

MONKS AND TROOPS FIGHT MANY HURT

Clash Comes When Republicans Pass Monastery, Previously Bombarded; New Government Deals With Foes

BULLETIN King at Gibraltar

Gibraltar, Oct. 8.—King Manuel and the other members of the Portuguese royal family are still aboard the yacht Amelie in the local harbor.

Governor Sir Archibald Hunter has extended an invitation to the exiles to make his home at Europa Point their stopping place, as long as they are in Gibraltar. The royals have so far remained in almost complete seclusion.

BULLETIN Rumor Buns Wild

London, Oct. 8.—A dispatch just received from Gibraltar says that Manuel sailed from there today for Oporto with the intention of attempting to rally an army to regain his throne. The report lacks confirmation.

BULLETIN (United Press Cable.)

Lisbon, Oct. 8.—One of the worst conflicts since the initial outbreak occurred today between the revolutionists and the defenders of the Quelhos monastery, the latter being captured after a heavy artillery fire, in which several monks were killed.

The fight, according to the most authentic reports, was started by the monks, who attacked a party of passing revolutionists, in revenge for the bombardment of the monastery on Wednesday.

A rifle fight ensued and the revolutionists were being worsted when infantry, cavalry and artillery reinforcements came up. The monastery was again bombarded and its defenders surrendered after two hours' resistance. It is believed that at least a dozen were killed and a score injured on both sides.

Lisbon, Oct. 8.—The "Republic of Portugal" formally proclaimed the exile today of King Manuel, Queen Mother Amelie, the Duke of Oporto and Dowager Queen Maria Pia.

Attempted Suicide, a Rumor

There has been no confirmation of the story printed in the Seculo that Manuel tried to commit suicide at Fatra, after his flight from the palace, and was only prevented from doing so by the interference of his mother.

According to the Seculo, Manuel was overcome by despondency just before leaving Mafra for the coast, where he was to embark for Gibraltar. The circumstantial story is that Manuel injured himself, though whether by a pistol or a knife is not stated.

Dispatches describing the arrival of Manuel at Gibraltar, aboard the Amelie, make no mention of the king being wounded. The last word from there was that Manuel appeared in good health and spirits.

The new government continues its active preparations against a resumption of hostilities by the royalists. President Braga declared today that the reports from the provinces, where the monarchist spirit is supposed to be the strongest, gave the utmost encouragement to the new ministry and that there is little chance of a royalist movement against the capital.

Will Be Prepared

"But we must not overlook our work of preparation," he said. "The people are still in a state of great excitement and until normal conditions are restored we will take every precaution against endangering our new-found liberties, which have been so dearly won."

It was reported today that a number of leading royalists and clericals, who held out to the last against the new government, are to be executed for their activities. A court-martial, it is said, will decide the fate of those included in the ban.

There is fear in some quarters that the new administration will go too far in the punishment of its enemies. The Spanish government has already interfered in behalf of a Spanish citizen, a member of the City Guard, who is under a death sentence.

Have Stores of Wealth

The expulsion of undesirable Catholics is to be pushed with the greatest vigor. In the belief that many of the monasteries and convents are storehouses of wealth that should be appropriated by the government, many of these institutions are being searched and their valuables confiscated. More than a score of priests, accused of seditious utterances against the provisional government, were arrested today. The police razed their homes in rough fashion.

Lament With King

In confirmation of United Press cables that the revolutionists had no designs against the lives of Manuel and the other members of the royal family, it is learned today that the only demand made of the Duke of Oporto, when he was captured early in the fighting in Lisbon was that he leave the country. Promising that the duke was not only permitted to go, but was given an escort to the royal yacht Amelie, on which the revolutionists knew, it was intended to convey the other members of the royal family to Gibraltar.

The promotion of all navy and army officers prominently identified with the revolution will be effected as speedily as possible, according to an official announcement today.

AIRMEN SEE BIG JOKER; PROTEST

Fuss Over Contract Real Reason for Hitch in Flight

Conferences between representatives of the Chicago Evening Post and New York Times and the aviators entered in the Chicago-to-New York aeroplane race were resumed in hopes of straightening the tangle started when the aviators decided they would turn the "race" into a one-man fight.

From the attitude of the aviators it is evident they believe they have found a "joker" in the conditions governing the race as laid down by the Post and Times.

Article 2 in the rules and conditions of the race says: "At least three competitors must start, or no race."

To win the \$25,000 offered by the two newspapers McCurdy, Willard and Ely must, therefore, "start," but the aviators have it figured that McCurdy and Willard can land on the first grass plot sighted, dismantle their machines, follow Ely by train, and give as much assistance as possible.

Oil to Guide Flight

St. Louis, Oct. 8.—What likely will be the most spectacular event of the entire ten days' aviation meet opening today will be an aerial escort for Arch Hoxsey when he finishes a flight in a Wright biplane from Springfield, Ill., to St. Louis. When Hoxsey reaches Alton, Ill., three Wright aviators will mount from Yimloch field here and strike off cross-country to meet Hoxsey. The return of the daring birdmen will be guided from Alton by the flare of burning oil barrels on the big field.

Special Train to Follow

From Springfield to Alton, Hoxsey will follow a special train on the Chicago & Alton railroad. The tops of all the coaches will have been painted white. The train will carry officials of the Aero club of St. Louis and St. Louis newspapermen.

The St. Louis aviation meet will begin at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and ten events are scheduled, in addition to the landing of Hoxsey and his aerial convoy. The meet will continue until Oct. 18.

Hoxsey expects to get away from Springfield fair grounds at noon. A non-stop flight, he expects will land him before 4 o'clock.

Kansas City, Oct. 8.—William M. Evans, a local aviator, is today bemoaning the almost complete destruction of his biplane, with which he had been scheduled to race Captain Baldwin in a Wright machine yesterday. In a test flight, Evans fell with his machine from a height of fifty feet. He was not hurt seriously. The biplane turned over in the air.

French Flyers Coming

Havre, France, Oct. 8.—To compete in the international aviation contests at Belmont park, Long Island, four of the foremost French aviators sailed for America today on the French liner La Lorraine. They were Count Jacques de Lesseps, the channel flyer; Hubert Latham, M. Anbrun and M. Simon.

DECORATOR SHOT; RIVAL PURSUED

Shot on the doorstep of the home of Maurice W. Kozminski, 1712 Prairie avenue, and across the street from the home of Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Frank Lopez, a paperhanger, is dying in St. Luke's hospital from a bullet wound said to have been inflicted by Edward Loftus, a painter, who escaped.

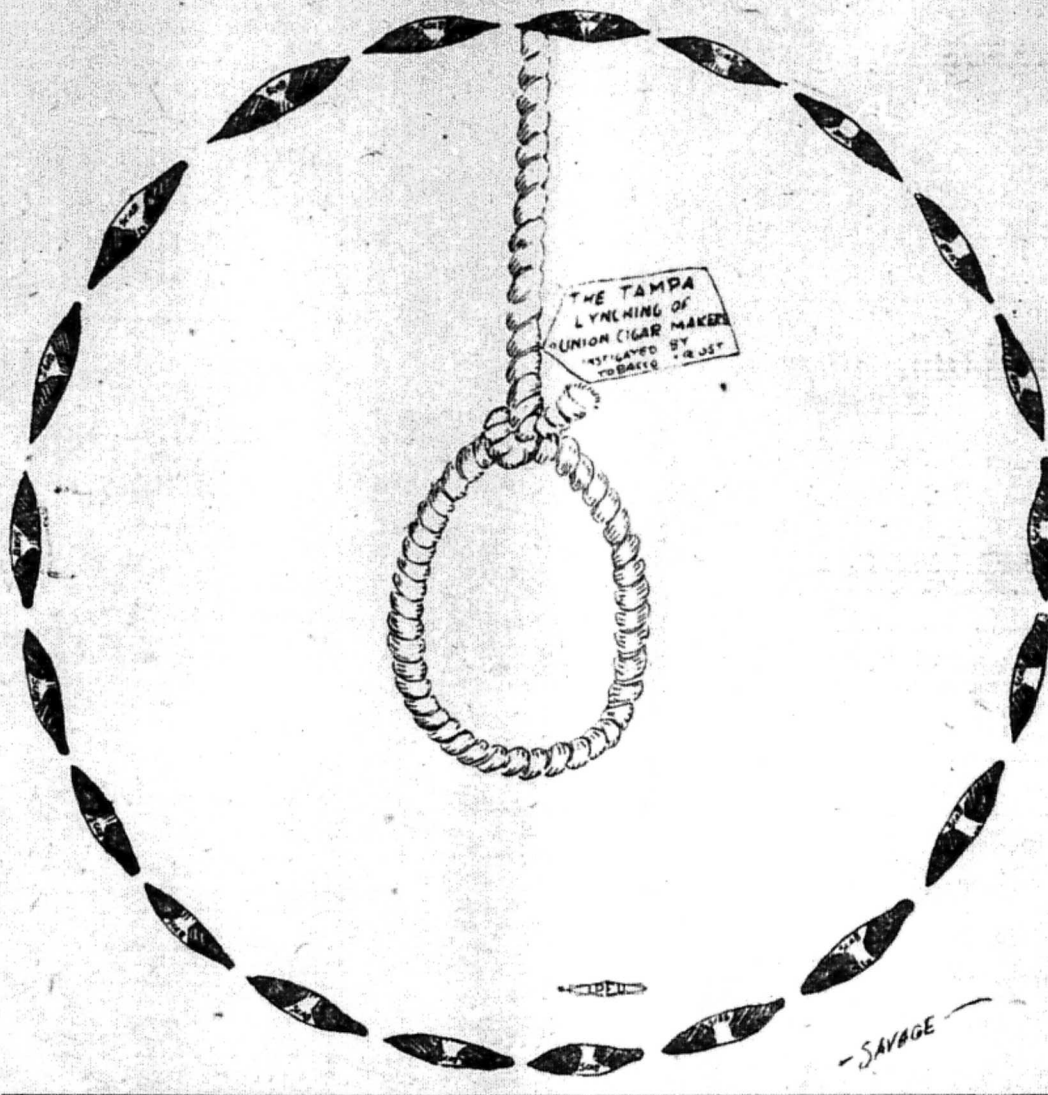
Lopez, who lives at 3524 Artesian avenue, was sitting on the doorstep of the Kozminski home, which is undergoing repairs preparatory to the return of the family from Highland Park where it has a summer home. According to the police the other men approached, and without a word of warning began firing at Lopez, who rolled over and fell to the pavement.

Lopez and Loftus, according to witnesses of the shooting, were rivals in contracting for work of decorating the Kozminski home and had been enemies some time.

BURGULARS WRECK SAFE— MUFFLE NOISE WITH EGGS

Safe-blowers wrecked the safe of the Triple Action Spring company, at 215-217 East 21st street early today, securing \$50 in cash and a number of negotiable notes. Nitro-glycerin was used and the work was so cleverly done that the police believe that expert cracksmen were responsible. Eggs taken from the safe of the company were wrapped around the safe to muffle the noise of the explosion.

Scab Ropes



SAN FRANCISCO BAKERS SUPPORT SOCIALISM

Greeting:— Recognizing the working class struggle the world over and knowing full well that the Capitalistic forces of society are banded together, to accomplish material class interests, regardless of methods or conditions that may inflict hardships upon the producing public, we feel it our duty as members of this Joint Board, in regular conference assembled, to devise ways and means to assist and advance the cause of labor by any policy that will consider the many in preference to the few.

Following verdict is explanatory for any ordinary toiler to comprehend the truth of our decision: WHEREAS, A fierce and bitter struggle is continually waged between the Capitalist class and the working class, the rich and the poor; and WHEREAS, It has been repeatedly proved that this unjust capitalist system can only be abolished by the working class through united action on the economic and political field; and WHEREAS, We recognized that the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery as advocated through Socialism will finally and forever remove the injustice under which we are forced to suffer today; therefore, be it

Co-operative Commonwealth will be established; therefore, be it furthermore, RESOLVED, That special attention be given to all candidates of the Socialist party in the coming state election, Nov. 8, 1910, in acknowledgment of the valuable services said party's officers rendered voluntarily to all brother trade unionists now on strike in the city of Los Angeles, for union principles and American manhood.

NINE GIRLS GET PRIZES

Nine Lake View girls were the lucky recipients of prizes presented by the Lake View Times and News in a contest of popularity. The prizes were awarded as follows: First, piano, Miss Irene Binard; sec-



IRENE BINARD

ond, oil painting, Miss Amy Borup; third, diamond ring, Mae Geimer; fourth, graphophone, Rose Fuhrman; fifth, parlor lamp, Edith Erickson; sixth, two pair shoes, Jennie Hansen; seventh, box stationery, Hilma Jacobson; eighth, photographs, Rose Johnson; ninth, season ticket to Julian, Marie Kirchner.

The presentations were made at the Peterson Furniture store, where a musical program was rendered.

BEKIMO "SHOPS" IN U. S. A. Seattle, Wash., Oct. 8.—Katak, a Point Barrow Eskimo, sent to Seattle by a ship that arrived yesterday, brought 100 furs to be sold for \$1,000. The money will be used in the purchase of goods. He wishes flour, tea, a cooking range and a score of articles that he has never seen, but pictures of which, in the advertising sections of the magazine and newspapers, have attracted him.

WEATHER INDICATIONS

The official weather forecast for the thirty-six hours ending tomorrow at 7 p. m. is as follows. Chicago and vicinity—Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate temperature; light to moderate variable winds. Illinois—Fair tonight and Sunday; probably frost in north and central portions tonight. Indiana—Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight. Missouri—Generally fair tonight and Sunday; probably frost tonight. Lower Michigan—Generally fair tonight and Sunday; warmer in southeast portion tonight; cooler Sunday. Upper Michigan—Generally fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight.

GRECO-TURKISH WAR IS NEAR

Athens, Oct. 8.—The situation between Greece and Turkey became acute today through the recall of the Greek minister to Turkey. Persistent aggression by Turkey against Greece are given as the cause of the recall.

The general belief is that relations between the two countries will become so warlike that the four "protecting powers" of Greece will have to intervene.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 8.—Another revolt against Turkish rule has broken out in Albania. Today's dispatches say that several isolated Turkish garrisons have been wiped out and a number of officials slain. Turkish reinforcements are now en route to the scene of trouble.

UNITED STATES WILL SELL
BARBAIN IN WESTERN LANDS
Washington, Oct. 8.—Uncle Sam has found it necessary to go into the bargain sale business in order to dispose of a "shop-worn" parcel of 1,500,000 acres of land in Utah and Montana, according to information obtained at the Department of the Interior today. He took the lands off the hands of the Uintah and Crow Indians in 1905, and promised to pay the Indians for them as soon as they were sold off to homesteaders.

WILSON ELUDES BRIBE QUIZZERS

After questioning the father and business associate of Robert E. Wilson today the Lorimer senatorial investigating committee was still in the dark as to the whereabouts of the Illinois legislator.

Wilson, now under indictment in connection with the "jackpotting" in the legislature, is wanted by the committee as a witness. Robert J. Wilson, the legislator's father, said that Wilson was last at his home Sept. 17.

James W. Casey, his business partner, testified that Wilson left the office Sept. 17 without saying where he was going. He had heard Wilson mention a land deal in Fresno, or Los Angeles, Cal., but did not know he had gone there.

The committee recalled Representative Terrill to the stand and had his testimony of several days ago read to him, in which Terrill said Representative Griffin of Chicago told him there would be \$1,000 in it if he voted for Lorimer.

Griffin, on the stand, denied he had such a conversation with Terrill, but the latter said his original testimony was correct, and went into detail as to when Griffin approached him. Terrill is a Republican and Griffin a Democrat.

SEEK TO QUASH TRUE BILLS
AGAINST HOPSTOT, STEEL MAN
Pittsburg, Oct. 8.—Frank N. Hoffstet, the millionaire steel magnate indicted on charges of bribery and conspiracy, and Max G. Leslie, delinquent tax collector of Allegheny county, indicted on a charge of conspiracy, presented petitions through their attorneys in quarter sessions court today asking that the indictments against them be quashed.

THE INTERNATIONAL MASQUE
CARNIVAL, New Year's Eve, will be held in the Coliseum, under the auspices of all the Socialist organizations of Cook County. The biggest, best and greatest ball ever held.

TAMPA MERCHANTS DENOUNCE UNION

Meeting Is Held At Which Cigarmak- ers Are Charged With Attempt to Injure "Fair City"

GORDON CLOSES AROUND DEITZ

Unconfirmed Report Says Farmer of Cameron Dam Is Wounded

Winter, Wis., Oct. 8.—Deputies fired 100 shots at the Deitz cabin this morning. Deitz fired but five and is believed to be wounded.

Winter, Wis., Oct. 8.—Before night-fall John Deitz, the defender of Cameron Dam, who has been besieged by a posse of deputy sheriffs for an entire week, will either be slain or captured, according to the announcement of Deputy Sheriff Thorbin, early today. Thorbin moved his men 200 yards nearer the Deitz cabin, and ordered them to be ready to storm the place at any time. Deitz still refuses to surrender.

Correspondents who left here at 3 a. m. today for the Deitz home have not returned. The few residents who did not get out to the firing line early today are anxiously awaiting full tidings. Citizens of Winter did not go to bed last night. Before 10 o'clock the deputies drove all correspondents—about twenty of them—and the curious residents of the village away from the camp at the firing line. They returned with the statement that Deitz would be shot at 9 o'clock today and possibly before.

To Shoot at Night
They were told by the deputies that the attack on the Deitz cabin would begin at daybreak, and that if Deitz attempted to escape he would be shot at once.

At 2 o'clock this morning Father Pilon, the lone priest of the village, led a straggling line of wagons, buggies, one automobile, a couple of bicycles and a number on foot en route to Cameron dam. Father Pilon intended to wait until later, but changed his mind, fearing that he might be needed.

It was definitely learned that fifty pounds of dynamite had been sent to the deputies at the firing line, and this greatly alarmed the priest. He was assured, however, that it would be used only to destroy the Deitz barn, the look-out and the outbuildings. Sheriff Madden, Chief Deputy George Thorbin and Roy Van Alstyne passed the night in a swamp less than 200 feet from the barn.

A Six Year Fight
The fight of John P. Deitz for his home dates back over six years. In 1904 Deitz put in claim against the Chippewa Falls Lumber and Boom company for money he alleged was due him. The Chippewa Falls company is an offshoot of the immense Weyerhaeuser lumber interests in Wisconsin. Deitz alleged the company owed him \$1,653 for services. He and his wife said they had title to eighty acres of land on which is located the now famous Cameron dam.

A little later Deitz asked for \$5,000 which, he alleged, was due him as toll for logs driven through the dam. Deitz has never claimed to own the dam. He says it is built without legal right on property that he owns. The company refuses to pay the claim. Deitz opened the gates of the dam, stood guard over it with a rifle and soon there were 20,000,000 feet of logs landed high and dry on the banks of the stream. The logs became so worn-eaten they were destroyed.

Trust's Power
Then hostilities began. The immense powers of the lumber interests were brought to bear against Deitz. Many attempts were made to capture him, but he was always too wary. He shot several deputy sheriffs. He defied the law. Once an armed force was led into the Deitz stronghold. Three men were killed. Numerous battles were fought. Process servers fought shy of Deitz. Not a man could be found who would dare make the attempt to arrest him. Almost single-handed he has defied the power of the state of Wisconsin to arrest him or to force him from the little clearing on which his log cabin is located.

MARINES HAVE LATEST IN GUNS
Washington, Oct. 8.—The United States guard at Pekin, the marine force in the Philippine islands and every marine in both the Pacific and Atlantic fleets, have been equipped with the latest modern arm, the newest model of the Springfield foreign rifle.

FEAR ANTI-Foreign OUTBREAK
Hongkong, Oct. 8.—The British naval authorities are apprehensive of an anti-foreign outbreak at Canton. Inquiries have been instituted with a view to taking measures for the protecting of British subjects there.

GIFT TO YALE EXCEEDS \$700,000
New York, Oct. 8.—It is announced that Yale university's residency fund in the estate of Samuel M. Lyman of this city, probably will exceed \$700,000. His will has just been probated here. The gift to Yale ranks as one of the largest college benefactions of the year.

(Special Correspondence)
Tampa, Fla., Oct. 5.—"The strike must and shall be settled." The business men of the city who are beginning to feel the effect of reduced trade, resulting from the obstinate stand of the bosses, have adopted the above as their slogan at a meeting called here in the Circuit Court room.

Speakers denounced the evil that had befallen their "fair" city, but were equally vociferous in denouncing the trade unions who they felt were asking for too much.

Col. Hugh MacFarlane, the pride of the business men and lovingly termed by them "The Father of West Tampa" was elected chairman of the meeting, and after bewailing the many and various sacrifices that the pioneers of Tampa had suffered to have the cigar business established here, he made a long and detailed attack on the Cigarmakers' unions which he claimed are only organized to drive the business away from them and thus hurt the chances of financial success for the dry goods and other business men who had selected the town because of the chances to make lots of money.

He was followed by other speakers, who religiously avoided any discussion on the recent lynching of two union men. Tears rose to the eyes of one of the speakers when he made a reference to the fact that Easterling was an American and therefore was justified in his mind for shooting at the delegation of cigarmakers who had come to his office to make peaceful overtures for settlement at the beginning of the strike. Other attempts were made by several present to arouse the race hatred in the hearts of the audience, but every time that this was tried some one present reminded them that the eyes of America were upon their "proud city" and it were better to deal less rashly in order not to be censured for anything that could be interpreted to favor or lawlessness.

Carpenters Protest
There was indignation when it was made known that the Carpenters' union had adopted resolutions against the way in which Mayor D. B. McKay and others had shown favoritism to the rankest sort toward the bosses in dealing with the men out on strike.

"I hope that the carpenters will go to the union hall at the next meeting and rescind the resolutions," said MacFarlane in a tone which showed his resentment against any action by the union men of any craft to protest against the vicious doings of the city officials. Resolutions were adopted by the business men, which showed that Tampa made clear Havana cigars to the number of 200,000,000 every year, that the approximate income to the industry was \$22,000,000 per annum and that of this \$2,000,000 were spent in wages.

PANAMA GIVES UP BIG SECRET

Skulls of Negro Laborers Yield Facts On Man's Descent

Washington, D. C., Oct. 4.—The National Museum at Washington will have an impressive array of more or less damaged skulls illustrating the history of Panama canal digging, if Mr. Alos Hrdlicka, curator of the division of anthropology, has his way. Dr. Hrdlicka is now on the isthmus making researches. He is of the opinion the old burial grounds of negro laborers will yield treasures in the form of skulls of various dimensions and outlines and he wants to preserve them and stow them away in glass cases in the big museum building which is just nearing completion.

Neglected Burial Grounds
In a letter to Chief Engineer Goethals he says: "There exist, undoubtedly along the lines of the canal, a number of old and abandoned burial places of negro laborers, and it is possible that before the present excavations are completed, one or more such burial grounds will accidentally be opened. In such cases there will be found skeleton remains, particularly skulls which, in a fair state of preservation, would be of considerable value to science. I therefore, beg to call your attention to this matter and to ask that if any such crania be discovered they be gathered for the United States museum, providing that the collection will not interfere with the duties of your employees, and that it will exercise no adverse influence in any direction. In a case free from such objections the crania that was broken may be saved, packed in one or more suitable boxes and these turned over to the chief quartermaster for transmittal to the United States National Museum."

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

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

Edited by BEN. OLIN

In the world's broad field of battle Be a hero in the strife!—Lansdowne

ASIATIC LABOR CAUSES PROTEST

Unions Claim Scum of Orient Is Dumped in California

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 8.—The dumping ground for the scum of the Orient and India is San Francisco. From this port the scum is distributed throughout California, Washington and Oregon.

The scum of the Orient is the Hindu. Dirty, diseased, with yards of filthy white, green or blue cotton bound around his head, the Hindu stalks through the streets of the coast cities. He is the worst type of immigrant. He is not fit to become a citizen. His very mode of life makes him entirely foreign to the people of the United States, yet, thanks to the leniency of the immigration commissioner at the port of San Francisco, Hart H. North) this class of undesirable is flooding by the hundreds into the United States, through San Francisco, with the arrival of every boat from the Orient.

Hire Out Cheap
Why? Because the importance of the Hindu fits in well with the general scheme of the railroads, the big manufacturing plants and big business, to down labor on the coast. If a corporation can get a Hindu to work for \$1.50 a day, what's the use of paying twice that for an American? No use at all, is the answer of the corporations, and so the Hindu continues to arrive in bands. Some of them are deported to their native states in far away India, but the big majority remain here to work for railroads or the labor union baiters.

But the great danger is not so much those who are here; it is those who are coming. Millions would come. India is a large country. It is a country fairly teeming with millions upon millions of emaciated, sickly Hindus who are living, or rather existing, on starvation wages. Therefore the reports from the United States of huge wages to be earned, compared to those paid in their country, has resulted in a steady influx of those Orientals which promises to result in a problem harder to solve than that of the Chinese or the Japanese.

In India a clerk can be had for \$10 a month; a man cook for \$3 a month; a maid servant for \$1 a month; carpenters, bricklayers, etc., 20 cents a day, etc. The scale of wages is less for a day's work in India than the average American mechanic or laborer receives per hour.

Flooding the West
These are the people who are flooding the western states; the people that railroads are welcoming with open arms and furnishing employment to, because they help them solve the problem of paying the American workman starvation wages.

Charges have been made against the commission of immigration at San Francisco. These charges have resulted in nothing. Demands have been made that this port be closed to the Hindu as are the other ports of the Pacific coast on the grounds that the Hindu is apt to become a public charge and that he practices polygamy. But although this has been found sufficient to stop their entry in other coast ports they continue to flock to San Francisco, where they are distributed around the country in railroad camps, vineyards, foundries, etc.

Labor Demands Exclusion
When the legislature of California convenes at the next session there will be a big row on over the Hindu. Not only will the labor party demand that they be excluded, but they will also demand that laws be passed prohibiting Asiatics from owning land within the state. California tried to stop Asiatic immigration when she faced the Japanese problem, but the federal government demanded that it be allowed to cope with the situation.

But since the federal government failed to stop that which the laborers think is a menace to them and their families, they are going to take matters in their own hands and fight it to the bitter end—either to victory or defeat.

UNION MEETINGS TONIGHT—DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND

Bakers, 82, 1234 Milwaukee, 5 p. m.
Bakers, 75, O. F. Hall, Hammond, Ind., 7 p. m.
Blacksmiths, 80, 4126 Lake st.
Blacksmiths, 300, 235 S. Halsted.
Blacksmiths, 470, 12 Clark.
Bookbinders, 8, third floor, 273 La Salle.
Bookbinders, 7, 111 Workers, 2, Opera House, Blue Island.
Brick and T. C. Workers, 3, Riverside.
Brick and T. C. Workers, 232, Oak Heights, Casing Workers, 128, 4530 Gross av.
Carpenters, 1, 15 S. Clark.
Carpenters, Dist. Council, 25 Randolph.
Horsehoes, 1, 10 S. Clark.
Horsehoes, 1632, 203 Blue Island.
Iron, Steel, Tin Workers, 2, O. F. Hall, East Chicago, Ind.
Iron, Steel, Tin Workers, 23, O. F. Hall, E. Chicago, Ind.
Loughboroughs, 19, 912 W. Monroe.
Crown Elev. Crew, 201, 625 State st.
Machinists, 365, 63d st. and Center av.
Molders, 235, 291 S. Halsted.
Molders, 222, 301 S. Halsted.
Molders, 275, 25d and S. Chicago av.
Molders, 44, 814 Harrison.
Patternmakers, 17, 232 Madison st.
Pressmen, No. 2, 273 La Salle.
Printers, 1, 409 S. Halsted.
Railroad Maintenance Way, 431, 3457 Cottage Grove.
Painters, 101, 2101 State.
Sheet Metal, 51, 418 N. Clark.
Steamfitters, 4, 150 Washington.
Steam Engineers, 11, 245 State st., Hammond, Ind.
Stenographers, 20, T. C. Hall, Elgin.
St. and El. Ry. Emp., 209, 625d S. Halsted.
Teamsters, 285, 10 Clark.
Teamsters, 721, 207 Washington.

SUNDAY MEETINGS

Billoggers and Billers, 275 La Salle.
Brewery Workers, 18, 630 W. Lake.
Clerks, P. O., Masonic Hall, Oriental Hall, Freight Handlers, 4, 412 S. Halsted.
Food Carriers, 2, 19th and Center.
Letter Carriers, 12, 12 Adams st., 2 p. m.
Railroad Conductors, 41, Masonic Hall, West Island, Ill.
Railroad Firemen, 57, 2488 S. Halsted.
Railroad Trimmers, 364, 2390 P. St., West Chicago.
Stable Employees, 166, 15 S. Clark.
Stevedores, Machs., 395, Reverse House, 2 P. St.
Switchmen, 29, K. F. Hall, Blue Island.
Switchmen, 64, 111 N. Genesee, Waukegan.
Switchmen, 79, 63d and Jackson Park av., 2 p. m.
Switchmen, 117, Chicago and Western av., 2 p. m.
Switchmen, 199, 151 E. Randolph, 8 p. m.
Teamsters, 710, 302 W. 4th.
Teamsters, 718, 1605 W. 12th.
Teamsters, 722, 10 S. Clark.
Teamsters, 769, 2500 Halsted.
Teamsters, Loc. 762, 912 W. Monroe.
Teamsters, 790, 111 Clark, 2 p. m.
Women's Trade Union League, 275 La Salle, 2 p. m.
Woodworkers, Amal., 4, 1126 W. 18th st., Stevenson.

TERRA COTTA MEN GATHER DEFENSE FUND

Delegates in Convention Re-verse Present Methods of Financing Strikes

The twelfth general convention of the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' alliance enacted one of the most important laws ever adopted by the organization.

A defense fund of 5 cents per member per month was established, and if no other legislation had been enacted this alone would be sufficient to justify the twelfth general convention.

Question an Old One
This question has bobbed up at each convention for a number of years, but it was not until the present year, with its attendant lockouts and strikes, that the membership began to realize the necessity of a more systematic method of financing our fights with the employers.

Labor Briefs
The San Francisco Labor Council is organizing a union label league for the purpose of increasing the demand for the union label.

KAISER HEARS FROM WOMEN UNIONISTS—DISOBEY KAISER
Berlin, Oct. 8.—The Kaiser's speech, in which he admonished German women to be like Queen Louise—good housewives and mothers, and nothing else—has brought her majesty a curious letter.

OHIO STATE AND NATIONAL BODIES AGREE

Chartered and Seceding Factions Come to Mutual Understanding

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 8.—The matter of uniting the labor movement in Ohio, which has caused endless discussions between the chartered body of the Ohio Federation of Labor and the seceding body, came to a satisfactory ending when the executive boards of both organizations, in a session presided over by Secretary Frank H. Morrison of the A. F. of L. at the Deming house, adopted a lengthy agreement.

The two bodies, one recognized by the American Federation of Labor and the other unchartered by the national body, has been fighting for supremacy in this state, in which there are about 2,000 unions, representing thousands of Ohioans in the various industries. Of this number of unions over half have been affiliated with the seceding body, but by the agreement of Saturday all the difficulties which had existed were eliminated in the interest of peace, good will and the promotion of the vital features of labor. The agreement, as adopted and signed by members of the executive boards of both bodies is as follows:

Articles of Agreement

1. That all unions now affiliated with the unchartered Ohio Federation of Labor shall be received into the Ohio State Federation of Labor at its convention at Hamilton, Ohio, on the following basis:
(a) All unions which have paid to the unchartered body their per capita tax up to Sept. 30, 1910, on the payment of an initiation fee of \$2.
(b) All unions that have not paid their per capita tax to the unchartered body up to Sept. 30, 1910, and all unions that are not affiliated with either body, on the payment of per capita tax for the months of July, August and September, and an initiation fee of \$2.

Time Extended

2. That the time for affiliation be extended until 12 o'clock noon Monday, Oct. 10, 1910.
3. That all books, funds and property of the old body be turned over to the auditing committee elected by the convention.
4. That section 1, article 11, of the constitution of the A. F. of L. shall govern the credential committee as to the eligibility of unions for affiliation. The following is the section:
To Avoid Conflict
"Section 1. No Central Labor Union, or any other central body of delegates shall admit to or retain in their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, national or international, hostile to any affiliate organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by or not connected with, a national or international organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next convention."

Labor Briefs

The National Sailors and Firemen's union of England complains that the ship owners refuse to agree to the establishment of a conciliation board.

Representatives of organized labor in a recent mass meeting at Albuquerque, N. M., decided against placing a labor ticket in the field for delegates to the convention which is to frame the constitution of the new state of New Mexico.

Comparing the deaths in coal mines of the United States in the last ten years with those of Belgium in the same period, it is shown that 12,538 lives would have been saved in this country if the United States had Belgium's death rate.

This country is far behind Europe in the matter of employers' liability. Every man in England has to pay damages for an injury that is suffered by all employees in the line of duty, and employers generally insure against this risk.

CANDIDATE FOR STATE SENATOR



Edward Harris, Socialist candidate for state senator in the Twenty-seventh Senatorial district, is a member of the International Association of Machinists, having belonged to that union for over twenty years.

Mr. Harris has a large experience as a worker in shops and factories in England, France and the United States. He is an expert in locomotive construction and stands high as a mechanical engineer.

HARVEY ALIVE TO SOCIALISM

Campaign Meetings at Factories Planned by Candidate for Legislature

The Socialists of Harvey, Ill., will hold a series of factory meetings during the campaign, with a view to creating Socialist sentiment similar to that which made Milwaukee famous at the last majority election. James A. Prout, Socialist candidate for the state legislature from the Seventh Senatorial district, will speak at the meetings.

GABY DESLYS DUE HERE SOON

New York, Oct. 8.—Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., the musical comedy producer, and husband of Anna Held, today announced to the United Press that he had captured the prize for which producers of America are fighting—the right to bill Mlle. Gaby Deslys in New York. Ziegfeld secured an option on Mlle. Deslys' services a year ago and three months ago signed a contract to pay her \$500 a week.

WORK IS RESUMED AFTER STRIKE OF SHOE WORKERS

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Employees of A. J. Leach & Co. will commence work here today after being on strike for two weeks. The strike was called by the United Shoe Workers of America on the question of a wage dispute between the men. The firm has granted an increase of one cent per pair on all kinds of work and full recognition of the union.

AMERICAN BLUEJACKETS ATTACKED BY SEA LIONS

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 8.—Their boat attacked by a school of sea lions, a number of bluejackets from the United States cruiser Colorado narrowly escaped drowning in the rough sea off Chimote, Peru, a few days ago, according to a letter received here from one of the officers.

LABOR APPEALS FROM SENTENCE

Briefs Filed to Save Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison from Jail

Washington, Oct. 8.—Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, the three officials of the American Federation of Labor who were sentenced to imprisonment on the charge of violating an injunction, filed a brief through their counsel, Alton B. Parker, upon which they expect to be relieved from serving the sentence imposed.

The decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which they are said to have disobeyed, was a decree forbidding references in the official organ, the American Federationist, to the Buck's Stove and Range company in the "We Don't Patronize" list.

The principal defense set forth in today's brief is that the references in the official organ of the federation did not contain contempt for the court, because its decree was beyond the power of the court to declare, as had been shown by a modification of the decree in the Court of Appeals.

"Naturally and not unreasonably the respondents were sore over their defeat," says the brief in discussing the alleged offenses. "It would be strange, too, if they were not more or less resentful of an opinion not lacking in personal denunciations, even to the extent of charging two of them, Gompers and Mitchell, with deliberate false testimony. Not unreasonably, then, nor unreasonably, they sought to vindicate themselves."

For Free Press
"The American Federationist would be untrue to itself, untrue to the great profession of public journalism, untrue to constitutional liberty if in the spirit of servile fear and humiliation it should refrain from a free, fearless, honest and unadorned discussion of the questions involved. This it has done. This it was entitled to do. This it ought to have done. And this is all it has done."

Put off from the vessel in a barge to enjoy a season of liberty, the bluejackets had nearly reached the shore, when the sea lions surrounded the boat and lunged against the craft so persistently that it was upset. The men, waist deep in the rough water, tried to right the boat, but the maddened lions kept up their assault and probably would have wrecked it had not a larger boat from the cruiser come to the rescue.

Whereas, in voting at Precinct No. 12 at West Hammond, Thornton town, fourteen or fifteen ballots were unlawfully marked for this candidate a few years ago, resulting in court proceedings which unseated this candidate; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Harvey, Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists, Socialists and trade unionists in particular, do condemn such actions and protest against these scandalous and criminal acts at the ballot box.

"JOHN HITCHCOCK,
"Pres. of Committee.
"JOSEPH SPINDLER,
"Pres. Machinists' Union."

C. B. Hohman spoke at the meeting and was well received by the crowd. From the dissatisfaction among the Republicans and Democrats there is no doubt but that many will vote for Prout. Charles Scoville gave some impersonations which were regarded as an enjoyable feature by those who attended the meeting.

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MINE BOSSES ATTACK SAFETY LAWS IN COURT

Legislative Committee of Union Issues Appeal for Action to Defend Underground Workers

(Drafted by W. E. Walsh, James Kelley and John L. Lewis, legislative committee for the United Mine Workers in Illinois.)

The official organ of the Coal Operators of Illinois, in its issue of Oct. 4, has an editorial written in its usual querulous and pragmatic manner, dealing at some length with a letter recently sent out by the Miners' Legislative Committee to the members of the miners' organization throughout the state.

ATTACK LABOER'S GOOD

So long have the miners of Illinois heard their employers fulminate against any attempt to secure some of the privileges to which any human being is primarily entitled, that no attention would be paid to this latest vituperative attack, were it not so extraordinarily virulent, and apt to mislead the unformed.

After a philippic discourse of some paragraphs, woefully devoid of dialectic, in which the miners are abused for wanting better laws for the protection of their lives, the editor of Fuel says: "Whatever rights the operators are entitled to in the courts, time and circumstances may determine. No one who has any real knowledge of the RIGHTS OF PARTIES doubts the unconstitutionality of the law mentioned." Yet, upon what grounds are the coal interests of the state attacking the constitutionality of the Miners' Qualification Act?

OBJECTIONS ARE TECHNICAL

Are they attacking it in the courts upon the broad and equitable theory that it is a manifest injustice to an individual or to a certain class of citizens? No, their objections are purely technical and are as follows:

First. That there is no constitutional power to vest the appointment of members of the Board of Examiners in county judges.

Second. That the law requires applicants for certificates to be examined in the counties where they reside.

These are the objections they have filed in court, and we will leave it to the judgment of the reader whether or not these objections involve the "rights of parties," or whether the personal liberty of the people is in jeopardy.

TELL THEIR PROGRAM

Further on the same article says: "And since the laws are wrong, even if the courts should pronounce them constitutional, then the coal operators would have a perfect right to appeal to the legislature for the simple justice of repealing them."

The above statement is simply a public declaration of the avowed purpose of the coal operators and their prurient cohorts to enter the next legislature and attempt to repeal or nullify the existing laws, and since the "laws are wrong" they intend to effect the "simple justice" of having them repealed. In whose judgment are these laws wrong? The coal operators, of course! All rights that protect in a measure the employees from the cupidity of the employers of labor are "wrong" and consequently should be repealed. May the fates withhold us from the power of such men.

IS GENERAL POLICY

The desire of the coal operators to misrepresent the miners' organization of this state before the general public is simply in line with the policy adopted by every association of employers in Illinois. They realize full well that if they are to retard the onward progress of labor, they must employ different tactics than have been employed in the past. To this end, they are exerting to the full limit their political influence. In many of the senatorial districts of the state there are candidates for the legislature who are members of trade unions, and others who have shown a friendly disposition towards labor. Every obstacle that can be placed in the way of these men being elected is being done by the political henchmen of the omnivorous corporations. They are promoting the campaigns of certain men who pose as friends of labor, but whose overweening hypocrisy is only too patent, judged by their past records.

However, there is remote possibility of the common people of Illinois being duped by such sophistry as appears in Fuel and other papers of the same caliber.

A new era is dawning in the political history of this country. The much maligned labor organizations are awakening to a realization of their strength and power, and will some day claim their own. To paraphrase a great hero, we have just begun to fight.

FOOTBALL FANS STUDY NEW GAME

New York, Oct. 3.—The best football of the season ought to result from today's big Eastern game. None of the so-called "Big Four" is booked for a really hard game, but several of the second-class elements appear to be evenly matched and "new football" will be given a thorough tryout.

Of the big teams, Harvard will likely make the hardest effort to roll up a big score, in remembrance of last year's close shave with Williams, when the score was 5 to 4.

Princeton has been putting up such a sensational game lately that the one is regret that the Tigers have not a better opponent than New York University today, so that the Princeton alumni might see whether their team is really the champion possibility that its friends have predicted.

Tale will start the game against Holy Cross with a lot of second string men in the line-up, but will bring in the regulars if the Catholics show a stubborn defense.

NEW MUSEUM IS NOW TOO SMALL

Marble Structure in Washington Too Limited to House Exhibits

(By United Press Associations.) Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.—A mammoth marble structure erected for the National Museum in the mall, near the Smithsonian Institution, was planned by congress with a view to providing for collections of museum exhibits for years to come. Like many postoffice buildings, however, the new museum at the time of its completion is too small to meet the demand for space.

It will be necessary to continue the use of the present building, which is the new museum.

Changes Made

Since the transfer of the rich collections pertaining to the history of the aboriginal Americans to the new building, the hall of the old Museum, long known as the Catlin hall, has become an annex to the hall of history, which contains the relics of famous soldiers and heroes who have been conspicuous in our American history.

And so there has been recently installed in this hall a collection of early maps of North America, showing the continent as it was supposed to exist by early navigators, and on some of these maps California is represented as an island.

Grant Exhibit

Here also are displayed the series of diplomas extending the freedom of various European cities to General Grant, and for the first time the diplomas of General Sherman have been placed on exhibition.

A miscellaneous collection of documents relating to the early history of this country, and especially of the period of the first half of the last century, has been exposed for public inspection.

Art Objects Photographed

Of perhaps more interest is a series of photographs of the best known works of art contained in the galleries of St. Petersburg, as well as a number of reproductions of paintings of the sovereigns of Russia that were presented to the Hon. Gustavus Vasa Fox on the occasion of his visit to Russia in 1866, which resulted in the negotiations which resulted in the acquisition of Alaska by the United States.

For many years the National Museum has had an extensive collection of foreign postage stamps. This collection, which was begun by Secretary Blair, has now been installed and is on exhibition.

MARKETS

CHICAGO GRAINE. WINTER WHEAT—Firm. Sales, 12,000 bushels. No. 2 red sold at 84 1/2c and No. 3 at 84c.

SPRING WHEAT—Firm. Sales, 20,000 bushels. No. 2 spring sold at 81 1/2c and No. 3 at 81c.

CORN—Unchanged to 1/2c lower. Sales, 40,000 bushels. No. 2 yellow sold at 52 1/2c and No. 3 yellow, 52c; No. 2 white, 52 1/2c and No. 3 white, 52c.

OATS—Unchanged to 1/4c lower. Sales, 100,000 bushels. Standard sold, local and trans., 31c; No. 2 white, 31 1/2c; No. 3 white, 31c; No. 2 yellow, 31 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 31c.

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED

Male. WANTED—Janitor, will give four nice rooms and bath. Steam and hot water. Woman can do all work. 1429 Belle Plaine avenue.

WANTED—MEN TO DRESSING

Sixth floor, 241 to 251 Dearborn street.

Female

WANTED—Middle-aged Scandinavian unmarried women to be householders and companions to elderly lady; country, 30 miles from Chicago; house with all modern conveniences; work very light. Call Mrs. M. J. P. M., Daily Socialist, 159 Washington st.

WANTED—LADY TYPERWRITER OPERATOR

For four work, 6th floor, 241 to 251 Dearborn street.

Agents

MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS—You can make money selling a good (local) medicine. Large profits. See the book "A Physical Cure for Rheumatism." Call or write Dr. J. M. Greer, 12 Dearborn st., Chicago.

FURNISHED ROOM

COMFORTABLE ROOM, strictly modern; private family; good transportation; 432 N. Wabash ave. L. Levinger, Chicago.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

ROOM WANTED IN 21ST WARD BY TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, students, State particulars. Address E. O. care of Chicago Daily Socialist.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

1 HAVE TWO NICELY LOCATED LOTS IN 12th subdivision, Madison Park. I will sell on easy terms: \$144 each; \$4 per month. J. J. O'Brien, 43 Dearborn st.

INSURANCE

WORKINGMEN'S FURNITURE FIRE insurance; membership, \$5.00; organized 1872; members can join Tuesday night from 8 to 10, at 412 N. Clark. A. Hochmann, Sec.

HALLS TO RENT

GAMBRINUS HALL, 187 N. ROBEY ST., near Clybourn place, 1st and 2nd floors, hall for judges, societies and parties. Rent reasonable. Price. Telephone 6377. Humboldt.

MISCELLANEOUS

IF SICK OR AILING IN ANY WAY send Special Stamp to learn a FASTLY DEVELOPING and immediate cure. VESTLY DIF. Health Co. (No. 1), Varsity, Colo.

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE

FREE—One copy of "The Unconquered Hero," a 32-page booklet on heroism, will be mailed free to any address. A. S. Belmont, 1234 N. Dearborn, Chicago.

THE BUYERS' NEWS

Lining Up Like a Football Team

Twenty-one, seven, —? Slowly the wards are lining up for action. No, it isn't a football game, but it's just as interesting, and, besides, YOU are in it.

A short time ago the twenty-first ward decided to have all its members use the Purchasers' League Books, and turn them into the branch, and in this way not only be able to start a library for the ward headquarters, but also get ALL the members to make it a regular order of business to patronize advertisers and use the Purchasers' League Book.

They are getting along well, they say. The Seventh ward followed suit. They are going to work the plan in the same way.

The same idea should be worked out in every ward branch in the city. If you realized the tremendous value of it, in spite of its simplicity, you would bring the matter up at the next meeting of your local.

Bring it up. Start talking about it. Have the matter discussed. If you do this, the chances are nine out of ten that the organization will take it up.

But, even if they should not, the mere fact that you will have brought the matter to the attention of the members will set many of them thinking and they will bear it in mind and follow out the idea for themselves.

So there is nothing to prevent this plan from being tried throughout the entire city, if you bring it up at the ward branch. Of course, other members of your ward will read this, but just consider yourself appointed to take charge of this matter.

BY THE WAY

Pay close attention to the ads in today's issue. Most all of them are going to stay with us and deserve your patronage. Especially is this true of the merchants on the Northwest Side. Milwaukee and Armitage avenues is an interesting spot for Daily Socialist readers. Read the advertising columns of this paper and find out why.

Light mixed, 175 @ 230 lbs. 5.65 @ 5.90
Poor to best pig, 50 @ 125 lbs. 3.20 @ 3.50
Government and heavy 2.25 @ 2.50
Stags, 50 lbs. dockage per head 3.00 @ 3.00
Average price of hogs at Chicago, \$3.62, against \$4.70 Thursday, \$4.51, Wednesday, \$4.42 Tuesday, \$4.15 Monday, \$4.72 a week ago, \$7.76 a year ago and \$5.15 two years ago.

Actual receipts of hogs at Chicago Thursday, 10,563, including 210 to downtown packing.

Actual receipts of sheep and lambs were the largest in the history of the trade, there was little stock pressing on sale on the day's market, and prices were firmly held on a basis firm to 1/4c higher for matured sheep and steady to a shade higher for lambs, as compared with previous forces a week ago. Two lots of range lambs found buyers at \$1.50 @ 1.75, while native lambs sold at \$7.00 @ 8.00 for choice offerings and at \$5.50 @ 6.50 for the plain to good lightweights.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Eggs, fresh gathered, 1/2 doz. choice offered at \$1.25 @ 1.50, including 1/2c; extra, 1/2c; included, 1/2c. Butter, extra creamery, 1/2c; state, 1/2c; dows, 1/2c; springs, 1/2c; old roosters, 1/2c; fowls, 1/2c; chickens, 1/2c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Standard copper—Spot, October, November and December, \$12.20 @ 12.30; London, spot, \$12.30 @ 12.40; Tin—Spot, \$36.00 @ 37.00; October, \$36.50 @ 37.50; November, \$36.50 @ 37.50; December, \$36.50 @ 37.50; London, spot, \$37.00 @ 38.00; Tin—Spot, \$49.00 @ 50.00; October, \$49.00 @ 50.00; November, \$49.00 @ 50.00; December, \$49.00 @ 50.00; London, spot, \$49.00 @ 50.00.

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BUILDING PERMITS

Table listing building permits issued by the building department, including address, type of structure, and value.

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Just as sure as day follows night, my Secret Vegetable Treatment will cure any and every case of Specific Blood Poison—be it in its early or advanced stage, even where all else has failed. That's not an idle, unfounded assertion, for, as President of this Company, I

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FEDORENKO'S FATE IS NOW WITH JUDGE

Taking of Testimony Ends; Court Adjourns for Writing of Record

MAY FACE NEW TRIALS

Five More Charges Remain to Be Heard Under the Canadian Law

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 8.—An adjournment in the case against Savva Fedorenko, the Russian revolutionist, has been taken till Friday, Oct. 14, to give the court stenographer time to transcribe copies of the record for examination by the trial judge.

May Be Tried Again

As has been stated before, the case on trial here is on one of several charges, and with the termination of this case the Russian government may, at its option, arrest Fedorenko on any one of the other charges, repeating such proceedings till all the charges have been tried. Fedorenko was put in jail on Aug. 12, and as the trial of the first case was begun in October and has just reached its close, the trial of the five additional charges would easily consume a year.

Is Canadian Law

Such is the provision of the Canadian law that, although in the defense of all the charges is substantially the same, proof of the existence of a revolution in Russia and Fedorenko's participation in it, all such evidence must be repeated at each trial, though the witnesses who can establish such facts live in distant cities and the expense to the defense is therefore great.

The Summary of the Facts in the Charge Just Tried, of Killing a Russian Police Officer while Resisting Arrest as a Revolutionary Subject, on which the trial here was held, as officially prepared for the court, sets forth the facts as follows, and forms part of the written argument with which the defense closed:

"The Facts"

"The depositions accompanying the requisition of the Russian empire charge Fedorenko with having killed a police officer while resisting arrest. The circumstances under which the arrest was made are quite incomprehensible without a familiarity with Russian conditions. Fedorenko was arrested as a suspicious character and was taken to police headquarters for identification. The only ground for suspicion against Fedorenko and his relative, as stated in the depositions offered in evidence by the Russian empire, was that the suspects were well dressed and one of them had a watch, which led the police officers to the conclusion that Fedorenko and the other man were 'bad men.' The statement that a person is a 'bad man' because he is well dressed sounds absurd, yet it apparently did not strike so the Russian official before whom the deposition was taken, nor did any other of the many Russian officials through whose hands these papers had passed before they reached this court consider this statement an absurdity.

What Is Proved

"It has been shown: That at the time when Fedorenko's alleged offense was committed, Russia was in a state of revolution. That there was a political party in Russia known as the Social Democratic party, which was a revolutionary party organized with the object of overthrowing the monarchy by a popular uprising and of establishing a republican form of government in its place. That students from Kiev (presumably well dressed and carrying watches) would come from time to time to the village where Fedorenko resided, as revolutionary emissaries for the purpose of conducting a revolutionary propaganda.

What Russian Law Is

"That the state of enforced vigilance was proclaimed where the public peace has been disturbed by criminal outrages against the existing form of government" (Act in relation to measures for safeguarding the political order and public peace, Sec. 6).

"That under the state of enforced vigilance the police are clothed with the power to arrest all persons who arouse sufficient suspicion of having committed offenses, or of complicity therein, as well as of complicity in anarchical conspiracies" (Same act, Sec. 21).

"That, except for this provision of the 'Rules in relation to the state of enforced vigilance,' the police in Russia have no right to arrest a citizen on mere suspicion, but may under section 257 of the code of criminal procedure, arrest a person suspected of a crime only in the following cases:

"1. If the suspected person has been surprised at the commission of the criminal act or immediately after the commission thereof. 2. If the person injured by the crime or eyewitness directly indicate the suspected person. 3. If manifest clues to the crime have been found with the suspected person or in his dwelling. 4. If the articles which serve as evidence of the criminal act belong to the suspected person, or have been found about him. 5. If he has made an attempt to escape, or has been caught while attempting to do so, after having escaped. 6. If the suspected person has no permanent abode or residence.

"That under sections 359-366 of the

code of criminal procedure, if the police suspect a person of having committed a crime, they may report the case to the judicial inquest, who may then issue an order of arrest, which must be in writing and must apprise the person named in the order of the matter in respect of which the order of arrest has been made. That under Section 392 of the same code, 'the holding of the accused and his taking into custody are made in the daytime, except in extreme cases which suffer no delay.'

Arrested at Night

"The facts recited in the depositions show that the arrest was made at 10 o'clock in the evening, when Fedorenko had retired for the night; that he was ordered to dress and follow the officers to police headquarters. Certainly the fact alone that he was well dressed and had a watch was not in itself one of those 'extreme cases which suffer no delay' until morning.

"But the police of the village of Lykovich should not be presumed to be unreasonable men that would resort to such arbitrary methods out of sheer malice. Moreover, the depositions of the police officers show that they knew the farmer Volkadov, in which house Fedorenko was arrested, as an honest man who had never been suspected of any wrongdoing. He vouched for his guests as men of good character, one of whom was his brother-in-law. There was no reason to suspect Volkadov of harboring thieves or robbers, and even in that case the police would have had no power to invade his house at a late hour in the night.

Acted on Order

"The only reasonable inference from all these facts is that the police acted in pursuance of orders from their superiors, under Sec. 21 of the act in relation to measures for safeguarding the political order, etc., which gave them the power to arrest any person arousing suspicion of having committed political offenses.

Political Offense

"The killing of the police officer by Fedorenko, while resisting arrest, is thus shown to be an incident growing out of the state of enforced vigilance, which was in force in the district in question, as a measure for safeguarding the political order against the revolution. It is, accordingly, an offense of a political character within the meaning of the treaty between Great Britain and Russia.

"That the fugitive was identified with the revolution in Russia has been proved by every witness produced by the Russian empire.

What Friend Tells

"A man who has known the fugitive since childhood has testified that the former had been to his knowledge a member of the Social Democratic party. The same information was elicited by counsel for the Russian empire from Witness Katz-Nelson on his direct examination. A turnkey of the provincial jail has testified to an alleged admission by the fugitive that he had killed a man for political reasons.

"It further appears from the order of the examining magistrate on page 13 and following of the Russian official translation, that Fedorenko is wanted for the murder of one Pochtila and the attempted murder of one Theodore Rybak, which crimes are shown by the alleged confessions of one Voskevitch, on pages 47-50 of the same translation, to have been the outgrowth of a 'strike.'

Strike Called Sedition

"It has been shown that the Russian law treats a 'strike' as a species of 'sedition,' that strikes were one of the modes of revolutionary warfare in Russia. It appears from the confessions of Voskevitch, which are fastened and sealed together with the papers accompanying the requisition of the Russian empire in the present case, that the killing of Pochtila was committed by 'revolutionaries,' one of whom, the said Voskevitch, was a member of the Social Democratic party, while Fedorenko, who is implicated in the same crime by the said alleged confession, is also shown by the Russian empire to have been a member of the same party.

Is Political Act

"The killing of an informer by revolutionists is a political offense. It has been so decided by Secretary of State Elihu Root in the case of Christian Rudowitz, whose surrender to Russia on this very charge was in January, 1909, refused by the United States.

"The facts furnish the motives for the

resistance offered by Fedorenko to the police, with the result that a police officer was killed.

"The confessions of Voskevitch implicating Fedorenko in the murder charge were made in November, 1907, whereupon Fedorenko went into hiding. His arrest and identification by the police officers means prosecution on the charge of political murder. Under the 'Rules in relation to state of enforced vigilance' (Sec. 17), the governor-general had the power to refer this charge 'for the consideration of a court-martial' to be tried according to martial law, which meant death. Hence the resistance, which was the outcome of the political struggle between the revolutionists and the government.

"The fugitive has thus proved in accordance with Article VI of the treaty between Great Britain and Russia and Section of the Canadian Extradition Act:

"1. That 'the offense in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character.'

"2. That the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try to punish him for an offense of a political character, meaning for another offense, to-wit: For the murder of Pochtila and the attempted murder of Rybak.

"It is respectfully submitted that upon the law and the facts in the present case the fugitive is entitled to the benefit of Article VI of the treaty with Russia, and should not be surrendered."

OLD SEA DOG IS PAST TYPE

Navy Is Developing New "Sailor," Says An Old Salt

The jolly tar and the hardened, swaggering salt of current literature fame will soon be a thing of the past, according to Chief Master-at-Arms David Morris of the United States ship Idaho. Morris came from the old sailors' school and has looked on calmly for many years while the old men have passed out and their places taken by the younger generation.

Ready November 1

The fact has come out, however, that it is Mrs. MacVeagh's house, and that she is going to present it to her husband. The construction work is to be completed November 1, and the time from that date until Christmas is to be devoted by Mrs. MacVeagh and a few friends, let into the secret, in selecting the furnishings.

Old Sea Dogs Lament

The old fellows say that if they cannot put a couple of reefs in their sea-going trousers, but neat little white hats on the top of their heads, part their hair in the middle and smoke cigarette, they might just as well stick to their bunks during shore leave.

Happy, Though Poor

"These youngsters go ashore without a cent in their pockets and attend the social functions. They must have a sea-going white hat stuck on the back of their heads and a fancy cigarette in the corner of their mouths. The firemen wear glasses, and every other sailor has on a pair of automobile goggles. Now, if that ain't the limit I don't know."

MAC VEAGH TO GET \$250,000 AS WIFE'S GIFT

Secretary of Treasury Will Get Christmas Present; Kept Secret

(By United Press Associations.) Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.—An effort, successful for six months, to keep secret the biggest and most costly gift in Washington for next Christmas, has come to failure. Now everybody in Washington except Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh knows that the "palace of mystery," the splendid mansion bearing completion on Sixteenth street hill, is to be turned over, fully furnished Christmas morning, to Mr. MacVeagh. It will be a present from Mrs. MacVeagh. The cost of the mansion, it is said, is about \$250,000.

Has Swell Location

It is located in a fashionable residence neighborhood, and when the work of construction had proceeded to a point that disclosed the magnificent proportions and costliness of the building, neighbors and regular passers-by became curious as to its ownership. Casual inquires, that usually serve in such cases, were made without result. Gradually the house became a mystery, and then there was lively scouting to get the information. The architect and a bank president who paid the bills were in the secret, but they had nothing to say.

No More Backache on Wash Day

Washday. The Magic Washing Tablet, boils the dirt out of the clothes better, quicker and easier than any washing machine. It makes the clothes snow white, not yellow white. Contains no harmful chemicals, and cannot injure the most delicate fabric. It is the best thing in the world for washing any kind of fabric. It is the best thing in the world for washing any kind of fabric. It is the best thing in the world for washing any kind of fabric.

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Do Not Buy Any Shoe

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Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

248 Summer Street, BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN F. TOBIN, President CHARLES L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.

BANK CLERKS IN NEW YORK TO ORGANIZE UNION

New York, Oct. 8.—There will be a meeting at Clinton hall, 151 Clinton street, at 8 o'clock tonight for the purpose of forming a union of all clerks employed in the East Side offices and banks. There has been a movement for some time to form a union of banking clerks and it is expected that a union will finally be formed tonight. An appeal to all office and banking clerks has been issued and widely spread among them and it is expected that all will turn out to the meeting tonight and form an organization to better the conditions that at present prevail among the clerks. Most of them are poorly paid and they are compelled to work long hours. Late-ly there has been a movement to make demands for higher wages, but none of them attempted to make demands on the employers for fear of being discharged. So finally they decided to take steps toward the formation of a union.

RAISE PORTERS' WAGES

Wages of negro train porters on the Chicago and Alton road have been advanced \$3 a month, or from \$40 to \$43. The increase is made because the privilege of renting pillows to passengers has been taken from the porters and given to agents of the Union News company.

Porters of the Milwaukee and St. Paul road, which company operates its own sleepers, receive \$40 to \$50 a month, but those in the employ of the Pullman company have had no raise in wages except through the public. The latter sleeping car concern gives its porters an average of \$20 a month and expects them to make the rest out of the passengers. This in the face of a 12 to 20 per cent dividend paid by the Pullman company.

MOORE TALKS ON TRADE SCHOOLS

Trades unionists should be especially interested in the next lecture of Howard Moore, when the lecturer will open up a discussion of the "Vocationalizing of the Public Schools." Unionists have been considering the matter of trade schools for some time. Moore is a teacher of zoology at the Crane Technical high school, where he has every chance to study industrial education. In his lecture last Wednesday, the first of the Y. P. S. I., Wednesday night series, Mr. Moore was very direct in his remarks. He said: "The parent has abdicated. The Sunday school is a reminiscence. 'The old system of 'Thou shalt' and 'Thou shalt not' is passing away rapidly as an influence among men. 'The race is cutting loose from its traditional apron-strings and is in danger of reaping large harvests of wild oats. 'We are at the mercy of our own intelligence. We need no longer expect to be saved by some fatherly and athletic personage from without. 'Is there a sequence of righteousness? 'Can we make our way without gods? 'The time has come for a new evangelism. 'The eyes of the universe are on the schools."

FREE SAMPLE COUPON

John Hofmeister, 1200 Hofmeister Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Send me FREE ONE SAMPLE CAN of Hofmeister Beer Extract, enough to make 2 1/2 gallons. Fine Quality! Real Lager Beer! No artificial coloring! No sugar for packing and shipping. Sign Here.

THE NEXT CONGRESS

When the Congress of the United States next meets, something new is almost sure to happen. It is almost sure that here and there scattered about the hall will be men who are different from any that have ever been there. These men will be Socialists.

They will not represent "the vested interests," but speak the voice of labor.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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And Now Milwaukee Has Its Dreyfus Case

BY VICTOR L. BERGER

Dr. William Colby Rucker, the health commissioner of Milwaukee, a young man of great usefulness and of national reputation, was arrested upon the charge of one Katherine Heisdorf—a sexual pervert and an evidently mentally unbalanced woman.

The case, with all the revolting details, as invented by the imagination of the woman and embellished by the district attorney, was printed in the daily papers. In fact, the story was set up and put in cold type a few days before the warrant was issued.

It created a most unparalleled sensation, not only in Milwaukee, but everywhere where Dr. Rucker's name was known.

This was on Sept. 10, A. D. 1910. But on Sept. 24 District Attorney McGee was asked by the writer of these lines—who upon his return from Copenhagen, at the request of Mayor Seidel, had investigated the affair—at once to discontinue the case and to resign.

The district attorney dismissed the case the same morning, after the demand had been made through the newspapers. However, instead of least acknowledging his fearful blunder, he read into the court records a story about an alleged miscarriage.

As for the details of the case, and its impossibilities from a medical point of view, I refer to the investigation made upon order of the United States government by Major J. O. Cobb, surgeon of the United States Health and Marine Service, which report is reported in another column of this paper.

We will simply take up a few of the other aspects. Let us begin with the personnel. Who is Katherine Heisdorf? She is a notorious woman and a sexual pervert, as the district attorney could have found out if he had taken a few hours' time for investigation.

During the last year she accused about half a dozen different prominent men of bastardy. At three various times since last fall she claimed to be pregnant. She went under various aliases to innumerable physicians of this city asking them to commit abortion upon her.

Yet upon the testimony of this woman District Attorney McGee arrested Dr. William Colby Rucker a few weeks after the alleged illicit intercourse was supposed to have taken place—when no medical authority in the world could have stated whether there was any pregnancy, even if the story had been true.

Moreover, the only interest the state or the county has in all such cases is that the child shall be properly cared for and not become a charge to the county.

And therefore the law clearly intends that all cases shall be settled out of court and without publicity if possible.

There were over 300 cases in the district attorney's office this year, many of them involving very prominent and wealthy men of this community. In all these cases the evidence was there, in other words, the child was there.

Ad yet, not in a single other case was there any arrest or any publicity.

But in the case of Dr. Rucker, where the main evidence was missing—where there could possibly be none, the district attorney and the judge went right ahead with the arrest.

And in order to bolster up the story, District Attorney McGee and a judge of the civil court, John J. Gregory, scoured the town in an automobile until they got a scrap of paper which they considered would fit in as evidence.

And on the strength of this they gave the whole story to the daily papers.

For the so-called evidence of District Attorney McGee was not merely the outbreak of the imagination of this degenerated woman, but also a chain of lies, fabricated to make up a sensation.

The main "evidence" was a registration in a hotel of "R. Notman and wife," which a so-called Milwaukee handwriting expert declared to be the handwriting of Dr. Rucker.

Now, this so-called expert has fallen down before. And if the case had ever come up in the courts there would have been a dozen other experts ready to testify that the handwriting did not at all look like Dr. Rucker's.

And the truth of the matter is the doctor never was in that hotel and never heard of it.

However, supposing a real expert, and not simply a man hired by the district attorney, had testified that the handwriting was like Dr. Rucker's, would that be sufficient to condemn him?

The foremost handwriting experts of the world declared the handwriting of the "petite bleu" to be the handwriting of Dreyfus. And yet Dreyfus was innocent. Count Esterhazy finally admitted that he had written it, and put all these great experts to shame.

And the worst feature of it is this: When the ed. came back from Europe, and got on to the case, and McGee knew that he had to drop it, he read into the dismissed, all the dastardly lies they had made up, as if they were real evidence.

They took so-called testimony as to an alleged miscarriage and hinted at an abortion—although the woman had been under the care of the district attorney since the case was started—and although the district attorney, while a miserable specimen of humanity, is surely no abortionist.

They claimed that the counsel of the accused had offered money—even marriage—in order to settle the case. They did all this without notifying the accused or his counsel of the proceedings, although the law of all civilized nations provides that testimony cannot be taken without the accused or his attorneys being present. Then the case was dismissed.

And in dismissing the case Judge John J. Gregory stated from the bench that illicit intercourse had been admitted in this case.

But this statement of the judge, the attorneys, Mr. Lorenz and Mr. Weidner, have promptly and publicly declared to be an absolute lie "if the judge made such a statement."

The judge made the statement within the hearing of the writer.

And the medical story of pregnancy and miscarriage as given in the court was also a dastardly swindle. The brother of the Republican candidate for governor, Dr. John J. McGovern, who was present at the examination, said over his signature in the papers that it was agreed by all the physicians that there was NO TANGIBLE EVIDENCE OF PREGNANCY.

Now, if this is true—then Dr. Wilhelm Becker, who declared that he found "such evidence under the microscope," stands convicted as a perjurer.

And the only miscarriage in this case is the miscarriage of justice.

Yet even worse than "Dr." Becker's plight is the position of "Judge" John J. Gregory.

John J. Gregory was formerly a ward politician in the Third ward and a very active member of Mike Dunne's clique and caucus. For his services in behalf of David S. Rose he was made secretary to the fire and police commission, and the friendship of Thomas Nease made him judge. So much for his antecedents.

But here we now have a judge on the bench accused by two reputable attorneys, Lorenz and Weidner, of having LIED while sitting on the bench.

A man who lies is a liar. And a judge who has been called a liar directly in the public press, should clear his name for the sake of judicial dignity and prove that he spoke the truth.

If he can do so we shall be glad to print the fact. If he does not clear himself from the accusation of having lied from the bench, while sitting in court—in other words, of having PERJURED HIMSELF—the other judges should go on a strike and refuse to sit in any court of Milwaukee, until this man has either vindicated himself or has ceased to be a judge.

We cannot afford to have a liar, perjurer and character assassin on the bench.

As for Charles A. A. McGee, his case is clear. The office of district attorney is one of the most powerful and most dangerous positions in our judicial system. The district attorney can ruin the reputation of any man or woman within his jurisdiction. He can destroy the peace of any family forever.

Therefore, only the very best, the most deliberate and thoughtful of lawyers should be selected for this office.

But Charlie McGee is a young man of some talent, particularly oratorical talent. He is inclined to be a "sport"—with all it implies. But he has no judgment and no legal ability.

Nor has he any principles, or a strong personality.

He played dirt to the Republican ticket in 1902 when they put up Atkinson for mayor.

Francis E. McGovern picked him up and made him assistant district attorney. But since he did not show enough ability in his office, he was let out.

And about a year or two ago, when the stock of the La Follette people seemed to be very low, because the Uncle Ike-Connor combination had control of the legislature and seemed to be winning the state back to the "system," McGee left the La Follette crowd in order to be on the "band wagon."

He was promptly rewarded by Governor Davidson with the appointment as district attorney, to fill a vacancy caused by the promotion of A. C. Backus.

The Progressives, however, had lost faith in McGee, and since they made a clean sweep within the party—Charlie thought that he had to do something to make a record.

Thus he fell an easy prey to the scheme of some designing person who wanted to use the district attorney's office to get even with the Socialist administration.

Had McGee any manhood, he would never have touched the case. And had he not such a big yellow streak in his make-up, he would have acknowledged that he had been humiliated and left the office like a man.

By his actions he has shown that he is not only not a fit man for district attorney, but not a fit man for any decent person to associate with.

(If this story had happened in some western town, Charlie would receive a tight coat of tar and feathers, and be put on a fence rail and ridden out of town.)

To sum up the case: The alleged illicit intercourse of Dr. Rucker with Katherine Heisdorf is an outrageous lie.

The alleged testimony of the handwriting expert is a mistake or a swindle.

The alleged pregnancy of Katherine Heisdorf was a swindle to begin with. And the alleged miscarriage, according to the statements of physicians present at the examination, is an outrageous lie, swindle and perjury to end with.

The story that Dr. Rucker ever offered the woman money or marriage is a lie.

And the statement of Judge Gregory that illicit intercourse had been admitted is branded as a LIE by the TWO attorneys.

This is the story of the case of McGee and Gregory against Dr. Rucker in a nutshell.

—Social-Democratic Herald.

Capitalism in England and Germany

BY ROBERT HUNTER

Most visitors to Germany remark upon the apparent well-being of the German people.

It is rare nowadays in that country to see a tramp or a beggar; it is rare even to see ragged, unkempt looking men and women.

Even in the poorest quarters the men, women and children, as a rule, appear clean and well clad.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, in his recent visit to Germany, made this observation. The workers from other countries—especially the English, attending the last International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, were astonished in making the same observations.

In any case, the contrast between the condition of the poor in Germany and in England is beyond belief. And this strong contrast has been well stated by an impartial observer, Dr. Meyer, a director of the Royal Zoological Museum in Dresden.

Speaking of his visit to a museum in Manchester, he says: "The museum was full of a sort of people who happily are unknown in Germany because in our large towns so degenerate a race is not found."

In the poor quarters of any great industrial town in England or America the visible poverty and misery present a terrible picture.

In the very poorest quarters of any German town there is almost no visible poverty and misery.

Nearly every observer, of course, has some explanation to offer in trying to explain the reasons for this violent contrast between the conditions in Germany and those in England.

And yet, without attempting to go into the question fully, a bit of history will throw some little light on this matter.

Capitalism in England has practically held undisputed sway over the people of that country for a century.

With the exception of a few highly organized trades the working class has never been able to resist the most outrageous exploitation and the most obvious oppression.

Capitalism rose in England with amazing swiftness and the people were violently hustled out of one industrial order into another industrial order.

They were cast out of their fields and cottages and home workshops into slums, barracks, tenements and great factories.

The industrial revolution was so sudden and so overwhelming that the mass of English workers had no preparation for the new industrial order and little knowledge of what it all meant.

Trade unions arose, but there were no political unions and the workers of England did the bidding of their masters, knowing neither independence, self-reliance nor opposition.

On the other hand, capitalism developed in Germany much later and in the nursery in which it first saw the light, twins were born. In one cradle was capitalism; in the other Socialism.

And as capitalism grew and spread throughout Germany so grew and spread the great political movement of the working class.

And although capitalism has become as powerful in Germany as in England it never at any moment held undisputed sway over the life, the intelligence or the movements of the working class.

From the beginning it has been forced to make concessions. Sometimes these concessions have been made as bribes; sometimes they have been made to conceal a simultaneous effort of repression. Sometimes they have been made in the effort to divide the working class and to set Socialists and non-Socialists fighting each other.

But in every case the concessions have been made because capitalism feared the powerful, independent, hostile and unified movement of the working class.

And if it is difficult today to find slums in Germany, if it is impossible to find there a degenerate race, if beggars and tramps are rare and if the sick, the crippled and the aged have pensions, it is due entirely to the fighting spirit of the German working class.

Through the power of unity, wise leadership and a KNOWLEDGE OF CAPITALISM the German workers have bettered their condition year by year during the reign of capitalism.

They have acquired a better education, better homes, better clothing; they have acquired more security in life because they have fought industrially and politically in well-ordered ranks and with intelligence to raise their standard of living.

And if in England you see a wretched people living in foul and stinking hovels, growing degenerate physically and mentally, with their babies dying from starvation and their old men and women becoming beggars and drunkards, it is largely because the supreme power of capitalism in England has never been seriously disputed by the working class.

A few intelligent highly organized men have fought a common battle and won some improvement in their condition, but the mass of English workers have not known unity nor understood the battle of their class.

The time is not yet for definitely passing upon the results of last century's battles of the workers in England or of the workers in Germany against the oppression of capitalism.

But even today much is visible to the naked eye, so that even the casual visitor to England and Germany is led to speak of it.

Our Money! What Is It?

BY W. M. LAWSON

The average worker handles so few bills of a larger denomination than a dollar, that when he does occasionally have a "five" or a "ten" in his pocket for a few hours, his curiosity prompts him to examine it.

He doesn't comprehend how a piece of paper exchanges for a week's work, and is very often puzzled by the words "secured by U. S. Bonds OR OTHER SECURITIES."

Perhaps there are others who do not know the meaning of those few words. Let us look into the money question a little deeper.

The Vreeland-Aldrich currency bill permits a national bank to deposit railroad and industrial stocks and bonds with the government, and in return receives 95 per cent (originally 90 per cent, but Secretary MacVeigh ruled (?) that 95 per cent was permissible) of their market value in ASSET CURRENCY.

What does that mean? Just this: Any national bank can get 95 per cent of the market value of its railroad and industrial stocks and bonds in U. S. MONEY, AND CONTINUE TO DRAW THE DIVIDENDS ON THE SECURITIES IN THE GOVERNMENT'S POSSESSION.

With this asset currency they can purchase other securities (?) on the stock exchanges, and again get 95 per cent of their market value in ASSET CURRENCY. This can go on indefinitely, or until all purchasable stocks and bonds have been deposited with the government and 95 per cent of their market value given to the banks in form of ASSET CURRENCY.

Formerly the banks had to be content with keeping the stocks and bonds in their safety vaults, and drawing big dividends, but under the new and present system, in addition to getting the dividends, THE GOVERNMENT MAKES THEM A PRESENT OF THE ASSET CURRENCY.

How secure the "other securities" mentioned on our money really is, is shown by the following: "Watered stock in twenty-four North American railroads in 1909 amounted to \$2,912,789,142.00."—New York World Almanac.

The water in industrial stocks is relatively about the same, and to show that it plays no favorites, the 95 per cent applies to all stock.

The Republican platform of Wisconsin advocates "physical valuation of railroads" and other states will probably follow suit. The government has already paid 95 per cent of the market value of a great deal of stocks and bonds, and in a few months or, at the most, a few years, will have practically all the stocks and bonds in its possession.

Should the banks then forget (?) or refuse to redeem their securities, what would happen? The government would not dare admit the worthlessness of its holdings, and to save its monetary system would be compelled to pay the banks the remaining 5 per cent of the market value of the stocks and bonds, thereby becoming the full and complete owner of the railroads and industries, and assuming the awful obligation of BILLIONS of water in the securities. This would give the "centralized governmental power" both the "control" it is advocating and the ownership it really has in mind.

Doesn't this show what a joker the Wisconsin Republican "physical valuation" clause really is? Can a state invalidate the securities approved and held by the national government?

Hardly!

Do you know that the deposits in all U. S. banks amount to about fourteen billion dollars, whereas the sum total of every kind of money ever issued by the government amounts to only three and one-half billions?

Didn't know it, eh? Well, I'm not at all surprised.

You gloat so much over our national prosperity (?) that you have no time for reading. You feel so important and proud when the lung artists of the plutes fill your ears with their flattery and buncombe before election that you scorn the idea of stopping the operations of the greatest plunderbund the world has ever seen.

You are not only deaf, dumb and blind. You are hypnotized!

You will never realize how false is your idea of freedom until you have to fight with your fellows for bread. That has been the history of the past, and by it alone can we judge the future.

Poverty a Social Disease

Primitive man was weak and helpless. Nature confronted him as a hostile force. Wild beasts hunted him by day and pounced upon him in the dark of night. Hunger and cold gnawed him. Want and fear were his ever-present companions. Driven by the instinct of self-protection he lived in hordes, hunted in hordes, fought in hordes, and worked his primitive fields in hordes.

Kropotkin dates the rise of man from the time that he discovered and became conscious of the advantage of co-operative, collective effort. Before that he contended with other animals upon the same terms for existence; but when there dawned in his mind the feeling of brotherhood and the realization of the advantages of co-operation humanity was born. From that far off event, hidden by the mists of ages, man has steadily advanced towards the conquest of the earth.

TODAY, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY, IS HE MASTER OF THE FORCES OF NATURE, TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT HE CAN PRODUCE AND DISTRIBUTE, WITHOUT SERIOUS HARDSHIP, SUFFICIENT FOOD AND CLOTHING AND PROVIDE COMFORTABLE HOMES FOR ALL. NO ONE WILL SERIOUSLY DISPUTE THIS.

Why does poverty exist in the face of this fact?

IT IS BECAUSE THE METHODS FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH ARE INDIVIDUALISTIC, WHILE THE METHODS OF PREVENTION ARE CO-OPERATIVE. WE PRODUCE COLLECTIVELY, WE OWN INDIVIDUALLY. INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE ARE MAGNIFICENTLY ORGANIZED. LABORERS ARE TRAINED AND DRILLED TO THE HIGHEST EFFICIENCY.

THERE IS THOROUGH SYSTEM EVERYWHERE, SO THAT, IN SPITE OF THE ENORMOUS WASTE DUE TO COMPETITION, DUPLICATION, EXCESS OF LOCAL PRODUCTION, WEALTH IS PILED UP MOUNTAIN HIGH. THERE HAS BEEN NO LACK OF THE NECESSITIES AND COMFORTS OF LIFE IN THE CIVILIZED WORLD FOR A CENTURY.

IN THE FACE OF ALL THIS THERE IS HUNGER, NAKEDNESS AND HOMELESSNESS, BECAUSE THE PRODUCTS OF LABOR DO NOT GO TO THE PEOPLE WHO MAKE THEM AND TO THOSE WHO DEPEND UPON THEM, BUT GO, IN LARGE MEASURE, TO THOSE WHO OWN THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION. PRODUCTION IS COLLECTIVE; DISTRIBUTION CAPITALISTIC.

POVERTY IS A SOCIAL DISEASE, ARISING NOT FROM THE LACK OF WEALTH, NOR FROM THE INABILITY TO PRODUCE AN ABUNDANCE AT ALL TIMES AND FOR ALL PURPOSES, BUT FROM A WRONG, FALSE SOCIAL SYSTEM WHICH DIVIDES MANKIND INTO OWNERS AND EMPLOYERS, AND PROPERTYLESS EMPLOYEES.

It is impossible for the propertyless working class to escape poverty as a class. Occasionally an individual, by some accident, may get into the owning class, but it will be a rare exception.

The social disease poverty can only be cured by abolishing class distinction along material lines; by making the distribution of wealth collective, even as the production of it is collective.

MANKIND, HAVING CONQUERED THE FORCES OF NATURE, IS ADDRESSING ITSELF TO THE REMODELING OF SOCIETY UPON THE THEORY THAT THERE IS PLENTY FOR ALL, AND TO SPARE, AND THAT ALL MEN ARE BROTHERS—AND THAT IS SOCIALISM.

Our State Institutions

There is probably nothing more revolting under capitalism than the condition in the state institutions for the criminals and the insane and sick.

Not a penitentiary in our nation but what is criminally involved in graft and ill-treatment of its inmates.

Not an insane asylum but what is used to further political ends and private profit.

Not a county hospital but what is in the control of the ring that robs and corrupts.

Not a poor farm but what a rake-off is taken by the management.

Illinois is about the worst there is.

Go to our county jail in Chicago and the graft in the food served to prisoners is so atrocious that if it were known the city would rise up in arms against the powers that allow it.

Go to our hospital and if the report of the recent committee is true, the authorities ought to be banished to Siberia.

Go to our penitentiaries and you will find the biggest criminals in the institutions in charge.

Go to our insane asylums and you will find them reeking with the rankest graft.

When a state falls so low that it sucks campaign funds from insane asylums, and that it allows its governor and its legislature and its officers to bleed the institutions where our unfortunate demented brothers and sisters, fathers and mothers, are confined, no help can be found except in turning out the gang and banishing it from our shores.

Governor Deneen's complications and the condition of our state institutions call for the assertion of the voters this fall.

Both the republicans and democrats have been in power, and to change from one to the other of these would be useless.

Try the Socialists this time. The Socialists are making good in Milwaukee.

Confiscation

John Dietz, a Wisconsin pioneer farmer, has gotten into trouble with the authorities of the Badger state.

Many years ago Dietz and his family began clearing off some land in the Chippewa valley.

He settled on an eighty-acre farm and paid for it. A river runs through this region and the big lumber trust wants to send its logs down to the mills. In order to do this a dam was built on Dietz' premises.

Dietz demanded a fair compensation. The trust refused to pay. Dietz tore down the dam and left several million feet of lumber on dry land after the water had gone down. The trust demanded damages. Dietz refused to pay. It was his land and his dam.

Now the trust wants to drive him out of his log cabin. He has a wife and several children and refuses to leave his homestead.

This is a very reasonable position to take. Why shouldn't a man leave his hut at once when the trust commands him? So the sheriff was called on. Shots were exchanged and some men fell.

Then the governor was appealed to, and now he has sent seventy-two armed deputies to get Dietz dead or alive.

Chips

BY W. R. SHIER

The average worker gets \$2 a day in order that Rockefeller may get \$2,000 an hour—without doing anything.

Though the capitalists remain in the background, they nevertheless command the political situation.

Power, not rhetoric, is what the workers should cultivate. "There is little benefit or dignity," so Austin Lewis says, "in shaking one's fist and shouting at a fact."

Our common enemy is capitalism.

It is no more reasonable to expect business men in congress to help the workers obtain shorter hours than it is to expect them to pay their workmen high wages and be content with low profits.

The Socialist movement will thrive only in proportion as its backers develop their minds through study.

The co-operative commonwealth will be realized, not by preaching the merits of collectivism, but by building up a fighting organization of the working class.

It is more important in propaganda to prove that the Socialist program will benefit the working class than to damn capitalism to the nethermost hell.

All agitators are despised by the generation in which they were born, but posterity honors those whose protest has not been stifled.

"Where's your baggage, Mike?" asked an employer of the new man of all work upon his arrival.

"Lost, sur," said Mike.

"Lost? All your baggage?"

"Tevry bit of it, sur," replied Mike.

"But how did it happen?" asked the employer.

"The devil of a cork came out, sur," answered Mike.—Ladies Home Journal

The Insurgents

BY R. L. NOBLE

The insurgent movement in the ranks of the old political parties is but a palliative to stay the tide of discontent that is sweeping over the nation.

Wise leaders of both parties, seeing that unless something was done to check this storm of righteous indignation the rule of capitalism would be speedily brought to an end, offer sacrifices that the day of reckoning might be stayed. Therefore, the insurgent movement was launched. History is but repeating itself under a new name, for insurgency is a reform movement, and does not attempt to change the system which makes these reforms necessary.

Insurgency is a result of the campaign of education carried on by magazine writers and the Socialist party. It is an attempt to steal the least important demands of the Socialist party; offer them to an outraged public as all of the good, and none of the bad, in Socialism; and coin these promises into votes to keep the old parties in power that they may continue to plunder under the new name—Insurgency.

It is merely a clever drama—a tragedy to the millions who toil—staged to fool a credulous public. Some must play the villain's part, and endure the hisses from the gallery; others come forth heroes, amid applause and bouquets—BUT ALL ARE UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT, and the hero is more dangerous than the villain, to a beguillable public.

Insurgency cannot cure the existing evils. The high cost of living, and the low cost of labor; wealth for the few, and perpetual toil for the many; degrading luxury on the one hand, enervating poverty on the other; conservation of resources already plundered; these are not so much a question of the tariff or "Cannonism" as they are a question of the throttle hold the interests already have on the nation.

The body politic is sick unto death with the cancer—capitalism. The Insurgents would apply soothing oils, opiates, and kind words, to cure a dread disease that demands the immediate service of a surgeon's knife, to cut and scrape away this unnatural growth. Revolution, and not reform, is needed.

Many votes will doubtless be caught by the name Insurgent, and by the glory of its stage heroes, but these votes will be spent in vain. Too late, the workers will find that they have voted for the same old taskmasters. But that will be after election day.