

STEWARD SIDE-STEPS BLAME FOR BEATINGS

Police Will Arrest All Who Come Near the Shops, Says Official.

About fifteen of the strikers were walking opposite the Hart, Schaffner & Marx shops shortly before noon yesterday when they were stopped by the police.

ICE ARE "ACTIVE"

A protest meeting will be held tonight in the West Side Auditorium, 1201 West Taylor street.

Spurred on and encouraged by orders issued from the office of Assistant Police Chief Hermann Schuetzler, the police stationed in and around the various Hart, Schaffner & Marx shops are arresting, stopping, or, in some cases, clubbing anyone who happens to pass these shops wearing a Garment Workers' button.

The men left the Kuppenheimer shops shortly before 3 o'clock. They walked to Milwaukee avenue on their way home. When they passed the Hart, Schaffner & Marx shop, they noticed several men, city detectives and a few policemen begin walking toward them.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx Run With One-Tenth of Force.

With the walkout of almost every cutter and trimmer in the Hart, Schaffner & Marx shops, yesterday, the company has received its final blow. The shops now are operated by about ten per cent of their previous force.

The meeting Tuesday afternoon was the largest yet held on a week day. The crowd could not be accommodated in the main hall and the two smaller ones had to be secured.

Arrested for Broken English Two men, Morris Aganovsky and Ignatz Weiss, were arrested while passing one of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx buildings, near Milwaukee avenue and Robey street.

Buildings Are Guarded Every one of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx buildings are heavily guarded by police and plain clothes detectives.

Law Elastic When asked by the committee whether it was legal for the hired thugs from detective agencies to carry guns, clubs and blisles, Schuetzler declared they were under the law, allowed to carry them while in the building, but not in the streets.

GIRL MADE BUSINESS DIRECTOR Aurora, Ill., Oct. 19.—Miss Edna L. Smith, twenty-three years old, a daughter of the late Captain Charles H. Smith, president of the Western Wheeled Scraper Company, a \$2,000,000 corporation, was yesterday elected a member of the board of directors to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her father.

"There's a Reason" Of course, there's a reason! It is not accident that the Citizens' association censures State's Attorney Wayman for laxity in prosecuting city hall grafters.

HALL TOO SMALL FOR STRIKERS



This picture shows striking Garment Workers of Hart, Schaffner & Marx who were crowded out of meetings held in three halls in Hod Carriers' building. They are holding an overflow meeting.

CONTINUE WAR ON PERFDY OF INTER OCEAN

Chicago Printers Carry the Fight on Scab Shops to State Labor Convention.

BY BEN OLIN (SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Rock Island, Ill., Oct. 19.—Raymond Robins of Chicago, speaking before the delegates to the Illinois State Federation of Labor, denounced the tactics of the Chicago tax-cab owners and advised that the system of the "preference shop" be investigated as a basis for the settlement of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx strike.

Boost Union Label Efforts to bring the attention of the workers to Union Label goods are put forth in a set of resolutions calling attention to several unfair publications. These resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, It has ever been the aim and object of organized labor to tender every aid in the creation and maintenance of trades union conditions in every field of human endeavor, and

Resolved, That the delegates of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, denounce the perfidy of the Chicago Inter Ocean in its deliberate violation of contract provisions and declare it unfair to organized labor because of such action, and be it still further

Resolved, That the secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor be and is instructed to acquaint each local identified with said Federation of the action taken and request the membership of these respective locals to refrain from purchasing the aforementioned publications.

Printers' Resolutions The resolutions, which will be brought forward by L. P. Straube and Otto F. Wasson of the Chicago Allied Printing Trades Council delegation, are as follows:

Whereas, Organized labor has ever jealously guarded the ethics and principles of the cause that has proven so decided a factor in the development of modern civilization; and

Whereas, The affrossid ethics have invariably found expression in the religious observance of contractual provisions in existence between employer and employee; and

Whereas, In many instances the employer has flagrantly ignored similar duties incumbent upon him by a deliberate disregard of all contract requirements, thereby meriting the rebuke of all honest-minded people; and

Whereas, The Inter Ocean, a daily newspaper of the city of Chicago, has been guilty of breaking faith with the Chicago Allied Printing Trades Council, the central body of the printing industry in that city, by discharging its Web Pressmen and operating that department with non-union help; and

Whereas, The Inter Ocean management insolently declined to recede from its arrogant position upon the solicitation of committees from both the Chi-

ago Federation of Labor and the Chicago Allied Printing Trades Council, necessitating the withdrawal of the Union Label privileges heretofore enjoyed by the publication and placing the same on the unfair list; and,

Enemy of Labor "Whereas, The above recited action logically demands similar action by the central body representing the toilers of the state of Illinois, to the end that they may not unconsciously render aid to an admitted enemy of organized labor; therefore be it

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Resolved, That the Chicago Inter Ocean be placed upon the WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and the secretary be instructed to acquaint every affiliated union and central body with the action taken."

The representatives of the printers are expected to say things about the Inter Ocean when the resolutions come before the convention.

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WEATHER INDICATIONS The official weather forecast for the thirty-six hours ending tomorrow at 7 p.m. is as follows:

Chicago and vicinity—Rain tonight and probably Thursday; decidedly colder; high northwesterly winds.

Illinois—Rain tonight and probably Thursday; decidedly colder.

Missouri—Rain and decidedly colder tonight; Thursday partly cloudy with colder in east portion.

Indiana—Rain and decidedly colder tonight; Thursday threatening and colder.

Lower Michigan—Rain and much colder tonight; temperature near freezing in north portion; Thursday threatening and colder; high northwest winds.

BOOKBINDERS TO HEAR FROM SCALE COMMITTEE The wage scale committee of the Bookbinders' union, local 25, will make a report on its conferences with the employers of the craft at the regular meeting of the union to be held Friday evening, Oct. 21, at 6:30, at 275 La Salle street.

The wage scale committee will hold another conference with the employers on Monday, Oct. 24, when a satisfactory settlement will no doubt be reached.

LOCKOUT OF BOOK BINDERS AT "C. S. & R. B." SHOP STILL ON The lockout of the bookbinders at the shop of the Chicago Shipping and Receipt Book Co. is still on. The men are firm in their stand against the attempt of this firm to establish an open shop.

Up to the present time the book company has been unable to secure competent help to take the places of the men locked out, little work being done by the few well known strike breakers and foremen brought to this city.

The bosses admit their weakness in a circular being sent to their customers asking for time in which to fill their orders.

What Is Charged The charge on which Fedorenko's extradition has been ordered is the killing of a Russian police officer who was engaged in arresting Fedorenko as a revolutionary suspect. Under the Russian law this is a political offense and tried by special courts, or by courts martial.

The judge admitted Fedorenko's connection with the revolutionary movement in Russia. That fact had, moreover, been established by the evidence of Dr. Logan Geras, a member of the second Russian Dumas, and by other witnesses. The Fedorenko defense committee, affiliated with the Political Refugee Defense League, has begun a campaign to raise funds to carry out the necessary appeals. It asks that all other progressive bodies aid in the defense.

Marks New Campaign There can be no doubt that, since the great failures of the Russian government to extradite Jean Janoff Poren and later Christian Anoff Rudovitz in 1909, the Russian government has suspended its efforts to extradite political offenders for the time, the recent case against Julius Weesol in Boston and Fedorenko here marking a revival of political persecution.

The moral effect on the Russian subjects of the knowledge that the long arm of Russia can reach into all lands and seek out political offenders is a tremendous thing. Russia seeks to keep that terror alive, by making the United States and Canada unsafe for Russian refugees.

England has a large number of political refugees and the granting of an extradition such as that of Fedorenko would spread terror.

POLITICAL REFUGEE DEFENSE LEAGUE RALLIES TO AID Meeting Is Called in Chicago for Friday Night When word was received at the headquarters of the Political Refugee Defense League in Chicago that Fedorenko's extradition was ordered, immediate preparations were made for a mass meeting, to be held at 8 o'clock Friday night at 150 Washington street, in the E. P. S. L. hall. John C. Chase, president of the league, issued an immediate call for the gathering and progressive organizations all over the city are asked to send delegates and to be ready to consider plans for raising funds to aid the Fedorenko defense committee, located at Winipeg.

There is no telling when the efforts of the Russian government may be directed toward Chicago to capture some of those who have sought refuge from Russian tyranny here. It is therefore necessary for people in this city to rally to the defense of the threatened man, against whom a Canadian judge has authorized the issuance of extradition papers.

\$75,000 FOR LEGISLATION SAID TO CONTAIN JOKE (By United Press Associations.) Denver, Colo., Oct. 19.—It took the Colorado legislature seventy-one days to pass four laws, and it cost the taxpayers of the state more than \$75,000. Initiative and referendum and direct primary laws, the latter providing for a nearly direct election of United States senators, as is possible, were passed. The session also passed a registration law and a railroad law, both of which, the Democratic leaders charge, contain jokes, assisting the corporations.

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He made it plain that he acted by advice of counsel because he was under indictment for alleged bribery. The committee formally directed Gardiner to answer or be adjudged in contempt, but he stuck to his position.

REDMOND GETS \$6,500 (By United Press Associations.) Taking as their cue the statement of John E. Redmond, M. P., that the Irish citizens of America had supplied all the funds for last election in Ireland, 2,500 Irish-Americans in Orchestra hall last night subscribed \$6,500 to carry on the political fight of their countrymen in Great Britain.

READY FOR MORE!



NEWS ITEM: "MAYOR BUSSE IS PLEASED WITH HIS PROSPECTS FOR A SECOND TERM."

York Cloakmakers' strike. Under its provisions, the employer gives the preference to union men or women and in the event of hiring non-union men and women, he is not to seek to prevent them from joining the union.

The Inter Ocean will be placed on the unfair list. There was a trolley ride for the delegates this afternoon and a visit to the industrial home, following the speeches of John E. Williams of Streator and Raymond Robins of Chicago.

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Rock Island, Ill., Oct. 19.—Resolutions denouncing the "perfidy of the Chicago Inter Ocean" in its treatment of its web pressmen and urging that this newspaper be placed on the "We don't patronize list" of the Illinois State Federation of Labor will be presented to the state convention in session here.

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duction of any other kind unwise, inexpedient and a decidedly unprofitable venture; therefore, be it

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The fight of the printers on the firm of Kable Bros., a scab firm at Mount Morris, Ill., is to be renewed, according to the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The action of the Illinois State Federation of Labor at its last annual convention, in placing the firm of Kable Bros., operating a non-union printing plant in the town of Mount Morris, Illinois, upon the unfair list and further requesting the delegates in attendance at said convention to urge their constituents to use their best endeavors to prevent the publication of such fraternal and other organizations, they may be members of being printed by the firm herebefore mentioned has been productive of a decided loss of patronage to this firm; and

"Whereas, This firm still persists in its attitude of antagonism for organized labor and refuses to seriously consider any proposition looking toward the unionization of its plant and has openly defied organized labor to do its worst, therefore be it

WELLMAN BACKERS GAME—POND WILL YET BE CROSSED (By United Press Associations.) Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 19.—The failure of the Wellman party to "make good" on their proposed trip to Europe by airship has by no means disheartened the promoters of the enterprise. Today plans are being made for a renewal of the attempt. Wellman, Vaniman and other members, despite their narrow escape, are eager for another try whereby they may take advantage of the mistakes of the initial expedition. They will have all the money they need to construct a new dirigible, bigger and more powerful than the ill-fated one that was abandoned early yesterday off Cape Hatteras.

New York, Oct. 19.—With a heavy drapery of fog hanging over New York harbor, the royal mail packet Trent will probably be unable to reach the dock with Walter-Wellman and the crew of the ill-fated airship "America" until late this afternoon.

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ALDRICH INDOSSED AT HOME Providence, R. I., Oct. 19.—After nominating the native state of present state officers, the Republican state convention here today adopted strong endorsements of the Tert administration, the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, and the senatorial services of Nelson W. Aldrich.

CZAR WINS FEDORENKO EXTRADITION

Canadian Court Orders Return of Political Refugee on Murder Charge.

15 DAYS FOR AN APPEAL

Time Is Allowed for Habeas Corpus Proceedings; Money Is Needed.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 19.—The extradition of Savva Fedorenko to Russia on the charge of murder has been ordered by the chief justice of the Court of King's Bench here, and fifteen days have been allowed for the taking of an appeal on a writ of habeas corpus. Should that appeal be denied the next step open is an appeal to the minister of justice at Ottawa, the disposition of the final appeal lying with the so-called "Law Lords" of the House of Lords in London.

What Is Charged The charge on which Fedorenko's extradition has been ordered is the killing of a Russian police officer who was engaged in arresting Fedorenko as a revolutionary suspect. Under the Russian law this is a political offense and tried by special courts, or by courts martial. The judge admitted Fedorenko's connection with the revolutionary movement in Russia. That fact had, moreover, been established by the evidence of Dr. Logan Geras, a member of the second Russian Dumas, and by other witnesses. The Fedorenko defense committee, affiliated with the Political Refugee Defense League, has begun a campaign to raise funds to carry out the necessary appeals. It asks that all other progressive bodies aid in the defense.

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The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein. Increase postage for return of unsold manuscripts.

The Duty of Voting

A morning daily recently placed on the bargain counter, marked down to one-half the former price, comments, not wisely, but editorially on the late appeal of the Chicago Woman's Club to "good, intelligent men," to do their duty as citizens; that is, to register and vote—to strike the blows which they can strike if they will, for honest and decent government.

"It is a misfortune," says the editorial, if ignorant, unscrupulous, boss-marshaled men fail to vote. But the machines and bosses take good care that the floating elements and the lodging houses of the river wards are well represented at the polls.

The appeal to the respectable element contains this time-worn, worm-eaten morsel: "It is unquestionably the plain duty of upright and intelligent men to register, to vote, and to vote with discrimination and absolute independence of everything save principle and conviction."

How often we have heard such words! How plaintively they re-echo through the past, pleading with good and conscientious men to use their right of franchise.

But let us look into the matter instead of just looking at it. WHY WILL NOT MEN TAKE THE TROUBLE TO VOTE? WHY THIS NECESSITY OF CONTINUALLY BEGGING OF THEM TO DO A THING WHICH IS PRESUMABLY FOR THEIR OWN INTEREST?

The vast majority of people have no idea or conception of politics, except as embodied in the Republican and Democratic parties. Politics contains no other suggestion to them than one of these parties organized for public plunder. Where does the interest of the average voter come in?

It is admitted that the floating elements and lodging-houses are well represented at the polls.

THEN THE BOSSES MUST MAKE IT FOR THEIR INTEREST TO VOTE, and a few cigars or drinks or some trifling indirect reward gives them sufficient interest.

BUT THE RESPECTABLE ELEMENT ARE ABOVE SUCH REWARDS, so, unless they have an interest, direct or indirect, in some some of public graft, they have no interest in the success of either of the parties they are acquainted with. If they vote at all they are the real donkeys of election day.

They are the only ones who are used to pull chestnuts out of the fire for others, getting absolutely nothing for themselves, not even the small reward of the lodging-house floater.

Robert Hunter touched the matter to perfection in the Daily Socialist of Oct. 15, writing of the tariff: "IF YOU WANT TO PAY THREE CENTS ON SUGAR AND TWO CENTS ON SALT, VOTE FOR THE REPUBLICANS. IF YOU WANT TO PAY THREE CENTS ON SALT AND TWO CENTS ON SUGAR, VOTE FOR THE DEMOCRATS."

Is it any wonder those are apathetic who are too respectable to come some way under the influence of a campaign fund? But the man who feels that he has a principle at stake or something to vote for does not need to be begged to go to the polls.

The Prohibitionist who has a principle which he believes will work out in the economic and moral betterment of society will not miss voting if he can possibly help it.

The Socialist who knows that Socialism means not only his own freedom and security, but a complete social regeneration of mankind through the intelligent control of economic forces which control his life, will not stay away from the polls unless compelled to. He needs no urging or begging. He will be there!

Show a man something worth voting for and he will vote. SOCIALISM WILL MAKE THE MATERIAL OR ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INTEREST ONE AND THE SAME AND THERE WILL BE NO MORE APATHY IN POLITICS.

The rank hypocrisy of capitalist class dope is revealed in the advice to "vote with discrimination and absolute independence of everything save principle and conviction."

If you know only the two old parties this is safe advice for the owning class. It will not take you outside these parties nor lead to anything dangerous from the conservative point of view.

It will help to keep you in the capitalist fold by making you feel that you may do some good.

But suppose you see the light of Socialism, believe in its principles, feel the deepest conviction of which the human mind is capable, do they commend you for voting according to your convictions?

If your "convictions" are in their favor, vote them by all means; but if, in your own favor, then you are a menace to society, so bad that only Roosevelt can invent suitable names for you.

Capitalists Clamoring for Centralization

Governor Hughes of New York is strongly urging simplification and CENTRALIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT by lengthening the official term of governor and empowering him to appoint and remove all other state officers.

Hughes evidently has courage and insight. He foresees the DANGER WHICH THREATEN PROPERTY RIGHTS IF THE FRANCHISE POWER OF THE PEOPLE IS NOT RESTRICTED. Alexander Hamilton pointed out, to the framers of the Federal Constitution, THE INCONSISTENCY AND DANGER OF CONFERRING UPON PROPERTYLESS MASSES THE POWER TO ENACT AND ENFORCE LAWS REGULATING OR ABOLISHING PROPERTY RIGHTS. He predicted that either the franchise must be limited to the property owning class or else that the proletariat would destroy property rights.

Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine, on the other hand, advocated democracy, THE FRANCHISE WITHOUT PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS. They believed that the people, the whole people, should make the laws: "THAT ALL JUST POWERS OF GOVERNMENT ARE DEPENDENT UPON THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED."

Forced by economic conditions, THE FINAL BATTLE FOR SUPREMACY BETWEEN THE OWNING CLASS AND THE WORKING CLASS IS UPON US. It can no longer be delayed.

Capitalists are everywhere attempting to fortify their position by writing into the laws additional guarantees of property rights; by judicial decisions and by attempting to abridge franchise rights and by pledging the two old parties to the maintenance of existing property rights.

On the other hand, the people are declaring for wider franchise powers. They are demanding the INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM—THE POWER TO ENACT LAWS DIRECTLY—and to thus protect themselves AGAINST THE CRUSHING POWER OF CONCENTRATED WEALTH, BACKED BY A CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT.

Thinking men everywhere recognize that human progress depends upon the material well-being of the people—of the individuals composing the people—and that the right and power to regulate and prescribe economic conditions is essential to the "life, liberty" and welfare of every human being.

WORKINGMEN, STAND BY THE PARTY THAT IS PLEDGED TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TRIBUTE RIGHTS—RENT INTEREST AND PROFIT—BY WHICH THE OWNING CLASS ABSORB A PORTION OF THE WEALTH YOU PRODUCE.

WORKINGMEN, STAND BY THE PARTY which, by the very nature of its existence, is PLEDGED TO RESTORE TO YOU THE RIGHT TO USE THE GIFTS OF NATURE AND THE PRICELESS TREASURES CREATED AND ACCUMULATED BY THE COLLECTIVE BRAIN AND MUSCLE LABOR OF THE PAST FOR YOUR OWN BENEFIT

The Tragedy of a Miner

BY A. LOUISE LAWRENCE

(Continued from yesterday.)

Minna was glad to have company, it seemed to unutterably dreary to be going home without her husband. "I am Edith Morrow. My husband is Mr. Preston Morrow." The woman spoke her husband's name in a way that proclaimed the fact that she was proud of him. "I am staying at the Perrell's. My husband is an organizer for the Socialist party; he is in the southern part of the state."

"Minna looked at her companion with doubtful curiosity. Frank wasn't a Socialist. He looked with distrust upon the Socialist element in the union, and Minna shared his prejudice; but, nevertheless, she felt drawn to the woman who walked beside her. They spoke of the fire in the mine. Minna was conscious from the first of something new and strangely disquieting in her companion's point of view. They had a way of putting things that threw a new light on them. She spoke of familiar things and Minna saw them for the first time in their sinister and threatening aspect.

"The violations of the law in this mine are almost unbelievable." There was a tone of indignation in Mrs. Morrow's voice whenever she spoke of the disaster that thrilled Minna even more than her words. "They tell me," Mrs. Morrow continued, "that the cage in the main shaft is only in operation from the ground to the second level. They say the cage from the second to the third level has never been worked since it was put in."

Minna knew that this was true. She knew the men who went to the third level bottom went down the main shaft to the second vein and then walked along the main air course in the second vein to the escape shaft and went down to the third level there.

"The law says that every hoisting shaft shall be equipped with cages fitted to guide rails running from top to bottom; if the main shaft had been equipped for operating the cage from the top to the third level, instead of only to the second level, the men could have gotten out quicker, don't you see?" Mrs. Morrow spoke eagerly, looking keenly at Minna.

"Then, fancy their using torches!" she continued. "Think of it! Risking the lives of four hundred men, rather than spend a few dollars fixing the electric wires! You know the fire started by a load of hay catching fire from a torch." Minna nodded.

"Do you know how long the wires had been out of order?" she inquired. "They have been using torches about a month, I think," Minna answered. "Some of the men were afraid a fire might get started, but Frank wasn't afraid." Minna spoke proudly.

Mrs. Morrow looked at her curiously. "I should think you would have been afraid to have him go. I should think you would have been afraid for him," she said.

"He always said not to worry; not to think about it. He said he would come home safe, and he did, every day until now," Minna answered.

"A man can die but one," Mrs. Morrow said, with a note of impatience in her voice. Minna looked at her, trying to understand the meaning which the tone of her voice rather than her words expressed. They had reached the little home and Mrs. Morrow said good-by.

Minna went in. The poor little rooms that had looked so bright and cheerful to her a few hours ago seemed to stand before her now in all their meanness and poverty.

The patched walls, the broken chair, the ragged rug, the ugly cracks in the floor, glared at her aggressively, daring her to make light of them, to avoid them. Suddenly it was as if she were overburdened, not only by her own misery, but by the weight of all the wretchedness and pain and dreariness of the world.

Little Frank began to cry and Minna made up the fire and warmed his milk. She set the kettle with the spaghetti in it off the stove, she herself wanted nothing to eat. A fire he had had his supper she put little Frank down on the floor and threw herself on the bed. She was determined not to give up. She believed her husband would be rescued. She would not weep, because that would be giving up, but she must rest and lie very still awhile.

There was dreadful anxiety that night in Terry, but save for the women who wept over their known dead there was no despair. Hope was strong in the hearts of those whose dear ones were imprisoned in the mine. Long before dawn on that Sunday morning a crowd of people had collected about the shaft.

News of the disaster had been flashed around the world and an influx of people, whose duty or whose sympathy or whose curiosity brought them to Terry, began.

The private car of one of the owners of the mine had been run into Terry during the night and stood on a siding near the main shaft. Mine inspectors, men with oxygen helmets and apparatus worn from the Mine Life Saving Station had been rushed to Terry. Officials of the Red Cross, reporters, doctors, mine workers and relatives of the imprisoned men from all over the state arrived in Terry during the morning. By noon the town was full of strangers.

Dissection marked the conferences of the men who were in charge of the rescue work at Terry. All morning the crowd of people around the shaft waited impatiently for the work of rescue to be begun, while mine inspectors and experts debated the question of how to proceed. Many of these men believed that nothing could be done that day and, further, that no good was being done by leaving the main shaft open and that it would be expedient to close it as well as the escape shaft, in order to try and smother out the fire.

(To be continued.)

SOCIALISM AND EDUCATION

BY FRED FREEMAN.

The purpose of society is the production and distribution of wealth. It fails in its purpose when production is not economical, when distribution of benefits is unfair. The purpose of the individual is to satisfy needs with the least possible exertion. Society changes as the methods of production and distribution change. If society fails to serve the purpose of its members, "it is their duty," to alter or destroy it, and to build anew in such manner as will best serve all concerned.

Society maintains schools which—in theory—are supposed to train and develop all into useful and moral members of society. As all concede that ignorance is the great obstacle in the path of progress, education becomes the primary and most important social duty.

Education, broadly speaking, is what a person absorbs and retains to use for life's purposes, whether from instruction, observation or experience. Progressing civilization demands of everyone skilled hands, disciplined minds and a full knowledge of social relationships.

Society, as a whole, falls in its purpose. Instead of being controlled by all for the benefit of all, it is controlled by a class whose purpose is to profit from the exploitation of the masses.

No farmer or worker of other occupation is to be found among the controllers. The schools, obtained by the people after many a battle in the long struggle to advance, are not controlled by those most interested.

What may or may not be taught in the schools is determined by the exploiting class through their agency of machine politics.

There is no noticeable difference in the mental power of rich and poor children. But as years pass by the children of the rich, with better environments, develop in advance of the poor, who have but few books, scant opportunity, and who, too often, are forced to become bread winners when undeveloped physically, mentally or morally. Yet it is to the best interest of society that every child shall be developed and trained in body and mind and morals before it becomes engaged in life's great struggle.

Therefore, Socialism, which is simply the application

of the most advanced scientific methods to production and distribution, demands for all the most perfect education. It is the shame of our common schools that they do not teach the essential facts of social existence.

All are silent about the system of distribution now in use, which wastes four-fifths of the value of most of our labor product.

If farmers were properly educated they would know why they are the poorest paid and socially the lowest class of all reliable workers. They would understand why working farmers can take no vacation, why the mass have less security of continuance and enjoyment than had our ancestors who used hoe and flail and spinning wheel; why farmers' children go to the cities and to other occupations unless a good inheritance is in sight; why county teachers receive lower recompense than any other class of intelligent workers except small farmers.

All of these things they would know and soon remedy if the schools fitted students to serve the individual and social purpose. No school teaches the farmer or other worker how he is separated from his increasing productions. The schools tacitly or openly uphold the present system; the gambling in the opportunities to exploit, in the necessities of life.

If they make distinction between the man who produces wealth and the man who by schemes obtains the wealth produced by others, the distinction is in favor of the schemer. The essential producer who maintains his right to the full enjoyment of the wealth he creates is taught to be an enemy of society.

The Socialists of Kankakee county have made me their candidate for the office of superintendent of schools, and it becomes my duty to declare my opinions of the schools that exist and of the schools that soon will be.

We will teach, whether elected or defeated, so that all moral men must soon know that they can produce more with fewer hours of toil, and have more perfect enjoyment and peace by industrial co-operation, than is now possible for even the most favored wealthy.

When voters know they can better their conditions by uniting industrially and at the polls they will soon act and bring about the desired change.

The End of the Strike

BY THEODORE ROBINSON

The strike is over. The miners have won. The mines are now open. The work has begun.

the miners are happy, At the end of the strike, To make a new start, For the substance of life.

Though some have gone hungry While others were fed, From their hoarded-up profits While earning their bread.

Though hungry and weak, They stood like steel, And never unslayed, To turn an unslayed wheel.

Now, brothers, remember, This was not in vain, For all great victories, Are won with great pain.

The blood of the martyr Is the lead of the cause, Though the unworthy orator Gets the greatest applause.

New the time is soon coming, God speed the day, When labor is king, And will have full away.

When strife has ceased, And injunctions have died, And universal brotherhood, To the world is applied.

Then Christ's crucifixion Will not be in vain, And the babe at the manger Will come back again.

WORKING GIRLS It has been discovered by the statisticians that girls throughout the United States under sixteen years of age are working for a weekly wage of \$2.20. Girls under sixteen years of age are working for less than 50 cents per day, and our Christian people expect such girls to remain as pure as the dewdrop. The princely sum of 55 cents a day for food, clothing and shelter, is no wonder that America can boast of an army of 50,000 women who have lost their identity in brothels and that a few more hundreds of thousands of women are the mistresses of men whose bank accounts enable them to buy virtue like sausage. The meager pittance of 55 cents a day is not a fortress, behind which the female slave can take shelter. Such a wage bids for disease, and a civilization that places a higher value on profit than virtue is doomed, and the sooner such a civilization is swept from the earth the sooner will joy and happiness come into the impoverished homes of the struggling millions.—The Mingers' Magazine.

Straight Talk

BY W. R. SHIER

The legislation demanded by labor organizations nearly always goes down to defeat? That is to be expected—is it not?—from all governments controlled by business men.

Why do the insurance companies, the railroad corporations, the trust magnates, the manufacturers, the financiers, contribute huge sums of money to the treasuries of the old parties?

Because they have no better way of spending it? No. Because they want franchises, timber grants, mineral concessions, tariff protection, foreign markets, special privileges, injunctions against trade unions, etc.? Ah, there you have it!

The big business men are in politics for a reason. They rule the old political parties with a golden wand. They bribe, they contribute, they threaten. They have invested their money in politics; they must get what they paid for. The politicians are obliged to deliver the goods. Those who do not get no more nominations. There is one party, however, that is not controlled by business men, that does not stand for business interests, that cannot be corrupted by the kings of industry and finance, that proclaims war upon the master class, that is fighting valiantly for the common people, that seeks to establish a government of workingmen, by workingmen, for workingmen, and that is destined to triumph in the near future.

THAT PARTY IS THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

We don't ask you to accept this statement without inquiring into it. We do not play upon your faith; we merely court investigation.

The Chamelion Outdone

BY W. M. LAWSON

Teddy is a marvel. He's a wonder. In Massachusetts, where his dear friend Lodge is fighting for re-election, he is "conservative."

In Kansas, whither he journeyed to laud himself upon the battle field where once fought a truly great man, he gave to a credulous multitude his "new nationalism."

In Wisconsin, the home of the Social-Democrats, he reluctantly lowered his hirsute veil over his ivory exhibit, and gave a very realistic impersonation of a clam.

In New York he valiantly smashed "the old guard's" machine, substituting in its place a creation of his own, and conveniently forgot to mention the oppressive tariff on foodstuffs and clothing, thereby showing his love for the people and his bitter hatred of the trusts.

No matter where he is, he refracts the political sentiment of that community through his vocal (I was almost on the verge of saying MENTAL) prism, and exhibits the spectrum before gullible American sovereigns. Talk about the chamelion!

Teddy's repertoire of political hues makes it look like a novice. Barnum said: "The American people like to be humbugged." Is that the secret of Teddy's hold on the people?

BURDENS BORNE BY LABOR

BY ROBERT HUNTER

Every year in America hundreds of thousands of men are injured or killed while at work. In the mines, on the railroads, in the mills and in the factories, men are crippled and maimed and killed. Well, who bears this burden, physically and financially? Need we ask who bears it physically? Even the blind can see that. Need we ask who bears the burden financially? The blind, also, can see that.

And this burden that falls on the crippled and upon their wives and children amounts to many, many millions each year. It is easy, of course, for the boss to throw one who is crippled onto the scrap pile. But what then?

Why, then, some mother, or sister, or wife, or child picks up that bit of scrap to care for it with all tenderness until death. When a machine breaks or a tool goes onto the scrap pile the boss pays the bill. It is a cost of industry and goes into the cost of the product.

But with this human tool it is different. He is said to possess a divine soul. And that makes a difference. When, therefore, he becomes crooked or bent, or broken, who pays that bill?

Well, the law decides that. You see that's a human matter. It is not a problem for capital. It is a problem for labor. And the law stands by capital. It sticks tight to the side of money. It respectfully declines to assume responsibility. Labor is its own master. And so, when that poor, crooked and broken instrument with a divine soul, asks the court to place him on a par with the machine that goes onto the scrap heap, so as to be reckoned one of the costs of production, the law denies him that.

He is confronted in court with the doctrine of assumed risk or the doctrine of contributory negligence, or the doctrine of fellow servant. If the court were to present these doctrines to the claims of the machine, the court would be met with a cold, steely look of indifference for the machine, like the horse or the mule or the slave, has its rights.

The horse or the mule or the slave, when it goes to the scrap pile, is paid for by the boss, but this poor, crooked, crippled and maimed human instrument, with the divine soul and the voice and the Fourth of July firecrackers and other great gifts of freedom, is met and vanquished by the doctrine of assumed risk, or the doctrine of fellow servant, or the doctrine of contributory negligence. And these distinguished doctrines insist upon his remaining quiet out there on the scrap pile.

He is a problem of Labor. The boss only rented him, day by day. Someone else owns him. Someone else ought to have insured him. He was not a thing paid for. The boss only leased him. And so someone else must foot the bill for his destruction. It may be a wife or a child or a comrade, but never the boss, say the doctrines of assumed risk, contributory negligence and fellow servant.

And that is the law—in America. The workers are rented, leased, hired. If, therefore, they are crippled, maimed or killed, by what stretch of madness can that be considered a responsibility of the boss? And this like many another burden borne so patiently, quietly and humbly by the workers in America is today a thing of the barbarous past in all countries except the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave.

Yet this burden borne by Labor is an incidental burden, an accident, a chance. Nevertheless, when you see a one-legged man selling shoe strings, think of this thing.

A Question to Answer

BY W. S. WALLACE

One hundred laborers seeking employment appear before two factories situated near each other. One is run on the capitalist plan of private ownership, the laborer receiving a portion, a fractional part of the wealth he produces; the other is run on the Socialist plan of public ownership, whereby the laborer receives all of the wealth that he produces.

WHICH OF THE TWO FACTORIES WILL THE LABORER CHOOSE FOR EMPLOYMENT? WHICH WILL BEST PROMOTE INCENTIVE?

OPEN FORUM

WHAT ARE THE WOMEN DOING? The propaganda methods which have been put into use by the workers throughout the country are many and varied. I would like to ask the women readers of the Open Forum what they are doing to help the good work along.

We can all do something. I do not mean those who are able to make fiery speeches or write books on Socialism, but the busy housekeeper and the daughters in the home.

I have formed a plan which I think will work nicely. Every day, after I have finished reading the Daily Socialist, I cut out all the "finest of the wheat" and paste it in a scrap book. When my book is finished I will ask a friend to read it and pass it on. By the time it is well on its way, I will have another book ready to start on its journey. Then, too, I have another plan. When a tramp calls at the back door for a hand out I see that his lunch is wrapped in a Daily Socialist, and I have seen him start away looking over the paper. Perhaps he was a miner, and was looking for news of the strike.

There are a great many ways in which the women can help "boost" a little. Women are doing some quite remarkable things these days, and our good Comrade Eugene Debs says, a woman in a fight is worth about two men.

So let us stand by the men and fight capitalism to a finish. Sow a good seed, start it growing, and who knows what it may bring forth?

Its influence will travel on for ages of time. Let us hear from other Socialist women. MINNIE KEMPHALL.

DO YOU USE THE CAT? To the Editor: I noticed in today's (Oct. 7) issue the editorial "Do You See the Cat?"—a question which I am pleased to answer in the affirmative. I even know the name of said "Cat." In fact, it has two names. One is "PRIVILEGE" and the other is "MONOPOLY."

If you substitute these names for the term "CAPITAL" and the term CAPITALISTIC SYSTEM of production and distribution, then you get the master key for understanding modern conditions—at least that is my thought.

The "CAT" of privilege and monopoly rights (So-called sacred rights)—has many kittens and gets more right along, as cats usually do, whether we like it or no. And thus we have a whole "CAT" family—a whole system evolved and the term for that is "THE PRIVILEGE SYSTEM of production and distribution. That term covers, in my opinion, the present situation of a revival of medieval feudalism now based on "LAW-MADE" privileges and monopolies, instead of brute force, as in the middle ages.

I am sorry that I cannot express my thoughts in the soapbox terms of militant Marxians, although I am familiar with that economic system, which fundamentally is conceived, as I understand it, to "BREAK THE CHAIN OF 'PRIVILEGE' from the actual wealth producers—LABOR or brain and brawn—in order that LABOR MAY EMPLOY ITSELF without paying the greater part of the actual economic wealth it produces to said "CAT" of privilege and monopoly.

I think that the modern movement of breaking the fetters from LABOR should be CENTERED—at this time—to break the half Nelson strangle hold of Land Monopoly rights on "THE USE" of the earth itself. My reason is that whenever we give labor free access and "USE" of the only source of wealth and life itself, then we have cleared the way for the freedom of labor from present chains. This is the reason why those thinkers whose eyesight is sufficient to see FUNDAMENTALS of the modern economic-material conditions of labor (instead on the abolishment of private "MONOPOLY" rights in land as "THE FIRST STEP" in

take for the permanent good of the wealth producers—the USEFUL humans—LABOR. Now, then, I have neither the inclination nor do I think it serves a useful end at this time (at least as far as I am concerned) to lose the thread of elementary thought on this matter of PRIVILEGE and MONOPOLY, which handicap useful labor. In the usual, desultory discussion of details of "the ways and means" to break said chain of PRIVILEGE. One thing at a time, you know.

I fully concede to others, just as earnest and just as intellectually honest, to agree that we disagree as to "ways and means" to break said chain of privilege. It strikes me that "CAPITAL" is, as Lincoln pointed out, as well as George and numbers of other moderns, simply "stored wealth created by labor through work and from nature, the earth, or as the economic term is, from LAND. Hence a secondary factor.

If this is agreed on as true, then, to my mind, the policy of LABOR, the actual living generation of wealth producers, must be to abolish, as easily can be done, if once this is understood by the rank and file of all useful workers, the still surviving monopoly rights of individual persons or groups of persons on the only source of life and wealth, Mother Earth.

However, some persons disagree from that bottom proposition for various personal reasons, then it is not my function to interfere with them, nor would I even if I could. Take it or leave it is the "MASSMAN" and not the individual which is the SOVEREIGN POWER in democracy.

And, in conclusion, I say that if the use of the earth is "socialized," or, in other words, "if the land belongs to the people, THE LIVING GENERATION, through abolishment of privileges and individual monopoly rights, then it indeed would be an unthinkable reflection on man's average intelligence to assume that labor will not co-operate in wealth production if once free of privilege, chains and thus AUTOMATICALLY socialize (incidentally the tools needed for wealth production according to natural laws of society now defied in the survival of the PRIVILEGE SYSTEM of production and distribution. Think it over, please. A. WANGEMANN.

WORSHIPPERS OF DEATH For years Francisco Ferrer went on agitating the educators of the world to become interested in the "modern school," and on all sides he met much indifference and disappointment. Now that his heart had been rent asunder by the bullets of the Spanish "Black Pests," every one is ready to shed tears over his martyrdom. It seems to me that we are a world of death worshippers who take no interest in life and in the bettering of it. Each of us is ever ready to place the laurel upon the dead author's head, instead of crowning his table with the necessities of life; to avoid his suicide. Were it not for the indifference of our American educators and journalists, who know but what the hand of the Spanish murderer might have been stayed? As it is too late now, all that we can do is to conduct memorials and be on guard for future occurrences of the same nature. When men go to prison in this country, for the exercise of their constitutional rights of free speech and free press, does it not seem possible that a repetition of the Ferrer outrage may some day be attempted here? DAVID IRVING DOBSON.

HIS ONLY HOPE W. O. Hart of New Orleans tells this story: An old negro was brought up before a court charged with stealing. When the usual question was propounded, "Guilty or not guilty?" he said: "I don't know, because I jest throw myself on the ignorance of the court."—Case and Comment.