixty feet long, will set the air vibrating, thus causing the fog to lift for a radius of five miles. The explosion is noiseless.

WHERE TO GO

The next mass meeting of the Anti-Comintern National Society of Chicago will be held at 8 p. m., Monday, Nov. 25, 1907, at Physical Culture hall, Daily Socialist building, 180 Washington street, third floor.

IF YOU WANT HELP OR HAVE A ROOM TO LET, OR ANYTHING TO SELL—TRY OUR CLASSIFIED COLUMN.

10 cents per line, or a week's insertion for 3 cents per line. 6 words to the line. We guarantee results. Call or send your advertisement by mail, or phone MAIN 4488

DAILY WRECK RECORD

Spanguly, O., Nov. 22.—Two Lake shore electric cars were in collision near the outskirts of this city early today. It is reported that seven persons were killed and ten or twelve hurt.

MUSIC TO SUIT THE JOB

A lady had engaged a new page boy who whistled music hall ditties while cleaning the entry. "Joseph," she called, "please don't whistle those vulgar things." Very well, my lady, replied Joseph, meekly. "But you expect a Beethoven sonata when I'm cleaning the knives. That will come later, when I'm polishing the silver."

SHORT SUPPLY

"Did you have a full meeting at the Archway last night?" asked Backlot of "No, indeed," replied Bubbling of the Swampy Volunteer Home, "where near full. Why, we only had one case of beer and all the boys were there."—Philadelphia Press.

FILIPINOS TO U. S. LEGISLATURE

A wealthy Filipino, Benito Legarda, and a prominent ex-revolutionary Pablo Ocampo, were elected by both houses of the Philippine legislature as delegates to Washington. After a long discussion it was agreed that each branch of the legislature should nominate and elect, with the approval of the other house, one delegate.

The commission elected Benito Legarda, a large property owner and manufacturer. He received an education abroad and on several occasions has visited the United States. Legarda is one of the few Filipinos who have made a fortune since the American capitalists have taken possession of the islands.

SAYS MEN MUST STAND BAD SCRIP

New Orleans, La., Nov. 23.—Following the orders of street car conductors here to accept all credit scrip in the denomination of \$1 and \$2, a strenuous protest has been made by the men in a body.

It is the idea of the company that the conductors shall endorse all the clearing house checks they take by stamping their number on them, thus making themselves responsible for them.

According to this rule, all bogus checks are charged up to the men that take them. As conductors only receive an average of \$2 a day, it would only require the receipt of one \$2 check to make a man work a full day for nothing.

A meeting of the street car men will be held this evening, when the question of acting in some way upon the proposition that confronts them will be taken up.

It may be that a strike will result from the policy of the company to press responsibility on the men.

HAYWOOD SAYS: REFUSE SCRIP

Goldfield, Nev., Nov. 25.—Secretary William D. Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners has advised the miners of this region in several speeches to refuse the scrip that is being used by the companies in payment of wages.

As a result of Haywood's talk and of a general feeling of dissatisfaction on this score, a special meeting of the men employed in the Consolidated and Mohawk combination mines, has been called, when the question of accepting or refusing the paper will be decided.

The company has been paying in half cash and half scrip payments.

ARREST LABOR MEN WHOLESALE

Havana, Nov. 25.—Believing that strikers and members of the executive committee of the Federation of Labor was responsible for all of the acts of violence in connection with the labor breakers and going on the theory that a meeting of laborers was called to instruct the members on whom to make attacks, Judge Miyeres ordered the arrest of all attending the meeting.

Eight secret police went to make the arrests, but finding so many involved, invoked the aid of the municipal police. It took three hours to transport the 205 men arrested to the police station in great wagons, where they were locked up for the night.

The prisoners represent all the different labor unions, but most of them are delegates of the striking railroad men and masons. President Alfonso of the railway employees' union is among the prisoners.

When the police arrived the meeting had not been formally opened, but they nevertheless proceeded to arrest every one present. Manuel Secades, attorney for the federation, told the law and to submit to the police.

EUROPE SENDS US EGGS AS WELL AS GOLD

New York, Nov. 25.—The White Star line steamship Majestic has just brought 1,227 cases of eggs, the first importation from England in modern shipping history. The eggs were brought here because of the present high prices in New York.

TWO FRENCH SUBMARINES COLLIDE UNDER SEA

Toulon, France, Nov. 25.—Two submarine boats collided ninety feet beneath the surface and only the presence of mind of those operating one of them prevented loss of life. One was disabled, but rose to the surface before filling with water.

WOMAN REVOLUTIONIST HELD AT VIENNA

Vienna, Nov. 25.—The handsome and educated young Polish woman, Wanda Dohrodzicka, who disappeared after an attempted assassination of General Skalon, governor general of Warsaw, has been arrested in Vienna and is being held there awaiting extradition.

She married an Austrian and entered a plea that it makes her a subject of that country. Dr. Lieberman, the chief justice, said he will attend her before the Vienna supreme court.

If you see a job of printing carrying the union label with the number 65 you will know it was done by the "Socialist Printing Society." It is that kind of labor in the best job done for you.

WHEN THINGS WERE DOING

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GOV. TO RUN BIG EMPLOY. AGENCY

Portland, Ore., Nov. 23.—Secretary Welch of the chamber of commerce in this city has received a letter from T. V. Powderly at Washington, telling of a plan of the bureau of immigration at naturalization of the department of commerce and labor to establish a national employment agency.

The scheme as outlined is to find work for the newly arrived immigrants as well as the unemployed citizen, to find homes and farms for those who come to this country as settlers, and to look after the needs of the unemployed of the land.

Aside from this clearing house arrangement in regard to labor, the bureau also will take an interest in those desiring to settle land, and will make a specialty of providing small, one-man farms.

Adopt Railroad Methods.

The plan is really an enlargement and furthering of the colonist idea adopted by many of the western trunk lines, and the adopting of methods they found successful to all parts of the country.

In his letter Chief Powderly says it is the idea of the bureau to provide work for both skilled and unskilled artisans, and by leasing of the demand for various kinds of labor in different parts of the country, to be able to transfer the unemployed from a community where their services are not needed to one where there are positions awaiting them.

Correspond With All Industries.

The idea is worked through the efforts of industrial enterprises. Blanks will be sent upon applications to any firm that desires workmen, either skilled or unskilled, and these blanks when filled, will show the government just how many men or women are wanted, what their qualifications must be, and how much expense the concern is willing to make to obtain the laborers. The bureau will then look over its list of unemployed, pick out suitable applicants and send them to the firm desiring workers. The unemployed living nearest the place of work will be given first chance, to save expenses in every way.

RECRUIT SCABS AT CHICAGO

To get money to keep them in Illinois for a few months seems to be the extent of the ambition of a few hundred loafers around two Chicago hotels, notorious for recruiting places for strike breakers.

The San Francisco and Louisville street car companies both have agents in Chicago, who pick up hundreds of men that make their headquarters at the Walters hotel, 407 State street, and the Chicago Mills hotel, 419 State street.

Some of those who went to San Francisco last summer have returned with the enormous sum of \$150 and expect to take it easy this winter. Next spring perhaps there will be another strike somewhere.

These men are two independent now to accept the \$3 a day and board offered by the Louisville company, but leave it to those who cannot longer pay for their quarters at the hotels. When a strike breaks out the agents offer great inducements, which are soon discontinued.

The Louisville company has rented an empty storeroom at 383 Dearborn street, from which the agents offer inducements to Louisville after rounding them up at the hotels. The Monon road took out 150 at 7:45, last night. They are all financially broke and expect to survive a "winter money" and return to Chicago.

THE PANIC AND THE WORKERS

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 23.—A total of 2,900 employees have been laid off here on account of depression in the carpet business. Nearly 1,000 more are working only part time. Some firms report a loss of business as high as 80 per cent. They report very little demand for their goods. Nearly all mills, manufacturing plants and large business houses have in some manner reduced their working forces, and a great many reductions in wages are reported.

Pottsville, Pa., Nov. 23.—Following the suspension last night of the plant of the Eastern Steel company here, the Pennsylvania Railroad shops were today reduced from ten to nine hours a day, and all freight and coal traffic, starting at 6 o'clock tonight, was suspended for 24 hours.

The Titus plant, the biggest "throwing" plant in the world, has been reduced ten hours a week in its working schedule.

Phillipsburg, N. J., Nov. 23.—The Agnew Iron company, operating a large plant here, posted a notice announcing a 10 per cent reduction in wages today. The Vulcanite Cement company has issued another curtailing order, which will leave only one of its mills in operation.

Malden, Mass., Nov. 23.—Notices were posted today in the factories of the Boston Rubber Shoe company in this city and Melrose, announcing that the plants would close for ten days, while that at Melrose is not expected to resume operations before January 1.

The reduction in wages by the officials of the company as the reason for the shutdown.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 23.—Eighteen employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Reid's cut were laid off last night in accordance with the retrenchment policy of the company. The men retained at the shops hereafter will work but 45 hours a week. It was reported today that conductors and brakemen would have their working hours shortened and that the number of freight trains running over the road would be reduced.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23.—The works of the Aluminum company of America, formerly known as the Pittsburg Reduction company, said to be the largest of its kind in the country, has suspended operations, throwing 1,000 men out of work. The cause is given as the limited market since the financial flurry.

RUSSIA PAYS WAR DEBT TO JAPAN WITH BIG CHECK

London, Nov. 23.—Russia today wiped out the balance of her indebtedness to Japan arising from the war, the Russian embassy handing over to the embassy of Japan a check for \$21,302,200. This represents the balance due Japan for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners.

SCHOOL DAYS

The Illinois Congress of Mothers and South Side League of Parents Clubs at a crowded meeting at the Chicago high school auditorium resolved to fight with all their power high school fraternities and if necessary ask the legislature to pass a law expelling any student who joins a secret organization.

Among the prominent educators who addressed the convention were Principal Spencer R. Smith of the Wendell Phillips high school and Professor J. F. Hoyle of the normal school.

Attorney F. W. Pringle urged legislative action, citing instances where states have stamped out the evil by drastic laws.

Principal Smith said in part: "In scholarship fraternity boys are below the average. I know of six who entered Chicago university, four of whom joined college fraternities. One was dismissed at the end of the first year and the others at the end of the year for 'cribbing'."

"If some of these high school fraternities were sons of mine I would rather see them in the penitentiary than in the college. I would do anything to remain loyal to their fraternities. They should be stamped out of existence."

This column is open for replies by "frat" to this strong indictment. Let us hear from you.

STILLWATER, MINN.

"Dullness in the lumber market," is the excuse given by logging companies in this vicinity for reducing wages \$10 a month and later dismissing a large portion of its crews.

Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The plant of the New York Airbrake company, employing 3,000 men, has closed down. The company claims it is on account of trouble in the motive power.

Eugene, Ore., Nov. 23.—The Booth-Kelly Lumber company at Eugene, Ore., has cut the wages of its mill hands from 25 to 20 cents an hour.

Eastern Idaho, Nov. 23.—Italian and other laborers in the vicinity of Wallace do not approve of the check payment system for their labor. They are in means of cashing the checks, which are drawn in most cases on Missouri, Monks, banks. There is said to be much hardship among them.

WHEN THINGS WERE DOING

Comrade C. A. Steere is not as well known to the Socialists of America today as he will be a little later, so please take our word for the time being about him. He is a clear-headed Marxist Socialist, who understands how people's actions are controlled by their economic environment. And with that he has imagination and a sense of humor. If he lacked any one of these three qualities he could not have written a readable story of the revolution; with them he has done it.

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The reduction in wages by the officials of the company as the reason for the shutdown.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 23.—Eighteen employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Reid's cut were laid off last night in accordance with the retrenchment policy of the company. The men retained at the shops hereafter will work but 45 hours a week. It was reported today that conductors and brakemen would have their working hours shortened and that the number of freight trains running over the road would be reduced.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23.—The works of the Aluminum company of America, formerly known as the Pittsburg Reduction company, said to be the largest of its kind in the country, has suspended operations, throwing 1,000 men out of work. The cause is given as the limited market since the financial flurry.

RUSSIA PAYS WAR DEBT TO JAPAN WITH BIG CHECK

London, Nov. 23.—Russia today wiped out the balance of her indebtedness to Japan arising from the war, the Russian embassy handing over to the embassy of Japan a check for \$21,302,200. This represents the balance due Japan for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners.

SCHOOL DAYS

The Illinois Congress of Mothers and South Side League of Parents Clubs at a crowded meeting at the Chicago high school auditorium resolved to fight with all their power high school fraternities and if necessary ask the legislature to pass a law expelling any student who joins a secret organization.

Among the prominent educators who addressed the convention were Principal Spencer R. Smith of the Wendell Phillips high school and Professor J. F. Hoyle of the normal school.

Attorney F. W. Pringle urged legislative action, citing instances where states have stamped out the evil by drastic laws.

Principal Smith said in part: "In scholarship fraternity boys are below the average. I know of six who entered Chicago university, four of whom joined college fraternities. One was dismissed at the end of the first year and the others at the end of the year for 'cribbing'."

"If some of these high school fraternities were sons of mine I would rather see them in the penitentiary than in the college. I would do anything to remain loyal to their fraternities. They should be stamped out of existence."

This column is open for replies by "frat" to this strong indictment. Let us hear from you.

STILLWATER, MINN.

"Dullness in the lumber market," is the excuse given by logging companies in this vicinity for reducing wages \$10 a month and later dismissing a large portion of its crews.

Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The plant of the New York Airbrake company, employing 3,000 men, has closed down. The company claims it is on account of trouble in the motive power.

Eugene, Ore., Nov. 23.—The Booth-Kelly Lumber company at Eugene, Ore., has cut the wages of its mill hands from 25 to 20 cents an hour.

Eastern Idaho, Nov. 23.—Italian and other laborers in the vicinity of Wallace do not approve of the check payment system for their labor. They are in means of cashing the checks, which are drawn in most cases on Missouri, Monks, banks. There is said to be much hardship among them.

WHEN THINGS WERE DOING

Comrade C. A. Steere is not as well known to the Socialists of America today as he will be a little later, so please take our word for the time being about him. He is a clear-headed Marxist Socialist, who understands how people's actions are controlled by their economic environment. And with that he has imagination and a sense of humor. If he lacked any one of these three qualities he could not have written a readable story of the revolution; with them he has done it.

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"The Panic Is Over"

The capitalist papers that have been whistling a grand hallelujah chorus to keep up their courage are now claiming that the panic has passed by. This is the same panic which a few months ago they declared could not possibly come, and which they insisted did not exist—when financial institutions were adopting expedients to maintain existence that had not been resorted to in half a century.

They insist upon this claim, while every phase of industry repeats the same story of declining production and reduced sales, which are the only indications of an industrial crisis.

There is one slight point of truth in their present declarations which brings them nearer to fact than is commonly the case. One phase of the crisis is passing, has perhaps reached its worst stage; although we should not by any means wish to guarantee this as a fact.

But it would seem that the financial end of the crisis had risen to its greatest height. Within a short time industry will have suffered a decline of fully one-half. The amount of goods in the process of exchange will probably have fallen off momentarily even more. The resulting demand for money will have decreased proportionately. As has been repeatedly pointed out by the Daily Socialist, and is now being recognized by the papers who denied it when this paper first called attention to this result, the effect of the decline in industry will be to return an immense amount of money to the banks.

So far as the banks are concerned, the crisis will pass in a few weeks if they can maintain their present bluff until that time. They have staked all upon a gigantic gamble, and it is easily possible that they will win. They bet all their resources and all the resources of their depositors that they could bluff their creditors and retain the money of their depositors until those to whom it belonged would no longer need it and would permit it to remain in the bank vaults.

At the present moment it looks as though the banks would win the bet.

For the banks, therefore, it is to a certain extent true that the crisis is past.

But for several weeks the banks have been editing the newspapers. When, therefore, the banks manage to get within sight of shelter these newspapers shout that it has stopped raining—and this notwithstanding the fact that many of those very papers are themselves being wellnigh drowned out.

It is the old, old story. The only people who "count" are those who are on top. "Everybody" has gone to the seaside, declare these same papers, when the slums and the working class districts are sweltering with humanity.

So now the "crisis has passed" for all but the millions of workers and their families. So long as nobody suffers but those who do the useful work of the world, there will be no crisis. When, after a little time, dividends also begin to stop newspapers will agree that the crisis is here once more.

Teachers' Salaries

Complaint is being made of a scarcity of teachers in Chicago. Is that not remarkable? Is it not wonderful that all the young men and women who graduate from the schools do not rush at once to file their applications as teachers?

The experience of the year just past is enough to encourage any person who has enough "spunk" to make a capable teacher to register a vow that starvation would be preferable to accepting a position as a part of the educational system of the greatest nation on earth.

Every attempt made by the teachers to better their condition has been defeated by the same powers that rule and exploit a whole nation of workers. The national organization which the dollars of the teachers maintains has been taken completely out of their control and placed in the possession of the Standard Oil puppets.

The Chicago teachers have been notified by courts and city government that though they may add millions to the city treasury not one cent will be added to their salaries. They are to look for advancement from the favoritism of principals. This places them absolutely at the mercy of a small army of petty tyrants.

Their right to organize in their own defense is denied them, and they are informed that they constitute a peculiar class under the special domination of big business.

Meanwhile the school fund is plundered by powerful newspapers and a large variety of trusts until it is impossible to realize any of the modern methods that appeal to the sense of professional craftsmanship in the enthusiastic teacher. Just now it is proposed to turn back the wheels of educational progress to the days of the "three R's."

And for all this the teacher gets just about half what a good union hod carrier draws as pay.

IS IT NOT REMARKABLE THAT THERE IS A SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS?

This matter will not be settled by heroic appeals to the patriotism of the teachers, nor by cheap chaff about the high character of the educational profession. These things will not furnish food nor shelter, and the race of martyrs has about run out. Anyhow, there is some question whether martyrs are just the best sort of material for teachers.

Nor need the teachers expect that their salaries will be raised by an appeal to the tender mercies of the representatives of the Steel, Coal, Beef and Book Trust that compose the majority of the present Board of Education.

If the teachers want better conditions let them improve their organization. Let them call upon other branches of organized labor. Let them carry their fight to the polls and get what they want because they have the power to take it.

In this battle they cannot depend upon any but the members of their own class—the working class. Upon that class they can depend as fast as its members can be roused to realization of the solidarity of all labor and the necessity of united action.

The Battle in the West

Once more the jury has disagreed in the Steve Adams case. This whole costly fight must be fought over again. There seems to be a determination on the part of the Mine Owners to hang somebody connected with the Western Federation of Miners.

The same old tactics—Pinkerton detectives, McPartland confessions, and efforts to prejudice and pack the jury—are attempted each time.

The trial of Pettibone has just opened at Boise as Adams' closes at Rathdrum.

The only hope of the Mine Owners' Association lies in the possibility that the workers of the country will grow weary of fighting and indifferent to the fate of their fellows.

ANNALS OF THE POOR

BY R. J. C.

"Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work."

The day of rest is the one bright spot for the working class in the dark picture of capitalism, the single kindly touch that makes a cruel system endurable and saves its victims from utter despair. Blessings have often been called down upon "the man who invented sleep," and whatever our ideas of religion, we should acknowledge the debt of gratitude we owe to the religion that made a weekly rest day the crowning blessing of the toiler's life, and established it so firmly that it is probable even the profit maker's greed will not be able to deprive him of it, although the pressure is strong in that direction in every large city.

Imagine, also, the young people, the age of love and romance, without a Sunday in which to cultivate and develop the "sweet and tender passion" which exalts poor, weak humanity to the realm of angels and heroes and fills life with a glory which the bitter struggle for existence too soon dispels. It is true all do not make the best possible use of the day, but some are remembered as of especial value for the lessons we learn or the experiences we gain.

One Sunday morning during the summer that is now past it was necessary to put in a couple of hours' work at the home of a poor working woman in a pretty suburb. The morning was perfect, and nature itself seemed to be enjoying a day of rest. As we took the car we were sorry for the conductor and motorman, sorry for the drivers of the ice cream wagon, conveyers of luxury for the idle that rob the workers of their day of rest; we were sorry for anyone who felt the lash of necessity driving them to unwilling labor on this Sunday morning, so calm, so beautiful that it seemed as if heaven and earth were blended, and you could not tell which state you were in—unless, indeed, you looked away from the perfect harmony of nature to the unreasonable discord man creates for himself. We pass through native forests where beautiful homes have been built among the stately trees, not for those who labor, but for those who take and enjoy, and are able to gratify the love of the beautiful that seems innate with us all.

We go beyond all this and reach our destination. A line full of clothes drying in the yard tells a story of a mother's toil in privation and poverty. From the open door comes the muffled sound of reality to the painful picture.

White skirts and dresses are so cool, so beautifully appropriate for the ladies and misses in homes of refinement, and this helps to make work by which a poor woman may feed and clothe herself and her children. She is willing to work seven days in the week with never a chance to "dress up" herself in order that others may be clothed in white and have everything immaculately clean for Sunday, and she hopes for no greater reward than to be able to keep the wolf from the door. But cheerful contentment is a religious duty, and snatches of song float on

the quiet air in a voice that has received its only cultivation in the church and the prayer meeting. The familiar words have a plaintive sweetness just now:

Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me be thy bosom friend,
"Mrs. B., we think you would rather be at church this morning than at home ironing."
"Yes," she answers, "but I have not time to go to church."

Conversation follows—the story of struggle and hardship that makes up "The Short and Simple Annals of the Poor."

All the necessities have reached so high a price that she wonders what the poor people are going to do. They cannot afford much meat, and what they use must be cooked in the quickest way to keep down the gas bill. Roasts are not to be thought of. "Some say it is the unions," she says, "that make prices so high, but I'm sure I don't know." Once started, it is easy to continue, and she tells of her husband, a competent workman, who deserted his family nearly ten years ago. With a still lingering touch of widely loyalist she praises his skill and declares "there's nothing on this globe that a' could do." But strong drink brought ruin to the man and the home, and she, perhaps excruciatingly, lays the blame upon the saloon. "I don't see why people let them run. If I could have my way I would destroy them all—yes, I would like to go in the night while people slept and burn them down!"

Two of the three children are girls and now they are getting old enough to seek company. The dance hall allure them, and the downward road is easy. As though her burden had not been enough her heart is now torn with a dread of which she dares only to hint as she speaks of them. We would like to unfold to her the Socialist understanding of a society based on profit-making, but with a mind sunk in the sodden ignorance of toil untried, I think or reason, the task were hopeless in time that is limited. She is one of multitudes, men and women, who serve well the ends of an exploiting class and he who would awaken them preaches discontent; and is a "pestilent fellow" worthy to be crucified between thieves. But she gladly hears of the growth of prohibition. This is something so concrete, so simple and so graspable that the most primitive mind can grasp it. If a serpent bites or threatens, kill it and put an end to it. This requires no thought or study, so we may expect to see prohibition make rapid sweeps among the masses who are too inert, and mentally dull or indolent to understand the grand and all-embracing philosophy of Socialism.

We finish our task, while the woman sings the aid of "hymns and spiritual songs," tries to leave the body charged to its toil while the spirit seeks its freedom. This dual life is the highest ideal that masters can preach to slaves. In departing, the words fade away until lost in the tremulous air:

Hide me, O my Savior, hide,
Till the storm of life be past;
Safe into the haven guide,
O receive my soul at last!

But the world is so beautiful, and happiness so sweet that we almost blame the song for turning attention away from it lest its effect from millions of tongues may be to hinder the coming of the better day.

While they sing of a "land of pure delight" we must give ourselves to the task of redeeming them from present bondage and making possible a life worthy of human beings.

Socialism and Sweating

There is probably none of the evil consequences of capitalism which evokes so much commiseration and condemnation as sweating; and there is none about which more nonsense is said and written. Sweating is due to poverty, and will only be got rid of when poverty is abolished. In the meantime some of its worst features may be mitigated by legislation. They can, however, be affected by nothing else, and such legislation would most rigorously bear upon the most poverty-stricken victims of sweating. The institution of a minimum wage, with the suppression of home-work altogether, and the total prohibition of child labor in every department of industry; these measures, applied together, would remove the worst evils of sweating. It is absurd to ascribe these evils to drink, or to suggest that they might be eliminated by the exercise of greater care on the part of the purchaser. This idea that economic conditions can be changed by moralizing the well-to-do, has done more to hinder progress than any other. It is quite true that articles which are abnormally cheap can scarcely have been made under decent conditions. On the other hand, some of the highest-priced articles are among the most sweated.

A COUP D'ETAT.

On his trip home by trolley a tired man was much annoyed by the conduct of three middle-aged ladies who stood near him. They were evidently just returning from a summer tour. All the seats in the car were occupied, but they seemed determined that he should offer one of them his seat.

He screened himself behind his paper and listened to glacially audible remarks about the decline of gallantry in the present age. This grated on his nerves, so he arose and with a profound bow addressed the three.

"Will the oldest of you ladies honor me by accepting my place?"

Whereupon they became interested in the advertisements over the windows and the man triumphantly resumed his seat.

Twelve 50-cent sub. cards, good for three months, mailed to any address for \$5.00. Send in your order.

TYRANTS

BY ERNEST CROSBY

It was all so simple in the old days, when people saw, or thought they saw, tyranny and oppression centered in one person, and in attacking and destroying that person were sure that they were saving mankind.

How easy it is to treat a bull just as a bull and to forget the corrupt blood that produced it, running into every nook and cranny of the body!

Today, alas, the tyrant spreads like a vicious kind of nervous system throughout the entire frame of society.

I am part tyrant, part slave, as we all are in varying degree, and there seems to be no other alternative possible.

We are caught in the meshes of our own web. We must disentangle the tyrant from us, and this new Gordian knot will not yield its secret to the sword.

We must thresh the chaff from the corn, and each grain has its separate outworn casing waiting to be winnowed away.

Alas, it is no simple rebellion on the old lines that calls for our adhesion and support.

It is rather a complicated labor of unweaving and extricating and liberating from the network of poisonous creepers of the ages, whose roots are in our own hearts.

THE ECONOMIC CONSCIENCE

HENDY D. LLOYD

Without a social program, without self-governing ability, the introduction of an ideal money system, it can be easily shown, would but quicken and perfect the opportunities of exploitation in the hands of those who have the advantage. All that the Hindoo has gained from the introduction of modern contract—excluding that of borrowing—has been that the usurer, aided by the introduction of civilized methods of sale for debt, has swept away all his property. The tyro is now a slave, every free farmer in America the tributary scheme or some other way of "leaving" his crops and his lands and leave him in the same dependence as now to the quicker and smarter men in the financial center, and the permanent effect of the perfect money would be that in a few years all that he had would be mortgaged and in a few years more swept away, and he would become what the tyro has become—a slave. This dependence is now in a large part of the farmer's ignorance of the world, and can be cured only by education, of which perhaps the most valuable is that learned in the university of foreclosure. The farmer has not the wit to combine his industrially or politically. He is necessarily at the mercy of those who combine in both ways, and he sells his wheat in competition with everyone in the world. He buys of those—the trusts, bankers, railroads, monopolists—who sell nothing in competition but at prices they fix to suit themselves. He must get less than he gives; he must grow poorer while those with whom he deals grows richer. He will not use his political sovereignty to protect and develop himself economically, though this was given to him by the fathers as the most powerful instrument for his help and defense; he must pass into the power of those who use for their partial and selfish aggrandizement the very power of his which he will not use. Under such a system the substance of the wealth of the people must pass into the hands stretched out from the centers. It must do so; we need no statisticians to come to tell us that this is what is going on. Nothing else could happen.

We want a good money system, but quite as much and precisely at the same time we want other things that will give the farmer and workingmen self rule; to give dependent men the ability to cash themselves and their property to those who have the power to fix the prices of what they buy and what they sell, means only that it quickens the sale of their liberty and independence. The railroad contractors who contrive by means of trusts, and who have a vast amount of cash, to go back from their men in extortionate profits on food and tools all that they pay them for their work, are only doing in miniature what the great financial centers—New York, London and Chicago—are doing to the territory tributary to them.

Every multiplication, every increase of tax, every restriction of the terms of competition as in "adulteration" overwork, accidents, child labor, every new conquest of selfishness by the new conscience of the common good is a step in this direction. Every one of these is an effort to rescue the individual, to give him the "open career." The ideal of all human progress must be toward making every individual a full and free individual. Only as all the individuals become independent of each other in any way, and each one can rely on the divine way of a getting and giving of everything to and from each other, members of one another in the Golden Rule of the co-operators instead of under the Iron Rule of the exploiter.

THE CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES

What we have long foreseen and predicted has come even sooner than we anticipated. The United States are in the throes of a serious financial crisis and will shortly be in the whirl of a still more serious industrial crisis. Not all the organization of all the American trusts—which must not be confused with the financing trust companies—has been able to avert the inevitable crash due to our present anarchical capitalist system. Never was there such a "boom" in the history of the great republic as that which has been going on with comparatively trifling check for the past few years. It has been tremendous. The country which just before had begun to invest largely abroad, as in Mexico, South America, and even in England, suddenly began to borrow from foreigners as much as it could. Factories were built all over the states, railways were extended and re-equipped in west and east alike, new inventions were taken up and developed on an unprecedented scale; the output of iron, steel, wool, cotton, etc., went up by leaps and bounds; electric, pneumatic and hydraulic power was developed upon a scale which we on this side of the Atlantic still scarcely appreciated; emigrants from Europe were welcomed by the hundreds of thousands, and even the million. It has been indeed a marvelous time. Everything has conspired to increase and magnify the amazing temporary success. The war in South Africa, the war with Spain, the war between Russia and Japan, all helped to "make things good" for Brother Jonathan. Fine wheat and maize harvests, heavy cotton crops, and good prices in the cash market, all conspired to increase the demand for employment, and accompanied by the inflow of foreign capital from insurance companies to meet the loss, we should probably have witnessed a crash across the Atlantic, a good deal earlier. In our own calculations as to the period of the crisis, we perhaps gave too much weight to the incident of the war between Russia and Japan. It is, however, now not on the verge of, but actually is, the greatest crisis since 1873, and one which will prove considerably more disastrous than that of 1873. It is a crisis that will take the shape of a mere rush for

money. There is a shortage of cash to meet engagements. This is no more than a symptom of most dangerous conditions below. It was preceded by a tremendous fall in the prices of several of the metals, especially copper, and the perils of the position are enhanced by a heavy rise in the price of food. Here can be no doubt whatever that we shall shortly hear of factories closing down in all directions, and of other evidences of "overproduction" and glut. The power to make wealth is now so stupendous that, as we have often shown, the difficulty arises not from the power to provide for the needs of civilized communities but from the incapacity of men in society to handle the huge engine which the advance of science and invention has placed at their disposal without being involved in these terrible industrial cataclysms. Social production, dominated by individual or company appropriation and exchange, means, and must mean, anarchy. The United States, as the country most advanced economically, is giving the world a splendid lesson in the absolute necessity for Social Democracy at this moment. Socialism is inevitable. Anarchism such as we see around us cannot last. Nor let our torpid wisecracks of capitalism—who dare not take up our challenge in the present—be in the Daily Telegraph, in that they believe anything. But during this time, we should probably have witnessed a crash across the Atlantic, a good deal earlier. In our own calculations as to the period of the crisis, we perhaps gave too much weight to the incident of the war between Russia and Japan. It is, however, now not on the verge of, but actually is, the greatest crisis since 1873, and one which will prove considerably more disastrous than that of 1873. It is a crisis that will take the shape of a mere rush for

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Edited by Marie Jayne

Story of a Socialist Agitator

This is the story of how one Socialist woman outwitted the mine owners of West Virginia and made a speech to the miners after she had been forbidden to do so by the owners of the coal mines. Lena Morrow Lewis has for some time been speaking to the miners and



LENA MORROW LEWIS.

workingmen of various states. On last Labor-day the miners of Ashville, W. Va., had made arrangements to have her speak at their picnic. When the mine owners found that the miners' union had engaged a Socialist speaker they announced that if the union had a Socialist speaker they would not allow the miners to hold a picnic. As the mine operators owned the land on which the picnic was to be held and as the miners had bought the lumber for

Socialist Home Book

TO CLEAN COPPER UTENSILS. A half lemon from which most of the juice has been squeezed, dipped in salt, is an excellent cleanser of copper; wash in clean hot water, dry, and polish with a clean, soft cloth or piece of chamois.

When boiling fish be sure to have steady, clear fire, and let the cooking be slow and uniform.

When the housewife discovers to her dismay that the cream for the morning coffee is on the verge of souring, all that is necessary is to stir in a pinch of soda, which will make the coffee as delicious as though the cream had never turned.

When your meal is ready in the dining room, into a cup of boiling water pour a teaspoonful of lavender extract; the result will be a most delightful, refreshing odor.

For Home Dressmakers

CHILD'S COAT. Paris Pattern No. 2103. All seams allowed. This is a very serviceable model for autumn and winter wear, and so easily constructed that it will be a delight to all mothers who enjoy making their small daughter's clothes. The body and sleeves of the coat are cut in one piece, and it is fastened with two buttons: one at the center-back and one near the shoulder and outside edge. The rear round-down collar and the narrow straight cuffs are embroidered by hand. The pattern is in 4 sizes; 1 1/2 years, for a child of 1 year, the coat requires 1 1/2 yards of good material. Price of Pattern to cost.

Cheaper to Scald Help

At one of the big, Kohlsaat's bakery-bunch places on State street Saturday night. "Almost every day someone gets scalded." "Isn't that dreadful? Don't they keep a doctor on hand to relieve them at once?" "No, but there is one nearby that they send for. They keep some stuff made up all the time that they put on." "The cause of it is the crowded place in which they work, of course, and the rush that everybody is in," the sympathetic patron asked. "Yes, you see how narrow the place is, and it is filled with workers, and one cannot work fast enough to stave the scalding." "Why don't they arrange the space and the needed articles so there is no danger of a person being scalded while they are stooping to get things?" "It would cost too much, I guess—it's cheaper to scald the help. They are plenty now, especially since so many are out of work," replied the waitress as she proceeded to attend to the wants of a newcomer.

Once more the jury has disagreed in the Steve Adams case. This whole costly fight must be fought over again. There seems to be a determination on the part of the Mine Owners to hang somebody connected with the Western Federation of Miners. The same old tactics—Pinkerton detectives, McPartland confessions, and efforts to prejudice and pack the jury—are attempted each time. The trial of Pettibone has just opened at Boise as Adams' closes at Rathdrum. The only hope of the Mine Owners' Association lies in the possibility that the workers of the country will grow weary of fighting and indifferent to the fate of their fellows. This must not be permitted. Now that the Pettibone trial is on there should be an immediate revival of the Moyer-Haywood conferences, an increased interest on the part of organized labor, a rallying with funds and agitation to prevent the attempt to sacrifice some one in order to justify the Pinkertons and glut the revenge of the Mine Owners.