

NEW CONFERENCE AS RAIL WAR THREATENS

Officials Prepare for Str As Labor Men Stand Pat on Demands

(By United Press Associations.) Philadelphia, Pa., July 18.—When the officials of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen went into conference today with General Manager Myers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, it was admitted that on the result hinged whether the threatened strike would be declared.

Have Full Power
The union officials have full power to issue a strike order at a moment's notice.

They sought today's conference claiming that the company had misunderstood their attitude. They planned to explain matters to Myers and hoped to arrange a compromise.

Falling in this, it was conceded that nothing could prevent a general strike.

Hopeful About Outcome
Presidents Garretson and Lee were hopeful as they entered the meeting. They said there was good reason to believe that a basis on which both sides could agree existed.

On the ten-hour work day demand, they declared, they would stand pat, but expressed the opinion that a way would be found whereby it could be put into effect without greatly adding to the railway company's expenses.

Strike Negotiations Friendly
Although the railroad company is still making preparations for a strike, especially on its lines east of Pittsburgh, the conferences have been exceedingly friendly, it is said, and is declared to be an indication that the differences will be settled peacefully.

That it appears as if the officials of the lines east and west of Pittsburgh are not acting in concert in the negotiations was the statement of L. E. Sheppard, vice president of the Order of Railway Conductors, who has returned to Pittsburgh following a conference with A. B. Garretson and W. G. Lee, representing the men at Philadelphia, but he refused to discuss wherein the railroad officials have differed in their treatment of the men or of the requests the railroad officials have made to them.

CONVENTION OF 20,000 WORKERS

New York Sees Big Conven- tion of Longshoremen; Many Speakers

New York, July 18.—The eighteenth annual convention of the International Longshoremen's association opened here with addresses by Samuel Gompers, John B. Lennon and Hugh Frayne, all of the American Federation of Labor, with which the longshoremen are affiliated.

Gompers Complimentary
Gompers complimented the men for their activity in labor matters and for the progress they have made since they last met, at Galveston, Tex., in July, 1909.

He said that the time has come for labor to recognize the fact that the employers are uniting to fight the workmen and to keep them in subjugation.

He mentioned the National Association of Manufacturers, the various Citizen Alliances and a half dozen corporations which are exceptionally unfriendly to labor.

Many Delegates Present
There were over a hundred delegates present representing 20,000 longshoremen. They represent every city of importance in the union, some cities having more than one delegate.

In his report, President T. V. O'Connor hit the United States Steel Corporation, which he said was making a special effort to crush labor organization. He said:

"Some of the employers of labor are making a vicious attack on unions, conspicuous among these being the United States Steel Corporation, which is making a special effort to crush every organization having any members employed in any capacity in or around their plants or docks.

"These employers would have us believe they have a source of security and strength which cannot be affected by government regulations.

"When we present our claims to them they apparently overlook the fact that we have any rights as an organization, but we are told we must respect individual liberty, or the right of every man to do whatever he pleases with his own and conduct his business as he chooses so long as he is acting within the law.

Steel Workers Are Slaves
"When we receive this answer from corporations we are puzzled to know just what they mean, but like it for granted that their real meaning is that they own the men employed by them, for surely they would not have the audacity to say that the laboring men employed by the Steel Corporation are free or can do as they please.

"Far from it, these men cannot even obtain employment from the great trust if they belong to a labor union. They docks at the present time are nothing more than stockades.

"Their private police (among them can be found many ex-convicts) have received orders to the effect that whenever they see two or more men holding conversation to discuss them."

INTERESTS GIVE BALLINGER O. K.

Investigating Committee Exonerates Secretary of the Interior from All Charges

Washington, D. C., July 18.—The "interests," as represented by the senators and representatives on the committee investigating the conduct of affairs in the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Forestry and the Department of Agriculture, have come to the rescue of Ballinger, giving him a record of whitewash, eliminating all suspicious smudges.

Senator Knute Nelson, representative of the railroads of the northwest, heads the majority that has vindicated the Secretary of the Interior.

Will Present Minority Report
A minority report will also be presented which is said to conflict somewhat with the majority report. However, Ballinger is safe in his position and the prospects of the boodlers that have depended on his office to open the road are also safe.

Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester, Louis R. Glavis, former division chief of the general land office, and James Garfield, former secretary of the Interior, come in for a condemnation because of their "unjust" accusation of Ballinger and the land frauds.

President Taft's connection with the affair has, of course, also disappeared under the coat of whitewash applied by the investigating committee.

Boas majority and minority reports will be ready by September 30, when the committee reassembles. There will be practically three reports, since Representative Madison of Kansas, the only republican on the minority, will write his own view of the matter.

MILITARY PROGRAM FOR SPAIN TO STOP POSSIBLE REVOLUTION

San Sebastian, Spain, July 18.—

Wealthy Spaniards are rushing into this frontier city, owing to the dangerous outlook for a political revolution throughout Spain.

The result of the meeting between King Alfonso and the members of the Spanish cabinet is still being kept a profound secret, but there is good ground for the belief that a military program was outlined, to be followed in the event the outbreak becomes as serious as forecasted.

It is thought that constitution will be suspended and military law substituted the moment the authorities believe the situation warrants such drastic action.

NOTABLE SUFFRAGISTS ADDRESS STREET CROWD

Speaking in front of the Newberry Library building, suffragists addressed an enthusiastic gathering who listened to their cause for the ballot for women as they took their turn on a dry goods box near the curb.

Dr. Anna E. Blount, chairman of the Illinois Equal Suffrage League, introduced the speakers and made the opening address.

Miss Edith Phelps addressed the crowd, relating the experience of their cause in England with Premier Asquith. Other speakers were Mrs. Alice Henry of Australia, Wiley W. Mills, Mrs. Ida Fursman and Mrs. Belle Squires.

HOT AIR KILLS DANVILLE CZAR

'Uncle Joe' Cannon Must Sweat When He Goes Into Action

Washington, July 18.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon must perspire to be in fighting trim, according to his friends here, and they attribute his collapse at Winfield, Kas., on Saturday, to a lack of perspiration.

"Whenever Uncle Joe gets into action he begins to perspire," said one of his close friends today. "In the house, in a committee, or on the pub-

IT IS CERTAINLY "WARMING UP"



25,000 ATTEND BIG MILWAUKEE PICNIC

HEAT KILLING GOTHAM BABIES

Infant Mortality Grave Prob- lem for New York Liberals

New York, July 18.—Health department figures, showing a staggering increase in infant mortality in New York, have led Dr. W. K. Terriberry of the Junior Sea Breeze Hospital, a renowned expert on children, to issue the following instructions as the proper way to feed infants and to care for them in the hot season.

Department Prescribes Treatment
"Just plain milk is the best food, not pasteurized. Under no circumstances should sterilized milk be used. Sterilized milk is poison for babies and causes scurvy and similar diseases.

"Beef juices should be given once daily.

"Barley water should be served at least once every other day.

"To a baby in its second summer, gruels of wheat and rice may be fed.

Orange Juice Diet
"For babies about fourteen months old the juice of half an orange every day. When two years old a couple of oranges should be given.

"Custards and broths may be fed to babies of two years of age."

SEAMSTRESS' SUICIDE BRINGS PROBLEM FOR "HIGH-BROWS"

Washington, D. C., July 18.—Social- ists here today attempted to prove by the case of Mary Arentus, 59 years old, who ended her life by asphyxiation, whether it is actually possible for a person to live in the center of a large city absolutely alone, as desolate as if in the middle of a desert.

Such appears to have been the plight of Mary Arentus. Seven months ago she decided that it was not worth while, and penned this note:

"November 25, 1908.—Wherefore should I live? I have no friends, no money and no relatives. I have no reason or cause to live. Hence I die. Mary Arentus."

Miss Arentus had supported herself by sewing.

CORPORAL MADE LIEUTENANT TO SATISFY "SOCIETY" SNOBS

Washington, D. C., July 18.—Corporal Albert J. Meyer, third, of the Fifteenth cavalry, may now dine around in Wash- ington society without embarrassing army officers, who, in the past have ex- pressed themselves as chagrined at finding a mere corporal as the guest of honor at dinners to which they were invited.

"The millionaire corporal," and pet of Washington society, has been given a commission as second lieutenant in the army pay corps, with the title of assistant paymaster.

Some Complaints
"Some complaints have been made," he continued, "because we require the employees in the city hall to work eight hours a day. I want to say that this is a workers' party and we do not want to use a public office unless we can use it for a purpose.

"We want to use it as a means to get economic freedom for the working class. For this we should be glad to work eight hours a day. If the work cannot be done in that time we should be willing to work twelve or fourteen. Extraordinary problems require extraordinary efforts."

TWENTY-FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT IN CAUCUS TUESDAY

Socialists of the Twenty-first Sen- atorial district will hold a caucus Tues- day at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues, for the purpose of nominating a state senator and repre- sentative.

IDAHO STATE MEET

The Socialist state convention of Ida- ho will be held in Boise, room 323 Gon- zales building, July 30, beginning at 8 p.

CLEAN BAKE SHOPS IF 'BIG STRIKE' WINS

Terrible Hours of Toil and Conditions in New York Bakeries

BY MARY BROWN SUMNER
New York, July 18.—Perhaps no phase of the trade union movement has ever affected the public so directly as the present agitation for sanitary conditions in bakeries by the Greater New York local of the International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

Conditions Not Realized
In a trade like baking, of which the public sees little and which is characteristically done in basement shops, we realize little enough of the work condition until we are suddenly brought up short by something of the nature of this strike.

Yet back in 1906 a factory inspector reported that "the second hand in a bakery in Mulberry street was required to work nineteen hours a day, seven days a week, or in all 133 hours every week."

"For this the man was paid \$25 a month and boarded himself."

Slept in Bakery
"He slept in the bakery on a mattress; he never took his clothes off to sleep."

The study of one hundred bakeries in Manhattan, made this year by Mary L. Chamberlain for the department of political science of Columbia University, shows men working in non-union bakeries for twelve hours, six days a week, fourteen on Saturday, with not uncommon overtime that stretches the day to sixteen or twenty hours, and throwing themselves down to sleep at night—"living," that is, in the shop where they have worked all day.

Most Miserable of All
In 1882 Mr. Ifland, who is organizer for the international union, formed the first local in New York, where he found "more misery among the bakers than in any other country of the world," and he had organized in many.

Within a few years conditions improved slightly until in 1893 the union men thought they were strong enough to demand a twelve-hour week-day and a fourteen-hour Saturday.

The bosses locked them out and hired Italian and Jewish immigrants willing to work for any number of hours for any price, and by 1909 conditions had become, if anything, worse than before.

Seven-Day Week
A seven-day week, a day running up to eighteen and twenty-four—sometimes even twenty-six successive hours, a boarding-in system, which made the journeyman a prisoner who could see his wife only by stealth, intense heat, with little or no ventilation, which with flour dust, is one of the reasons why medical statistics show baking to be one of the disease-breeding trades: poor sanitation, men sick of contagious diseases working until within a few weeks of their death—these were the conditions found widely prevalent in 1909 as in 1882.

In 1886 the union obtained a law abolishing the boarding-in system, but this could not prevent an exhausted journeyman from flinging himself down to sleep for a few hours.

The commissioner of labor states in his report for 1908 that with the present inadequate force he cannot prevent the use of bakeries as sleeping places.

A law limiting the hours of work to ten a day was decided to be unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. These two laws were all that the union had accomplished up to last year.

What the Strike Effected
It was in the face of these conditions that the 3,000 Jewish union bakers gave up work on May 1, 1909.

So universal was the spirit of unrest among the bakers of this city that in seven weeks almost all their shops had struck, over 3,000 men were enrolled in the union and the bosses could not find a man to work for them.

So in nine weeks all the shops in the Jewish trade had signed an agreement to limit the working days to ten hours; to raise the pay, which ran from \$12 to \$24 a month with lodging privileges, to \$13 a week for helpers, \$15 for benchmen and \$18 for oven hands; to allow no boarding-in and to clean up.

What Unions Did
But this is not all the union accomplished, for every man who was admitted to membership had to undergo a medical examination, and as soon as the strike was settled and the treasury refilled those who had communal diseases were withdrawn from the ranks.

'THE PRICE?' LABOR ASKS OF THE TRIBUNE

President of Chicago Federation of Labor Puts Question to Way- man-Meyer Organ

"We can well ask the Tribune what was the price. From the day this editorial appeared to this, the Tribune has not batted an eye!"

This declaration on the part of John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was the startling climax of the presentation to the Federation Sunday of twenty-two affidavits showing gambling in as many places in Chicago.

Defy Wayman and Tribune
The affidavits were another deft to the double-dealing of State's Attorney John E. Wayman and his office, and the perfidy of the Tribune, which published an editorial on January 28, 1910, referring to the police officials as "jolly fat hogs of corruption," and then forgot all about the matter.

After reading the editorial in question to the Federation, Fitzpatrick told of the alliance between the Tribune and Levi Mayer, sponsor for State's Attorney Wayman.

Not in Bad Yet
"Wayman failed to bring Editor Keelsey before the grand jury. He did make an effort to put us in bad, however, but we haven't got there yet. Mayer is sponsor for Mr. Wayman, and it would not do to juggle with one's clients."

"If the state's attorney wishes to get busy, here is a good start for him," declared Fitzpatrick in presenting the affidavits to the Federation. "All that we ask is that he handle this matter in a different way than the one in which he handled the Tribune editorial, which appeared in that newspaper on January 28, 1910, and it may not be out of place to ask Mr. Wayman why he did not summon Mr. Keelsey before the grand jury when he published this editorial."

Fitzpatrick in Statement
In a carefully prepared statement, President Fitzpatrick presented the entire matter of the Federation's connection with gambling as follows:

"At the meeting of this Federation, held on Sunday, June 19, we had under consideration the illegal use of the police force in the present taxicab drivers' strike.

"In order to bring this matter closely to the attention of the delegates, it became necessary to point out that over one hundred police officers were detailed to ride around the city with the strike drivers, not for the purpose of protecting property or preventing violence, because this strike—the most effective we ever waged against the 'employers' association—is free from destruction of property and violence, but for the purpose of acting as guides for scab taxicabs in the interest of the 'employers' association.

Scabs Ignorant
"We pointed out, at that meeting, that the scabs are strangers in the city and do not know one street from another, so the police force had to be called into use, and over one hundred of them were used to pilot the scabs around the city, costing the City of Chicago thousands of dollars, and the services of these men could well be employed in doing the work which the law provides they should do, but, instead of that, they are illegally used to guide scabs.

"These police officers are paid out of the city funds which are created by all the people, and we hold it absolutely illegal to take any portion of these men and detail them to the 'employers' association to do work which the law does not authorize them to do.

Private Police Station
"We also pointed out that the taxicab owners had a temporary police station installed in one of the scab garages and if one of our members was arrested he was taken to the scab station and sweated by taxicab owners and certain police officials before he was taken to the regular station to be booked.

"The police violated the law in permitting this, and they aided and abetted the inhuman and illegal tactics in the maintenance and operation of the scab police station.

"We also pointed out that through the activity of the 'employers' association with the Harrison street police station, professional bondsmen, who were always ready and willing to go bail for union men, ceased to do so, and the sergeants in that station absolutely disregarded the law when we undertook to furnish cash bonds for our brothers under arrest.

"In instances where the maximum bond provided by law is \$100, the Harrison police station sergeants demanded \$200.

Fail the Sergeants
"These police sergeants should be in jail for their violation of the law, and we are urging Chief Justice Olson to enforce the law against these police lawbreakers with the same vigor and energy that union men are presented with when they are only supposed to have broken the law.

"We also pointed out that the decisions of the city law department in regard to the taxicab drivers' strike, were mere 'bunk.' We demanded a decision as to 'the duties of a policeman as prescribed by the law,' and the decision handed down was upon the 'protection of property.' This, of course, was only a show-up to back the law."

Mayor Seidel and Candi- date for Governor Jacobs Are Speakers

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Milwaukee, Wis., July 18.—More than twenty-five thousand people packed Pabst Park, attending the Ninth Annual Social-Democratic state picnic of Wisconsin.

Celebrate Victory
It was a big demonstration of party earnestness and a justification in celebration of the victory at the polls in that city, marking it as the real beginning of the Socialist movement in the political history of Wisconsin.

Early in the morning visitors from Chicago, and all parts of Wisconsin, began to arrive.

Good Hosts
Reception committees were stationed at all the railway depots and boat landings, and all visitors who came to the city for the picnic were promptly escorted to the picnic headquarters and directed to the park.

It is estimated that at least twenty neighboring cities were represented in this largest gathering of Socialists in Milwaukee.

In the afternoon addresses were delivered by Emil Seidel, mayor of Milwaukee, and Wm. A. Jacobs, candidate for governor of Wisconsin on the Socialist ticket.

Jacobs Speaks
Jacobs congratulated the Milwaukee Socialists on their victory, and spoke of the growth of the Socialist movement through the state. He spoke of party organization, calling special attention to the interest shown in Socialism by the young people, and the rising tide of discontent among the farmers.

The necessity of reaching the latter and bringing them into the movement was also pointed out.

Greeted with cheers, Emil Seidel addressed a crowd that filled the speaking pavilion, and extended out into the park beyond the reach of any man's voice.

He gave a short, spirited address on the Milwaukee situation, showing the necessity of getting experts to solve the problems that today confront our American cities.

"If anything is to be done at all it must be done right," he said, "and so the man who does it must know how.

"This is one of the purposes of the Milwaukee administration, to get back for the city those scientists and experts who are being hired to keep down the working class, and enrich the others. They belong to the people.

Speaking of the conditions in the city hall, Mayor Seidel said:

"Before the election patriotism was made quite an issue by many of our opponents. But after our victory this patriotism divided down to the worship of a piece of fabric of three colors three feet by five.

"When they are in office they love other things besides their country. For instance, they are so much in love with the land that they take it. They have so much love for the public funds that they take them with them as souvenirs."

GAMBLING THRIVES SHOWN BY AFFIDAVIT OF INVESTIGATOR

BY C. O. RISON Chicago, Ill., July 4, 1910.

To the Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: After three weeks' investigation by myself, as a representative of the Federation, I find gambling running openly and unrestricted, while the divisional officers of the police department are reveling in professions of ignorance as to gambling, while, as a matter of fact, they are willfully blind to it, as it is being carried on right in front of and under the noses of uniformed policemen.

SAW CHILDREN GAMBLE
I have observed ample evidence as to gambling, and have even placed bets with the saloonkeepers over their bars, and have even seen children place bets.

I have observed the aid and assistance given to the gamblers by the Chicago Telephone company and the telegraph companies, and the sensitive line of communication which has served to give timely warnings of impending raids instigated by private corporations and individuals, to the proprietors of handbooks and gambling-rooms.

NEWSBOYS HELP
I have observed the aid and assistance extended by the many newsboys at the corners, the bets accepted by them and the timely tip that a reporter or investigator is in the vicinity, and that he is a dangerous man for the handbook men, all of which goes to complete the system of Chicago's protected gambling interests, which extend from Seventy-second avenue West to Lake Michigan on the east, and from Howard avenue on the north to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street on the south.

It is estimated that there are three hundred of the city's paper merchants who are acting as agents, cappers and lookouts for the gamblers of their vicinity, for which they receive a commission of 5 per cent of all bets taken, and under which arrangement they have thrived financially.

BOYS ARE EXPERTS
Upon investigation these same boys have proven themselves to be experts in dispensing racing dope to a prospective customer and the dope given out is usually gratis to anyone who will place a bet, but for those that do not care to put a bet down and who do not possess the proper line on the winning and losing end of the game, an elaborate system in tips are handled for the convenience of those who care to make their own selections.

These tips usually retail for 25 cents, and are sold under the trade names of the Turf Reporter, Turf Guide and the Western Racing Review, all of which are published at 98 Dearborn street.

TIPS VALUELESS
These tips are valueless and it is only a skin affair, operated for profit and not for the good of the buyer.

In the back of the book a code translation is found with which any buyer can find the meaning of the code tips that are published each day in the Daily Racing Form, issued at 98 Plymouth court.

At the different places investigated, there were found an elaborate system of telephones in each place and which were in most all cases found to be secret wires leading to the clearing house of

BOSTON LABOR IS FOR LAUNDRIES

Central Union Seeks Public Institution As Health Measure in Slums

Boston, July 18.—Taking a leaf out of the book of the Socialist mayor of Milwaukee, the Boston Central Labor union is to start a movement here for the establishment of public laundries.

A committee will call upon Mayor Fitzgerald to that end.

Being their status upon the crowded condition of the tenements in certain section of the city, the Central Labor union will insist that the proposed laundries are necessary and warranted by public policy as a health measure.

Private Police Station

These police officers are paid out of the city funds which are created by all the people, and we hold it absolutely illegal to take any portion of these men and detail them to the 'employers' association to do work which the law does not authorize them to do.

Scabs Ignorant

'We pointed out, at that meeting, that the scabs are strangers in the city and do not know one street from another, so the police force had to be called into use, and over one hundred of them were used to pilot the scabs around the city, costing the City of Chicago thousands of dollars, and the services of these men could well be employed in doing the work which the law provides they should do, but, instead of that, they are illegally used to guide scabs.

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FITZPATRICK IN DEF TO WAYMAN AND THE TRIBUNE

serve the interests of the Employers' association.

"In showing up all of these illegal uses to which the police department is being put, and we could cite more without number, we took occasion to point out some of the work policemen could do legally."

"We referred to gambling and made the statement that the city was reeking with it, and if the police department wanted to do the work it was paid to do and could do legally, they could utilize all the energy in the department."

"We made the statement that we could, if necessary, give the police department some information as to gambling and how it is protected, who collected the money and from whom."

"All this information was within our grasp when the gambling was handled through Assistant Chief Schuettler's office, but the system was found to be leaky, information was getting out, and well they might have suspected it to be leaky, with the inside track we were working along."

"So all the gambling was taken out of the assistant chief's hands, and distributed among the inspectors, including Lavin, Hunt, Wheeler and others, and this was done for the suppression of gambling."

"That put a quietus on our operations for the time being, but just as sure as we were able to get on the inside of the old system, just so sure will we be able to get on the inside of the new arrangements."

"We were imparting this information to the delegates to show the awful opposition our affiliated unions have to contend with, when seeking to work out the purposes for which they are organized in a peaceful and lawful manner."

"The press on the following morning featured the gambling statements and made it appear that no other business of importance was transacted at the meeting."

"The state's attorney seemed very much disturbed that anyone would have the temerity to say anything about gambling in Chicago, while he was so vigorously enforcing the law and failing so miserably to secure convictions. So we were subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury on Tuesday, June 21."

"On appearing before the grand jury, Assistant State's Attorney Arnold read a clipping from the Chicago Examiner and asked if we made that statement. We answered, 'Yes, substantially.' He asked, 'What do you mean by substantially?' and we said that we would only change the 'I' to 'We.'"

"It may be significant to state here that the reporter on labor of the Chicago Examiner was also summoned to appear before the grand jury and he went into the jury room immediately after we were excused, and if this was not an effort to put the Federation in a bad light, we miss our guess."

"The state's attorney proceeded to ask point-blank questions, which necessitated a 'yes' or 'no' answer."

"We stated that we would like to make an explanation as to our position, and the reply of the state's attorney was that we were there to answer gambling questions."

"We realized that to answer the questions as propounded, we would either have to commit perjury or be in contempt of court, and having no desire to do either, we answered as best we could."

"How Papers Changed
In the earlier issues of the afternoon paper of June 21, the story appeared that 'Fitzpatrick Made Good' out in the later editions that was changed to read 'Fitzpatrick Failed to Make Good.'"

"This peculiar change of front would make it appear that someone got next to the newspapers and it seems that the state's attorney's office let down the bars about that time, because the later editions printed what they called a 'verbatim report' of the questions and answers put to us in the grand jury room and this is the first time in all our experience where the proceedings of the grand jury room were published verbatim in the public press. Why?"

GAMBLING THRIVES SHOWN BY AFFIDAVIT OF INVESTIGATOR

(Continued from page one.)

the gamblers and used for the purpose of getting the racing information which is necessary to conduct a handbook.

SECRET TELEPHONES
In one place, the Irvine hotel, at 71 Van Buren street, four telephones were found and only one was found in the book of subscribers issued by the telephone company, and which was not in existence, according to the director of serviceable telephones.

In the saloon of B. Lancaster, at 11 Halsted street, a private telephone was found, which was Monroe 3853, as 3854 and 3852 were located in the directory. This was also a clearing house phone, as your investigator took part of a race entry and odds over the phone, when the party giving the odds hung up the receiver with a curse, saying that I was not Lancaster's man, for I did not talk right.

To that extent they are accessories to the handbook business.

SOME RACE WIVES
Up on the tenth floor of the Western Union building I found a man named John Altenberger working a race wire for them, and two men, one of whose name was John Merelock.

They are taking and deciphering code racing dogs and telephoning it to the clearing house of the gamblers. Altenberger is supposed to be paid by the handbook men, while the other men are employees of Mont Tenness.

The Western Union's traffic chief used to put in nearly all his time on these wires, but a change has been made lately, but the Western Union still furnishes wires, desk room and expert supervision, and to that extent are accessories to the gamblers.

OFFICIALS MAKE STATEMENTS
Upon a direct interrogation some time ago the traffic chiefs of both the Western Union and the Postal declared absolutely that they were not furnishing or taking any of that sort of business, except what is tendered by the commercial customers over their counters, and that was very little of it.

That they had to accept as common carriers was the plea made by them. According to a ruling of Governor Marshall in the State of Indiana vs. the Clark Pool Room of Clark station, Ind., it was at once decided that the Western Union Telegraph company, or any other telephone or telegraph company, that accept, carry or transmit any racing or other information of a general character, in furtherance of or aiding or abetting any handbook, game or device of chance would, under its charter, be compelled to cease doing business in that state.

The place is now closed up and were forced to vacate by this action.

SOME GAMBLING HOUSES
Gambling houses visited and investigated as follows:
James O'Leary, 4183 Halsted street.
Bill Lewis, Twenty-first and Dearborn streets.
Edward Brennan, 6310 Cottage Grove avenue.
E. Lancaster, 11 Halsted street.
A. Kallish, Polk and elevated railroad.
Virrot & Horwich, 551 Halsted street.
F. Bendillo & J. Esperanto, 280 Harrison street.
Sipeno & Troto, 137 West Polk street.
M. Bloomingfield, Blue Island avenue and Maxwell street.
Philip Dombrosky, 912 Maxwell street.
Rubenstein's Cafe, 444 Halsted street.
Davis & Nicosonaki, Twelfth, near Halsted street.
Rogers, 343 West Madison street.
McGinniss' Pool Room, 300 State street.
Pat O'Malley, Polk and Clark streets.
A. Tierney, 79 Adams street.
J. Hays, Traders' building.
Irvine Hotel, 71 Van Buren street.
I. Pollack Cigar Store, 404 State street.

Yours truly,
(Signed) C. O. RISON.
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 11th day of July, A. D. 1919.
(Seal) L. P. STRAUSS,
Notary Public.

the state's attorney's office, the Employers' association and the police force and the superhuman efforts put forth to discredit and stultify this Federation, it may interest some to know the result of an investigation which we caused since the meeting of June 19 and wherein we put on information in the form of affidavits, dealing with gambling places and which should cause the press to use their editorial space for other purposes than belittling organized labor; should awaken the state's attorney's office from its present trick of hauling people before the grand jury, while law-breakers ply their trade; should cause another shake-up in the police department for the good of the service; and should break the hold the Employers' association has on public officials and public departments which enables them to carry on the most disgraceful and unlawful actions which were ever permitted in a law-abiding community.

"As you are aware, all our time is occupied with the work of this Federation, so we had neither time nor money at our command to carry on this investigation."

We decided to ask the Injunction Reform League, which is composed of active trade unionists, to furnish the money to carry on the undertaking, and how well the work was done we will leave the affidavits to speak for themselves.

TRIBUNE SNEERS IN VAIN EFFORT TO SHIELD SELF

TRIBUNE'S STORY TODAY

His recent failure to produce evidence of gambling before the grand jury apparently has not discouraged John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Yesterday he came forward with the spoils of a new hunt.

The result of the work of an "investigator," who used an assumed name, were made known to the assembled delegates of the federation.

In addition to the findings of the "investigator," a lengthy preamble was read to the delegates. In this State's Attorney Wayman and his assistants were criticized for asking Mr. Fitzpatrick specific questions about gambling before the grand jury. He held that the prosecutor should have given him an opportunity to tell what ails Chicago.

Where Money Came From
"As you are aware, we had neither time nor money to carry on this investigation," said President Fitzpatrick.

"We decided to ask the Injunction Reform League, which is composed of active trade unionists, to furnish the money to carry on the undertaking, and how well it was done we will leave the affidavits speak for themselves."

Then followed the affidavits, sworn to by "C. O. Rison," the investigator, which corresponded almost to a nicety with gambling places disclosed recently by newspaper investigations.

Among the places mentioned were those of James O'Leary, 4183 Halsted street; Edward Brennan, 6310 Cottage Grove avenue; Rogers, 343 West Madison street; Pat O'Malley, Polk and Clark streets, and the Irvine hotel. A dozen places of less prominence were listed in the balance of the affidavits.

Delegates Bored by Affidavits
Mr. Fitzpatrick read a few of the affidavits until the delegates seemed to become bored and then investigated against the use of the police in the taxicab strike. On the basis of his gambling report, however, he challenged State's Attorney Wayman to "get busy."

"If Mr. Fitzpatrick has any new information as to places where gambling of any kind is being conducted, I shall be glad to receive it," said Wayman.

"But I would rather he should bring it to me voluntarily and I hardly think he will be subpoenaed to again appear before the grand jury."

GAMBLING BUNK BY FOUR-FLUSHING JOB WARMERS
WHAT WAYMAN SAYS
When told of Fitzpatrick's specific charges, State's Attorney Wayman said:

"I had Mr. Fitzpatrick before the grand jury once and I don't know what I may do this time. I do not like to comment on his charges at this time, only to state that we are only too glad to receive any information from any reliable source."

Chief of Police Steward, who is at Devil's Lake, Wis., was told over the telephone about the affidavits.

"I don't care for that or anything else for one week," he said. "The whole bunch can go to the bow-wow for all I care. I am up here to get a rest and refuse to bother myself about anything until I get back. Then I will be glad to hear what any one has to say. For one week I am completely out of the world."

GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION IS GOOD FOR RAILROADS

New York, July 18.—"No danger exists to the railroad in government supervision," declares President Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford, Jr., university in an interview here.

"On the contrary," he says, "government supervision will benefit both the railroads and the public by conserving the interests of both."

"It is far better for a railroad like the Southern Pacific, for example, which traverses many states, to be under the supervision of a strong, able interstate commerce commission than under the rule of the legislature of many states."

OHIO LINING UP FOR FALL FIGHT

Put Up Congressional and County Tickets for Workers

Cincinnati, July 18.—The Socialists of the Third congressional district of Ohio, including Dayton, Middletown and Hamilton, nominated Harmon Evans for congress from that district. The convention was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in that locality.

A county convention was also held, nominating a full county ticket, as follows: Jere Mincher and Walter Hinkel, representatives; Thomas Hicks, court clerk; W. D. Henderson, sheriff; W. Hermann, Charles W. Thomas and J. W. Cook, county commissioners; Frank Leisner, county treasurer; A. L. Eisenstein, recorder; Olaf Helmar, surveyor; D. Marion Butler, Charles Birdsall and Charles Norris, infirmaries inspectors; and Mark Brilliant, coroner.

The convention passed resolutions severely censuring the officials of the railroad responsible for the disastrous wreck in which twenty-five lives were lost.

JANE ADDAMS AND OTHERS TO SELL FARMS TO POOR
Greeley, Colo., July 18.—Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago; Jacob Ritis, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, William J. Bryan and others have organized an association to buy large tracts of land near here and cut it up into small farms and garden plots.

These they will sell to deserving families in the east who want homes in the west, but are without means.

The association will accept payments in easy installments or will take a share of the crop. Interest will be charged. The scheme will not be entirely philanthropic, but will give the promoters only a moderate profit.

THREE MOROS KILLED BY U. S. NATIVE UPRISING FEARED
Manila, July 18.—An uprising of Moros on the island of Palawan is expected to follow the death of three natives who were shot down when they attacked Dean C. Worcester, secretary of interior for the Philippines.

The plot against the American official was carefully planned, and Worcester would undoubtedly have been slain, but for the vigilance of his bodyguard, which fired a volley into the Moros as, with brandished bolos, they attacked the secretary. Three were instantly killed and a number of others seriously wounded.

Secretary Worcester was making a tour of inspection of the island, which is the most westerly in the larger of the Philippine group border in the Sulu seas.

LYNN SHOE SHOP
THIRD FLOOR, MENTOR BUILDING.
N. E. Cor. State and Monroe Sts.
SHOE BARGAINS
FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY
Clearing All Odd Lots—Women's Slippers, Shoes and Oxfords
All \$4 & \$5 Values
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REMEMBER, 5 DAYS ONLY
ALWAYS: \$4 & \$5 Shoes for Women, \$2 & \$3 HERE; \$4 & \$5 Shoes for Men. \$2.50 Open Saturday Evening Till 6 o'Clock

WARREN'S DEFIANCE TO THE FEDERAL COURTS
Contains the full text of Fred D. Warren's Speeches before the Federal Courts at Port Scott and St. Paul, with a description of the scene in the court room by Geo. H. Shoaf.
PRICE 10 Cents.
\$1.00 Per Dozen. \$5.00 Per 100
CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST
180 Washington St.

Bart's CLOTHES
READY TO WEAR
\$15 to \$35
ARE BEST
44 AND 46 ADAMS
117 MADISON

Central Drug Co.
Sole and Wholesale Dealers
Prescriptions carefully compounded in shortest possible time at LOWEST RATES.
109 S. W. 4th St. B. B. E.
Dispensing across from Marshall Field & Co.

CLEAN BAKE SHOPS IF BIG STRIKE WINS

(Continued from page one.)

the bakers' medical care given them at the expense of the union and a sick benefit of \$6 a week paid to the families of the small proportion who were married.

So far, so good, but there still remained some 12,000 unorganized journeyman bakers.

On May 1 this year the organized Jewish bakers struck again for a further raise in pay and a nine-hour day. In twelve hours the bosses signed the agreement, nor did they do it grudgingly; for they found that with prices standardized in the Jewish trade by organization the cut throat competition they had suffered from was gone away with, they had stopped waste of materials and were actually losing no money by employing union men.

Soon after, fired by the success of the Jews, the German bakers came out, together with a few of their Italian shopmates in the factories—altogether about 4,000 men.

Grievances in Factories
The majority of the new German strikers were employed by the factories—Fleishman, Schulz, about fifteen firms in all, of which twelve are united. In these the special grievances besides hours and pay—the demand is for nine hours a day and a minimum of 18 to 15 degrees, that is ten or twenty degrees higher than in the small shops, which could be modified by overhead ventilation; speeding up that makes a man do as much in nine hours as he would do in fourteen in a small shop, and unprotected machines—"kneggers" that smash and "scalers" that slip fingers.

If this body of 8,000 men win the recognition of their union, it will lead to a further step—to demand in New York, as in other cities, shops which are not in cellular, but refuse to bake with adulterated food materials such as egg and milk substitutes, to force on their own members cleanliness in their persons and their work, as they have done in Germany, and finally to form some kind of an amalgamation with the Italian union that will put at the disposal of these helpless workers the resources of the international.

To do any of these things, the bakers need publicity and the support of the public. Last year one of the factors in their success was the investigation of the bakeshops made by the Woman's Trade Union League. "You bring the ladies here," said the bosses to Mr. Ifland, "and they squeal on us and we lose our trade." The facts are known now and the public can protect itself from dirty bread.

"POLITICAL ACTION" BRINGS A STRONG MESSAGE TO WORKERS

"Political Action," the Milwaukee weekly Socialist paper that has recently been started, made a hit in Chicago. Copies of it reached the workers in this city yesterday, when they were distributed at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

"Milwaukee's Message to the Working Class," by Victor L. Berger, is the leading article in this paper. "What Milwaukee Has Done" is another of the contributions. The paper will be distributed in all parts of the country and will be used for the political campaign that the Socialists will carry on this year.

"Flood the Country with 'Political Action,'" is the motto of the paper.

FRANCE WANTS BABIES FOR SOLDIERS—TAX BACHELORES
Paris, July 18.—A bill which, if enacted, will compel all bachelors of 25 years of age, working for the French government, to get married or leave the civil service, has been laid before the senate by Senator Lannelongue of the department of cars.

Lannelongue complains that Germany every two days has enough children born to organize a regiment of soldiers when they grow up, whereas France's increase in the same period would barely recruit a corporal's guard.

DON'T BE FOOLISH AND PAY 25c PER LB. FOR A COFFEE SUBSTITUTE
OUR MALT BARLEY COFFEE
is the best there is and all good coffee substitutes are exactly the same as ours.

OUR PRICE IS 6c PER LB.
Whole or Ground. In 25 lb. Bags only. Add some to next order.

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GOODS SHIPPED EVERYWHERE SEND FOR PRICE LIST

FILES CURED BY "FILEOIDE"
The only successful internal remedy. No matter how severe the case or how long you have had them, we will cure them or refund your money. Fileoide has been used by doctors for the past five years and has cured more cases of piles than all other remedies combined. We are now placing this medicine before the public for the first time. If you are troubled with piles in any form we can cure you. No operation, no pain, no suffering, or inconvenience. "Fileoide" is easy to take. One teaspoonful four times daily. It has cured others. It will cure you.
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Sole Manufacturers and Distributors.

In Union Men There is Strength



which, like the steel strand-cable, becomes a mighty factor in the universe.

Your Force Depends Upon Harmonious Unity.
For with veins filled with rich, pure blood nourishing the body, properly working organs furnishing nutrition and carrying off waste, a clear head and nervous system with energy, your power will be manifest in all of life's activities.

Be Loyal to Yourself
and attain this end. My mission establishes harmonious action of all organs of the body, promoting sound vigorous health, through the successful treatment of Blood Poison, Nervousness, Melancholia, Weakness, Loss of Vital Force, Kidney and Bladder Disorders, Rheumatic Troubles, and Uric Acid conditions.

Let us talk the matter over in my office where I can prove these facts and through My Diploma, License, Society and Registration—Certificates Permanently Seal Your Mind Why I Am the Most Reliable, Modern, Best Established Specialist in Chicago—who sees and Treats Patients Personally—whose Consultation is Free, and Methods No Cure, No Pay.

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With every pair of suits selling at \$25.00 we give away a pair of Roller Skates. Skates in suits as low as \$25.00—2 e a d. e.
1323 NORTH ASHLAND AVENUE.

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SUNDAY JULY 24

A Cheap Trip
A Pleasant Trip
A Short Trip

Given by the SOCIALIST PARTY of COOK COUNTY on the Steamer

PERE MARQUETTE

"The Floating Park"

Capacity 5000 People; 5000 Feet of Dance Floor and Many Other Amusement Features

Docks at Wells St. Bridge--Reached by all Elevated and Surface Lines.

BOAT LEAVES AT 10 A. M. Home for Supper

Forget Your Troubles for One Day and Enjoy This Delightful Excursion on the Lake

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

Thank God we have a system of labor where there can be a strike - Abraham Lincoln.

EDITED BY J. L. ENGDALH

In the world's broad field of battle Be a hero in the strife! - Longfellow.

APATHY HALTS CAMPAIGN WORK

Political Action Committee of Federation Didn't Have Quorum

Little headway toward participation by local organized labor in the fall elections was made at Sunday's meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, the "political action" committee reporting that it had been unable to secure a quorum at its first gathering, Friday night.

Delegates Anxious The anxiety of the delegates to the federation to become active in the fall campaign was shown in the desire to have energetic members placed on the committee in place of the apathetic ones.

A motion was made and passed making the next report of the committee a special order of business for 8 o'clock at the meeting of the federation Sunday afternoon, Aug. 7. The full text of the first report of the committee was as follows:

Your committee begs leave to make the following report:

Your committee met on the 15th of July, when six members responded to roll call, namely: C. D. Wheeler, Sheet Metal Workers No. 78; A. C. Anderson, Painters' District Council; M. B. Phillips, Carpenters No. 62; H. Brady, Typographical Union No. 16; Wm. McPherson, C. T. U. No. 4, and T. E. Quinn, Pattern Makers.

After some preliminary remarks, your committee proceeded to organize by electing A. C. Anderson president and Wm. McPherson secretary.

Not having a quorum, the members of your committee thought it best to make no recommendations to the federation at this meeting.

Want Full Discussion "The consensus of opinion was that all the members of this committee should be present, that a full discussion of the matter involved might be engaged in before making any recommendation, and we ask that the president of the federation urge upon the members of this committee either to be present next Friday evening, July 23, or have some other person appointed in their place."

McPherson Talks "We ought to make ourselves felt in this election," declared Secretary McPherson of the committee. "Every man put on that committee ought to act and ought to act with vigor. We ought to feel the responsibilities that rest upon us as representatives of organized labor."

It was announced that several members of the committee would resign and that President John Fitzpatrick of the federation would appoint others in their places.

REPORTS FROM DISTRICT, STATE AND LOCAL ORGANIZERS MASSACHUSETTS Cambridge - Harry W. Joel Brookline town employees secured raise of 25 cents per day, making their scale \$3.25 a day. Painters and decorators have formed union. Good demand for all union labels.

Chicago - J. F. Murphy Organized labor is making steady progress.

Holyoke - Thomas J. Durbin A central labor union of Ware and Palmer is being formed. Teamsters and brick pressers are also organizing. Clockmakers advanced wages from \$4.40 to \$4.80 and secured Saturday half-holiday three months of the year.

Lawrence - M. M. Stevenson Plasterers and carpenters obtained increased wages without strike. Plumbers and steam fitters won strike for increase in wages. Roofers, cooks and waiters are organizing.

Malden - Philip Appel Work is fairly steady in all lines. Have one new union under way.

Quincy - Charles W. Hanson The eight-hour bill was passed by the state legislature. Painters and retail clerks have formed union. Have unions of food carriers and stone masons under way.

South Framingham - Chas. A. Hawkins Central labor union has a committee working for all union labels.

ARGENTA MACHINISTS TO WIN STRIKE AND CLOSED SHOP

Argents, Ark., July 15.-The machinists striking on the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain expect an early victory, in spite of the unfavorable attitude of the city authorities.

The railroad has secured from the city police protection for the scabs, but the strikers are gaining advantages every day. Faucette, an ex-mayor, is one of the strong forces against the strikers.

J. D. Buckalew, vice president of the International Association of Machinists, declared that the men will not go back to work until they get the closed shop and all other terms the strikers demand.

GARMENT WORKERS OF MILWAUKEE FOLLOW LEAD Milwaukee, Wis., July 15.-Several garment workers at the factory of Seldeberg & Hayes, 251 East Water street, have gone out on a strike on account of trouble they had with a foreman.

It was only women garment workers who went out on a strike the other day in harmony with the strikers of New York, according to Frank J. Water, business agent of the Federated Trades council. The women are in a separate union from that of the other garment workers.

WISCONSIN LEAGUE MEETS Milwaukee, Wis., July 15.-The Wisconsin Labor League will hold its annual convention in Watertown opening Tuesday. The league proposes to induce all consumers to purchase labeled goods.

Charles F. Schmitt of Kenosha is president and John Hildner of Milwaukee is secretary.

The second grand picnic given by the Ladies' Straw and Felt Hat Workers' Union No. 1275 will be given at Elm Tree Grove, Dunning, Ill., and of the Irving Park car line, Saturday, July 24. Numerous prizes will be given out to the winners in a long list of athletic contests. There will be music by Erickson's band.

Berlin, Germany, July 15.-The International Congress of Bookbinders has decided to bend all its energies to bring the wages of the women workers up to the standard of the men workers and to limit the scope of women's work to only those branches of the trade in which women can work without injury to their constitution.

Denver, Colo., July 15.-Fifty miners employed at the Perry mines at Oak Creek, near Steamboat Springs, walked out when their demands were refused by the operators.

The miners complain that they are required to live in the company houses at Pousburg, instead of being allowed to live at Oak Creek, and that the company charges them 20 cents a day for transportation to and from the mine.

The miners are especially indignant about the price of powder charged, which is extremely high, and one of their demands is to reduce the price of same, or the rate of pay to be increased.

They demand that they be allowed to buy their necessities where they please, instead of their being now compelled to patronize the company store, and are charged exorbitant prices for necessities.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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Trying to Muzzle a State

The capitalists of this country do not like the constitution of Oklahoma. Taft went down there and scolded the people who made it because they had not made it as he wanted it.

The Socialists of Oklahoma had considerable to do with the constitution of that state. They did not have enough to do with it to suit them. In fact they wanted one so much better that they voted against the present one.

There is no contradiction in the fact that Socialists outside that state praise the Oklahoma constitution while Socialists who live there criticize it very sharply. Each one is judging it by his own standard.

The capitalists do not want another state constitution that shall be even as good as that of Oklahoma. So the enabling act that started Arizona and New Mexico in the direction of statehood has some strings on it that remind one of the provisions that used to be attached to similar acts before the civil war.

The act permitting these new states to form a constitution provides that this constitution must be satisfactory to the president and to congress. This is the first time since the days of chattel slavery that any attempt had been made to dictate to a state as to what sort of a constitution it shall have.

The reason for this action is not hard to find. The Socialist party and the unions of Arizona are even now in convention to determine what they want in the new constitution. Here are a few of the things they are going to fight for:

- Woman suffrage. Initiative, referendum and recall. Prohibition of injunctions. Employers' liability act. State to have right to engage in industrial pursuits. Laws to be declared unconstitutional only by referendum vote. No private police. There nothing the matter with these provisions, is there? Yet the papers that are understood to be the mouthpieces of the national government are warning the voters of Arizona that if they adopt any such constitution congress will not admit the state.

It is not likely that this threat will scare anyone. The working men and women of Arizona have lived in a territory for several years. They can easily afford to live in it a few more rather than come into the union of states with their hands tied, as are their brothers and sisters in the other states.

A constitution that is a fetter on liberty and an instrument of class justice is far worse than no constitution at all. In fact, there is no especial need for a constitution, anyhow. But, since one is necessary in order to obtain statehood, it should be made as good as possible.

Always in the Fight

Two great strikes are on at the present time. The miners of Illinois and the garment makers of New York are each in a hard fight.

There are several thousand newspapers in the United States. Some support the Democratic party and some the Republican. Others are Prohibitionist. Not one of these papers—not one of all these thousands—tendered their columns to the strikers.

Many of these papers sold their columns to the employers. Nearly all printed the sort of stuff that would help the bosses and hurt the strikers.

There are only a few Socialist papers in this country. EVERY ONE OF THEM TOOK THE SIDE OF THE STRIKERS.

Those Socialist papers that were in a position to give direct assistance tendered their pages to the striking workers.

There are thousands of Republican and Democratic organizations in this country. Not one of them gave any expression of sympathy with the strikers.

The Socialist party, nationally and locally, threw all its energies into the fight.

Remember these things when you come to vote next fall. Every one will be the friend of the workers then. That will be a good time to look back and ask who was the friend of labor when labor needed friends and who was the friend of labor when the "friend" needed help.

Canon was overcome by hot air while making a speech in defense of the Republican party. The only wonder is that others are not affected the same way.

What a contrast between Wayman at a chautauqua in pursuit of the governorship and Wayman in the courtroom chasing a grafter?

It seems too bad that the miners really insist on running their own organization in spite of all the good advice of the operators.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

BY CHARLES E. RUSSELL

A poem in "Songs of Democracy," that calls for notice is on William Lloyd Garrison. Here are some lines that sketch in a fine way that morally intrepid apostle of emancipation:

"Blows! and all shames; and twitching hands That fain would claw or choke him dead; Prison, and want, and iron bands, And curses heaped upon his head! Hot hatreds and the colder wrath! That blissed or hid along his path! And through all these he walked as one Whose inner peace outpours like May-day sun The light of perfect love, the joy of service done.

"He would not lift a hand to lengthen The life he held no more his own Than his whose blood was shed to strengthen The seed the earlier saints had sown. All life, all breath, all toil, all rest, Fed but the one fire in his breast, And praise and blame and praise again Unnoted screamed or sang within his ken Who strove not save to heal the stricken hearts of men."

SOCIALIST DAILIES

While attending the trial of our comrades in New Castle the need of a Socialist daily press forcibly impressed itself on my mind. During the proceedings of the trial against our comrades two daily papers in New Castle deliberately misrepresented their side of the controversy and magnified the importance of the prosecution.

It was an important political event, yet not a line of space was given to its deliberations in the New Castle daily papers. What happened in New Castle is happening in every locality in the United States. The daily press has become completely subservient to the big capitalist interests and only rarely do they accord space to Socialist news.

No Socialist worthy of the name will continue to pay his good money to capitalist papers that belittle or ignore Socialist news. A few years ago there was perhaps an excuse for subscribing for a daily capitalist paper because one does not like to live outside the world of news. But we now have two daily Socialist papers printed in the English language—the Chicago Daily Socialist, covering the middle states, and the New York Call, covering the eastern

states. As an example of what can be done by our Socialist dailies: The New York Call was on the streets in New Castle on the day of publication with a comprehensive account of the proceedings.

These accounts were furnished by voluntary reporters who were occupied with other duties, but they gave the news. It occurred to me that if every Socialist in and around New Castle who is now taking a capitalist daily should transfer his subscription to his own paper he would supply it with the funds necessary to greatly improve the news service and put it on an equal footing in this respect with its capitalist competitors.

What the Call did in New Castle it is doing in other places and this work is being duplicated in Chicago and the territory tributary to it by the Chicago Daily Socialist.

July and August will be trying months, not only on our daily press but all other Socialist papers. This leads me to make this suggestion: During these two months discontinue taking a capitalist daily and transfer your subscription to either the Chicago Daily Socialist or the New York Call.

In doing this you are not asked to dig down in your pocket for something you are not already spending. If the comrades realized the importance of doing this and would do it for these two months, there would never be need of a cry of assistance from our daily press.—Appeal to Reason.

HE WILL

BY J. O. BENTALL

"If the Lord will forgive me I'll never attend another Socialist meeting."

This man is bitterly opposed to Socialism because it stands for woman's suffrage.

When told how the Mormons believed in many wives and that they had to earn a living for themselves and their husband, this holy man in Creal Springs said, "Yes, I have one wife who makes me a good living now and if I had four or five I'd be rich."

Will the Lord forgive this man for having attended a Socialist meeting?

The Bible is silent on what punishment will be meted out to brutes. No religion has provided for a hell for dogs or bulls.

This brute in Creal Springs will probably not go to hell. God is supposed to be very lenient with the brutes and imbeciles.

As for the Socialists—well, they have to come from real men and women. This brute could not be a Socialist if he wanted to.

Two things are absolutely required to be a Socialist: First, a reasonable degree of intelligence; second, a good measure of genuine sense of honor.

This pinched and shriveled form of a man who is so bitterly opposed to Socialism because it includes justice to women is not possessed of a sufficient quantity of these to entitle him to a place among the Socialists.

Old Proverbs Revised

BY ESTHER L. EDELSON

If "Honesty is the best policy," why aren't there enough rich men to form a trust?

"Cleanliness is next to Godliness," and the servants of the rich are working overtime in order to keep their masters next to Mammon.

"Because 'Silence is golden,' few rich men confess their methods of money-making.

"Labor is sweet." Won't the "bosses" please help themselves!

"Discretion is the better part of valor." How would you like to become a politician?

"Virtue is its own reward." Serves you right. You should have inherited a half a billion dollars.

"Where there is life there is hope," but for goodness' sake GET BUSY or the high prices of things will make you die of despair.

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." Catch on why the poor have neither the time nor the money for higher education?

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," just like a child in the factory is worth a dozen in the meadow.

"Early to bed and early to rise" is what the wise teach the otherwise to prevent them from "getting wise"—after working hours. How about night shifts?

TRY AGAIN

Two young ladies boarded a crowded trolley and were obliged to stand. One of them, to steady herself, took hold of what she supposed was her friend's hand. They had stood thus for some time, when, on looking down, she discovered that she was holding a man's hand. Greatly embarrassed, she exclaimed:

"Oh, I've got the wrong hand!" Whereupon the man, with a smile, stretched forth his other hand, saying:

"Here is the other one, Miss."—Tit-Bits.

NOT TO OVERDO IT

Lily—I've givine to a sprize party tonight, Miss Sally.

Miss Sally—What will you take for a present?

Lily—Well, we didn't call 'em takin' no present. Yo' see, we don't want to sprize 'em too much.—Brooklyn Life.

BLESSED BE REGULATION

BY CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL

The Pullman Sleeping Car company is one of the most monstrous business grafts in the world. Since its amalgamation with the Wagner company it has paid approximately 30 per cent a year, partly in cash and partly in stock on which still more profits must be dug out of the public in the future.

Meantime this concern has furnished a very bad service at very high rates. Probably no other country would tolerate the indecencies and discomforts of the Standard Pullman sleeper as operated in America.

After years of agitation the Interstate Commerce Commission that grand old dodo body, has plucked up courage and ordered the Pullman company to reduce its rates—in some particulars. It is not a considerable reduction, nor widespread, but just a little one for a few cents.

Mild rejoicing by the long suffering public that for more than a generation has been furnishing the Pullman dividends and enduring the Pullman service.

Whereupon the Pullman company goes into court and secures an injunction against the Interstate Commerce Commission and it is announced that all the old rates will remain in force until the courts have passed upon the legal issues involved.

That will take from four to six years and it is admitted that when the courts have decided the present issues others equally valid can be raised to insure other delays.

Meantime the public continues to pay the Pullman dividends and endure the Pullman service.

In spite of these facts, which merely repeat the history of every other attempt to regulate our increasing economic evils, there are still persons in the United States that want us to waste more time on quack salvers and fake nostrums instead of removing the cause of the trouble.

Packing house regulation a failure, railroad rate regulation a failure, food regulation a failure, corporation regulation a failure, graft regulation a failure, all regulation a failure, and the president of the United States in the midst of this welter of failures, calling for more regulation.

Is not that a joke?

Lincoln and the Slave

BY ROBERT HUNTER

How much food for thought one finds in the life of Lincoln, that great, gaunt, melancholy man.

How remarkable it is, for instance, that Lincoln should have spent most of his time in close association with pro-slavery men, yet surely no man hated slavery so much.

Read the following account of a walk which Lincoln took with two friends through the streets of New Orleans:

"One morning, in their rambles over the city, the trio passed a slave auction. A vigorous and comely mulatto girl was being sold. She underwent a thorough examination at the hands of the bidders; they pinched her flesh and made her trot up and down the room, to show how she moved, and, in order, as the auctioneer said, that 'bidders might satisfy themselves' whether the article they were offering to buy was sound or not. The whole thing was so revolting that Lincoln moved away from the scene with a deep feeling of 'unconquerable hate.' Bidding his companions follow him, he said, 'By God, boys, let's get away from this. If ever I get a chance to hit that thing (meaning slavery), I'll hit it hard.'"

The following extract from a letter to a friend shows Lincoln's suppressed hatred of slave hunting.

"I confess I hate to see the poor creatures hunted down and caught and carried back to their stripes and unrequited toil; but I bite my lips and keep quiet. In 1841 you and I had together a tedious low-water trip on a steamboat from Louisville to St. Louis. You may remember, as I well do, that from Louisville to the mouth of the Ohio there were on board ten or a dozen slaves shackled together with irons. That sight was a continued torment to me, and I see something like it every time I touch the Ohio or any other slave border. It is not fair for you to assume that I have no interest in a thing which has, and continually exercises, the power of making me miserable."

No less moving is the story of Lincoln's futile effort to save a young negro from slavery:

"Some time after the election of Trumbull a young negro, the son of a colored woman in Springfield, known as Polly, went from his home in St. Louis, and there hired as a hand on a lower Mississippi boat—for what special service I do not recollect—arriving in New Orleans without what was known as free papers. Though born free, he was subjected to the tyranny of the 'black code,' all the more stringent because of the recent utterances of the Abolitionists in the North, and was kept in prison until his boat had left. Then, as no one was especially interested in him, he was forgotten. After a certain length of time established by law, he would invariably have been sold into slavery to defray prison expenses had not Lincoln and I interposed our aid. The mother came to us with the story of the wrong done her son and induced us to interfere in her behalf. We went first to see the governor of Illinois, who, after patient and thorough examination of the law, responded that he had no right or power to interfere. Recourse was then had to the governor of Louisiana, who responded in like manner. We were sorely perplexed. A second interview with the governor of Illinois, resulting in nothing favorable, Lincoln rose from his chair, hat in hand, and exclaimed with some emphasis: 'By God, Governor, I'll make the ground in this country too hot for the foot of a slave, whether you have the legal power to secure the release of this boy or not.'"

Now, these three quotations are about all there is to explain Lincoln's passionate hatred of slavery.

He spoke much on the subject, but his arguments were chiefly logical, powerful statements of abstract political principles.

Occasionally he showed the white flame burning underneath, but not often. He usually suppressed it utterly. He labored to appear reasonable, calm and even conservative.

As a result most of the abolitionists doubted his good faith. He seemed to take only an abstract intellectual interest in what was to them a supreme moral crusade.

And yet no abolitionist could have had the moral power and passion to have written the following lines in the midst of the terrible Civil War:

"Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills, that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

Is there anywhere in literature a statement of equal fire and passion? To me that is the most terrible utterance of a righteous wrath ever spoken.

And when you read the lines, think of Lincoln, slow, patient, melancholy, struggling to suppress all bitterness, yet uttering this terrible prophecy, "until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

The signs that observant manufacturers and tradesmen are heaving in sail and ballasting their commercial crafts to weather a season of adverse conditions, are growing all about us. The textile plants in New England and the manufacturers in other lines through many other states are closing down at intervals to prevent producing more goods than they can depend upon placing.

PARAGRAPHS FOR PEOPLE

BY R. P. PETTIPiece, VANCOUVER, B. C.

T. H. Clark, secretary of Edmonton Trades and Labor Council, writes: "I note that you have engineered a 'corner' on the supply of labor news in western Canada, and while objecting to 'corners' on principle, I am fain to admit that it could not be in better hands. I am afraid there is nothing much to report as regards the labor movement locally: it is seemingly impossible to arouse anything like enthusiasm in the work here. Some few months ago a building trades council was formed here under the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and the two locals of carpenters and the painters made this an excuse for withdrawing from the trades council. The council countered this move by affiliating as a body with the A. F. of L., and I am now taking the matter up with Washington headquarters and endeavoring to secure their reaffiliation through the federation. We have just succeeded in organizing a bookbinders' local here, and are now working on the street railway employees. In addition I am endeavoring to secure the affiliation of the railway carmen, with fair prospects of success. On the political side there is absolutely nothing doing. We had great hopes of a 'municipalities bill' becoming law at the last session of the provincial legislature, but the squabble over the Alberta and Great Waterways railway deal upset everything. The bill, which had been to a great extent drafted by the legislative committee of this council, and submitted to the Calgary council for their approval, was introduced by the attorney general and had every prospect of becoming law in the ordinary course of affairs. Among other provisions it would have given us the tenants' franchise in municipal affairs, and abolished the property qualification for aldermen. I would very much like to see some practical scheme of working class political action devised, whereon Socialists and simple trade unionists could unite, but if one mentions this to a trade unionist he at once reminds me of the Calgary convention

of 1908, and the sending of one Leheny, of 'boozological' tendencies, on the road as an organizer. A less Pharisaical attitude on the part of the S. P. of C. would, in my humble opinion, help matters very much, though you will probably disagree with this. I will keep you posted from time to time."

The Socialist party of Canada has placed two candidates in the contest at Winnipeg. Ed. Fulcher and C. Armstrong, the former in the north riding, the latter in the west. Charlie O'Brien, M. P. P. in Alberta, is on the ground and a good educational work will be accomplished.

Vancouver's central labor body believes that first offenders should be spared the humiliation of association and trial with habitual drunks, and has gone on record as favoring the establishment of a sunrise court, with favorable chances for its adoption in the Terminus City.

Railway contractors in central Alberta say they need more mules. Here is an opportunity for a job seeker who votes for a political party that gives the railways to one class and the "mule" work to those who vote for it.

A writer in the Canadian Magazine says that "one-half of the crime of Canada is common theft." In 1910 cases the offenders were penalized for their disrespect of property rights. The one colossal theft in Canada, as elsewhere, however, is the robbery of the working class by the owners of capital, i. e., paying wage workers less in wages than they bring forth as a result of their labor. For this crime against human kind no convictions are recorded. In fact the perpetrators are made senators or lawmakers and all the good things of life are served to them on a silver tray. The former is termed theft; the latter business. And yet there are members of the working class who clamor for a "business" government on each succeeding election day.

New Pupils in the Socialist School

BY THOS. N. FREEMAN

We are getting some new pupils in the Socialist school lately. The drummers, and the small commercial and manufacturing elements are learning now in the school of experience what before neither books nor speakers could teach them. They are getting the essentials of the Socialist philosophy without reading or hearing, but it is forced on them by conditions.

A furniture drummer lately well expressed the situation to the writer. He said: "I haven't been able to sell any furniture this year. Trade is duller this year than during the recent panic. The reason is that the people are not able to buy furniture. The working people don't get enough wages to buy anything but food. Wages are lower and food higher than ever before."

People are putting up with their old things in order to be able to get "grub." If you have houses to rent you can only rent the smallest ones and then collections are hard.

If wages are not increased everything is going to the "dogs." You see he makes an admission that it seemed before this impossible to get into their heads, namely, that the workers who create the goods only receive in wages part of the value.

This is the situation necessary to a rapid rise of the Socialist party. Given the universal acceptance of the fact and let the middle class become, as fast they are, disgusted with reformers and their failures and they will come into the Socialist party so fast that it will be by the utmost effort that the proletarian leaders can keep control of the movement, but they will be able to do that by keeping right up with the growing sentiment in the distribution of scientific Socialist literature. Leeburg, Ala.