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WARREN TO GO TO PRISON? NOT IF THE SOCIALIST PARTY CALLS!

"Appeal" Editor May Argue Own Case at Washington, D. C.

BULLETIN BY FRED D. WARREN. Girard, Kan., Nov. 22.—The Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Paul, before which I argued my case, is the court of last resort in criminal cases, under which head the case against me comes. There is no prospect of an appeal being made to the United States Supreme Court, unless on a writ of habeas corpus, demanded after I have begun to serve my term of six months in jail. I will argue my own case before the Supreme Court if it reaches that tribunal.

Ruling Just Made. Late yesterday the ruling was made in St. Paul affirming the decision of Federal Judge John C. Pollock, who had imposed the sentence on Warren. Warren had proclaimed a reward of \$1,000 for the return of ex-Governor Taylor of Kentucky to his native state on a charge of complicity in murder. Taylor was then in the state of Indiana and was wanted by the Kentucky authorities on the charge of complicity in the slaying of Governor Goebel of that state.



FRED D. WARREN Editor of the Appeal to Reason, Who Faces Six Months in Prison

which was under the control of the smelter trust and its allies. The issue was then brought before the United States Supreme court, which decided that the constitutional right of the three kidnaped men had not been violated. Shows "Class Injustice". Fred Warren, managing editor of the Appeal to Reason, was struck at once with the idea that he could show the class character of such justice. To this he caused to be mailed all over the United States envelopes which bore an offer for \$1,000 reward for the return of ex-Governor Taylor to the Kentucky authorities. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were three workmen. It had been held that it was legitimate kidnap them. Warren wanted to show that no such course would be taken toward Taylor, the power politician who was charged with complicity in the fatal shooting of a governor. Case Is Perfect. The Taylor case gave Warren a perfect case for the demonstration of his point. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were kidnaped on the charge of complicity in the killing of Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. Taylor was charged with complicity in the killing of Governor Goebel of Kentucky. Here was a chance to show how justice would act in two cases the charges in which were so distinctly alike. Passed the Censor. Warren submitted his mail matter with the offer of the reward for Taylor to the postmaster at this city. The postmaster could not see that it was illegal to mail it. It was mailed. Warren was indicted for sending scurrilous and defamatory matters through the mail by a grand jury in Fort Scott, Kan. Two years later he was tried and con-

TO PRISON? SOCIALIST PREVENT IT!

LOCALS WORK FOR "DAILY'S" LYCEUM COURSE

Twenty Branches of the Socialist Party Already Making Plans.

Nearly eighty locals have now written regarding the Chicago Daily Socialist Lyceum Course offer, and all but a very few of these may be expected to carry the proposition through to success. Proves Big Success. Twenty locals are already working on the proposition and most of the others are merely awaiting a visit from L. E. Katterfeld, manager of the Socialist Lyceum Bureau, before going to work on it. It promises to be even more of a success than was at first thought possible.

The experience of the hustlers that are now working under the plan in these twenty cities shows that subscribers can be secured with ease under this offer of a ticket to a complete lyceum course with every four months' subscription, and more and more of the old war horses in these locals are getting into the harness and augmenting the enthusiasm of those who are already at work. Dates for Lecturers. The dates for the lecturers for the earlier part of the tour are now being made up and no more locals can be added to the list in the states already covered until the latter part of the winter.

Standing of Locals. Below is the standing to date of the twenty locals that are now working on the Chicago Daily Socialist's Lyceum Course. This is not according to the number of subscribers in, but according to the number paid for. About twice this many have already been sent in, showing that the hustlers are making splendid progress.

- 1. Peoria, Ill. .... 126
2. Rockford, Ill. .... 92
3. Louisville, Ky. .... 92
4. Omaha, Neb. .... 53
5. Linton, Ind. .... 47
6. Waterloo, Iowa .... 46
7. Marion, Ind. .... 41
8. St. Louis, Mo. .... 39
9. Murphysboro, Ill. .... 37
10. Fortsnouth, Ohio .... 30
11. Indianapolis, Ind. .... 29
12. Aurora, Ill. .... 27
13. Kansas City, Mo. .... 23
14. Muncie, Ind. .... 20
15. Davenport, Iowa .... 20
16. Burlington, Iowa .... 18
17. Lexington, Mo. .... 7
18. Dubuque, Iowa .... 5
19. Ottumwa, Iowa .... 4
20. St. Mary's, Ohio .... 4

Several of these locals have been at work some weeks, while others have just started, so the comparison is not quite fair to all of them. The standing will, however, be published once a week from now on. Who will head the list next week? FOOTBALL GAME CALLED OFF. Minneapolis, Nov. 22.—That Minnesota will not meet Michigan on the gridiron next year was practically made certain here today, when the University of Minnesota officially asked the conference teams to hold the annual track games here next June. This turn of affairs will eliminate the biggest football game on the Gopher's schedule, but it is thought that other advantages to be gained in the conference will more than offset this.

LEHIGH VALLEY TO BE LISTED. Formal application made yesterday to list the \$60,500,000 common stock of the Lehigh Valley Railroad on the New York Stock Exchange means that the listing committee will have an opportunity to act on the question. In that event there is a possibility the stock will be traded in on the New York board on Friday, all depending on the report of the committee. The stock, which is of \$50 par value, has been selling recently on the Philadelphia Exchange around 95. EDISON INCOME INCREASED. The net income of the Commonwealth Edison Company for the financial year ended Sept. 30 was \$4,461,941, compared with \$3,999,753 last year. This result was obtained despite the general increased cost of all classes of labor and material. BELGIAN QUEEN ILL. Brussels, Nov. 22.—The illness of Queen Elizabeth, royal consort of King Albert of Belgium, was diagnosed today as pleuro-pneumonia. Her mother, the Duchess of Bavaria, and other royal relatives have been summoned to the bedside.

YOUTHFUL GIRL STRIKER WHO SOLD "STRIKE EXTRAS"



This is the type of girl striker for whom the labor unions of Chicago, Ill., and the whole of the United States, in fact, are emptying their treasuries to save from the greed and the rapacity of the moneyed clothing barons.

PLAN NEW WORK FOR THE A.F.O.F.L.

Weak Organizations to Receive Help From Big Labor Body

BY BENJOLIN (Staff Correspondent). St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 22.—Rules that will guide the course of the American Federation of Labor during the next year are now being considered by the delegates to the convention here.

Where Work Is Needed. The state of Wyoming, all crafts and industries; the meat packing industry; the Indiana gas fields, and the silk industry of Pennsylvania. The work of organizing the railway clerks, the sugar workers and the city of Kansas City, Kansas, was referred to the general executive board, who were also instructed to do all in their power to bring the bricklayers' unions into the federation.

Maintain Defense Funds. It was believed that by so doing, large defense funds, such as those of the European unions, can be maintained. These funds would serve to better protect, in times of strikes and lock-outs, the members out, and would result in a vast increase in membership. The legislatures of several states will be asked to investigate the illegal manner in which the big steel corporations are conducting their business, when it is requested that they be proceeded against vigorously. No transportation department will be established in the federation, much to the regret of the freight handlers and the transferers. The proposed new department met its Waterloo, when it was tried to include the seamen. Andrew Furuseth, delegate from the International Seamen's Union, said that the seamen belonged to the "sea" department and could not be drawn on to merge with any land organization excepting the American Federation of Labor. The suggestion was referred to the executive council who will confer with the

WEATHER INDICATIONS. Partly cloudy and warmer tonight, with a temperature around freezing; Wednesday, showers; moderate variable, changing to southerly winds, is the official weather forecast today. Sunrise, 6:42 a. m.; sunset, 4:24 p. m.; moonrise, 10:22 p. m.

MEXICO FIGHTS HIDDEN BATTLE

Press Wires Silenced as Armed Forces Clash; Plot Revealed. (By United Press Association). Mexico City, Nov. 22.—The censorship exercised by the government on telegraph dispatches to the United States has prevented the actual condition of affairs in this country from being known abroad.

Plans Carefully Laid. It appears that Madero's plans for a general uprising to overthrow the Diaz government were carefully laid in nearly every city of importance. The chief of police has just discovered that two American consuls dealing in ammunition and arms had been shipping guns, revolvers and war material in large quantities to Pachuca, a mining town, to Guanajuato, also a mining town, Tlaxcala Parral, and other points on the northern border, under assumed names and the cases being marked "books."

Fighting Reported. El Paso, Texas, Nov. 22.—Unofficial advices received here say that the government troops have been successful in the fighting near Parral, Chihuahua. The infantry, sent to attack the revolutionists and miners there, reached the town during the night and a running fight began, which lasted until today. The revolutionists finally fled, leaving behind a dozen killed and a number wounded. The casualties of the government troops were reported to be slight. WIRELESS TO GIVE SHIPS TIME. Paris, Nov. 22.—It is announced that the radiograph station on the Eiffel tower was in communication today with ships at sea and by wireless gave them the standard time. From this time on this will be done once a day, at 11 o'clock in the morning, under direction of the Academy of Sciences.

CITY RALLIES TO FEDERENKO

Mayor of Winnipeg Presides at Protest Meeting; Need Funds. The Political Refugee Defense League will meet at 150 Washington street in the office of National Secretary of the Socialist party, tonight, to take steps to prevent the extradition of Sava Fedorenko, whose return to Russia was ordered by Chief Justice Mathers of the Court of the King's Bench in Winnipeg, Canada.

Winnipeg, Man. Canada. The whole of Canada is aroused over the order for the extradition of Sava Fedorenko, the Russian refugee, now lying in St. Louis. The largest mass meeting in the history of the city was held, with Mayor Evans in the chair. He was supported by L. McMeans, member of the King's Council and of parliament; Dr. J. L. Gordon and Dr. Sinclair, members of the legislature of the Province of Alberta.

WOMEN WIN IN WAR FOR BALLOT IN ENGLAND. London, Nov. 22.—Premier Asquith has yielded to the importunities of the suffragettes. In the house of commons today he announced that if he was still in power at the next session of parliament the government would give facilities for the consideration of a woman's franchise bill so framed as to admit of free amendment.

EMPEROR ADVISES TEMPERANCE. Flensburg, Prussia, Nov. 22.—In opening the new naval academy at Muerwick today, Emperor William read an order in council laying stress upon the qualifications necessary to naval officers, and later, speaking extemporaneously, made a plea for temperance on the part of the cadets. In his temperance talk the emperor cautioned the cadets against excessive drinking, which, he said, undermined the nerves and the strenuous naval service of today required strong nerves.

POLICE CHARGES AGAINST STRIKERS FAIL IN COURT

Plan to Organize Entire Judges Laugh at Stories Ritchie Plant to Save the Workers. Told by Brutal "Cops" and Sluggers.

Every effort will be made to organize the girls and women employed in the notorious sweatshop run by the W. C. Ritchie company, at Green and Van Buren streets. This was decided on at a meeting of the employees at Hill House. No General Strike. The fact that the garment workers are now on strike led the Ritchie employees to believe that a general strike at the Ritchie paper box plant would not receive the necessary financial support at this time.

Miss Steghagen Helps. Emma Steghagen, member of the Boos and Shoe Workers' union, and secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, was present and spoke. The story of the trouble which brought on the meeting is as follows: BY JOHN MORLEY. This is the inside story of the strike of the cigarette box makers at the plant of W. C. Ritchie & Co.

Woman as Spy. There was a woman in my department whom I looked on as a spy. I complained about her presence. I got no satisfaction. I saw the Ritchie premium system working. If any girl could produce more work with her machine than had been done before she got a premium.

Worked All Night. I took this girl to the company doctor. It was one o'clock on a Sunday morning. The force had been working all night. The girl was in a state of collapse when we reached the doctor's office. His office was on the corner of Halsted and Harrison streets. His name is Dr. Greenfield.

Could Not Work Fast. "She could not work fast. To turn out enough boxes it is necessary to use the hands very fast. With burning pain in one of her fingers, the girl worked slowly. "She was given the poorest machine in the shop. This was done so that she would not 'hold back' a fast machine. "She lost her premium. She was not paid for the time she was off. "W. E. Ritchie, president of the company, has men under him, or really two, a Mr. Traver and Julius Stock, who are accomplished slave drivers.

Who Prisoners Are. "Ninety per cent of the strikers arrested were born in Russia. About five per cent are Bohemians, and the others include Italians, Roumanians, Slovians, Lithuanians and American born. "Of these, the American-born garment workers are charged with the more serious offenses. "Of the 280 cases being held over for jury trials, ninety per cent are entered under the disorderly conduct charge. Many of these bear the additional charge of attempt to incite a riot. The other five per cent are booked under charges of assault and battery, assault with deadly weapon—meaning a brick—and malicious mischief.

Lucky With Judges. "The worse offenses committed by any of the strikers arrested to date has been that of being present on the street while the police were exercising their clubs. "Others were 'buled in' for not being quick enough to move when hit with a club, and many more for having the nerve to walk past a strike-bound shop. "Only a very few are arrested for having thrown bricks or other missiles, and most of these are women. "In one of the real serious cases where a striker is charged with having used a deadly weapon, witnesses have been secured who will testify to the effect that the detective whom the striker is accused of having shot discharged the weapon during a tussle and wounded himself. "This far we have had great luck with the various judges in the police courts. "Most of the judges realize that the arrests are made more for effect than prosecution and fifty-seven of the persons arrested have been discharged. Many Strike Cases. "Judge Geing's case in the Criminal Court building is loaded down with strikers' jury cases. "Beginning this week the cases will be called from day to day extending until the 20th of next month. I expect that a great many of the cases will have to be transferred to the Municipal Court building. "The first jury case was tried on the 10th of this month and it took almost the whole day to pick a jury. "When the case was finally tried the defendant, Joe Weinstein, who was charged with disorderly conduct, was dismissed. Judge Smiles. "Judge Geing smiled when he heard the testimony and wondered why the man had been arrested. "Most of the people arrested during this strike have no idea of what they were arrested for and expect almost anything from life imprisonment to hanging. "One poor fellow, for instance, after being tried in the Maxwell street station, asked me what was going to happen to him. "I told him he would be hanged and he fell on his knees and begged that he

GAS TRUST IS TO RUN CHICAGO

Carter H. Harrison Would Again Be Tool in City Hall. With Roger C. Sullivan, who is intimately connected with the electric light and power trust, and who is expected to be president of the People's Gas Light and Coke company, now the power behind the throne in Cook County, the mayorate are preparing to capture the mayorality at the spring election.

Harrison Is Out. Carter H. Harrison, four times mayor of Chicago, has announced through one of his henchmen that he will run for the nomination at the primaries and will abide by the result. Edward F. Dunne, who was defeated for the mayorality in 1907 by Fred A. Busse, has announced that he will be a candidate at the primaries. More Candidates. So has Andrew J. Graham, the west side banker. Colonel James Hamilton Lewis, corporation counsel in the Dunne administration, is another aspirant.



CONDENSED NEWS

LOCAL

GLASS CELLS FOR HOSPITALS

Glass cells for the isolation of child patients will be the feature of the new Michael Reese Children's hospital if the recommendations of Dr. Isaac A. Abt are carried out.

LAND SHOW DRAWS WELL

Answering the call of the soil, 15,000 Chicagoans attended the land show at the Coliseum. Prominent among those present were well known Chicago school teachers and members of the No-Vote-No-Tax League.

ONCE RICH, DIES POOR

John Whiteside, a prosperous South Water street commission merchant fifteen years ago, whose good fellowship in younger days is said to have found him to penury, yesterday was returned to a vacant building owned by Mrs. George F. Harding.

TWELVE INJURED IN COLLISION

Twelve persons were injured when a heavy Western avenue "pay-as-you-go" car ran into a light Twenty-second street car and almost cut it in two.

ERBSTEIN LAWYER QUILTS

Because his counsel, James T. Brady, withdrew from his case, Attorney Chas. E. Erbstein, accused of bribing Grant McCutcheon, a Lee O'Neil Brown juror, will ask for a continuance when his hearing begins this afternoon.

BEEF CASE GOES TO CARPENTER

On the ground that there are two federal district judges in Chicago, one of whom is qualified to hear the case of the indicted meat packers, Judge Landis transferred their case to Judge George A. Carpenter.

RENTAL, \$1,000,000 FOR 20 YEARS

The West Side Storage Warehouse Company is figuring in a large transaction in North Side property, involving more than \$600,000. The property which they have acquired by lease is at the southwest corner of Kingsbury and Indiana streets.

STEALS TO AID WOOLING

"I had a rival for the favor of a young woman, and he was always well dressed. I couldn't dress as well on my salary, so I stole the things I needed," said Harry Gintson, when he was arraigned before Municipal Judge Blake on a charge of disorderly conduct and charged with stealing \$60 worth of clothing from Montgomery Ward & Co.

HAMILTON CLUB SKYSRAPER

Members of the Hamilton club placed their seal of approval on its skyscraper clubhouse proposition at a special meeting recently. Enthusiasm so vehement that it snuffed out some of the candles on the dining tables greeted the announcement that fourteen members voluntarily had offered to take more than \$50,000 of the \$75,000 bonds to be floated, while another unnamed member was said by W. B. Austin to be willing to take \$150,000 more.

LOSES FAITH IN BUSINESS MEN

Alfred Woods of 4242 West Congress street, an Englishman of education, told the police at the Harrison street station yesterday that he has "had his eyes teeth out" of investments and has lost some of the best he held in American business men, "in causing the arrest of I. Jordan.

DOMESTIC

NEW CHURCH TO REPLACE OLD "Old Church Street" the first Methodist Episcopal church of Chicago, mother of 129 churches that have been helped financially to the extent of \$732,000 from its treasury, is to be superseded by an edifice to cost \$1,000,000.

4,500,000 PEOPLE IDLE

New York, Nov. 22.—The number of unemployed in the United States is estimated at 4,500,000 by the investigating board of the Bowery missions here. About 15 per cent of them are said to be in New York city and vicinity.

DOUGHERTY ASKS FOR PAROLE

Joliet, Ill., Nov. 22.—Attorneys for Newton C. Dougherty, superintendent of schools of Peoria, appeared before the state pardon board seeking the parole of the man who was convicted of embezzling funds of the Peoria school board. Dougherty will have served five years in the Joliet penitentiary tomorrow, and his attorneys say the prosecution is satisfied with the punishment.

JUDGE CONDEMNES WALL STREET

New York, Nov. 22.—"That is the worst kind of squandering," remarked Judge Blackner in the supreme court, Brooklyn, this afternoon, when told that Irving Charles had "lost" \$430,000 in Wall street. Mrs. Gertrude Charles, who was granted a separation from her husband, had made application to the court to have Charles put under \$75,000 bonds to pay her \$700 a month alimony.

PRESIDENT IN GALE AT SEA

Washington, Nov. 22.—The cruises Tennessee and Montana, carrying Pres-

Amusements

LYRIC MATINEES TO-MORROW THURS. and SATURDAY MR. MANTELL

TO-NIGHT-LOUIS XI. To-morrow-ROBERT AND JULIET. To-morrow Night-MACBETH. Thurs. Matinee-MERCHANT OF VENICE. Thurs. Night-RICHARD III. Thurs. Night-LEAL. Sat. Matinee-HAMLET. Sat. Night-MACBETH.

New Monday-MAXINE ELLIOTT. In "THE INTERIOR TEX" Seats Thurs. A. M.

PLAN NEW WORK FOR THE A. F. O. F. L.

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the officers of the different international unions affected.

Farmers in Tennessee, nearly all of whom belong to farmers' unions, have been friendly toward the different trade unions. For this reason it was thought that much good would result by placing an organizer in the field to advertise the different union labels, thus creating a large market for strictly union products.

Hawley Talks

Frank Hawley, president of the Switchmen's union, said that the roads had not treated their men fairly and it was ridiculous to help them in drawing their divided chestnuts from the fire.

"There was a time when the section man might become the superintendent of tomorrow," he declared, "but it has lately given away to an organized system of nepotism and the turning over of the salaried jobs to a few favorite stockholders."

The age limits are an example of the love of the railroads for their employees. They think less of the workmen than they do of a horse or mule. They had better change a lot before they come around and ask their employes to do the dirty work for them.

Unloading of Vessels

Federal inspection of the conditions under which the unloading and loading of boats is carried on in the ports of the United States was also opposed by the seamen's delegates.

The longshoremen asked that a bill looking toward the safeguarding of the lives of their members be asked from congress.

In other ports of the world, according to President T. V. O'Connor of the Longshoremen's union, the workmen are protected by such laws, but in the United States ropes and chains are never changed until they break, imperiling the lives of the workmen.

The seamen claimed that they had already too much experience with the United States inspectors, but would be willing to co-operate with the longshoremen in order that an adequate employer's liability law be passed that would force better safeguards from the ship owners.

Old Age Pensions

Regarding old age pensions, the convention placed itself on record to support the Wilson bill, now before congress, which covers the best features of the laws in the European countries.

A motion by the delegate from the Central Federated Union of New York City, drew a wordy debate from among the delegates and a speech from President Gompers.

Los Angeles delegates related how structural iron workers went on strike and how the carpenters, the setters and other trades kept on working.

Power to Local Bodies

The resolution of the New York delegate was to give more power to the central and state bodies in calling strikes and delegates argued that such power in their hands would not allow conditions as in Los Angeles to have continued for any length of time.

"We would have fewer strikes and more settlements," said another delegate, "and there would be no more union bartenders selling scab beer over a union bar in a so-called union saloon."

President Daley, of the Metal Polishers' International union, declared that even though it upset the present plans of the federation it would help some at that.

The resolution was finally voted down.

St. Louis, Nov. 22.—Word was received by the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention that eight postoffice clerks of the Indianapolis office had been discharged because they had not been active in Senator Beveridge's campaign and in that of Cox for Congress.

Who Did It

Edward Williams, who managed Cox's campaign, is credited with securing the discharge of seven postoffice clerks. Previously he managed the campaign

POLICE CHARGES FAIL IN COURT

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be allowed to see his wife before he was executed.

"The strikers are ready to sacrifice even their lives for a cause. They were born in Russia, where persons are shot for almost anything and they expect no more here."

Denounce Railroads

Resolutions denouncing the railroads for asking for higher freight rates were adopted by the federation. Frank Hawley of the Switchmen's Union of America said that it had generally been considered that an employe of a store-keeper should do all possible in the latter's interest and that same principle should apply to a corporation. But the railroads could not ask that treatment, as they had not been fair to the employes, he said.

Will See Railroads

The resolutions will be sent to the interstate commerce commission to protest against permitting the railroads to increase rates.

Will Unionize RITCHIE'S PLANT

(Continued From Page 1.)

reports on the employes and the machinery and can tell which department can be forced at a higher speed.

"Then the section foremen get their orders to speed up."

"It must be understood that Ritchie's factory is now in the very center of the Christmas rush. Boxes of all kinds to hold holiday goods are being made in his factory."

"Monogram cigarettes and other Christmas novelties demand boxes as well as do the regular articles of trade which are packed in pastboard."

Girls Discontented

"After I had seen the conditions I described, I found that many of the girls were discontented. I talked with them and let them know that I agreed with them."

"It was during these talks that I noticed the conduct of a Mary Shiland, whom I believe to be in Ritchie's employ mainly for the purpose of telling him about the sentiment among the employes in the plant."

"Finally I decided I should have more pay. I asked for it and was told to speed up the work more. If I did that they told me, there was no limit to what I might be paid."

Refuse to Do It

"I refused to do that and quit work. The night force of ten girls in my section quit, too. The next morning they saw the day force and told them the story and they quit."

"Then the twenty who are out decided to call a strike all over the plant."

"That is what they are trying to do now."

"The girls worked ten hours at a shift to earn \$3 a week."

"The rate on the night work used to be \$9.60 a week, but that sum was recently cut to equal the day rate of \$8 a week."

"Wages throughout the entire plant are low down to the level of starvation and even below that. Some earn \$2.50 a week and even less."

"OLD GLORY" AUCTION

New York, Nov. 22.—The annual "Old Glory" auction of horses began at Madison Square Garden yesterday. Among the best horses to go under the hammer will be The Bondsman, a trotter from Lexington, Ky.; Melva J., High Ball, and Direct Hall, Jr. In all there are 842 horses to be sold. The first to be put up today went for comparatively small prices, despite the pleading of George A. Bain, the auctioneer.

POLICE CHARGES FAIL IN COURT

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Ministers, college girls and delegates of the Illinois Federation of Women's clubs yesterday pledged their support to the striking garment workers.

The ministers who compose the industrial committee of the churches of Chicago, representing the Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Christian denominations, declared themselves in favor of all the demands made by the strikers, but were rather doubtful about the closed shop.

Declarations Made

They declared in favor of shorter hours, against the sweating system, for a living wage, regulation of conditions of life for the women and for arbitration of disputes.

EVERYONE HELPS TO GET AID FOR GARMENT STRIKERS

M. Siprut, a working man who has devoted his evenings toward aiding the strikers by taking up collections in various saloons, stores and other business houses for some time, turned in \$2.85.

Grand Trunk Employes

Employes of the Grand Trunk Elevator company, not wishing to be behind in aiding the striking garment workers, took up a collection among themselves that netted \$2.25.

Turns Over \$4

H. N. Endstrom, a garment workers' strike sympathizer, found \$4 in his pocket one morning that he believed he could get along without. He turned it over to the striking garment workers.

Words of Cheer, Too

With words of cheer and encouragement the employes of the American Ladies' Tailoring company turned over to the strikers \$51.10.

Among Plasterers

At the last meeting of the Plasterers' union some one brought up the motion that aid be extended the striking garment workers.

"NEW IDEA IN CHEMISTRY"

FOR "RHEUMATISM," NEURITIS and other forms of pain. This new idea of absorbing our "PREPARATION" through the pores direct to the parts of the body afflicted with phenomenal success after "INTERNAL MEDICINES" have failed. Send name and address and a sample will be mailed FREE. WINDSOR PARK CHEMICAL CO., 17 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

A Turkey FREE

With any purchase that amounts to \$10 or over

FOLLOWING our usual yearly custom in giving turkeys away free, we will say that our way is different of what's done elsewhere. We make positively no charge whatsoever in any way, directly or indirectly, for them. The public should take this fact into consideration seriously. We defy anyone to show that we have changed our prices on our goods because we give these turkeys with the purchase. We sell good clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes for men and boys at popular prices. All the new styles of good quality are represented in our stock.

OLYMPIC GAMES FOR CLEVELAND

New York, Nov. 22.—At its annual convention the Amateur Athletic union voted to endorse Cleveland as the place for holding the Olympic games in 1916. The recommendation will be presented to the Olympic games committee, which will meet at The Hague to decide on the place for the 1916 games.

BANTAM-WEIGHTS TO MEET

New York, Nov. 22.—"Pop" Conlon, manager of Johnny Conlon, the American bantam-weight champion, came out today with a statement that Sammy Keller, the English champion, can have a match with Conlon just as soon as Johnny finishes his New Orleans engagements. Conlon is signed for four fights in New Orleans, beginning Dec. 3.

PRINCETON TO PLAY HOCKEY

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 22.—Beaten at football, Princeton is today rallying to the support of hockey, hopeful of duplicating her brilliant work of the last few seasons in this sport.

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

New York, Nov. 22.—Everett C. Brown of Chicago was reelected president of the National Amateur Athletic union at its annual meeting here at the Hotel Astor.

ONE AMERICAN AND ONLY ONE IS RECOGNIZED BY THE UNIVERSITIES OF EUROPE AS ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT SCIENTISTS.

That American is Lewis H. Morgan, the author of this book. He was the pioneer writer on the subject. His conclusions have been fully sustained by later investigators.

This work contains a full and clear explanation of many vitally important facts, without which no intelligent discussion of the "Woman Question" is possible. It shows that the successive marriage customs that have arisen have corresponded to certain definite industrial conditions. The author shows the industrial changes that alter the relations of the sexes, and that these changes are still going on. He shows the historical reasons for the "sole standard of morals" for men and women, over which reformers have wailed in vain. And he points the way to a cleaner, freer, happier life for women in the future, through the triumph of the working class. All this is shown indirectly through historical facts; the reader is left to draw his own conclusions.

Have a Live Turkey! For You



with Suit or Overcoat at \$10.00 or more.

Free

Everything a Man or Boy Wears

BENSON & HIXSON

Milwaukee Avenue at Paulina Street

This store will be open tonight, tomorrow night and Thanksgiving Day till noon.

LOGICAL REMEDY FOR ECZEMA

Many different remedies have been tried for Eczema and other skin diseases. But it is now known that the only possible cure is a mild, soothing liquid made up of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, Glycerine, and other ingredients so carefully compounded that each ingredient has its proper effect.

Visit Our Mammoth New Shoe Department

Buy shoes for the whole family here and save money on every pair. See our styles and prices. Remarkably moderate prices.

COR. MILWAUKEE & ASHLAND AVE.

Advertisement for Yondok Clothing Co. featuring a Thanksgiving offering of suits and overcoats. Text includes: "a Thanksgiving offering", "Of unusual importance for men and young men who may be in need of a new suit or overcoat.", "The Boys", "Have not been overlooked. We are showing overcoats cut very long with 'Presto collars,' splendid all-wool materials—also knicker two-piece suits in newest fabrics, all-wool and pure dye serges, ranging in price from \$2.95 to \$10. Extraordinary values at \$4.95", "YONDOK CLOTHING CO.", "2 STORES Milwaukee and Chicago avenues", "Out of the High-Rent District", "Open Tuesday and Wednesday Nights Thursday Until Noon"



Advertisement for Chicago Telephone Company. Text includes: "THE NUMBER OF TELEPHONES IN CHICAGO TO-DAY", "234104", "CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY", "Telephone for a Telephone MAIN 234", "Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories", "Do Not Buy Any Shoe no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this union stamp", "All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Nonunion", "Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp", "Boot and Shoe Workers' Union", "248 Summer Street, BOSTON, MASS.", "JOHN F. TOBIN, President CHARLES L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas."







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## The Master Fraud—Charity

Charity Graft, Its Meanness, Its Unconscious Humor, Its Terribly Demoralizing Effect on the Unfortunate Poor.

BY GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND

(Continued From Yesterday.)  
 For the asking you can have from any state board a full report of all registered charities operating under its control. An hour's reading of any of these reports would do more to open the eyes of any investigator than all the glowing or glowing in the world.  
 The condition I describe is universal. I doubt if a single charity organization society, or individual charity in the country is really honest. So far, I know, neither Mr. Sullivan (who is helping me in this work) nor have I been able to get a single charity worker to come out into the open and debate this question in public—and here, as elsewhere, silence gives consent.  
 At a lecture which Mr. Sullivan and I gave in Boston some time ago, on the subject of charity frauds, we issued a challenge to one Warren F. Spalding, who runs a grafting "Massachusetts Prison Association," and to Robert Treat Paine, Jr., one of his dummy "directors," to meet us on the platform and defend the work of his faking philanthropy.  
 Both men refused to appear and defend themselves, or even to state their side of the case.  
 Strong in the arrogance of conscious and protected power, they sent "regrets." We found that the newspapers of Boston, though they promised to publish our facts, had been subtly reached before they did so, and had been persuaded to kill the information.  
 Even our bill before the Massachusetts state legislature was reported against.  
 The letters received from Paine and Spalding are worth quoting. Here they are:

Office of ROBERT TREAT PAINE, 6 Joy Street, Boston, March 3, 1909.

Daniel W. Callahan, Esq., President Irish Socialist Federation, 230 Washington St., Boston.

Dear Sir: I desire to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation or challenge to a joint debate on behalf of Joseph M. Sullivan, LL.B., on the question "Has Private Charity Increased or Diminished Pauperism in America?" and to express my regret that I shall be unable to accept this meeting.  
 Yours very truly, (Signed) ROBT. TREAT PAINE.

Spalding's letter is longer and more amusing—once we know, as we well do, the real character of his "work." MASSACHUSETTS PRISON ASSOCIATION, Boston, Feb. 27, 1909.

Mr. George Allan England, Dear Sir: I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. D. W. Callahan, challenging me to meet my friend, Mr. J. M. Sullivan, in joint debate tomorrow.  
 The subject proposed is, "What Society Has Done for Discharged Prisoners." As it is hardly conceivable that Mr. Sullivan and I differ in the slightest degree upon this subject, it seems hardly worth while to have a "debate" upon it. Someone has well said that "Society has the criminals which it deserves." A long observation has convinced me that society is responsible for a very large part of the relapses of discharged prisoners. A very large proportion of them come out with good intentions, and want to do right, but the stigma of "jail bird" renders it almost impossible for them to find employment. Some of the long term men have a few dollars. Most

discharged prisoners haven't the price of a night's lodging or of a day's food. Within a few hours they are homeless and destitute. What wonder that they become discouraged, drink, commit new crimes, and become habitual criminals?  
 Society is unwilling to give these men a chance. Over and over again I have known of well-intentioned men who have lost the place because their employers have found out that they had "done time." No inquiry is made as to the character of the offense of the discharged man; if he has been in prison he must go.  
 The form of the question, "What Society Has Done for Discharged Prisoners?" excludes all reference to such work as I have been doing for many years for their restoration. If it were germane to the subject, I should be glad to tell you of a few of the thousands of discharged prisoners who have been aided, many of them into permanently better lives. Mr. Sullivan very likely will tell you of a young man whom I helped at his request, who is now doing very well. (This is positively untrue.) Also of another young man whom he brought to me recently, who said he had a good home in Philadelphia, and that I agreed to send him there if he got a letter from his relatives, making it certain that he would be cared for if sent there. He will also tell you that I found an opportunity for him to earn a living, here, and wrote him (Mr. S.) to send him in, but he had disappeared. (This young man was myself, as the reader of course, recognizes from the first few pages of this article.)

If you could see these men as I have seen them, thousands of them who are known to me personally, and have been helped by me, you would realize that their treatment by society is responsible for much of the crime they commit.  
 Yours truly, (Signed) WARREN F. SPALDING.

Such, then, are the excuses and the subterfuges (amusing if they were not so contemptible) to which these honey-bees of charity-graft resort when the investigator tries to smoke them away from their dripping comb. One and all, they put up the same fight, obscuring the issue with moral maxims, platitudes, untruths and deceptions, when they do not meet exposure with blank silence or with bribery. That there is a veritable "good will" to charity-faking, just as there is to a grocery business or another, came out clearly in the mix between the English Salvation Army and its American offshoot under "General" Duffin, last December, in New York.  
 Booth maintained this principle, and got out an injunction against Duffin, restraining him from using the name "Salvation Army," which in itself was a highly valuable asset. This detail and others equally amusing flow floods of light into the world of charity solicitation.

And the charity grafter's respect for law is none too keen, when his "lay" is threatened. When the "Army" was prohibited from begging on the streets of Boston, last January, "Colonel" Gifford, head of the Boston branch, did not hesitate to state that he believed the law would never be enforced. Law and order are all right, it appears, so long as they apply only to YOUR graft, not mine.  
 (To be continued.)

## Lyeff Nikolaevitch Tolstoy

Tolstoy has passed. A born aristocrat, student, author, soldier, landlord, peasant, mystic, whose soul roamed the infinite but whose feet were always on the ground—Tolstoy, above all, was a lover of his fellow man.

When a student of eighteen he attended a ball in a great palace. It was a bitter cold night. Returning to his sleigh near morning he found his peasant coachman almost frozen. It was with the greatest difficulty that his life was finally saved. This dramatic episode was the turning in the young count's life. "Why, thought he, should I, a young nobleman, who have never been of any use to anyone, and perhaps never will be, why should I be permitted to pass the night in this great house, elegantly furnished and comfortably warmed, and to consume, in wine and delicacies, the value of many days' labor, while the poor peasant, the representative of the class that builds and heats houses, and provides the food and drink, is out in the cold?"

With the instinct of the seer, he saw that it was no accidental event, but a miniature picture of the civilization of the day, in which one class sowed and reaped and another took and enjoyed the harvest.

Tolstoy then abandoned his university career as a selfish luxury and went to his country estate (his parents were dead), with the determination of devoting his life to the welfare of the serfs whose interests he found intrusted to him.

He judged things and events at first-hand, as though no one had ever considered them before. Moreover, he judged by his heart rather than his head. "During my stay in Paris," he says, "the sight of a public execution revealed to me the weakness of my superstitious belief in progress. As I saw the head divided from the body and heard the sound as they fell separately into the box, I understood, not with my reason, but with my whole being, that no theory of the wisdom, of all established things nor of progress, could justify such an act, and that if all the men in the world, from the beginning, by whatever theory, had found this thing necessary, it was not so; it was a bad thing, and therefore I must judge of what is right and necessary, not by what men said and did, but by what I felt to be true in my heart."

At fifty Count Tolstoy found himself celebrated, rich, and surrounded by a loved and loving family, and yet so wretched that he thought seriously of suicide.

The question, which he had so far buried, under superficial activities, confronted him for an answer. The grave spiritual crisis, which comes to all, was upon him: "What is the meaning of life?" "What do I live for?"

For years he struggled to find the solution. He said: "For anyone to live he must either close his eyes to infinity or find some way of relating himself to infinity."

"What am I?" he asked. "A part of the infinite whole." Here was the answer to the problem, for faith, which defines our relation to the whole world, is the deepest source of wisdom.

When illumination came to Tolstoy he broke with the rich and their luxurious and useless modes of living. He withdrew to his country seat, and lived there the simple life of a peasant, performing manual labor sufficient for his maintenance.

Tolstoy was a Christian. His "Christianity means union and order, but the union must be organic and not mechanical, a growth, not an institution." It must be a living union, transcending the idea of kingship, passing even beyond the nobler conception of fatherhood and brotherhood, and reaching the actual identity, such as Jesus felt when He prayed that we might be one with Him as He was one with the Father, and when He declared, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, My brethren, have ye done it unto Me."

This is the organic union upon which rest the aspirations of the Socialist, for it is by realizing that the whole race is one, and that each individual is an organic part of it, that Socialism rises to a world-embodied movement.

Tolstoy had implicit faith in the inward light. One day reading a book by a German professor tending to show that as a historical personage Jesus Christ never existed, he exclaimed with delight: "They are attacking the last of the outworks, and if they carry it and demonstrate that Christ never was born, it will be all the more evident that the fortress of religion is impregnable. The ultimate fact of man's knowledge of goodness, i. e., of God directly through reason and conscience, will be clear and certain."

At another time he said: "We are so created that we cannot become perfect, either one by one or in groups, but (from the very nature of the case) only all together."

He agreed with the Socialists in their condemnation of the capitalist system, but he never identified himself with the party.

In fact he believed and practiced nonresistance to evil. He held physical comforts of little value or even a hindrance to spiritual development. Here one detects the effect of the religious and social influences to which he was subjected. Even his powerful mind was swayed by them. On the one hand, the luxury and debauchery of his class disgusted him, while, on the other side, the ascetic teachings of primitive Christianity awakened medieval echoes in his heart.

Tolstoy was a great teacher, great especially in his candor and simplicity. A strange figure, this peasant-nobleman, born into the ruling class of an autocracy, who condemns all government and caste; this soldier, who proscribes all war; this sportsman turned vegetarian; this man of wealth, who will have nothing to do with it; this famous novelist, this rigid moralist, one of whose books at least, "The Kreutzer Sonata," was placed under ban by an American postmaster general.

This gentle, energetic, self-forgetful man prefigures in his own dramatic life the reunion of a race, set free by love from the shackles of ignorance, caste and violence.

There is a deeper significance in his life, in the pathetic tragedy of it, than in the burden of his spoken message.

Some window glass manufacturers have been convicted of an unlawful combine by which they ran up prices 70 per cent and "made" \$1,000,000 in ten months. The federal judge, before whom these "gentlemen" confessed, the evidence against them being conclusive, let them "off" with \$500 fines. He probably remembered that the \$29,000,000 fine has not yet been paid and preferred to get \$500 than to charge up \$29,000,000. Be that as it may, said glass manufacturers have since reduced the wages of their employes 30 per cent, although glass is and always has been one of the highly protected industries. The American working man is a bird when it comes to horse sense.

Gompers eloquently demands the exclusion of the Asiatics. Does it ever strike our patriotic president how shamelessly unpatriotic the owning class is? It is the capitalist, the "buyer of labor" that scours the world for "cheap labor" and then imports it into the country, regardless of the effect upon the health, wealth or morals of the American laborer, whom said capitalist—before election—extols as the uncrowned sovereign of the republic. Capitalism is the cause of poverty in Asia, Africa, Europe and America, and only by the removal of the cause can the welfare of the American laborer and his brethren in all lands be safeguarded. Wake up, Gompers, and concentrate more upon cause than upon the effect.

More is wasted in the family of one millionaire than would keep twenty-five families comfortably. The rich are not even generous, to say nothing of being just.

Socialism exploits none. To the producer of the product of his labor. Anything less is exploitation, anything more is robbery.

Chicago boasts itself the leading city. Read its charity appeals and note what capitalists boast about.

## The Garment Workers' Strike

BY HENRY KNAUS

Unanimously, the rank and file of the garment workers of Chicago, rejected the "agreement" made by President Rickert and "approved" by the general executive board. This makes it a fight to a finish and now that the fight is to continue, it may be well to formally correct some of these false impressions which have been given the general public in order to cloud the situation.

The first point to which I desire to direct attention is that a committee of intelligent craftsmen, of the highest character, among them, Professor Meade and Dr. Breck, empaneled of the Chicago University, having made an investigation into the causes of this remarkable strike and found among other things: (1) That there are substantial grievances against which the garment workers struck; and (2) That the strike was spontaneous among the workers and was not started by "agitators."

Everybody in the clothing district knew these facts from the beginning, for they have existed for years, but they did not find their way into the newspapers.  
 Milton Strauss, the manager of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx concern, who probably had a hand in framing the private criminal code of Hart, Schaffner & Marx shops, knew these facts when he said that only a few of their employes were dissatisfied—about ten per cent—and that the dissatisfaction of these few was caused by agitators.

All the Chicago newspapers, by their labor reporters, knew these facts; the editorial staff might have known them by the exercise of the most ordinary care, yet they were studiously glossed over, nor even hinted at, while the clothiers' statements were given prominence.  
 A person named Shadley, chairman of the state board of arbitration, who came here to offer his services, accepted the clothiers' version of the situation, and lent it his official countenance—and this—namely, that the chairman of the state board of arbitration had "investigated" and found that the clothiers' version was correct, was again trumpeted over the land by the press.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, when he suggested another reason or excuse, namely, that possibly it was "Jewish emotionalism" which caused the strike, knew these facts, or, by the exercise of the most ordinary care, might have known them, as the following letter and comment show:

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 11, 1906.  
 Rabbi Emil Hirsch, 3612 Grand Boulevard, City.  
 Dear Sir: Reposing implicit confidence in your fairness which had won you a eivic reputation that towers beside the wider reputation which your erudition and spirituality has won for you as a man of God, I take the liberty to call your personal attention to the facts set out in skeleton merely in the enclosed clipping from our weekly "Bulletin" because most of this shameless clothiers' combine are of the Jewish faith and are members of your church.  
 I am, respectfully,  
 HENRY KNAUS.

The newspaper clipping referred to, from the Garment Workers' Bulletin, which was enclosed with this letter, said the facts as they existed then, substantially as Professor Meade and Breckridge found them to have been a few weeks ago, when the strike started.

This letter was mailed as above and was never returned to the writer, so that, beyond doubt, he received it, and the least which is true in this matter is that four years ago, Dr. Hirsch's personal attention was directed to these very facts, and, since it is his duty to preach weekly upon the righteousness of the relations between man and man, it is fair to presume that these outrages, carried on for a number of years by members of his own congregation upon the unfortunate brother Jews who work for

them, must have impressed him at least, so much that he could not have "forgotten" them entirely.

Here, then, is the situation as it really is:  
 (1) For a period of years grievances have existed in the Chicago clothing houses which the workers call outrageous and shameful, and which are of such nature that wholly disinterested citizens of the highest character have pronounced them "substantial grievances."  
 (2) These "substantial grievances" were so notorious in the trade that the managers of the houses concerned, the newspapers of Chicago, a celebrated clergyman and the chairman of the state board of arbitration might have realized them in an "honest" investigation, and they were so oppressive to the workers that the whole unorganized mass of them struck, rather than endure them any longer—in other words, the "worm turned."  
 (3) When they did strike, under the circumstances, the managers gave out false reports, known to everybody to be false; the Chicago newspapers—(always excepting, of course, that magnificent paper, the Chicago Daily Socialist)—printed and circulated these reports, and shut their eyes or turned their backs to the real facts, suppressing them; the person who holds the position of chairman of the state board of arbitration followed the clothing managers, and the newspapers and a celebrated clergyman, suggested a miserable excuse for the strike—all of which tends to give the general public the impression that a pack of ignorant and emotional foreigners, without any provocation whatsoever, have made "war" upon the "fair" and "honorable" clothing manufacturers of Chicago.  
 It is a most interesting study in social dynamics.

Let me make a suggestion:  
 In the discredited agreement, which the workers so unanimously repudiated, it was proposed that the arbitrators should in some way contrive "the avoidance of like difficulties in the future."  
 If the clothing barons are sincere when they agreed to that, let them repay to their individual workers all the money of which they have unlawfully deprived them in the last five years. Because it must be remembered that this "fining" is unlawful; each individual worker could have brought a civil suit and recovered the money which was grafted from them by the clothing firms from hour to hour and day to day and week to week and month to month for a period of years.  
 The reason why no one brought such a suit is, of course, that each item is too small to justify the necessary loss of time of the expense; besides, anyone who would have done this would have been blacklisted by the Medinah Temple, Employment Bureau of the Clothiers' Exchange. They could not, therefore, get a permit from this bureau to work in any house in the clothing trade, which is now necessary.  
 Our legislature some years ago passed a law to the effect that this sort of petty grafting was the same thing as stealing, and provided punishment for it—in other words, making it a crime.  
 But our fat-witted Supreme Court declared the law unconstitutional.

But whether you agree with the legislature that it amounts to stealing, or whether you call it petty grafting, or by any other name, the fact is, that this money was wrongfully, that is, illegally, taken from these poor workers because, however much it might gall them, they had not the power to resist the outrage.  
 To compel you, Mr. Clothing Manufacturer, in a general round-up like this, to return this money to the people from which you unlawfully took it, would tend powerfully to the "avoidance of like difficulties in the future," because if you did not profit by your grafting, you would be less liable to do it.

## The "False Twist"

BY J. O. BENTALL

Comparatively few subsidized newspapers are altogether ignorant of the power of Socialism and its advancing sweep. But they are always careful to make the "false twist" at the close of every article.

The following, from the Santa Fe New Mexican, is a fair sample:

The efforts of the Socialists to capture the organization of the Federation of Labor is but another indication of the direction toward which the United States is drifting since the agitation for the initiative, referendum, recall and other Socialist measures has been made a shibboleth by one of the great parties. The day is not far distant when the radical elements of democracy will be swallowed by the Socialists and the conservative Democrats will join with the Republicans to fight communism and the deadly level preached by the Socialists, who would destroy individualism and would make over every man and woman on the same pattern.

This article holds the same position as the Socialists in regard to the radicals. Of course, they will join the Socialists. The moss-backs and antediluvians will go back to the Republican party, where they belong.

But to leave the people with this truth would not be good policy for the plutocrats.

The "false twist" is generally made up of the worn-out charges that Socialism levels down, destroys individualism, is against religion and wants to divide up.

This catches the people until they learn better. But they soon find that Socialism, instead of leveling down, levels up. Instead of destroying the individual, it will give him a chance to develop the highest that is in him without hurting his fellow beings. Instead of destroying religion, Socialism will provide a condition among the people where true and undefiled religion may find its home. Instead of dividing up, Socialism proposes collective ownership of the machinery and raw material so that the workers may receive all that they are entitled to and not be compelled to divide with the idle, private owners.

Beware of the "false twist." It is the only hope of the oppressed class.

It is when the people get their eyes open on this point that they hate the capitalist rags as they do.

## The Cause of Poverty and Its Cure

BY HUGH M'GEE

Clarence Darrow, the great lawyer and philosopher, in his address before the Washington Personal Liberty League, speaking on the cause of poverty in the world, very wonderfully gives a learned exposition of its causes, but fails to grasp the main force which perpetuates this condition.

A part of his address was published on the editorial page of the Chicago Daily Socialist, of recent date, and it should be carefully read and remembered by every Socialist, as it vividly portrays a condition that can only be perpetuated by law as expressed by its makers.

This discourse, coming from the intelligent brain of a great lawyer, would justify assumption that he, above all others, would be the first to hint or suggest that poverty could be abolished by the same force that gave it existence.

The Socialists of the world at present stand pledged and sworn to the abolition of all iniquitous laws that are musty relics of the ancient past, when mankind, in the mass, were ignorant clods, peasants and serfs, and the uttering of new laws that tend to still further uplift and elevate all mankind to the position that universal knowledge has made possible, and the establishment of the new social fact, that labor creates all wealth and that all wealth should belong to its creators, thus abolishing the heritage of the ages, universal poverty and its connections, crime and disease.

As an admirer of the great lawyer and humanitarian, I believe he could advance his ideals by forcing his intellect to accept the Socialist conclusion, namely, the class conflict or the struggle of the ages.

The present advanced stage of the working class, both manual and intellectual, tends to the abolition of all classes by the general taking control of social government and administering it in the interest of all the people, instead of allowing it to be ministered in the interest of one class as it is now.

## OPEN FORUM

**ORGANIZATION**  
 Ever since I became class conscious and an active party member (now 15 years) I have noticed, while agitating and working for Socialism, our one great weakness, and that is a Socialist movement without system.  
 Our organization should show to those that we desire to educate, that we can do things on the right principle and systematically; but instead we find, to our sorrow, almost the contrary.  
 There is no union in our work at present, for in all these years of party organization I have failed to see an attempt made to divide work among the party members in a systematic way, as to give each member some of the necessary work.  
 In the past, the officers of the branch have done nearly all of the work, instead of portioning the work among the members.  
 The ward executive committee should look toward precinct organization so that on an election they will be able to man the polls, but in place of this we find confusion. This committee should give proper instructions, so that each precinct committee man has a list of the voters of his precinct and credentials, etc.  
 But we find the executive committee men distribute literature and doing such other work as should have been performed by the precinct committee men, with the assistance of party members.  
 These are only a few of the errors that we have made in the past, but enough has been said to make it plain that we need a better organization.  
 Let us turn over a new leaf. Let us establish a system by which we can get our work done properly.  
 I suggest that the county officers make a systematic outline of the necessary work they have to do, and divide it up on literature. The ward secretary should have nothing to do with this except possibly to aid in the distribution of literature.  
 The ward executive committee (of 5, 7, or 9) should devote their time to precinct organization, first, last and all the time, so that each precinct has a committee man not one day before election but all the time; then they should see that each precinct committee man has money for suitable leaflets, picked by our county committee, for distribution in his precinct.  
 I hope that we will do something in this regard.  
 W. G. WEHRWEIN.

**A FARMER'S PROGRAM**  
 One who studies this subject thoroughly must finally conclude that the farmers' interests are so interwoven with the social fabric that any program that would benefit the farmer must be industrial and include all workers; there is no program but Socialism.  
 But we may well proceed to outline the steps that will probably be taken to rid the farmer, and other workers, of a master class.  
 Exemption from taxes, graduated taxes, taxes on incomes and inheritances, purchase of land and cooperatives, land tenure, initiative, referendum recall, these are some of the measures which they should have their share of explained as they lead to the final goal, elimination of exploitation.  
 Any move that adds to the number of farm owners only adds to the number of the satisfied, the conservative, and is like any other reform; it is the same wrong reshaped. Hence I think the Oklahoma Program is distinctly reactionary and even anti-Socialistic.  
 Use and occupancy are the only true basis of the right to land.  
 Land has no "value" other than the "value" of the privilege of "skinning" through ownership, real or spurious.

**ITS USE**  
 "What is a sinking fund for?"  
 "To meet the floating debt."—Judge.

## Questions and Answers.

(Inquiries addressed to this paper should be addressed to the Questions and Answers Department. They should be short, concise and not more than two or three in each letter.—Ed.)  
 Q.—I was Socialism practiced in the Chinese Empire during the time of Confucius?  
 Q.—I was Confucius the founder of Socialism or Collectivism?  
 At the time of Confucius a fraternal form of government existed. The great population at that time bears witness to the fact that this government was liberal to the people, but it was not Socialist.  
 Confucius was not the founder of Socialism. The word Socialism was probably first used by Robert Owen about 1830.  
 While there has been many forms of government in previous times founded upon a more fraternal system and more beneficial to the working classes of those times than the existing form is to the working classes of today, Socialism, as expressed by the Socialist Party, has not been in practice as yet.  
 Paul Lafargue, a French Socialist, says: "Socialism is not the system of any reformer whatever; it is the doctrine of those who believe that the existing system is on the eve of an economic evolution which will establish collective ownership in the hands of organizations of workers, in place of the individual ownership of capital."

## The Forthcoming British Revolution

BY MURRAY S. SCHLOSS

Dispatches report that the king of Great Britain has refused to grant enough new Liberal peers to abolish the veto power of the House of Lords on popular legislation from the Commons.

If that be true, it means a republic very soon in Great Britain.

And the value thereof to the workers' cause would be great. For in no land are the people, worker and bourgeois alike, so feudally steeped in servile reverence for ROYALTY and the LORDS as in England.

The rest would be easy enough. No nation—unless tiny Belgium—has so small a non-industrial population as Britain, proportionately. No nation has more misery. And not even in dollar-worshipping America can all the forces of capitalism make the populace regard a mere MR. MONEYBAGS as sublime or sanctified.

Tear the bondages from the worker's eyes and they will snap the chains.

**A FATAL DOSE**  
 A suburban chemist had been advertising his patent insect powder far and wide. One day a man rushed into his shop and said excitedly:  
 "Give me another half pound of your powder; quick, please!"  
 "Oh," remarked the chemist, as he proceeded to fill the order, "I'm glad glad you like the powder. Good, isn't it?"  
 "Yes," replied the customer, "I have one cockroach very ill; if I give him another half pound he'll die."—Suburban Life.

**ACCOUNTED FOR**  
 Finnegans-O' haven't seen Rafferty for six months:  
 Flaherty—He owes me fifty cents, too.—Judge.

**A QUIET BEETH**  
 "If I buy you a seat in the stock exchange will you agree to go to work?"  
 "I ain't craxy for work, dad. Make it a seat in the senate."—Kansas City Journal.

**THE CAPITALIST**  
 His business sense was very dense;  
 He could not rise above it.  
 For every blessed time he failed,  
 He made a failure of it.

**DISTANCE LENDS ENCHANTMENT**  
 "Senator," said a traveler to Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana, as they were riding through that state toward Helena, "what are those holes I see on the opposite bank of the river?"  
 "Well," replied the senator, "out here we refer to them as holes in the ground, but in the east they are known as permanent mining investments."—Post.

**INQUIRING TOURIST**—Would you call this a tough town?  
 "Sure Native—Tough? Say, stranger, when we have Old Home week here, do lectives from all over the country come and pick out just who they want."

The United States spends \$16,000,000 on a single battleship while appropriating \$100,000 for road improvements for the entire country.