

FRENCH GRAVES ARE 'SEDITION'

Gallic Justice of Peace Tries Woman for Inscription on a Tombstone

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Dravell, France, Nov. 5.—Not content with killing the workmen on strike the capitalistic government of M. Clemenceau has even descended so low as to forbid the simplest memorials on the tombstones of the slain men.

Protesters Over Graves Here is one of the inflammatory inscriptions which has so aroused the capitalists that an aged woman, the mother of one of the victims of M. Clemenceau's massacre, has been haled into court to answer for lese majeste.

Geobelina (Emile). Killed by the Gendarmes of Dravell. Regretted by the strikers and his father and mother.

GERMAN RUSE RILES EUROPE

London, Nov. 5.—Disgust and exasperation are the only terms with which to describe the universal feeling in Europe in regard to Germany's course in the Casablanca incident.

The fatherland has attempted to play Bismarck's old game of creating a foreign crisis to distract attention from its own domestic embarrassment. The device was so palpable as to be an insult to the German public intelligence.

ETHEL ROOSEVELT IS IN PERIL WHILE OUT HUNTING

Genesee, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Ethel Roosevelt was riding behind the hounds in the Genesee Valley club's fox hunt yesterday, when her saddle horn slipped as her mount was taking a fence.

OVER THE SEA AND BACK TO THE JUNGLES FOR MAJOR RAY

Major Becher B. Ray, organizer of organized labor Republican clubs during previous campaigns, who has been acting paymaster of the department of the lakes during the present campaign, has started toward the Philippine Islands, where he was stationed before Taft was nominated.

Was Railroad Conductor

Major Ray was once a railroad conductor, and a member of the Order of Railway Conductors. He figured prominently in the two McKinley campaigns and stood close to Mark Hanna. It is said his principal duties, it was reported, were to line up the railroad employees for the Republicans.

BACKWARD? ISSUE IN 1912 NOT RADICALISM

In the face of Bryanism, Gompersism and Hearstism, the Socialist vote has increased from 400,000 to 600,000. This increase of 50 per cent is most gratifying. In reality it is an increase of 100 per cent, because not more than 300,000 of the votes cast for Debs in 1904 were Socialist votes.

Now is the opportune time to make Socialists. Hundreds of thousands of men who "threw their votes away" on Bryan are now ready to listen to Socialism. Reach them and they are ours. Get them to subscribe for the Daily and the job is done.

Don't wait a single day, for if you do the Daily may be robbed of half its effectiveness by being forced to go BACK to the insignificant four-page paper. The danger is grave.

Nearly all activity among Socialists has ceased. A month from now it will have revived, but it will then be too late. The six-page paper cannot live five days longer unless the Hustlers go to work.

Do you want to go back to the four-page paper? Do you want the editorial staff to be DISORGANIZED and thoroughly DISCOURAGED? Do you want to go BACKWARD instead of FORWARD?

Let your answer be decisive. Send in a new subscriber, or order some subscription before you sleep. Better still, buy one of the Daily Socialist bonds.

The responsibility rests on YOU—on no one else but YOU.

BRYANISM DEAD; JOIN SOCIALISTS

Converts to Cause Increase Daily Since Democracy Suffered Crushing Blow

The election returns have made another convert and permanent subscriber to the Chicago Daily Socialist. Since the bulletin boards began to tell the tale of Tuesday's election announcements of "I'm with you" have become quite numerous.

Causes of Conversion With some of these announcements some statements of the reason why the converts did not join the Socialists before and why they are doing it now.

What Haulaire Says E. J. Haulaire, 345 West Sixty-fourth street, one of the new converts, says:

"Before November 3 I thought the Socialists were fools. I went down town Tuesday evening, and being an admirer of Bryan I was disgusted with the outcome. When about to get on a car to go home I went to get a paper. I looked at the subsidized papers and a feeling of disgust came over me, and I realized that those capitalist owned newspapers were a barrier to the free expression of any worthy declaration that all 'legitimate' business interests may harness up their prosperity wagons and drive as furiously as Jehu, the son of Nimshi, but that he will not get far for 'legitimate methods' in the business world."

The promise to call a special session of Congress for the purpose of tinkering with the tariff, Taft says, will be kept.

Same Old Bluff Repeated Following the lead of the president-elect the Republican organs all over the country are out with the great "prosperity" predictions, as usual, and the same old bluff of 1906 is repeated.

Plot to Make Showing It is declared abroad that the election of Taft means the "restoration of American credit," whatever that may be, since to a man up a tree American credit has not appeared to need any restoring.

Throughout the country, however, the buying orders which have been held up by the fear of Bryan's election are in a four-day strike and the stock market has taken an upward tendency for the moment. This, of course, was all a part of the plot to make a good showing.

GUFFEY NOW IN THE ASCENDANT Man Bryan Threw Out Is to Lead Pennsylvania Democrats

Pennsylvania is to take the lead in the repudiation of Bryan as the further "peerless leader" of their party. It is to take the shape of the election of Col. James Guffey of that state as the national committee candidate to the vacancy caused by the death of James Kerr, Bryan's friend.

Col. Guffey was Bryan's friend during two campaigns and showed his personal regard by donating the celebrated stained glass windows which decorated the Bryan home in Lincoln. But when the windows became a matter of gossip Bryan took umbrage, and, not contented with writing his former friend a severe lecture, used his control of the Denver convention to throw Col. Guffey out of the national committee.

The man most talked about in both camps yesterday as a likely candidate for 1912 was Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota. He seemed to be fairly acceptable except perhaps to the most radical Bryanites. It was conceded, however, he would have to be re-elected again in 1910 in order to still be in the public eye in 1912, and that is asking a good deal of him.

SHURTLEFF TO REMAIN SPEAKER Will Precede Again Over G. O. P. Machine in Illinois House

Speaker Edward D. Shurtleff has such a long lead in the race for the speakership of the house in the forty-sixth general assembly that he appears as a safe winner, barring interference on the part of Gov. Deneen.

Shurtleff, re-elected to the legislature by a diminished plurality, will have the backing of a majority of the old members of influence and there is no strong man on whom his opponents can unite.

TAFT'S 326 ELECTORAL VOTES MEANS FIGHT BETWEEN SOCIALISM AND CAPITALISM

As the smoke of the battle clears away the result of the struggle at the polls becomes clear. William Howard Taft has been elected president of the United States and Bryanism, Gompersism and pseudo-radicalism are lying with their faces to the sky on the field, so effectively slain that there is no work for the surgeons and no need for an ambulance to cart away any wounded.

Never again in America will the cheap, half-baked compromise with the strain, clean issue of capitalism versus Socialism, be able to raise its head.

Taft 326; Bryan 157

Taft will have 326 votes in the electoral college to 157 for Bryan, a clear majority of 170. Missouri is safe for Taft by a majority which approximates 5,000 and two of the electors in Maryland have been garnered for the Republican column, the other six going to Bryan by narrow margins. An official record in the states may increase the Taft lead by one vote, or the Bryan vote by two.

Everywhere throughout the solid south the Democratic majorities have been slashed severely. Bryan has run far behind the heads of the Democratic tickets in all the important states in the north—New York, Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan giving the Democrats candidates for governor from 150,000 to 400,000 more votes than the presidential candidate.

House Republican by 41

The next house of representatives is Republican by a majority of 41, a Democratic gain of nine, but the significant fact about this gain is that in nearly every case it was an anti-Cannon Republican who was beaten. Townsend of Michigan, the most assertive of the anti-Cannon leaders, managed to pull through and declares that he will start the anti-Cannon fight anyway, but he will have little chance of success. The decisive manner in which "Uncle Joe" was swept in on the Taft wave means that he has another lease of life as czar of the house.

The completion of the senate will be effected during the next four years. There is already talk that Kern will be sent to this body from Indiana, where the legislature is Democratic. Bryan will himself probably come to the senate from Nevada in 1911.

Col. Guffey Is Jubilant

Out in Pennsylvania, Col. Guffey is jubilant. He of the stained glass window and "inigrate" fiasco will be the next Democratic convention. Nevada is still in doubt in the presidential college and returns place the state in the Bryan column with a Democratic legislature. Bryan ran far behind the ticket here also.

Following his election the president-elect has come out with a declaration that all "legitimate" business interests may harness up their prosperity wagons and drive as furiously as Jehu, the son of Nimshi, but that he will not get far for "legitimate methods" in the business world.

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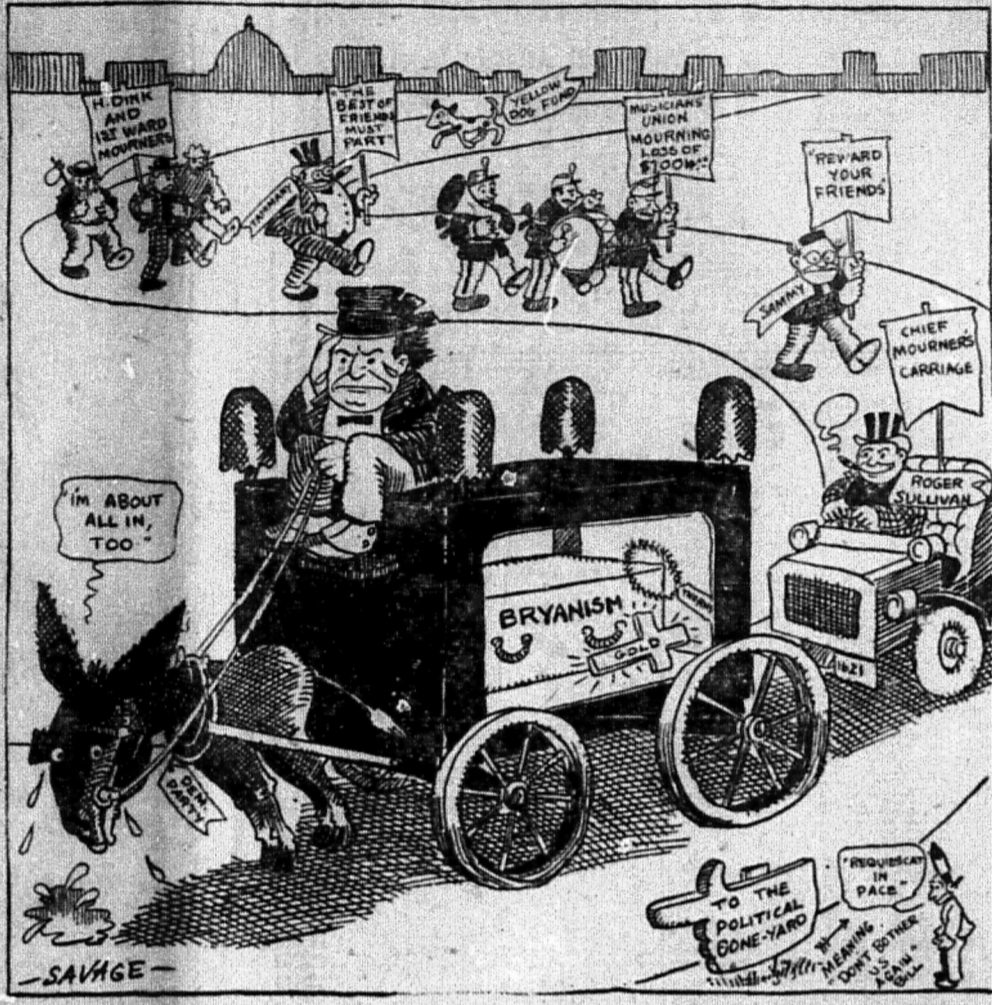
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THE LAST SAD OBSEQUIES!



SOCIALIST GAIN IS 50 PER CENT

(Continued from Page One.)

representative from the Thirty-second district, got about 60.

Slight Gain in Salem Salem, Mo.—The Debs vote in 1904 was 172 and 285 on Tuesday. The county and state held the 1904 vote.

County Not Heard From Springfield, Mo.—There was a slight gain in the city vote here, but the county has not yet been heard from.

Guyton Returns Show 238 Guyton, Okla.—The official returns from Texas county give Debs 238 out of a total ballot of 2,900.

Vote Doubles at Vinita Vinita, Okla.—The vote for Debs here was 54, while last year the party got only 25 votes at an election.

Debs Gets One-Sixth San Diego, Cal.—The returns for the county give Taft 2,000, Bryan 2,000 and Debs 1,000.

Vote Is Out in Utah Des Moines, Ia.—The county cast only one-half of the 1904 vote.

Vote Grows 300 Per Cent Grand Saline, Tex.—The Socialist vote here was 200, the Democratic vote 20 and the Republican vote 30. The Socialist gain was 300 per cent.

Gain at Neosho, Mo. Neosho, Mo.—The Socialist vote made substantial gains here.

Ottawa Vote Doubles Ottawa, Ia.—Wapello county shows an incomplete returns that Debs got 800 votes as against 245 Socialist votes polled two years ago. The Socialist candidate for sheriff is expected to poll 2,000 votes on complete returns.

Vote Out in Cincinnati Cincinnati, O.—The Bryan vote forced the Socialist vote of 1904 down heavily. The campaign of 1912 is now on.

Good Gain at Herrin Herrin, Ill.—Three out of four precincts in this township polled 239 votes for Debs, against 157 four years ago. Gain on whole town 300 per cent.

Girard Shows Increase Girard, Pa.—Debs gained in the county and polled 82 votes here as against 4 at the last national election.

Charlevoix Vote Doubles Charlevoix, Pa.—Debs got 73 votes here as against 30 in 1904.

Vote Grows in Winchester Winchester, Ind.—A Debs gain in the county is looked for. The vote here in Debs 21 in six precincts as against 12 in 1904.

Clark County Gains Springfield, O.—Debs vote here was 924, with 1,043 for Clark county. These were good gains over 1904. The total registration here is 12,100.

Agnew Leads Debs Galt, Ill.—The Socialist vote of Hopkins township, Whiteside county, was 7 for Debs. Agnew, candidate for the legislature, got 27.

Ottawa County Shows Increase Ottawa, Mich.—Six precincts of Ottawa county gave Debs 116 as against 75 four years ago.

Debs Gets 52 in Cicero Cicero, Ill.—The town of Cicero cast 52 votes for Debs, 29 of which were straight tickets.

Germer Leads Ticket Caseyville, Ill.—Adolph Germer for representative led the ticket with 171 votes. Debs got 62 votes.

Healthy Increase in Muscatine Muscatine, Iowa.—The vote here for Debs was 416 as against 253 four years ago. The net gain was 78 votes.

Vote Grows Twenty-Fold Chillicothe, Ill.—The Socialist vote here was 20 as against 1 four years ago.

Vote Jumps 2,000 Per Cent Morgadore, Ohio.—The vote here increased 2,000 per cent, being 2 in 1904 and 41 last Tuesday.

Troy Vote Doubles Lexington, Ohio.—The Debs vote in Troy township, Richland county, Ohio, ran to 30, an increase of 100 per cent.

Waupaca Vote Doubles Waupaca, Wis.—Debs got 85 votes here as against 47 last year.

Small Poll Hurts Bert Township, Mich.—Debs got 16 votes out of a total of 235 cast. Four years ago the Socialist ticket got 20 votes out of 500.

Liquor Fight Confuses Issue Indianapolis, Ind.—The local option fight confused the issue here so that the Socialist vote only increased 15 per cent instead of the 150 per cent expected.

Straight Socialism at Alta Alta, Iowa.—Fifty straight Socialist voters were polled here. The vote was 52 four years ago, but less class conscious.

St. Paul Shows Strong St. Paul, Minn.—Incomplete returns giving only 46 precincts show Debs 68. Thirty-six precincts give David Morgan 75 votes for county commissioner.

Beat the Democrats Rhineclander, W.Va.—Debs polled 260 votes here, where the Republicans got 250, and the Democrats 101, according to incomplete returns.

Increase in Salem Vote Salem, Ill.—The Socialist vote increased here.

Vote Grows at Grand Ledger Grand Ledger, Mich.—The Debs vote here was 29 as against 14 four years ago.

Vote Almost Doubles York, Pa.—The Debs vote here jumped from 128 cast four years ago to 233 cast on last Tuesday.

Increase at Zanesville Zanesville, Ohio.—Seventeen precincts out of 21 show an increase over the Socialist vote in 1904.

Debs Beats Taft at Jenera Jenera, Ohio.—The total vote is 12. Debs got 16, Taft 3, Bryan 42.

Five-Fold Increase Ortonville, Minn.—This town gave

Debs 25. In 1907 the Socialists in a local election polled 7.

Hold Old Palmira Vote Palmira, N. Y.—The Socialists held their own here, Debs getting 11 votes.

Vote Doubles in Witt Witt, Ill.—Debs got 43 votes here as against 24 in 1904.

Increase in Minnesota Minneapolis, Minn.—Incomplete returns from Lake county give Debs 345 as against 127 four years ago.

Increase in Marion County Salem, Ill.—The vote for Marion county on the incomplete returns is 375 for Debs. Four years ago it was 201.

Slight Increase in Superior Superior, Wis.—Debs only polled 16 votes more than he did here in 1904, while the Social-Democratic candidate for Governor ran 171 ahead of the vote for that office in the 1904 election.

Vote Gains Twenty-Fold Sleepy Eye, Minn.—Debs polled 121 votes here as against 4 votes in 1904. In the following townships Socialist votes were cast for the first time: Leavenworth 11, Stark 13, Horne 11, Eden 5.

Big Increase at Knox Knox, W.Va.—The Social-Democrat polled 62 votes here as against 12 in 1904.

Henry Kraemer Led Ticket Bath, Minn.—Henry Kraemer, candidate for representative, led the ticket here, polling 29 votes while Debs polled 8.

Good Showing at Evansville Evansville, Ind.—Yanderburgh county gave the Socialist candidate for representative of state 1,900. Paul D. Strange got 545 for congress.

Towns Make Good Showing Duluth, Minn.—This city gave Debs 728 as against 314 four years ago. Two Harbors gives Debs 515, Bryan 102, Sanderson gives Debs 46, Krife Rice gives Debs 24, Bryan 22, Bruno gives Debs 33, Bryan 3, Ewellth gives Debs 15, Kerck gives Debs 14.

Vote Doubles in Randolph Winchester, Ind.—Randolph county gives Debs 79 votes as against 32 votes four years ago.

Small Gain in Hamden New Haven, Conn.—The Socialist vote in the town of Hamden is 27, as against 22 four years ago.

Good Increase at Waterbury Waterbury, Conn.—The vote for Debs here was 577 as against 362 four years ago.

St. Louis Vote Disappointing St. Louis, Mo.—The best returns obtainable to date show that the Socialist vote here is between 6,000 and 7,000. The vote is disappointing.

Big Increase in Missouri Bevier, Mo.—Bevier township, 127. Four years ago the entire county polled but 59 votes.

More Gains in Illinois Staunton, Ill.—A good estimate of the vote in Macoupin county places the Socialist vote at 600 against 424 four years ago. The following towns have turned in reports: Staunton, 197; Mt. Olive, 84, one precinct in Cahokia township, 101; one precinct in Gillespie township, 13; Livingston, in Madison county, reports 64 straight Socialist votes.

Vote Doubles in Small Town Peterboro, N. H.—Two years ago there were 12 Socialist votes here, Tuesday there were 13.

Lawrence Leads Ticket Benton, Ill.—Groce Lawrence, candidate for representative, led the ticket in Franklin county, getting 496 votes, while Debs got 152.

Higen 5 at East St. Louis East St. Louis, Ill.—Debs got 294 votes here, while Higen got 5, Bryan 5,442 and Taft 5,452.

One Town Beats Whole County Bruce Township, Ill.—This town gave Debs 153, while four years ago the whole of La Salle county gave Debs 148.

Gain of 37 at Streator Streator, Ill.—The Debs vote here was 37 ahead of the vote four years ago.

Arkansas Still Going Up Lepaute, Ark.—This town in Palmsett county gave the Socialist ticket 17 votes against 7 in 1904.

Summit County Vote Grows Akron, Ohio.—The Debs vote increased in Summit county from 1,132 in 1904 to 1,261 on last Tuesday. Taft got 10,365, Bryan 9,930, the Prohibitionists got 287, and the Independence league 11.

Vote Almost Doubles Ishpeming, Mich.—The Debs vote jumped from 27 four years ago to 60 in the town of Ishpeming last Tuesday. The Democratic vote here was 1.

Good Showing in Kentucky Louisville, Ky.—In 40 out of 222 precincts of the fifth district Debs polled 584 votes. The vote will go well over a thousand.

Polls 244 at Martin's Ferry Martin's Ferry, O.—Debs polled 244 votes here. In 1907 there were only 20 votes.

COOK COUNTY VOTE IS 18,855 Official Returns Will Swell Debs Vote to Over 19,000 The revised police returns from Cook county give Debs 18,855. The official returns will probably swell this to over 19,000. The following table shows the vote:

Table with columns for Precinct, Debs, and Total. Lists various precincts and their respective votes for Debs and total votes.

WARDS—(Continued from Page One.)

Table with columns for Ward, Debs, and Total. Lists various wards and their respective votes for Debs and total votes.

EX-ORION CHIEF ASYLUM VICTIM

Death at Dunning Causes Quiz; Attendants Mum as to Man's Hurts

Coroner Peter M. Hoffman will begin an investigation today into the death of Gustav Pelper, a union pressman, who was taken as a patient to the Dunning asylum for the insane Oct. 22, who died there last Wednesday, and whose body when brought out was found covered with bruises.

An attempt on the part of the asylum attendants to cover up the fact that Pelper had received severe injuries while in the institution brought the coroner into the case. The death certificate issued at Dunning gave pneumonia as "cause," but said nothing of the injuries.

Thought Neck Was Broken At F. F. Roberts' undertaking shop, 25 Wells street, where the inquiry will be held today, it was thought at first that the man's neck was broken, but a post-mortem examination held by the coroner, Deputy Coroner Warren H. Hunter, Dr. Harold N. Moyer, and Dr. R. M. Roach resulted in finding that the collarbone was broken and that an abscess had formed. There was also an injury over the left eye, bruises on the legs and arms, and large welts across the back.

Confronted by Problem The chief question that the coroner's jury is now called on to solve is how he man met with his injuries. This promises to be a hard problem, for the Dunning officials and guards are united in a declaration of ignorance, that the man was found in his injured condition on the morning of Oct. 27, and that no one had touched him.

Says Barry Licked Him "Barry licked me," he man replied, Supt. O. C. White of the Dunning institution says there is no attendant in guard of the name of Barry employed there, and that in his opinion Pelper met with his injury by falling against something during the night. The following towns have turned in reports: Staunton, 197; Mt. Olive, 84, one precinct in Cahokia township, 101; one precinct in Gillespie township, 13; Livingston, in Madison county, reports 64 straight Socialist votes.

ISSUE IN 1912 NOT RADICALISM

The men likely to be elected to the legislature were canvassed before the election and Shurtliff has promises a report from most of the legislators whose influence is weighty in matters of organization.

COMPERS BECOMES PHILOSOPHER Sees in Present Defeat Final Triumph for Labor Cause

Washington, D. C., Nov. 6.—Temporarily defeated, but not conquered, the way Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, sums up labor's view of the election in a statement issued today, as follows: "The organized workers stood true to the cause of justice and human freedom. This is not the first time in the struggles of the masses that entrenched wealth, privilege and power gained a material, even though a temporary victory.

"The moral influence of the campaign is with the cause of the workers. The part labor took compelled the discussion to be devoted almost exclusively to the labor question, labor movement and the principles of right, justice and humanity upon which their philosophy and demands are based. "Even though disappointed with the immediate results there will be no loss of faith and confidence in the justice of labor's demands and their successful achievement. Action consistent, insistent and persistent will achieve for the toilers the triumph of the cause of labor and the cause of human justice. Though temporarily defeated labor is not conquered. The future is ours."

FALLING, HE CHEATS DEATH BY GRIPPING GUIDE ROPE Hundreds of persons in Halsted street near the entrance to the stockyards witnessed the escape from death yesterday of Charles Flood, 70 West Van Buren street, who was a painter, was working on a scaffold at the third floor of a building at West Forty-third place and Halsted street. He made a slip, losing his balance and fell. As he was plunging downward he grabbed a rope and held fast to it. Then he cooly slid to the ground.

Overcoat Value.. Unequaled. Now is the time—Overcoat weather at hand. Here is the opportunity—Overcoats, such as these, at \$15. Not \$15 overcoat—mind you—but a way above value for its money—a complete line we are particularly pleased offer to people who appreciate extraordinary value. You will find here, at this price, every size, all the new shades, patterns and styles, all the season's latest fashions.

MRS. HAINS SAYS SHE IS MARTYR Explains She Drank a Little and That Annis Was Just a Friend. New York, Nov. 6.—Claudia Hains, pretty as ever, is filling a new role these days. She is posing as an injured martyr, and thinks her husband is wrong, audaciously wrong, in allowing his brother, T. Jenkins, to attack her character in a little matter like the saving of his own life.

A New Chicago Paper THE UNDESIRABLE CITIZEN Will present Socialism and interpret current events from the view point of the Impossibilist. Our platform (which will be adopted in 1912 by the National Convention of the Socialist Party): "We declare the supreme political issue of the day to be the contest between the capitalist class and the working class—for the possession of the powers of government—when once obtained to be used solely in the interest of the working class."

ARMY SHAKE-UP IN HAINS CASE New York, Nov. 6.—The war department, it became known last night, has given the military garrison at Fort Stanton, where the Hains-Annis scandal and tragedy developed, one of the largest shake-ups in its history. The fort is to be stripped not only of its staff of commanding officers, headed by Lieutenant Colonel Henry H. Ludlow, but it is to be deprived even of the post band, one of the largest, and best in the service.

Run Your "Want" in the Daily for 25c—Get Quick Results. Readers of this newspaper, if you have a "want" of any kind, put it in the Daily and you will get quick results. A "want" in the paper will bring as prompt returns—probably more so for you than the classified columns of the capitalist press.

PIANO SALE. All persons wishing the Chicago Daily Socialist delivered daily in Waukegan, Kenosha and Rockford at 1 cent a copy can do so by addressing C. V. Lewis, Box 99, MacMechen, who will be glad to serve them daily and collect at end of month.

A Study Course in Socialism. The International Socialist Review starts with its November number a Study Course in Socialism, prepared by Jos. E. Cohen, easy enough for a workingman to enjoy as he goes along; thorough enough to give him an insight into capitalist society that will make him doubly effective as a fighter for the Revolution.

IF YOU APPRECIATE FINE WHISKEY. Write us promptly and you will place your name in position to receive FREE OF COST A FULL QUART of the Best Straight Whiskey Made.

CLASSIFIED. HELP WANTED. MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS—YOU CAN make money selling a family medical work. Large profits. See the book "A Family Medical Work" by Dr. J. M. Green, 21 Dearborn St., Chicago.

FINANCIAL. COMRADE STOCK AGENCY. Will send you full report of California's mineral production in 1907; also give you the full story how a Chicago man invested \$15.00 in an oil company and received \$200.00 in dividends.

REAL ESTATE. IGNORANT PEOPLE. Believe that Los Angeles embraces all of California. It's false! Central California is the best part of the state for the home owner of moderate means.

PERSONAL. MATHIMONY—AM A WIDOW OF 54; desire correspondence with true-hearted and honest gentlemen; objects matrimony; please write and learn more. Address Box 11, E. D. No. 2, Lebanon, St. Clair County, Illinois.

BUSINESS PERSONALS. SMITH'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT. Has no equal for the relief of rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sciatica, etc. R. E. SMITH & CO., office room 18, 18 Dearborn St., Chicago. Liberal terms to agents.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION. MRS. KATHARINE D'ORSEY, SOPRANO. Singing teacher of the voice. Open for church or concert engagements. Pupils accepted. 44 E. Normal Parkway.

SEWING MACHINES. AKAM—REMOVED TO 44 JACKSON BLVD. with Foley & Williams, 35 floor; new and second-hand machines at 10 and up; repairing by experts, parts, reconditioning for all machines.

STOVE REPAIRS. REPAIRS FOR ALL KINDS OF STOVES & ranges; electric, gas, oil, wood, etc. Repairing; will call. J. E. Noesen, 97 Oakdale av.

LEWIS' LECTURE AT THE GARRICK

DOORS OPEN 10:15; MEETING 10:45--108 EAST RANDOLPH STREET

Have you ever heard of the famous controversy between Karl Marx and P. J. Proudhon about social questions, which gave the world one of Marx's masterpieces? Come down Sunday morning and see what you can learn from it.

Last Sunday morning, although hundreds of the regular Garrick patrons could not attend because of the parade, the main floor and balcony were crowded and late-comers had to climb to top gallery. Lesson --Come early.

SUBJECT--SOME OF THE FALLACIES OF PROUDHON

Hurry Up

And get your copy of "The Ten Blind Leaders of the Blind." This is the second volume of the Garrick Lectures. These are ten of the finest lectures Lewis ever delivered and you can't afford to miss having them in book form. They will be on sale Sunday morning in the foyer by the ushers. Price 50c.

The Review.

Look out also for the new International Socialist Review with the pictorial cover. This magazine is improving immensely, and this number contains the beginning of the special study course conducted by the brilliant and scholarly young Socialist of Philadelphia, Joseph Cohen. Price 10c.

The New Journal.

Also, you will have a chance to get the new Socialist Magazine, "The Progressive Educational Journal," published to reach teachers and those especially interested in questions of education. This first number contains articles by Arthur M. Lewis, A. M. and May Wood-Simons, Charles Lapworth and many other prominent writers. Price 5c.



ARTHUR M. LEWIS

This Week

And in this issue the Lewis-Garrick Lectures begin to appear on the last page but one of this paper. They will appear every week if a sufficient number of readers desire them and are willing to give a real manifestation of their desire.

If you are among this group write and say how many of the lecture edition you will take each week at 1/2 cent a copy. Every reader could take ten copies to give away, and many could take fifty or one hundred. Locals would do well to take larger orders. Once your friends get a knowledge of Socialism as given in these lectures they will be invincible against all criticism.

Don't Miss Music.

About one-third of the Garrick audience comes too late for the music. If the music was of poor quality there might be some excuse for this, but with the magnificent entertainment provided by Mrs. Annelewski and her friends it is wholly inexcusable. Such brilliant musicians ought not to have to play to one part of the house while the stragglers are coming in. Come early, say 10:30 or before.

WARD HEELERS TEACH PUPILS

Clemenceau Replaces Socialist Teachers With His Political Henchmen

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Paris, Nov. 6.—The "Bryan of France," the radical reactionary, Premier Clemenceau, encouraged since the massacre of the workmen of Dravell has not aroused the nation to revolution, is again showing his teeth. He is attempting to drive every teacher of Socialist tendencies from the schools of the country. Clemenceau has centered his attack on the primary teachers, many of whom are women. He is displacing these women teachers with men, his political henchmen, as far as is possible. His idea is to control the education of France in the interests of capitalism. May Overthrow Government The capitalist political machine has not ignored the coming race; it is attempting to throttle Socialism in the very cradles, but the open and shameless manner in which Clemenceau is proceeding to oust the teachers and give their places to his cheap political thugs is arousing immense indignation, and in many districts the sentiment is so strong that if Clemenceau persists in his present course the government may be overthrown on the school question alone. The teachers union in France is one of the strongest in the country and the great bulk of the teachers, especially among the women and the teachers of the lower grades are Socialists. The Socialist teachers after being read, by gradual induction in the parents of the school children for the Socialist cause. This propaganda begins by arousing the French peasantry to read the news of the world, at first in a capitalistic institution and the local priests and investigating their savings in console to support capitalism are holding to their savings and voting for Socialism. Hence the introduction of the "political Indian" as a teacher for tender children; hence the "wart" books" installing capitalism into infant minds; and hence a storm brewing for Premier Clemenceau.

SEE CONDITION OF LABOR THROUGH WINE GLASSES

Four Entombed in Mine Fire

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Benton, Ill., Nov. 6.—Four shot fliers, all Americans, are facing a horrible death from suffocation, if yet alive, in the coal mine of Colonel William P. Rend of Chicago, three miles west of here. A terrific explosion from some unknown cause, probably of the ignition of gas or coal dust, occurred in the mine at 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The shaft is blocked with debris and the fate of the entombed miners is in doubt. Word has been received here that a fire is raging in the mine owned by Joseph Letter of Chicago at Zeldier. The main and air shafts have been plugged up to smother the fire and save as much of the property as possible. All of the miners got out safely, but the mine mules were left to their fate, to be slowly suffocated. The loss to both parties will amount to many thousands of dollars. A large force is at work clearing away the wreckage and trying to reach the imprisoned men in the Rend mine, but progress is slow and it is feared that all will have perished by the time the rescuers are able to penetrate to the interior of the mine. So terrific was the explosion, which came without warning, that a car and pieces of track were blown to the top of the mine. SOLDIER KILLS HIMSELF; DISLIKES ARMY LIFE (SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Toulon, France, Nov. 6.—A private of the line in the Fourth Colonial regiment, stationed here, who had formerly been a non-commissioned officer of the Alpine Guides, committed suicide at the barracks today rather than endure the unbearable conditions prevailing in the French army. As usual, a report was sent out from local headquarters that the suicide was due to "heartiness over family matters," but it has been learned that Savriere left a note saying that his suicide was a protest against army conditions. The Chicago Daily Socialist wishes to announce that its book department will be open for business on Sundays hereafter between the hours of 9 and 5.

PUPILS STAND; HAVE NO DESKS

Socialists Plan to Force Change in Conditions in Montrouge, France

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Montrouge, France, Nov. 6.—The abominable condition of the public schools of this city, the fact that hungry children, without school books are being given the elements of education by word of mouth from capitalistic teachers, since this city went "radical" last year has become such a public nuisance that it has led to a Socialist protest which is bound to cause trouble in ministerial circles in Paris. Socialists Investigate Schools The Socialists, led by Citizen Pinetour, have made a thorough examination of the school question. They have found that not more than thirty per cent of the children, who attend the local schools have breakfast; they have found that even a larger percentage from among those who have bread and coffee in the morning have no lunch. They have also found that despite the fact that the commune has voted three times over for free school books the municipality is not supplying books to the children, and the teaching in most of the primary classes is of the oral order. In many instances practically a whole room is without seats while section after section is harangued by the teacher, who is generally of the lower order of intelligence. Text of Socialist Protest The text of the Socialist protest in part is as follows: "The very best seats in the school rooms have been despoiled by the 'union republicain' in control of the city. Half the schools have no toilets at all. The mayor, while protesting that he is the friend of the common school has done absolutely nothing but let on while the hungry children, deprived of the books for which the municipality has paid in taxes, in many instances have to stand because they have no desks. There are no writing tables left; they have been removed to the city hall for the politicians. "The Socialist revolutionary group demands that these things be remedied, that the money paid in taxes for these children be honestly spent in taking care of them." Rider Suspects Get Writs Union City, Tenn., Nov. 6.—Writs of habeas corpus, returnable Feb. 6, were issued for a group of those held prisoners. The writs were issued for a group of those held prisoners. The writs were issued for a group of those held prisoners.

TOILER DRIVEN INSANE BY BASE ACTION OF EMPLOYERS

Toulon Unionists Revile Local Capitalist Press

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Toulon, France, Nov. 6.—When the representatives of the capitalist press walked into the meeting of the dock hands' union yesterday they were greeted with cries of "Sold, sold, sold." "Down with lies." "Down with men who sell labor." "A bas les vendeurs." The outburst continued until every member of the press of capitalism had been expelled from the hall. Only the representative of L'Humanite, La Guerre Sociale and La Socialiste were permitted to remain. The demonstration was provoked by the lying reports sent out by the capitalist reporters concerning the congress of Marseille and the Socialist Congress of Toulouse. NEW AERODROME WILL BE TESTED BY BALDWIN NOV. 15 Sydney, N. S., Nov. 6.—According to W. F. Baldwin, chief of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell's Cape Breton laboratory, a new tetrahedral aerodrome will be tested about November 15. The aerodrome is built of the same model as the Cypnet, which successfully carried the late Lieutenant Selfridge into the air in December of last year. It will contain approximately 5,000 tetrahedral cells, and is much larger than any previously constructed by Prof. Bell. The motor and aviator will be stationed at the center of the machine and it is expected that the new machine will experience little difficulty in lifting the combined weight of the engine and a man. NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION TO TALK UPON LOAN EVILS New York, Nov. 6.—The National Civic Federation, it is announced, will hold its annual meeting in this city December 14 and 15. At the same time the woman's department of the federation will meet. The first day, according to the programme, will be devoted to discussions of "Trade Agreements Among Employer and Employee as a Means of Promoting Industrial Peace and Commercial Prosperity." On the second day, "Industrial Insurance," "Employers' Liability" and "The Salary Loan Evil" will be discussed. The annual banquet of the federation will be held on the evening of December 14. Send notices of your union meetings to the Daily Socialist.

MEN COIFFEURS TURN DOWN TIPS

Male Hairdressers Vote to Refuse 'Tea' Money From the Fair Parisians

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Marseille, Nov. 6.—There has been a new congress of Marseille—a congress of the gentlemen who fix up a lady's hair so that it will go with her evening gown. And great questions have swept across the floor of the convention, questions of moment. By far the greatest question which agitated this body was whether or not it was gentlemanly for a genteel dresser of hair, or to give him his official title, a coiffeur, to take the price of a small glass from his lady client. Unladylike to Tempt Man And with one voice the convention of coiffeurs arose and declared that it was nowhere ladylike to tempt the poor minger of tresses of various origin, that it was extremely ungentlemanly to accept the proffered price of a beverage, even if one were so fortunate as to be a chance. "Down with the tip," that was the sentiment which animated the gentlemen who handle the switches of the obsolescence. The "switchmen" were not asleep at the switch, as they demonstrated when they voted that the Coiffeurs' union would no longer countenance the tipping of the fair ones, but incidentally—just incidentally—so superfluous headgear shall hereafter be used as an auxiliary of an evening gown without a living wage being paid to the "switchmen." In other words, the price of making a switch of Scottish red agree with the hair dressers' demand would lead the patrons of the mingled tress establishments to endure the closing hour rule and come for head-dresses at 5 p. m. instead of 8 p. m. o'clock as heretofore. FIRE SCARE IN EUGENE FIELD SCHOOL BUILDING A panic among 150 pupils was narrowly averted at 9:45 a. m. today, when fire attacked a branch of the Eugene Field school at Lunt avenue and North Robey street. The building is of frame construction and two stories high. A fire drill was ordered by the attendance and with the aid of policemen of the Rogers Park station the children were marched out of the building.

Clearance Sale

20 Per Cent Off on ALL SUMMER CLOTHING and MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

UNION TAILORS WE AIM TO PLEASE

1562-1564 W. 22d Street, S. E. Cor. Troy St.

WHAT ARE YOUR EYES WORTH TO YOU?

EYE DISEASES develop slowly, but surely, and before you know it YOUR EYES are ruined. EYE STRAIN and DEFECTION of eyesight are the first symptoms. If you CAN NOT SEE AS WELL AS FORMERLY you are invited to call on us for A FREE EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION. If you are suffering from CHRONIC NEURVINOUS HEADACHES and DISTRESS do not fail to call at our office. CROSS-EYES result from weak eyes. They can be cured WITHOUT PAIN or BLOOD. MY TERMS are always reasonable. Special rates to the readers of the Daily Socialist.

DR. DRACHMAN, Oculist, 1109 W. 22d St. DR. DRACHMAN & CO., SPECIALISTS IN EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT DISEASES.

79 DEARBORN ST., SUITE 5. Office Hours—All day 6 days to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays to 3 p. m. Take elevator. Entrance near Randolph street.

Stockholders' Meeting

You are hereby notified that at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of November 22, 1908, at the office of the Chicago Daily Socialist, 180 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill., the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Workers' Publishing Society will be held for the purpose of passing upon the annual report of the Board of Directors and for the election of seven members of the board of directors for the ensuing year. Members who cannot be personally present may send a proxy to any stockholder they please to vote their share or shares for them.

B. BERLYN, GEORGE KOOP, A. M. SIMONS, S. A. KNOPFNAEGL, LOUIS DALGAARD, Board of Directors.

FORM OF PROXY

To

I hereby authorize and direct you to vote shares of stock in my name at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Workers' Publishing Society, to be held in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, on November 22, A. D. 1908.

Name

Address

THOMAS J. MORGAN PATENTS

PHONE CENTRAL 4622

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Is the only guarantee that BRAD and other Bakers Goods are made in UNION SANITARY BAKING PLANTS. Buy no others. Patrons only and please where you find this label on all bakery goods. Demand the Baker's Union Label.

Notice!

The Daily Socialist is on sale on the news wagon, corner of Marietta and Peachtree streets, Atlanta, Ga.

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Connected with Hotel Stadt Hannover, saloon, Restaurant, Steam-heated furnished rooms.

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Is Your Eyesight Failing?

CAN YOU SEE BY DAY? CAN YOU SEE BY NIGHT?

If not write for particulars. EYES TESTED FREE.

DR. SAMUEL H. WIENER, Eye Specialist, Room 3 Schriebl Bldg., 271-277 W. 12th St.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Chicago comrades, take notice: Counter bargain sales on books and pamphlets Sundays. Here is your chance to load up on good literature for the campaign. Do not fail to grasp this opportunity. Remember, every Sunday is bargain day at the Chicago Daily Socialist Book Counter.

WOMEN TO WOMEN

WOMEN MUST UNDERSTAND POLITICS

BY MARTH A. PORTER

We are frequently asked why women should be interested in politics. Most people, including women themselves, think that politics is only for men to mix in. When one begins discussing the economic situation with them many of them, with a blank expression, will reply that they never take any interest in politics.

Really they have never been expected to. In consequence are very slow in bringing out their capabilities. But while they are lying low in their apathy politics is getting in its work on them. Every condition of their lives, whether inside or outside of their homes, is affected by it.

The woman may not cross the threshold of her own door, yet the impure, adulterated, malnourished food is delivered to her. She may be an excellent housekeeper, but if the streets are left filthy the dirt is carried or blown into her home. If the water supply is inadequate or the fire department out of order by rotten hoses or otherwise the consequences are inconvenient. Or if, on the other hand, she is forced out into the field of economics to earn her daily bread in store, shop, mill or factory, she faces long hours, low wages, insanitary conditions, and all the other evils of the political action.

In other words, there is every reason why women should be interested in politics that there is why men should be. In politics, and their own reason besides, and their own reason is this: That up to the present time all laws have been made by men alone and, of course, are made in the interest of the law-making class, as laws always are.

No one class or sex will make laws fully in the interest of those not represented in the law-making. Our lawmakers are always selected and placed in nomination by the capitalist class from among their ranks, and, of course, are committed to the interest of the class they represent. They are usually known men, standing high in the world work, intellectual, wise and well calculated to make laws, etc., and they have surely shown themselves adepts in making them to protect and

favor themselves and the class they represent, but not to protect or favor the laboring man, who is never represented in the halls of legislature or congress, but who is year after year being duped by the flowery promises of the other class into voting them into office.

Now are they just to women, who have neither vote nor representation. It is, however, true that through the petitioning of legislatures and various other ways of creating public sentiment, carried on principally by the women who the past sixty years, that many changes have been wrought for the more complete freedom and betterment of womankind.

We can never overlook the matter in paying tribute to such noble characters as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone and the others who led in this great reform movement. It required heroism and great strength of character to endure the ridicule, sarcasm, censure, and vile epithets that were hurled at them by all classes, including press and pulpit. It was the noble Elizabeth Cady Stanton who first proclaimed to the world the revolutionary principle of the necessity of the elective franchise for women, and it was she who ever after that kept step with the march of progress among all the long years of her life and at the age of eighty declared that "on a platform of one idea, mothers cannot discuss the wrongs of society."

"Our next experiment is to be made on the broad principle of co-operation. Let us reason together as to the wisdom of laying some new planks in our platform. Agitation of the broader questions of philosophical Socialism is now in order." However, with the partial attainment of much which woman strove for in the early days, such as the higher education of woman, the enlargement of their sphere of action, and so on, there still remains much to be attained and there is just as much need of active service on the part of women as there ever has been, and until women shall assume their responsibility and take their stand side by side with man in all the relations of life we can never have a well rounded out condition of society, which

requires the aid of all the elements. "Man's but half a man alone; the other half is woman."

Few women realize that a law still prevails in most of the states giving the father sole guardianship of the child she has borne. He can at his birth carry it off to the most remote corner of the globe and she has no redress. A case of this kind occurred in the state of Colorado, a few years ago, where a wife had gone with her husband, who was in a decline. After his death she learned that he had willed their unborn child to his parents, who straightaway at its birth came and took it. (Reported by Ellis Meredith.) Another case is that of a Chinaman who had married an Irish girl in New York city. When their baby was three weeks old he gathered it up and took it to China.

Of course it stirred up her Irish and she sought redress, but was told that the father was sole guardian of the child. Who would think for a single moment that the mothers had anything to do with the making of such a law as that? And there are others equally unjust. So we retort that there is every reason why women should be interested in politics, and since the Socialist party is the only party that has dared to espouse the woman's cause it would seem that all women should align themselves with this party and help to carry on this great movement, which in its entirety would mean the ultimate economic freedom of every human creature. It is her party and the party of the laboring class generally, whether they claim it or not.

Yet we find good, strong, earnest women, such as Harriet Stanton Blatch, Mary C. Bradford and others, who have failed to stand in the niche their mothers have been for them and still be reaching higher, but seem content to fritter away their time following around after the two great parties, which dare do nothing for them. And, as was the case in Denver, how longer and louder than any of the boisterous braves of Tammany Hall. Let us trust that their minds may be cleared ere long and that they will be willing to give their strength where it belongs—to the Socialist party.

New Orleans.

WOMEN OF PERSIA

The Persian government is beginning to realize what power the Persian women have in spite of the fact that they are not recognized as a political factor. As a matter of fact, even the men are not looked upon at present as factors in the political world. For the shah is again supreme ruler and his police re-arresting, torturing in prisons and even killing those who dispute the right of the shah to be autocratic ruler of Persians.

But while the police can get at the men who lead or are in sympathy with the movement which demands that Persia shall become a constitutional monarchy and that the constitution drafted by the shah, and abolished so quickly by him, shall become the supreme law of the land, they cannot get at the women who work for a constitution.

Repeated attempts have been made to find out what women are in sympathy with the revolutionists, but they have failed. And yet the police, as very one else, know that the revolutionists derive a great deal of their courage and inspiration in the fight for freedom from their wives, sisters, mothers and sweethearts.

It must be remembered in this connection that it is the Persian women of the so-called higher classes who help the revolutionists. The women of the poorer classes are too ignorant to have their interests or the interests of their country. They regard the shah as the representative of God on earth and therefore believe that he ought to be a supreme ruler and have the power of life and death over all subjects.

Not so the women of the well-to-do class. They are educated. They read books by European and American writers. They know of the movements of their sisters in western countries. Those women, who as girls attended the American or the French schools, are the active supporters of the revolutionists. They aid them with their money as well as with moral encouragement.

When the Persian parliament was dissolved the Persian women of the higher classes sang praises to it, feeling that at last a new era had dawned their country. One woman wrote a

poem to the lawmaking body in which the following words appear:

"Can resolute army the parliament in the despotism insanity
They harm the institution glorified by Angel Gabriel in heaven?
Never shall a tyrant have the power to overthrow the structure
Whose foundation rests on freedom and equality."

This shows the sentiments of the cultured Persian women toward the lawmaking body, and their hearts are with the shah who lived in one of the provinces. In writing to her lover, did not tell him how much she missed him, nor did she complain of his absence; she merely wrote that she was waiting for him to come and to stay with her.

"I wish I could be with you in our dear parliament. But I do not complain. I want you to stay there as long as you can. I hope you will be brave and strong and remember that the parliament must be defended with the last drop of blood. In doing so you are building the Persia of the future, whose greatness depends on the courage of the men of today."

Maryllis Marcovitch, a woman who knows perhaps most about the Persian women and their work, in writing about it to a Persian magazine, said: "All public affairs enlist woman's keen interest. In the early days of the revolution, when the parliament proposed the creation of a national bank and the present dispute depends on the result of an invasion of the Kurds, the Habb-ul-Matin offering to contribute all their jewels to the establishment of the national treasury. When the clash with Turkey occurred, as a result of an invasion of the Kurds, they groaned in their inactivity, found the government measures too sluggish and declared that they would themselves take the saddle if Persian territorial integrity was menaced."

"This movement is not confined to Tehran. The women of the provinces are equally ardent in their zeal for civil and political liberty. Ispahan, plous and many other cities, have organized unions with the capital. But it is at Tauris where their enthusiasm is hottest. Mir Hasiin Khan, editor of the Edelet, the oldest and most liberal paper in Tauris, has a good companion and co-worker in his wife. When the liberal club triumphed over the reactionaries the occasion was celebrated

Going Home

BY EDITH MINITER.

Like to be in old Glendale,
That most forgotten town;
Want to stand on Hunting Hill
And watch the sun go down;
When, where the sweet fern flings its
To cross the creaky brook,
And go and see my father's house,
Just as it used to look.

Oh! yet 'tis "early candle-light,"
I'll be a-bed and still,
I'll lie and think what Katy did,
And why they Whip Poor Will,
And when a blundering bird mistakes
My window for his track.

Vote on the Socialist Sunday School

The management of the Cook County Socialist Sunday School, wishing to get expression of opinions on Socialist Sunday school problems from as many comrades and sympathizers as read this paper, requests the answers to the following questions to be sent to the undersigned: Should a Socialist school limit itself to the instruction of children only?

Should there be classes for young people?

Should there be classes for grown-up people?

The following courses of study have been arranged for this year: Elementary Economics, The History of Socialism, The History of the Labor Movement in the Earliest Times, The History of the Harem, Race, Nature Study with Emphasis on Occupations, Education.

Mark the courses you want for your children.

Mark the courses you are ready to take up.

What other courses of study would you like to have in the school?

Name _____
Address _____
Ward _____
State _____ if below 16 years of age.

Send an answer these questions and name to _____
MARTIN L. LIVINGSTON, Secy.
1285 Jackson Blvd.

For Home Dressmakers

To holler down the stove hole, "Ma!"
And hear her answer back.
Of course I'll get up with the sun,
And wash me at the spout,
And help to carry in the milk,
And turn the cattle out;
Then eat some griddle-cakes, and grab
The dinner pail once mine,
And get my schooling as I used,
In District Number Nine.

I'm going back to old Glendale,
That long-remembered town,
Though Hunting Hill has been cut off,
And father's house burned down;
One mossy bed amongst the fern,
A welcome holds for me,
To go back to my boyhood dreams
Just where they used to be.

What time in the day is the best for the school to meet?

Should the Socialist school have evening classes through the week?

Should there be a central school downtown?

Should there be branch schools?

What would you suggest to make the school self-supporting?

Name _____
Address _____
Ward _____
State _____ if below 16 years of age.

Send an answer these questions and name to _____
MARTIN L. LIVINGSTON, Secy.
1285 Jackson Blvd.

Paris Pattern No. 2652

All Seams Allowed.

Made with the closing down the left side of the front, and with an inverted plait, or, in habit style at the back this is one of the most modish and popular styles this season, for both the separate skirt and the one which completes the suit. It is adaptable to any material, and is fitted around the waist and hips without plaits, tucks or fullness of any kind. A bias band of the material, pointed either side of the front, is set on as a trimming, just above the hem. This hem is narrow and finished with a single row of stitching. The pattern is in 4 sizes—16 to 17 years. For a size of 16 years the skirt, made of material with nap, requires 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 42 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 48 inches wide; without nap, it needs 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 42 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 48 inches wide; 3/4 yard 36 inches wide, 3/4 yard 36 inches wide, 3/4 yard 42 inches wide, extra, for bias band.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

All orders for patterns shown in this column should be sent to the Chicago Daily Socialist, 1285 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Enclose 10 cents in full payment. Catalogue showing 1,000 Paris patterns sent on receipt of 10 cents to sender.

A CRITICISM OF PETER KROPOTKIN

Lecture Delivered in the Garrick Theater, Chicago, Sunday, Nov. 1, 1908
BY ARTHUR M. LEWIS

To understand a man or a philosophy you must master the point of view. Suppose the weather.

known; a sort of physiological foundation; a certain human nature and purpose to create by the fabric, which dovetailed beautifully with the human nature he had started out from.

Human nature was the point from which the eighteenth century materialists and the early nineteenth century utopian Socialists started. Helvetius and d'Holbach first set up a certain "human nature" and then went on to propose "perfect legislation," which would produce a perfect society to match.

Owen Fourier and even Simon were held by this method, and it seemed impossible to break from it in their day. This "human nature," when traced to its origin, was not a product of evolution, but created by the deity and warranted to remain forever as he first made it.

A Fallacy

Here is the difficulty: "How can a human nature which is constant be the cause of the phenomenon of history, which are always changing?"

As George Pelehanoff, who has written luminously and profoundly on this question, says:

"One of two things. Either human nature is, as Morely thought, invariable, and then it explains nothing in history, which shows us constant variations in the relations of man to society, or it does vary according to the circumstances in which men live, and then, far from being the cause, it is itself the effect of historical evolution."

We may recall that Buckle tried the impossible method of accounting for changing phenomena by a constant factor. He suggested soil, climate, etc., as the decisive social factors. But it was easily shown that many societies had made great changes during periods when the soil, climate, etc., of those countries had remained unaffected.

So "human nature," instead of proving a key to history, turned out to be

but the "material productive forces" which by their development transform and condition human nature itself.

Anarchists Failed

While Marx and his school thus managed to escape from this and other little abstractions, another school—the anarchists—remained in bonds. Even so modern a thinker as Kropotkin has never been able to fight his way out.

In his brilliant scientific contribution, "Mutual Aid," and his most important social work, "The Conquest of Bread," it is the same; he is forever, by implication hypothesizing a certain "human nature" and arguing that only one form of society (anarchist communism) can meet its needs. His labor difficulties and sometimes with fair success to cover this ever-present utopian fallacy with revolutionary treatment of history.

The difference, then, between Marx and all the utopians, anarchist or otherwise, is that they look to human nature for an explanation for social phenomena, while he looks to the social and material environment for an explanation of human nature.

Marx had saturated his brain with the biological science of his day, which was already beginning to see that the characters of plants and animals were not the causes of their environment, but were caused by that environment.

As biology looked for an explanation of the animal to causes which were, in this sense, working outside it, so Marx put sociology on a scientific footing by explaining the characters of men and their intellectual processes, by an economic development underlying both.

The State

The mind of Marx was saturated with the natural science of his time and also the Hegelian philosophy of history, a combination which gave him a thoroughly evolutionary point of view. In this he was in striking contrast with his anarchist contemporaries.

This taught Marx that everything

forward such trivial ideas in explanation of historical causation.

Kropotkin is hopelessly blind to the class structure of the society he attempts to analyze. This appears in his childish explanation of the French revolution.

"It is now known," says he, "that the French revolution, apart from its political significance, was an attempt made by the French people in 1793 in three different directions more or less akin to Socialism. It was, first, the equalization of fortunes, by means of an income tax and succession duties, both heavily progressive, as also by a direct confiscation of the land, in order to subdivide it, and by heavy war taxes levied on the rich only. The second attempt was to introduce a wide national system of rationally established prices (immortal Proudhon) for which the real cost of production and moderate trade profits had to be taken into account. The third attempt worked hard at this scheme, and had nearly completed its work, when reaction (7) took the overhand. And the third was a sort of municipal communism, as regards the construction of the objects of first necessity, bought by the municipalities and sold by them at cost price."

After this exposition of the economic tendencies of the French revolution the reader will be relieved to know that the author remains silent as to its political significance. It is hardly a surprise that a writer who could not see that the French revolution was a struggle between the bourgeoisie and the feudal nobility and the third estate—the bourgeoisie—could not see the class significance and necessity of the state.

Main Question

Of course Kropotkin understands the main proposal of Socialism and his own presentation of it leaves nothing to be desired.

The Socialists have said it and repeated it unwearyingly. Daily they reiterate it, demonstrating it by arguments taken from all the sciences. It is because all that is necessary for production, the land, the mines, the highways, machinery, food, shelter, education, knowledge—all have been seized by the few in the course of the long story of robbery, enforced migration and wars, of ignorance and oppression, which has been the life of the human race before it learned to subdue the forces of nature.

It is because, taking advantage of alleged rights acquired in the past, the few appropriate today two-thirds of the products of human labor, and then squander them in the most stupid and shameful way.

It is because, having reduced the masses to a point at which they have not the means of subsistence for a month, or even a week, in advance, the few only allow the many to work on condition of themselves receiving the lion's share.

It is because these few prevent the remainder of men from producing the things they need and force them to produce the things they do not need, but whatever offers the greatest profits to the monopolists. In this is the substance of all Socialism.

Kropotkin also sees very clearly how this social robbery of labor is accomplished. "It has come about in the course of the ages traversed by the human race, that all that enables man to produce and to increase his power of production has been seized by the few."

This then is the secret of the power of the ruling class to exploit labor—the private ownership, which as the capitalist class develops, takes the form of class ownership of the machinery of social production.

The Problem

The problem then is: "How can these owners be expropriated? The capitalists have lodged their title deeds to their property in the means of production, and the capitalist state. The state is the fort in which they have entrenched themselves.

The capitalist state is then an institution and a fact of supreme importance to the opponent of exploitation and the anarchist head-in-the-sand policy of ignoring the state and refusing to take political action against it, has never had force enough to attract a following with any coherence.

The capitalist state is a political institution and it must be fought by political means. That citadel must be overthrown before capitalism can be destroyed.

The state exists only for the repression of the subject class. Kropotkin is certain that Social Democracy would preserve and increase this evil and unnatural monopoly of the state.

Abolish the State

His fears are unfounded, as Bebel said in a speech some months ago, "we capture the state to abolish the state." Or, as Engels has put the point more fully:

"The state was the official representative of society as a whole, the gathering of it together into a visible embodiment. But it was this only in so far as it was the state of that class which itself represented, for the time being, society as a whole. In ancient times, the state of slave-owning citizens, in the middle ages, the feudal lords; in our own time, the bourgeoisie. When at last it becomes the real representative of the whole of society, it renders itself unnecessary. As soon as there is no longer any social class rule, and the individual struggle for existence based upon our present anarchy in production without the collision and excesses arising from these, are removed, nothing more remains to be repressed, and a special repressive force, a state, is no longer necessary. The first and the last of which the state really constitutes itself the representative of the whole of society—the taking possession of the means of production in the name of society—this is the state, its last independent act as a state."

And this dissolution of the state must be accomplished by the labor and struggles of the class which is now repressed by it. This is the task which lies before them. Thus the class struggle resolves itself into a political struggle and, as Pelehanoff says:

"Whoever repudiates the political struggle by this very act gives up all part of lot in the class struggle."

Dualism vs. Monism

There are two positions in philosophy—two points of view, dualism and monism. These terms are usually understood to mean that there are two things—matter and spirit, or mind and matter. Another of its manifestations is in the recognition of two principles—good and evil. To the dualist these things are not in any way transmutable; they are separate and distinct.

Modern science has shattered dualism in all its forms. It has shown, when applied to society, that the same thing which was good yesterday is fit today and that the good of today is already showing signs of becoming the evil of tomorrow. The evolution philosophy has revolutionized our ideas about good and evil and made the dualistic position wholly untenable.

Science has also filled in the alleged chasm between matter and spirit and now proclaims, except in certain brief holding quarters, that matter and spirit, so called, are one.

The Two Monisms

This brings us to monism. Monism has two forms—idealistic monism and materialist monism. The idealist monist believes that idealism as used in philosophy has nothing to do with people having ideals or trying to realize them. That is another thing. The thorough materialist who opposes philosophical idealism in all its forms, has just as many ideals as the idealist, only as a rule they are not so fantastic and have nothing to do with the universe as a whole.

Idealist monism regards spirit or the idea as everything. Matter is only a manifestation of the idea. This position grows out of the old metaphysical philosophy which was the successor to the theological superstition in the evolution of thought.

Materialist monism views the material world as the only reality and the idea as a manifestation of it. This concept gains ground as science advances.

The origin of idealism was theological and dualistic. The first form of dualism was body and spirit, out of which came God and the universe. Its idealism consisted in the maintenance of the universe as a whole—that is, that the universe came from God—that was the expression of his idea. Feuerbach held that the reverse was true—that God or the idea of God grew out of the universe and its processes.

"When theology dwindled metaphysics stepped into its shoes. Metaphysics filled the thrones vacated by the departed deities with essences and entities no less imaginary."

These metaphysical essences and entities were set up in opposition and juxtaposition to the material world itself, thus constituting metaphysical dualism.

Human Nature

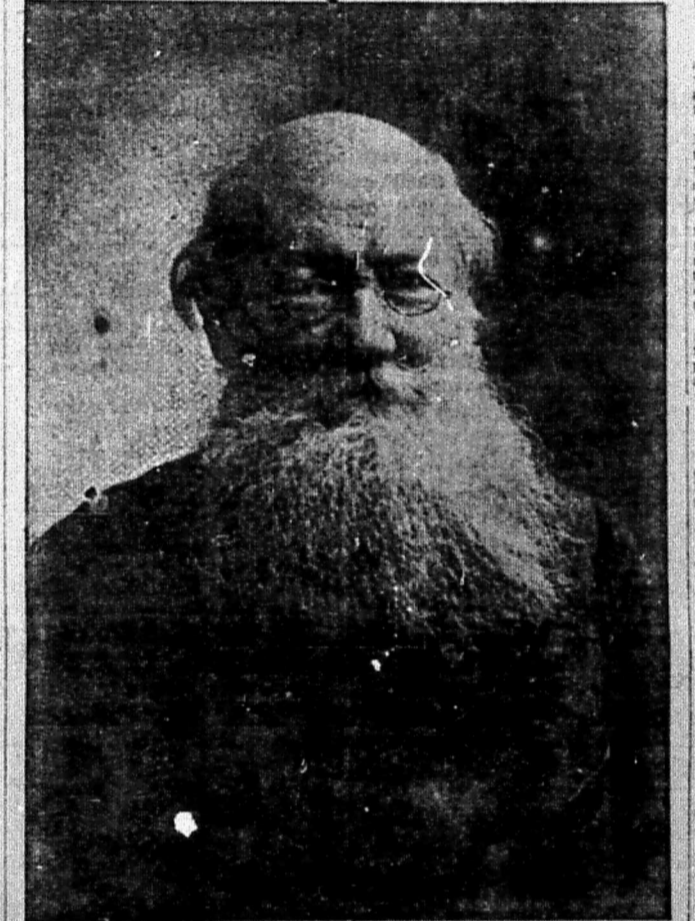
One of these metaphysical entities which completely dominated the actual philosophy of the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries was called "human nature."

Of course human nature is a reality, but that reality played a small part in the concepts of these earlier philosophers.

Their "human nature" was not the changing thing which really exists, but a factor which was constant and posited as the necessary ground upon which they proceeded to build their castles in the air.

Their method was: Given a certain human nature and from that deduce the kind of society which would best fit it.

The method was the prolific father of all the utopias. Plato first decided what were the human passions and then built-on paper—a social order based on them. A society, so to speak, founded his Leviathan (society) on an analysis of the members and functions of the body as far as they were then



PETER KROPOTKIN

nothing but a metaphysical abstraction, and whoever asks today, "Is Socialism in harmony with human nature?" is speaking in the tongue of a century ago.

The first man to emerge from this fog was Karl Marx. Marx did so by advancing a theory that brought society into the domain of science.

Marxian View

This epoch-making theory is presented by Marx himself, as follows, in the preface to his "Critique of Political Economy":

"In the social production of their lives men enter upon certain definite, necessary relations, relations independent of their will, relations of production that correspond with definite degrees of development of their material productive forces. The totality of these relations of production constitute the economic structure of society, the true basis from which arises a juridical and political superstructure to which definite social forms of consciousness correspond. The mode of production of material life determines the social, political and intellectual processes of life. It is not the consciousness of mankind that determines their being, but on the contrary, their social being that determines their consciousness. In a certain stage of their development the material forces of production of society come into contradiction with the existing relations of production, or, which is only a juridical expression for the same thing, with the relations of property within which they had hitherto moved. From forms for the development of these forces of production they are transformed into their fetters. We then enter upon an epoch of social revolution."

To Marx the key to history and social evolution is not "human nature,"

exists by necessity and nothing could have been done for any period unless it served some purpose in the order of things. In the progress of society, chattel slavery, feudalism and capitalism came because they were necessary steps in the social process.

To deny this would be a denial of the whole evolutionary philosophy. But if capitalism is a necessary social stage, the state, without which it could not be maintained, is equally necessary. Even Kropotkin, in spite of his familiarity with biology, could not absorb this point of view.

To Kropotkin the state, so far from being a wheel in the social mechanism, is one huge mistake. "We learn," says he, "that if the communal possession of the land has been destroyed in western Europe, it was not from within, but from without (without what, not the evolutionary process surely) by the governments which created a land monopoly in favor of the nobility and the middle classes."

The Free Cities

"Add again, he walls against the handiwork of this extraneous factor, which cannot be accounted for by his philosophy—except that things went awry." We learn, moreover, that the medieval cities succeeded in maintaining in their midst for several centuries in succession a certain social organization of production and trade, that these centuries were periods of a rapid intellectual, industrial and artistic progress, and that the decay of these communal institutions came mainly from the incapacity of men of combining the village with the city; the peasant with the citizen, so as jointly to oppose the growth of the military states, which destroyed the free cities.

"Incapacity," indeed; what of the incapacity of a philosopher who puts

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The Future of the Daily Socialist

Never was there greater need for a daily Socialist paper than right now. We thought its greatest work was during the campaign. The result has shown that this was really the time of planting. The harvest is yet to be gathered.

The "Red Special," the vast mass of literature, the general work of agitation done during the campaign, has created a great multitude ready to accept the teachings of Socialism. Now must come the work of education and organization.

The Socialist party should see such an increase of membership during the coming winter as it has never known before. The great mass of people who have been reached and partially converted must now be told the rest of the story.

The Daily Socialist has shown that with a trifle additional support to that received continuously it can be made infinitely more powerful and effective for Socialism, while at the same time ceasing to be a financial burden.

The hard struggle will come RIGHT NOW. If the "old guard" that have stood by the paper from the beginning, and who have made its existence possible, will respond quickly, there will be no heart-breaking crisis to meet. They have not been called upon for any assistance aside from subscriptions for several months. During all the heat of the campaign the paper was self-supporting. Of course it was impossible to accumulate any surplus during that time. A mass of long overdue debts had to be met, new work had to be done, requiring additional expense, and today, while the paper is in infinitely better shape than ever since its beginning, it would be fatal if the idea gains credence that the battle is over.

The six-page experiment has shown that it will bring additional circulation. The Chicago sales have increased far more rapidly than ever before in its history. Outside circulation has also grown in spite of the increased subscription price.

But as yet these are rather promises of the future than sources of present strength.

The responses to the bond issue are coming in steadily and the holders of first mortgage notes are all expressing a willingness to exchange their notes for the bonds, thus making the security absolutely certain.

There are, however, very many who can at this time invest in these bonds who have not yet been heard from. It is absolutely necessary that as large a portion as possible of this bond issue be subscribed IMMEDIATELY. The money WILL NOT BE NEEDED IN A FEW MONTHS. It is absolutely ESSENTIAL RIGHT NOW IF THE PAPER IS TO CONTINUE IN ITS IMPROVED FORM.

As has already been stated, the Daily Socialist will, during the coming winter, devote more space to EDUCATION than to propaganda. Several series of special articles on history, science and Socialist philosophy are being arranged for, and will make the Daily Socialist even more valuable than ever before.

IF TEN THOUSAND ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS CAN BE SECURED DURING THE NEXT TWO MONTHS THERE WILL BE A CONTINUAL SURPLUS INSTEAD OF A DEFICIT.

That does not mean any very hard work for the army of seven thousand "hustlers" who have done so much bigger things in the past.

The important thing is to bridge over the NEXT THREE WEEKS. During that period there will be thousands of workers who will stop to rest, forgetting that a daily paper can take no vacation, cannot stop its expenses, cannot cease to work. ARE YOU ONE OF THOSE WHO STOPPED WORK TUESDAY NIGHT? If so, let us hear from you tomorrow.

Some Things Settled

The election has settled a few things at least. It has removed several factors from the political arena that have been acting as obstacles to any clear fight.

This election firmly and finally removes Bryan as a political factor. As the representative of small capitalist interests he rose into power, played an important part in political life and then continued to occupy the limelight long after the economic interests that he represents had ceased to be of any significance.

He continued to linger in the political field as a perpetual candidate for the presidency, trading on the reputation he acquired as a radical. In the recent campaign he sought in vain to adjust his old reactionary middle-class radicalism of negation to the positive radicalism of labor. At the same time he combined with the most disreputable products of capitalist politics to secure success. Seldom has a defeat been more decisive.

Even his most fanatical followers can scarcely look upon him as a political leader from this time forth. The majority of them are now willing to listen to arguments and reasons proving that, after all, Bryanism was but the counterfeit of the real social uprising that is the coming force in the political world.

William Randolph Hearst's freakish flash in the political sky has been effectually quenched. He never had any real reason for existence. His wealth enabled him to exploit the indefinite spirit of working-class revolt. But when he attempted to carry that exploitation to the point of creating a personally owned political party his followers revolted.

The Gompers movement within the trades unions has received a death-blow. It, too, was an attempt to exploit the Socialist sentiment within the working class. Its only reason for existence was to combat the intelligent expression of the revolt of labor and to turn it into channels harmless to the enemies of labor. The election has shown that to a certain degree the desired, but concealed, object was attained. Without a doubt Gompers succeeded in reducing the Socialist vote and in leading some portion of those who would have used their ballot in an effective protest against the injunction, blacklist and other attacks upon labor, to waste their strength in a futile attempt to assist a masked enemy of their own object.

Bryan, Hearst and Gompers all owed their strength to their possible value as decoys in disrupting the Socialist movement. The election has unmasked and destroyed all of them as political factors. It has done more than this. Their efforts have become boomerangs. Hundreds of thousands who followed them to political destruction have become aroused to the deception practiced upon them and to a recognition of the only manner in which they can make their revolt against present conditions effective.

Whether Socialists realize it or not, the next few months are going to see the MOST RAPID INCREASE IN THE STRENGTH OF THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT THE UNITED STATES HAS EVER KNOWN.

Already from every corner of the country come reports of disgusted followers of Gompers, Hearst or Bryan who are now eager to become active workers in the Socialist party.

This means work, WORK, WORK, for the members of that party. It means that a tremendous work of education and organization must at once be undertaken. It means that the Socialist press and literature and organization must be tremendously extended, and extended quickly.



"THE PEOPLE WANT TO BE AMUSED"

BY ERNEST POOLE.

"The American people don't want to be amused," they say. They want to be amused! In these muck-raking days this indignant cry comes from large classes of "whole-some" citizens, conservative public promoters, politicians, editors, publishers and theatrical managers. And they are all quite right. The average man hates to think and he loves to be amused. It is only when his amusement suddenly stops that he begins to wonder.

"Wanted—Twenty Meek workers." This appeared in an extremely small print in a New York paper last fall. At first glance it does not appear like amusing reading. But thousands of men must have read it, because the bills were located way out on Statue Island, over an hour's ride from New York by ferry boat and train. The man at the head of the mills told me that each morning that week there were over three hundred men in line at the gates. Two policemen were there to keep order. My friend learned that these two were accepting bribes of a few cents each and in return were moving men out of their places up toward the head of the line. So he sent out his private detectives to watch the police, for he was fair-minded (according to his lights) and wanted to give every man an equal chance.

Twenty men were hired. The other three hundred wandered away to join the two hundred thousand tramping the streets of New York and its suburbs. Did they "want to be amused"? Decidedly yes! When a man is out of work and starving hungry, a job and three square meals a day makes a prospect more amusing than any show on Broadway. If you don't believe it watch him when he gets the job; follow him to his tenement home; watch his old mother and his wife and the youngsters, down to the baby—all as delighted as though they'd just heard the funniest joke under heaven!

But suppose the job cannot be found. Last winter, in nine cases out of ten, it could not be found, high or low. And with the thought of that old amusement of eating which he could no longer give to his children, he hits the pavement day after day, week after week.

He was almost ready to begin thinking

On the benches in the parks and squares he picked up stray copies of newspapers. And he read to be amused—that is, to find some scheme for living. "News of the day"—two hundred thousand men, representing a million men, women and children, right here in the city, suffering from lack of work. That ought to be quite a news item. It meant even more disease and death than could come from a war with Spain. Was it here, in the newspaper? Nothing like it. Only a lurid account of a few hundred "bums" in a bread line. Even conservative "charity experts" put the number of idle at two hundred thousand; but was this fact printed here? Not a word. And not a word as to how to get out of the mess.

"The people don't want to think. They want to be amused." And here, in huge, glaring headlines, was the Shaw murder trial, a brand-new divorce, a most amazing banquet at Sherry's and last night's raid in the Tenderloin to amuse them. He stopped reading—wandered on.

Down on the lower east side a placard caught his eye. It was in Yiddish, but so many men and women were crowding around it that he grew cautious—asked somebody to read it in English. The placard announced that just at this time the landlords had come together and had decided to raise the tenement rents again, as they had been raised the year before. "Why not resist? See what can be done!"

Then followed, in the next two weeks, a rent strike such as New York had never seen. But there was no violence. The newspaper reporters could find only one case where the law was broken, and that was when at an open-air meeting in Seward square the police arrested two speakers. The judge at once discharged them. "They had given you notice ahead of the meeting," he said to the police. "They were within their constitutional rights. When you arrested these two men you broke the law."

The tramp to find "amusement" went steadily on. Our friend began to wonder. "The papers refuse," it said, "to give any space to this news item of ours. Two hundred thousand out of work is

not big enough to print. Suppose we make them print it." It suggested an open-air meeting, like the one on Seward square, which the judge had said was legal. He went to Union square. As in Seward square meeting, so here, the police were notified ahead. And when the law was broken, and when the constitution had been clubbed aside, and tens of thousands of men and women had been driven out of the square, although not even the newspaper reporters could find so much as a sign of a riot—then an immigrant boy, "who had been an invalid half his life," a poverty invalid, half insane, who said he had once "been clubbed by a cop and wanted to get even"—he threw a bomb.

And in the newspapers that night he looked like an armed revolution! Since then, in the cities and towns from coast to coast, the tramp of the hundreds of thousands has gone steadily on. The tramp, in search of "amusement." Where will it end?

Shall we see riots this winter—riots this time that are real? If they come they will fall. They are bound to fall—every time. Or will the tramps, after all, get over their dislike of thinking things out? They have more than placards now to read. Live poor, through long lives, to produce the millions of one Carnegie, Jay Gould or Vanderbilt? They did the work, dared the peril, on the sea, or in the deep dark mines, for all those millions, be it one million or many millions, but who has any of it? Have they admitted to be honest work, not one of you ever earned, or made a million dimes, not to say dollars, in your life?

How many truly honest and virtuous men and women have sold their honor and their souls, through long lives, to produce the millions of one Carnegie, Jay Gould or Vanderbilt? They did the work, dared the peril, on the sea, or in the deep dark mines, for all those millions, be it one million or many millions, but who has any of it? Have they admitted to be honest work, not one of you ever earned, or made a million dimes, not to say dollars, in your life?

For there is another kind of open-air meeting, by far the most "dangerous" of the places where the ballots are cast—where the millions of one Carnegie and English, in Chicago—one, and these Socialist dailies, together with the weeklies and pamphlets by the million, are being scattered broadcast through every hole, but who has any of it? Have they admitted to be honest work, not one of you ever earned, or made a million dimes, not to say dollars, in your life?

Men who are hungry for their share of the fun in life for themselves and their tenement homes. Men who begin to see that the one sure way—the way most feared by the preservers of Wall street and the plutocrats—can block the way that no policeman's club can block. Yes, the American people want to be amused! And year by year, in ever-increasing numbers, they are beginning to show a willingness even to think—in order to get their amusement!

And if, as is proposed, all workers were pensioned off when by reason of age or infirmity they could no longer work, what could become of the old-fashioned manly virtue of thrift, of that self-denying economy which led a man to pinch himself of what he really needed physically and mentally that his might lay up his hard-earned dollars in the bank and have the bank suspend? How utterly empty would become a host of art is well exemplified wherever the Socialistic experiment of municipally owned waterworks has been tried.

Under the system of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, there was a cistern in the back yard, the goodman of the house, before he left his house to go to work, drew bucket after bucket of water for his dear wife and filled the tubs for her that she might not lack for water in his absence. And she, for her part, tried to see how many times a pan of water would do to wash her hands in before it had to be thrown away. But now that there is water laid on, to be had by the mere turning of a tap, the thoughtfulness of the husband, the thriftiness of the wife, in the matter of water is clean gone away with and entirely lost.

Under Socialism, who would do the dirty work on election day—out of the box? I could go on indefinitely proposing equally cogent objections to this false doctrine, but it is unnecessary. It can never commend itself to the mind of the American people. Like artificial, like music, like art, like many other things that I could mention, it is exotic to this continent, an importation from the effete monarchies of Europe that cannot endure our Democratic atmosphere.

To propose, as some have done, to avert Socialism by "correcting economic evils" is to cast out devils by the price of devils. What else would Socialism do? No. The best thing is to sit tight. Uncle Joe Cannon has suggested that "this country is a hell of a success." We are all agreed to that, and only differ as to the proper accenting of the phrase. Sit tight. The Red Specter is a specter. It does not exist, and if it did exist, it would be unconstitutional. And that ends it.—From New England Magazine.

They Are Turning

Just before election Henry Watterson declared that a Democratic victory was the only thing that would prevent the people from turning to Socialism. Instead of a victory came a crushing defeat.

Already the result is justifying Watterson's prediction. A vast multitude of those whose interest had been aroused in Socialism, who had read something of its literature, who had listened to some of its speakers, who had been interested by the conversation of friends, who were "almost persuaded," are now ready to enter the Socialist movement.

THE NATION IS READY TO GO TO SCHOOL TO SOCIALISM.

There will be more Socialists made in the next six weeks than in any time in the history of this country. Never was it so true as today that the "Socialist campaign begins the day after election." There is almost no limit to what can be accomplished during the coming months.

A PROTEST AND A PROPHECY

BY PARKER PILLSBURY.

To Messrs. Carnegie and Vanderbilt, Representatives of the Millionaire Combination of the United States: Gentlemen: For in this country you have a right to be so addressed; nor is it for me to deny that right. But permit me a few plain questions and suggestions. For it seems to me you are plainly in the wrong in an important degree. In the fearful contest now waging between what are called Labor and Capital:

My first question is, how came you by the many millions of money and other wealth you claim, and, under the laws of the land, you are able to call your own? Wealth must come mainly out of the soil and out of the sea, or be produced by the real labor of human hands; prompted and guided by human brains. And hard and often poorly paid toil, in the face of it, but a considerable part of it? Either the hard drudging labor, or the terrible dangers that very often accompany its accumulation? Danger of the seas, and of the mines? Indeed, the very real labor you performed, did not our civil and society codes absolutely compel a poverty that makes multitudes of men and women, and even children, so poor that they are glad to do any drudgery, subject to any danger, to keep themselves from starvation and wretchedness?

Our average native men and women are neither very ignorant nor very vicious. Myriads of them who create, or produce wealth, drink, gamble, loaf, and indulge in no gross vice in secret or openly. But the most virtuous of them, whoever sell their labor for a dollar a day, or ten dollars a day, never become millionaires. Or, at honest labor, even a million. And do you not know, gentlemen, that by what is admitted to be honest work, not one of you ever earned, or made a million dimes, not to say dollars, in your life?

How many truly honest and virtuous men and women have sold their honor and their souls, through long lives, to produce the millions of one Carnegie, Jay Gould or Vanderbilt? They did the work, dared the peril, on the sea, or in the deep dark mines, for all those millions, be it one million or many millions, but who has any of it? Have they admitted to be honest work, not one of you ever earned, or made a million dimes, not to say dollars, in your life?

Industry, integrity, honesty, economy, temperance, all the virtues in the Christian calendar, never made one millionaire. They are not the material out of which millionaires are ever made. Rather is not the devotee to Mammon "the very chief of sinners" against every pure principle of justice, righteousness, and humanity?

A great poet somewhere says: "One murder makes a villain; millions, make a hero." So one robber makes a villain. Shall any man say millions make a Vanderbilt or a Carnegie? But it is not for me to call men robbers or pirates. Something in our commercial system, however, makes a material out of which millionaires are ever made. It is not alone productive, virtuous industry and toil; nor yet brave daring by sea, or delving in cold mines, amid death-damp and danger more fearful than that of a mine shaft or Wellington ever faced when they met each other at Waterloo!

If a little better pay is asked and refused, and again asked and refused, then a strike, always of doubtful policy and principle both, follows as a "forlorn hope," even to keep their families while monopoly flaunts its fabulous fortune in the haggard faces of those whose toll, daring and suffering have, not unfrequently, produced the larger part of it. Sometimes the strikers proceed to violence and destruction of property and even life. Always, wrong, wickedly, unparadoxically wrong, of course. And sometimes they assume to dictate to men who may or may not contract to work at such wages as they can get, even to keep their families from perishing from want. What could be more cruelly unjust and wicked than that? And yet again, what wonder? We have always been taught that war against oppression is ever right. And it is ever a war against a strike, a lawless strike, that "a war, lawless and silent," was our own Revolutionary War but a strike against tyranny? Had it failed, Benedict Arnold would have been a hero, and John Hancock and the Adamses would have been hung as traitors.

Patrick Henry, in the real spirit of an anarchist, exclaimed in a revolutionary convention, "We must fight. I repeat it, sir, we must fight." It was in the same speech which he closed with the ever memorable words, "Give me liberty, or give me death!" Of course, he meant at heart, give me liberty or I will give you, my oppressors, death. It is not held that the cases are exactly parallel. But starving men are not always logical; and even Daniel Webster said in his famous speech of March, 1850, in the United States Senate, "There may be such a degree of oppression as to warrant revolution." But Daniel O'Connell uttered the truer, diviner word when he said, "These never were a revolution with the shedding of human blood." And had O'Connell lived ten years longer, so vigorously pursued while his life did last, Ireland might today have been free and independent and never one drop of human blood flowed.

But we are all taught in school and church, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish alike, that wars are right and righteous; revolutionary wars with the foot, Messrs. Carnegie, Astor, and all the millionaire class, who learned in school and church that bloody resistance to tyrants is obedience to God. And the vast multitudes in your employ have learned the same lesson in the same schools. Learned that, O how well! And that, too, in daring disregard, as seems to me, of both the law and life of him who was prophesied as the Prince of Peace, and who, when he was crucified, a sword was raised in his defense, rebuked the Jews who said, "Put us on the sword into his

No Room for Doubt. The elderly boy who was looking through the shop of a dealer in knick-knacks picked up a small banner. "Are you sure," he inquired, "that this is a real crocodile skin?" "Absolutely certain, madam," replied the dealer. "I shot that crocodile myself."

Rural Wit. As a countryman was sowing his ground two smart fellows were riding that way, and one of them called to him with an insolent air: "Well, honest fellow," said he, "is your business to sow, but we reap the fruits of your labor?" To which the countryman replied: "The very like you may, for I am sowing hemp."

Not Bad. A boy was asked to explain the difference between an animal instinct and human intelligence. "If I've had instinct," he said, "I should know everything we need to know about learning it; but we've got reason, and so we have to study ourselves 'most hind or so a fool."—Illustrated London.

An Accomplishment. They call me, fellows, that your daughter sings with great success. "Greatest success ever seen her own mother can't recognize her own voice."—Illustrated London.